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WALKER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ADAPTED TO

The Present State of Literature and Science.

By B. H. SMART,

AUTHOR OF BEGINNINGS OF A NEW SCHOOL OF METAPHYSICS; A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION; THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ELOCUTION, &c.

Eighth Edition.

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PREFACE TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

AN English Pronouncing Dictionary, to be a complete work of its kind, must reflect in full extent the spoken language of its day,—must exhibit, with marks of distinction to those which are low, fantastic, or obsolete, all words that occur in the oral discourse of well-bred, courtly, English people, using the language of their forefathers, with such additions to it as the growing science, literature, or fashion of the time may prescribe. Acting under such an impression when I undertook to remodel and augment Walker's Dictionary for the original proprietors of that work, I so far carried out my own views as to produce what in fact was a new Dictionary; and the success that has followed it, notwithstanding the difficulties and unavoidable inaccuracies attendant on the execution, is a proof that, with respect at least to my plan and purpose, the remodelled Dictionary was an improvement on its predecessor.

Ten years, distributing several thousands of copies, have elapsed since the first publication of the work. During this time, science has made greater efforts, opinions have been more busy, hypothesis has put forth wider pretensions, and the arts have effected greater revolutions, than perhaps during any former period of like brevity. These features of the age have had a correspondent effect upon our language: epithets belonging to old opinions have been revived in order to illustrate modern doctrines; new words have been invented or borrowed to suit new systems; and terms of familiar use have been twisted to new and peculiar senses, in order to accord with altered views. The Dictionary would be left behind the age, if it did not reflect these changes; and it is hoped that the augmentations and corrections now appended to, or incorporated with the work, will make good the pretensions of its title-page for several years yet to come.

It was perhaps to be expected that the most striking feature in the pages of the remodelled Dictionary would be copied by subsequent publications of its kind; and if this had been done with an acknowledgement, such as was also due for appropriating the *amalgamated* Keys of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew names, no honest principle would have been violated which literary men and their publishers are bound to observe in availing themselves of others' labours. I am content however to receive, though paid so crookedly, this evident tribute to the merit or utility of what has been appropriated; especially as no approach has been ventured, by any Pronouncing Dictionary, to the stores I had previously accumulated. The additions now made carry the work still further from the reach of present competition; while the extension given to the Etymological Index of Terminations, will compensate for the absence of foreign roots in the body of the Dictionary. The learned inspector will not want those roots, because the definitions are so framed as to remind him of them: and to the unlearned, the previous Indexes will be a much better guide to etymologies, than any assistance that could be furnished in the columns of the Dictionary and its Supplement. The Supplementary Index, which my Son has continued, is adapted, like the first, for the inquirer whose education may not have

fitted him to derive benefit from etymological works of more learned pretensions; and it is with a view to his clearer information, that a quaint or inelegant rendering of the words that stand as roots into English, is preferred to one that would have taken up more space, without furthering the real object of the Index.

The Epitomized Edition of this Dictionary having been prepared four years after the larger-sized work, embodies many of the words now given in the Supplement of the latter; and I beg to state, as to the smaller work, that no other of its kind and size comes near to it in copiousness. I also beg to urge, in favour of my qualification to edit these *Pronouncing* Dictionaries, what I thought it right to state in the Preface to the smaller one, that "I am a Londoner, the son of a Londoner, and have lived nearly all my life in London." The Editors of *Pronouncing* Dictionaries have, with few exceptions, been Irishmen or Scotchmen: my prototype Walker, I am informed, was a Yorkshireman; and the information must be correct, or surely he would not have marked all words in *ook*,—hook, cook, look, &c.,—to be pronounced with the long sound of the vowel digraph, as in food, pool, boot, &c., and not, as we always hear those words in London, with the short sound, as in good, wool, foot, &c. This Northern peculiarity, along with others of Provincial origin, is unconsciously copied by Provincial Editors of subsequent Dictionaries, who pay more deference to Walker's correctness of ear, than my experience warrants me in conceding. At all events, if his ear was correct for the pronunciation of his day, it may be fairly questioned in many cases when applied to words as they are now heard.

As, beside pronunciation, the Dictionary pretends to exhibit improvements in many points of literary importance, I cannot conclude without acknowledging the aid I have received from other quarters. There are two gentlemen to whom, in common with all who have had occasion "*antiquam exquirere matrem*," I stand much indebted. I have the pleasure of being acquainted with both; but my tribute is public, not private. With regard to Mr., now Dr. Charles Richardson, I have already made confession of the relation in which my humble labours stand to his: (Note [200] page xlix. ensuing.) And with regard to the Rev. Dr. Bosworth, I consult my own interest in stating that his *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* and *Anglo-Saxon Grammar* have been among my best aids in the progress of my labours. There still remain recent works of the highest character to be mentioned among my guides; but Dr. Ure's *Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences*, and Professor Brande's *Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, are so well known, that, without any confession, it will at once be supposed I have neglected no assistance which these works supply to a modern lexicographer.

London, 1846.

ORIGINAL PREFACE.

THE following "PROSPECTUS" was affixed to this work during its publication in Parts :—

"The undertaking for the Original Proprietors of WALKER'S DICTIONARY was simply to improve the last Edition of their Work; but, in fulfilling this task, MR. SMART has really produced a new Work, of which the chief features are:

"1. A more accurate analysis of the sounds of the language, with correspondent Schemes and Principles of Pronunciation.

"II. A method of indicating the pronunciation of words, which, by renouncing altogether the pretence of exhibiting no more letters than sounds, is less barbarous to the eye, and at once intelligible.

"These are the altered features of the work as a '*Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*:'—other improvements of a higher kind are attempted :—viz.,

"1. To exhibit words in such a manner as to make those of the same family throw a light on each other's meaning and application.

"2. To furnish as much insight into the etymology and composition of words as can be given to a mere *English* inspector.

"3. To mark, in instances that require it, the change from ancient to modern usage, and to distinguish words that are obsolete or obsolescent, technical, unusual, partially authorized, or vulgar.

"4. To restore from Johnson's Dictionary the obsolete words which WALKER omits, because they are necessary to the reading of authors of the Elizabethan age; and to insert, from TODD, WEBSTER, and other sources, ALL the important words which the progress of literature and science has accumulated since the days of JOHNSON.

"5. To define, with cautious exactitude, words applied to the assumed *data* in all general or abstract reasoning, and which refer in any way to the process itself: because, in a Dictionary meant for general use, it is deemed highly important to indicate the fact, that words are not merely the expositors, but are also the INSTRUMENTS of thinking."

I record this Prospectus not merely as a statement of the objects proposed, but to justify the title, *Walker remodelled*, which the proprietors give the work, and my own claim, notwithstanding that title, to be considered its author, and not the mere editor. I have indeed copied from Walker the method of referring, throughout the Dictionary, to principles of pronunciation laid down at the commencement;—I believe his Dictionary owes its reputation to the obvious excellence of this plan;—but judging those principles susceptible of material improvement with respect both to the discrimination of the sounds, the method of indicating them, and the manner of developing the rules, I have entirely re-cast and re-written the whole of that part of his work: And, with regard to the Dictionary itself, I believe a single glance at its pages will be sufficient to show that, whether for the better or the worse, it is different in plan and execution not only from Walker's Dictionary, but from all its predecessors of like bulk and similar pretensions. In other dictionaries of this kind, the uniform practice has been, to

take the definitions implicitly from Johnson ; but the etymologies and authorities were necessarily omitted ; and, hence, words are very often jumbled together whose different origin he distinguishes, and senses are brought forward which, being unsupported by examples, are not unfrequently obscure, and almost always deficient in the appearance of connection and easy transition. In the absence of authorities, I have thought it necessary to give the best clew I could to all the *possible* senses of a word, either by stating the general meaning first, and hence deducing its ascertained special applications, or by first laying down its literal or primitive use, and hence obtaining its derivative or figurative senses. It seldom happened that, in accordance with this intention, I could take the definitions exactly as I found them. I had besides to introduce, in the best way I could, some twenty thousand words which are not to be found in Walker : of these, a very few do not appear in any other dictionary ; the rest being supplied by Todd, Webster, and other collectors : but though the materials were provided to my hand, the arrangement, in a work of this limited compass, required much contrivance, and was attended with considerable anxiety. I found in fact that I could not act up to my own views without throwing the scissors quite aside, and working wholly with my pen ; and there is not, in consequence, a single page of this Dictionary which I have not written out and sent to the printer in manuscript. The opinion, moreover, which I entertain of the relation between the reasoning process and the instrumentality of language,—an opinion not new, perhaps, but, if just, not sufficiently indicated or insisted upon in lexicography,—rendered it necessary that I should pay a more than usual attention to certain terms which have reference to the relation I speak of, or remarkably display the wrong notions we are apt to acquire by not regarding it. On this point, without explaining myself further in the brief limits of a preface, I may refer my reader at his leisure to such heads as *Thinking, Idea, Sense, Consciousness, Notion, Opinion, Truth, Moral (Certainty), Reason, Logic, Syllogism, Essence, Axiom, Science, Knowledge, Philosophy, Physics, Metaphysics, Fatalism, Foreknowledge, Freewill, Nature, Chance, Good, Evil, &c.*

In short, having ventured to innovate on the plan of other dictionaries, which, like this, sacrifice higher pretensions to convenience of bulk, I wish, as I must be responsible for the defects, to put in my claim to the merits also, if haply any merits should be found. For this meed I have toiled hard and earnestly, and not, I can assure my reader, as a mere mercenary labourer. I feel it due to my Son to add that I have not worked alone : he has been my co-operator throughout the whole, and has often assisted me in more essential respects than those of collation or transcription.

EXPLANATORY TABLE

OF

CONTENTS, ABBREVIATIONS, AUTHORITIES, &c.

. As the following work varies in many respects from its predecessors, some preliminary notices may be necessary for enabling the inspector to make a full use of its contents

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Defects of Articulation	184	ibid.
Stammering	185	xliii
PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY	186-196	xlv-xlvii
With respect to the Orthography of Participles, the inspector will find some additional instruction under "Participle" in the Dictionary.		
PRINCIPLES OF ETYMOLOGY.....	Prin. 197-200	p. xlvii-xlix
The Inspector is referred to the Dictionary for such information as belongs to this head, but is not placed under it: thus the irregular inflections of verbs are placed with the verbs; the rule for using the subjunctive mood occurs under "Subjunctive;" and for <i>Shall</i> and <i>Will</i> under "Shall."		
Index of the more important Common Terminations		p. xlix-lxiv
The Inspector is admonished that the Dictionary furnishes the counterpart to this Index, by directing especial attention to all parts of words which are of the nature of common prefixes, including not only real prefixes, such as <i>Ad, Ana, Ayo, Be, Cala, Fore, Hyper, Hypo, In, Un, &c.</i> —not only foreign or English words which transmit their meaning to many compounds, as <i>Arch, Capital, Mono, Quater, &c.</i> —but all words whatever which, having initial syllables common to many other words, have likewise common root, and fall with them into families or classes. This reference to the common parts of words, final and initial, will, it is presumed, be highly useful, inasmuch as few compounds can occur, though not inserted in the Dictionary, that will not be explained by it.		
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EXPLANATORY TABLE OF CONTENTS, &c.

CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE	p. 1-696
<p>697 In the arrangement of the words, the strict alphabetical order must be expected only among those printed in the larger capitals: the subjected words, whether in small capitals or small letters, are given in such order as other purposes require. For further instructions on this point, and for the meaning of the Italics, the double accent ("), and other indicatory expedients, see the commencing page of the Dictionary. The Inspector is further admonished, that words formed with the prefix <i>Be-</i> are kept distinct from those that alphabetically intervene; also that those which commence with <i>Ch</i> are kept mingled, but kept distinct, according to the three different sounds to which the letters <i>Ch</i> are liable.</p> <p>In a Dictionary meant, as this is, for general use, a great many words are inserted which in reality are not English, but, being used in English discourse, stand nevertheless in need of explanation. For the reading of old authors, and also for tracing the meaning of numerous modern terms, many obsolete words are inserted, and likewise many which occur only in technical, local, or inferior use. That these may not be confounded with words of ordinary use or general good acceptance, an indication is added, such as <i>Obs.</i> (for Obsolete), <i>Her.</i> (for Heraldry), &c.; or the name of the author in best repute who uses the word. See the Abbreviations and Authors' Names below.</p>	
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ABBREVIATIONS.

Anat., Anatomy	Disus., Disused	Lat., Latin	Sp., Spanish	<i>pr.</i> , pronoun
Archit., Architecture	Far., Farriery	Law	Unus., Unusual	<i>v. a.</i> , verb active
Astrol., Astrology	For., Fortification	Med., Medicine	Vul., Vulgar	<i>v. n.</i> , verb neuter
Bot., Botany	Fr., French	Mil., Military		<i>part.</i> , participle
Build., Building	Geol., Geology	Min., Mineralogy		<i>pret.</i> , preterit
Carp., Carpentry	Ger., German	Obs., Obsolete		<i>adv.</i> , adverb
Col., Colloquial	Gr., Greek	Obsol., Obsolescent	<i>art.</i> , article	<i>prep.</i> , preposition
Crystal., Crystallography	Her., Heraldry	Phar., Pharmacy	<i>s.</i> , substantive	<i>conj.</i> , conjunction
	Ital., Italian	Poet., Poetical	<i>a.</i> , adjective	<i>interj.</i> , interjection
	Loc. Local: Mod. Modern: Prov. Provincial: Tech. Technical.			

NAMES QUOTED AS AUTHORITIES FOR UNUSUAL OR OBSOLETE WORDS.

With the Date, in round numbers, near which the persons flourished as living authors.

* * When the author is little known, the Dictionary gives the date only, without the name. Modern authors, (as Darwin, Burke, &c.) though sometimes quoted, are not inserted in this list.

Addison.....	1710	Drayton.....	1620	Pearson.....	1660
Ainsworth, (Dictionary).....	1730	Dryden.....	1630	Petty, (Sir William).....	1630
Arbuthnot.....	1720	Eliot.....	1750	Philips, (John).....	1700
Ascham.....	1560	Eliot, (Dictionary).....	1540	Philips, (Ambrose).....	1710
Atterbury.....	1710	Evelyn.....	1670	Pope.....	1720
Ayliffe.....	1700	Fairfax, (poet).....	1620	Potter, (Archbishop).....	1720
Bacon.....	1600	Fell, (Bp.).....	1660	Prior.....	1700
Bailey, (Dictionary).....	1740	Feltham.....	1670	Raleigh, (Sir W.).....	1610
Barret, (Dictionary).....	1590	Ford, (dramatic poet).....	1630	Ray, (naturalist).....	1670
Barrow.....	1660	Fuller.....	1060	Richardson, (novelist).....	1750
B. & F. (Beaumont & Fletcher).....	1600	Gay.....	1720	Sanderson, (Bishop).....	1640
Bickerstaff.....	1700	Gayton.....	1650	Sandys.....	1630
Boyle.....	1760	Glanvil.....	1670	Selden.....	1620
Bramhall, (Bishop).....	1650	Goldsmith.....	1770	Shaftesbury, (Earl of).....	1700
Brewer.....	1640	Gower.....	1360	Shakspeare.....	1600
Broome, (or Brome).....	1630	Gray.....	1750	Sherwood, (Dictionary).....	1630
Brown, (Sir Thomas).....	1640	Grw.....	1670	Sidney, (Sir Phil.).....	1580
Bryant.....	1770	Hakewill.....	1630	Skelton.....	1500
Burnet.....	1690	Hale, (Judge).....	1650	Smollett.....	1760
Burton.....	1610	Hales.....	1630	South.....	1690
Butler, (Bishop).....	1740	Hall, (Bishop).....	1610	Southern.....	1730
Butler, (Samuel: Hudibras).....	1670	Hammond.....	1650	Spelman, (antiquary).....	1630
Camden, (antiquary).....	1600	Harris.....	1750	Spenser.....	1580
Carew.....	1590	Harvey.....	1630	Sprat.....	1670
Chapman.....	1600	Herbert.....	1630	Styrie.....	1640
Chaucer.....	1370	Holder.....	1650	Suckling.....	1640
Chesterfield, (Lord).....	1740	Hooker.....	1600	Surrey, (Earl of).....	1590
Chesney.....	1720	Howell.....	1650	Swift.....	1720
Chillingworth.....	1640	Hudibras, (by S. Butler).....	1670	Tatler, (Steele, &c).....	1710
Clarendon, (Lord).....	1660	B. Jon. (Ben Jonson).....	1610	Taylor, (Bishop).....	1660
Clarke.....	1720	Knolles.....	1610	Temple, (Sir W.).....	1650
Cockeram, (Dictionary).....	1610	L'Estrange.....	1670	Thomson.....	1730
Congrave.....	1700	Locke.....	1690	Tillotson.....	1670
Cotgrave, (Dictionary).....	1620	Marston.....	1600	Tusser, (Husbandry).....	1570
Cowel, (Law).....	1610	May.....	1630	Walton, (Izaak).....	1660
Cowley.....	1630	Middleton.....	1600	Waterhouse.....	1660
Daniel.....	1630	Milton.....	1670	Watts.....	1720
Davies.....	1610	More, (Sir T.).....	1520	Wieliffe.....	1350
Denham.....	1630	More, (Henry).....	1670	Wood, (Anthony).....	1680
Derham.....	1720	Mortimer, (Husbandry).....	1720	Woodward, (naturalist).....	1700
Dehby, (Sir Kenelm).....	1650	Mountagu.....	1650	Worcester, (Marquis of).....	1650
Donne.....	1620	Norris.....	1700	Wotton, (Sir H.).....	1620
		Peacham, (Emblems).....	1610	Young.....	1740

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

SCHEMES,

AND

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

ὅτι ἀναγκασίαι τρεῖς ἡλαχίστα τὰ πάντα ἅμα εἰς τὴν ἀκοήν, φθίγγει τι καὶ χροὸν καὶ συλλαβήν
ἢ γράμμα.—*Plutarch. de Musica.*

IN language spoken as in language sung, there are three things which reach the ear simultaneously, *tone* or modulation, *time* or rhythm, and *syllable*. In each of these respects, every language agrees with others generally, but differs in certain characteristic peculiarities. It is to the English language and its oral characteristics that the Schemes and Principles are to be adapted; and that quality or element which happens to be mentioned last in the quotation given above, properly comes first under consideration.

A syllable is not always, nor usually, an ultimate element of speech: we begin, then, with vowels and consonants, which are the elements of syllables.

The vowel sounds of the English language are, in strict theory, only seven, which, beginning with that requiring the narrowest opening of the mouth, proceeding to the broadest, and thence to that which most contracts it at the sides, are, ē, ā, ur, (the *r* mute, but giving to the *u* the sound heard in *urgent*), ah, (the *h* mute, but signifying the Italian sound of *a*), awe, (the *w* mute, but signifying that the previous letter has the broad sound called the German *a*), ō, and ǫ. But these seven sounds, modified, qualified, and compounded, give existence to fifty-five varieties of vowel sound, as exemplified in the former of the two schemes in the ensuing pages. The consonant sounds are twenty-two in number, but, for practical reasons which appear in the Scheme, (see Elements 63, 64,) they are considered as being twenty-four. These elements of syllables, then, although only twenty-nine in strictness, are laid down practically to the amount of seventy-nine. The order of the alphabet is not followed either in the Schemes or in the Principles, but an order better suited on many accounts to the purposes in view, the relations of the sounds of letters in their alphabetical order being reserved for the head of each respective division in the Dictionary.

SCHEME OF THE VOWELS.

•• For further information respecting each sound, see its correspondent number in the Principles following the Schemes.

Note that a, e, i, o, u, y, w, h, so printed, are mute, though in general significant: (171:) Note further that the mark (˘) changed to (˙) as ā to ä, signifies a change in the *quantity* of the correspondent accented vowel; that an *Italic* letter implies a change or corruption in the *quality*; and that no change of indication implies that there is no change of quantity or quality, the difference in such case being merely that of remitted accent.

THE ALPHABETIC VOWELS.

By nature long, though liable to be short or shortened.

Accented Vowels.	Unaccented Vowels.
1. ā, ā̄, ā̄̄, as in gāṭ, gāṭ, pāy.	2. ä, ǟ, ǟ̄, as in ä-e'rial, re'-täl, gate'-wäy.
3. ē, ē̄, ē̄̄, as in mē, mē̄, meat.	4. ē̄, ē̄̄, ē̄̄̄, as in dē-fy', pōd'i-grēe, gal'-lēy.
5. ī, ī̄, ī̄̄, as in wīd, dēfīd, dēfī̄.	6. ī̄, ī̄̄, ī̄̄̄, as in ī-de'a, for'ti-fīas, for'ti-fī̄.
7. ō, ō̄, ō̄̄, as in nō, bōat, fōz, sōul, [blōw.	8. ō̄, ō̄̄, as in ō-pey', fol'-lōw.
9. ū, ū̄, ū̄̄, as in cūbe, dūe, sūt.	10. ū̄, ū̄̄, as in ū-surp', a'-gūe.

THE ESSENTIALLY SHORT VOWELS.

11. ä, as in män, chapman.	12. ǟ, ǟ̄, as in äc-cept', chap'-män.
13. ē̄, as in lēnt.	14. ē̄̄, as in si'-lēnt.
15. ī̄, as in pīt.	16. ī̄̄, as in saw'-pīt.
17. ō̄, as in nōt, cōmmon.	18. ō̄̄, ō̄̄̄, as in pōl'-lute', cōm-mand', com'-mōn.
19. ū̄, as in nūt, cūstard.	20. ū̄̄, as in wal'-nūt, cir'-cūs.
21. ȫ, as in g'öd, hōd: an incidental vowel.	22. ȫ̄, as in child'-hōd: an incidental vowel.

THE REMAINING INCIDENTAL VOWELS.

By nature long, though liable to be shortened.

23. ǟ, ǟ̄, as in papä, the interj. ǟh.	24. ǟ̄, ǟ̄̄, as in pā-pä', man'-nd, Messi-ǟh.
25. ǟ̄̄, ǟ̄̄̄, or ǟ̄̄̄̄, as in läw, the noun sub. [ǟ̄̄̄̄, &c.	26. ǟ̄̄̄̄, as in jack'-däw.
27. ȫ̄̄, as in pööl.	28. oō̄̄, as in whirl'-pool, cuc'-koo.
29. oī, oȳ, as in toil, boy.	30. oī̄, oȳ̄, as in tur'-moil, foot'-boy.
31. oū, ow̄, as in noun, now, brown.	32. oū̄, ow̄̄, as in pro'-noun, nut'-brown.

THE VOWELS WHICH TERMINATE IN GUTTURAL VIBRATION.

By nature long, though liable to be shortened.

33. ar, equivalent to ǟr, as in ardent.	34. ar, ar, equivalent to ǟr, ǟr, as in ar-cade', dol'-lar.
35. er, ir, as in ermine. [virtue.	36. er, er, ir, as in com'-merce, let'-ter, na'-dir.
37. or, equivalent to ǟur, as in order.	38. or, or, as in stu'-por, or in saī'-lor.
39. ur, as in urgent.	40. ur, as in sul'-phur.
41. ǟre, equivalent to ǟur. as in mära.	42. ǟre, equivalent to ǟur, as in wel'-fare.
43. ēre, equivalent to ēur, as in mēre.	44. ēre, equivalent to ēur, as in at'-mosphēre.
45. īre, equivalent to īur, as in mīre.	46. īre, equivalent to īur, as in em-pire.
47. ōre, equivalent to ōur, as in mōre.	48. ōre, equivalent to ōur, as in there'-fore.
49. ūre, equivalent to ūur, as in mūre.	50. ūre, equivalent to ūur, as in fig'-ure.
51. ȫre, equivalent to ȫur, as in pȫre.	52. oor, equivalent to oour, as in black'-a-moor.
53. ower, equivalent to owur, as in power.	54. ower, equivalent to owur, as in caul'-i-flower.

55. (˙) a slight semi-consonant sound between ǟ and y consonant, heard in the transition from certain consonant to certain vowel sounds; as in lute, (l'üt̄,) jew, (j'üt̄,) nature, (na'-ch'oor,) g'arment, k'ind.

SCHEME OF THE CONSONANTS.

* * For further information respecting each consonant, see its correspondent number in the Principles following the Schemes.

Note that, as in the former Scheme, *t*, *u*, so printed, are mute but significant. Note, likewise, that two or more ways of marking a sound (*s*, or *c*, or *ss*, for instance for the 59th) imply no difference in the sound itself.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 56. <i>h</i> | as in hand, perhaps, vehement. |
| 57. <i>w</i> , beginning a syllable without or with aspiration | as in we, beware, sweet, wheat, equiv. to hwēat. |
| 58. <i>y</i> , beginning a syllable | as in you. And this sound is always to be understood as present in ū, ū, ūre, which are equivalent to yōō, and yoor. |
| 59. <i>s</i> and <i>ss</i> ; also <i>c</i> or <i>sc</i> before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> . | as in sell, sit, mass; cell, face, cit, scene, science. |
| 60. <i>z</i> , <i>zz</i> , <i>ze</i> | as in zeal, buzz, mazz. |
| 61. <i>sh</i> | as in mish'-ūn, so spelled to signify the pronunciation of mission. |
| 62. <i>zh</i> | as in vīzh'-ūn, so spelled to signify the pronunciation of vision. |
| 63. <i>ch</i> , <i>tch</i> | as in chair, each, match. |
| 64. <i>j</i> ; and also <i>g</i> before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> | as in jog; gem, age, gin. |
| 65. <i>f</i> , <i>ff</i> , <i>fe</i> | as in fog, cuff, life. |
| 66. <i>v</i> , <i>ve</i> | as in vain, love. |
| 67. <i>th</i> | as in thin, path. |
| 68. <i>th</i> , <i>the</i> | as in then, with, breathe. |
| 69. <i>l</i> , <i>ll</i> , <i>le</i> | as in let, mill, sale. |
| 70. <i>m</i> , <i>mm</i> , <i>me</i> | as in may, hammer, blame. |
| 71. <i>n</i> , <i>nn</i> , <i>ne</i> | as in no, banner, tune. |
| 72. <i>ng</i> | as in ring. |
| 73. <i>r</i> , <i>rr</i> , as audibly beginning a syllable; or being one of a combination of consonants that begin a syllable. | as in ray, erect, florid, (=florrid,) torrid; pray, spray. Under other circumstances, the letter is a sign of mere guttural vibration. |
| 74. <i>p</i> , <i>pp</i> , <i>pe</i> | as in pop, supper, hops. |
| 75. <i>b</i> , <i>bb</i> , <i>be</i> | as in bob, rubber, rob. |
| 76. <i>k</i> , <i>ck</i> , <i>ke</i> ; also <i>c</i> final, and <i>c</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> , or a consonant | as in king, hack, bak; antic, cat, cot, cut, claim. |
| 77. <i>g</i> , before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> , or a consonant .. | as in gap, got, gun, guess, plague, grim. |
| 78. <i>t</i> , <i>tt</i> , <i>te</i> | as in ten, matter, mate. |
| 79. <i>d</i> , <i>dd</i> , <i>de</i> .. | as in den, madder, made. |

In this Scheme the letters *q* and *x* are dispensed with; for *k* or *c* can always be used to indicate the sound of the former, and *ka*, *kah*, or *z*, the sound of the latter. See, however, Prin. 158.

The elements forming the syllables into which all words of really English origin are resolvable, are presumed to be, practically, as many as these tables exhibit. By spelling words as the examples indicate, with such marks for some of the vowels, and such choice of letters for some of the consonants as are exhibited above, the true pronunciation of the language may be shown without requiring a constant reference to these schemes after once attentively examining them. The only key words the inspector is likely to need, are the following from the Vowel Scheme. *gāw'-way*: *chāp'-mān*: *pā-pā*: *lāw*: *gōōd*: *yōō*, i. e. *jew*, *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*; and the following from the Consonant Scheme, *mīsh'-ūn*, i. e. *mission*: *vīzh'-ūn*, i. e. *vision*: *thīn*: *thēn*; which will accordingly run at the foot of the left and right hand pages throughout the dictionary.

☞ The words serving for examples in these schemes are such as in no instance admit of more than one accent. In the dictionary, when a word admits of more than one accent, the principal accent is denoted by the double accentual mark ("). See Prin. 85.

PRINCIPLELS.

1. PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

Audible Elements of Syllables as exhibited in the Schemes.

1. *ā, â, äy.* The English alphabetic accented *a*, in the mouth of a well-educated Londoner, is not exactly the sound which a French mouth utters either in *fée*, or in *fête*, being not so narrow as the former, nor so broad as the latter. Moreover, it is not quite simple, but finishes more slenderly than it begins, tapering, so to speak, towards the sound *ê*.

2. *á, â, äy.* This tapering off into *ê* cannot be heard in the unaccented alphabetic *á*, owing to its shorter quantity. It must be noted, besides, that letter *a* very seldom retains its alphabetic sound when unaccented, but, being final in a syllable, almost uniformly deviates into *â*, the 24th element. (See 98.) Cases in which it retains its distinct alphabetic sound, under the circumstance in view, are instanced below.*

3. *ē, ēe, ēa*, is the slenderest of the English vowels, corresponding to that which in most other languages is denoted by *i*.

4. *ê, êe, êy*, differs from the preceding by its short quantity. The quantity, however, is not always equally short:—in *pedigree*, for instance, (pronounced *pêd'-ê-grêe*), it is not so short in the third syllable as in the second. Generally it is as short as *î*, with which it is identical, except that *î* is essentially short, while the unaccented alphabetical *ê* is by nature capable of quantity. The word *indivisi-*

bility (pronounced *in'-dê-vîz'-ê-bîl'-ê-tî-ty*) must, in strict theory, be said to have one and the same vowel sound in each syllable; but *practical* views rendering the distinction necessary, we consider the vowel in three of the syllables to be essentially short, and the vowel in the remaining four to be naturally long, although, from situation, quite as short as *î*.

5. *î, îe, îy.* This sound is diphthongal. In the mouth of a well-bred Londoner it begins with the sound heard in *ur*, but without sounding the *r*, and tapers off into *ê*. Some allege its composition to be *â* and *ê*, but this is northern; while others make it to be *â* and *ê*, which is still more rustic. The affirmation *ay* is, however, a union of the sounds *â'-ê*, at least as that word is commonly pronounced; though in the House of Commons, in the phrase, "The ayes have it," it seems to be an ancient custom to pronounce the plural word as uniting the sounds *âw'-iz*, or as it might be written *ays* rhyming with *boys*.

6. *í, íe, îy.* This unaccented sound differs from the foregoing by the remission of accent only; and for this reason, that the alphabetic *í* being diphthongal, the letter *i* cannot at the same time claim its alphabetic sound, and suffer a contraction as the other vowel letters do, but if, like them, it suffer contraction, it can be only by losing its diphthongal nature. If, for instance, we shorten the *í* in *dî-lute*, as we shorten *ô* in *dô-main*, we must drop one part of its sound; hence the usual pronunciation is *dê-lute*; and if we shorten the same sound, namely, *î* in *palatine*, we shall for the same reason, reduce the sound of the word to *palâin*. Accordingly, letter *i* or *y*, being unaccented when final in a syllable, or followed by a consonant and final *e* mute, although required by the general rules of the language to be sounded alphabetically, that is, by the rules which embrace all the vowel-letters without stopping to regard exceptions, falls in fact under a special exemption to the general laws; *i* or *y* under the circumstances stated, being regarded as more regularly, because more commonly pronounced *ê* or *î* than *í*. (See 105.) The words which escape the operation of this special or exceptive rule as regards letter *i* or *y*, are however so numerous as to render the point not a little puzzling, and

* The unaccented *a* in *aerial*, *archaism*, *chaotic*, &c., keeps its sound on account of the vowel in the next syllable; in *bifurcate* there seems a propriety in keeping it distinct, at least if we recollect that the word might have had, and perhaps more correctly, the form *bifurcate*; and this example will serve for others of a similar description. *Acron-matic* is an un-English word, and may keep its middle *a* distinct till it becomes familiar to our mouths. So likewise *aura*, *ayra*, which are decidedly Latin, may have their final *a* pronounced as Englishmen are accustomed to pronounce the final *a* of Latin words till use makes them English, and gives to their final *a* that easier sound we hear in *comma*. A secondary accent, if it does not decidedly shorten the syllable by attracting the consonant, an effect especially observable when the word is related to another word in which the *a* is followed by a consonant and *e* mute. Thus the *a* in *operate* is pronounced as clearly as in *to operate*; and the *a* in *discourage* scarcely deviates from the sound it has in *discourage*.

some remarks are subjoined at the foot of the page to assist in clearing the difficulty.⁶

7. *ô, ôa, ô, ôa, ôa*, is like the French *ô*. In a Londoner's mouth, it is not always quite simple, but is apt to contract toward the end, finishing almost as *oo* in *too*.

8. *ô, ôa*, in remitting the accent, and with accent its length, preserves its specific quality, with no liability to the diphthongal character to which the accented sound is liable. The *o* in *to-bad-co, o-pin-ion, fellow, (=fello), &c.*, is corrupted only by vulgar speakers.

9. *û, ûa, û*, though for practical purposes reckoned among the vowels, is, in truth, the syllable *yô*, composed of the consonant element 58, and the vowel element 27. Hence the rule that "the article *a* must take the form *am* if the next word begins with a vowel," does not apply to words beginning with *û*: for we might as well say "an youthful face," as say "an useful book."

10. *û, ûa*. Although a diphthong can scarcely lose in length without losing its diphthongal character, yet a syllable composed of a consonant and a vowel may in general be

something shortened. The syllable under review, may be as short as it can be made in *mon-ô-ment, cu-b-cute, red-i-dûe, &c.*, provided it lose it in no other respect; for the smallest corruption of its sound in such situations, carries with it an impression of negligent vulgarity. Yet there are situations in which the full sound both of *û* and *ûa* cannot be preserved without an appearance of pedantry. See 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 73.

11. *â*. This sound, which is properly deemed the second sound of letter *a*, differs in quality as well as in quantity both from *â* or *â* and *â*:—it is much nearer the latter than the former;—indeed so near, that in theory they are considered identical; but it is not, practically, so broad as *â*. The word *fat* in a Londoner's mouth has even a narrower sound than *fat* (a coxcomb) has in a Parisian's. Perhaps in no language but our own is there that complete shutting in or stoppage of a sound at the next instant from its utterance, which is the characteristic of this and the following five sounds. At the same time it must be confessed that when *f, s, or n*, follow the letter, we are apt, even in London, to give a slight prolongation to the vowel, which would, in other cases, be quite rustic; as in *graft, glass, plant*; which slight prolongation was once universally accompanied by a decidedly broader sound, such as might be signified by *grâft, glâss, plânt*. Among speakers of the old school, this is yet the mode of sounding *a* in such situations; but metropolitan usage among educated people has for a long time inclined to change a practice, which the orthography of the words manifestly does not warrant; and as, of two opinions or tastes, it was necessary to embrace one, the author of this dictionary takes, with Walker, the side of regularity. But Walker is a bigot: he allows of no compromise between the broad *â*, with which a vulgar mouth pronounces *ass*, and the sound, narrower, if possible, than the *a* in *at*, with which an affected speaker minces the same word. Surely in a case like this, there can be no harm in avoiding the censure of both parties by shunning the extreme that offends the taste of each; and this medium sound in the case in question, may safely be affirmed to be the one actually in use by the best speakers wherever letter *a* marked in this dictionary, as in Walker's, to be pronounced *â*, once had the sound *â*.

12. *â, â*, unaccented, differs in quality from the preceding by verging toward the sound *û*; its distinct utterance being near to *â*, its obscure or colloquial utterance carrying it entirely into *û*. In final syllables the more obscure sound prevails; in initial syllables the more distinct.

13. *â*, in theory, is reckoned the same sound as *â*. That it does not differ from it in quality may be perceived by the effect of a cursory pronunciation of *ch'-mâte, u'ti-mâte, &c.*, which reduce into *ch'-mêt, u'ti mêt*. And hence we may perceive how *mî'-ny* and *â'-ny*, as they were originally pronounced, have been shortened by their frequent occurrence in discourse into *mî'-ny* and *â'-ny*. See 119.

6. It may be stated in the first place, that the special or exceptive rule (namely that *i* or *y* unaccented and final in a syllable, should be sounded as *a* unaccented in the same situation) almost uniformly applies: when the syllable itself is not a final or initial syllable; we may now and then hear the long sound of *i* or *y* preserved in such instances as *explan-ation, in-hal-ation, con-fa-er, ref-fu-ful, emp-ty-mn, &c.*; but these are of comparatively rare occurrence. So also the special rule almost uniformly applies to the final *y* of final syllables, and would also apply to letter *i* in the same situation, if in our language, it were usual to spell a word with *i* final. The exceptions are verbs formed from the Latin *io* and terminating in *fy*, as *dî-fy, gl'o-rî-fy, &c.*, along with *u'ti-fy, u'-cu-py, proph-e-y*. (The verb, not the noun *prophecy*;) classical plurals, as *liter-ati, ge-ni, &c.*, the Latin adverb *al-ti*, and perhaps a few others of a similar kind, which preserve the long sound of the final *y* or *i* in spite of the absence of accent. Such exceptions are easily distinguished from the general practice of the language, so that thus far the dominion of the special rule is clear and unperplexed. But when we inquire what is to be the sound of *i* or *y* unaccented and final in an initial syllable, as in *di-late, hy-pothesis*; or how it is to be sounded before a consonant and *e* mute in a final syllable, as in *gentile, servile, maritime, brigantine*, we come to a difficulty which no rule can remove; and the inquirer must be sent to the dictionary to learn, in each particular instance, what is conceived to be the practice of the best speakers. It might be said that letter *i* being the only letter in an initial unaccented syllable, has its alphabetic sound: as in *i-dea*; but even here we meet with *imagine* and all its compounds as exceptions, and the word *g-cleped*, the only word in the language in which letter *y* is both initial in the word and final in the syllable. It might be said that *i*, in the unaccented initial syllables *bi, tri, di*, has its alphabetic sound; but the speaker who, following this rule, should make the *i* long in *di-vide, di-norce, di-vulge, di-cris*, would show himself either ignorant of usage, or one, that, in small matters, thought it important to distinguish himself from others. Again, it might be said that unaccented *i* in a final syllable after a consonant and *e* mute, is short when the preceding is the accented syllable; as in *rep-tile, off-ice, sport-ive, &c.*, but here, once more, there are too many exceptions to allow much stress to be laid on the rule. The accent being further back, we might say that in the final syllable *cide*, e. g. *regi-cide*, the *i* is always long, as it likewise is in *ire, ise, and ice*, when the accent is not on the preceding syllable, as in *ac-rus-pire, ex-qual-ise, re-al-ise*; but when we come to *ice, ile, ime, ine, ite, &c.*, as in *sac-rifice, con-sul-dice, in-fan-tile, pul-er-tie, pan-ton-ime, mis-er-tine; con-cubine, dis-cipline; up-er-ite, dis-cour-tie*; we find all rule fail, and practice alone determines.

14. *ē*, unaccented, is liable to be sounded *ī*; nor must this be considered an inelegance in such words as *helmet*, *duel*, *boxes*, &c., which may be sounded *hel-mīt*, *du-īl*, *box-iz*, &c., although not so marked in the dictionary. But it is vulgar negligence to say *ai-lūnt*, *providēnce*, *divi-dūnd*, &c., instead of *ai-lēnt*, *provi-dēnce*, *divi-dēnd*, &c. Again, the *i* is quite sunk in *grovel*, (*grov-vl*), *widen*, (*wid-dn*), &c. (114) With these exceptions, which the references in the dictionary will indicate, every irregularity in the sound of unaccented *ē* must be guarded against as a vulgarism.

15. *ī*, in theory, is reckoned the same as *ē*; and that it does not much differ in quality may be perceived by the word *count-terfēt*, in which *ē* in the last syllable shortens its-*lf* into *ī*. The pronunciation of the word *chemistry* (*chim-īs-trēy*) appears less irregular when the identity of *ē* and *ī* is considered. No doubt the current pronunciation was established by the old way of spelling the word; but if we deem the *e* in the modern spelling to be shortened into *ē*, we get the actual pronunciation thus: *Chē-mistry*, *chēm-istry*=*chīm-istry*.

16. *ī*, unaccented, differs from the foregoing by the remission of accent only.

17. *ō*, in theory, is reckoned the same as *ā*; and that it does not differ in quality may be perceived by observing that *salt*, *fault*, &c., though pronounced *sālt*, *fālt*, &c. in slow utterance, are liable to be shortened into *sōlt*, *fōlt*, &c. It is further observable that before *ss*, *st*, and *th*, letter *o* is frequently sounded *ā*; for example, in *moss*, *glass*, &c., *to-t*, *cost*, &c., *broth*, *cloth*, &c. This practice is analogous to the broad utterance which letter *a* is liable to receive before certain consonants, (see 11,) and the same remarks will apply in the present case as to the one referred to, namely, that though the broad sound is vulgar, there is affectation in a palpable effort to avoid it in words where its use seems at one time to have been general. In such cases a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best speakers.

18. *ō*, *ō*, differs in quality from the preceding by verging toward the sound *ū*, more or less according as the pronunciation is solemn or colloquial. In final syllables the sound *ū* under the character *o* is, in general, so decided, that even in the most solemn speaking any other sound would be pedantic. In such case not *ō* but *ū* might indicate the pronunciation; for instance, *wanton* might be marked *wun-tūn*. For the sake of consistency, however, the deviation of the sound from *ō* into the obscure sound is signified in the usual way, namely, by the italic *ō*. In initial and other syllables, the sound preserves its character with some distinctness, as in *pōllut*, *pōmpos'ity*, *dēmōnstrā-tion*; yet even in these we find a great tendency to the sound *ū*, and in the prefix *con-*, the tendency is still stronger. This is the reason that, in the dictionary, the *o* in this prefix is marked as the unaccented short *o* in final syllables. It might have been marked in the same manner when unaccented in the

prefix *con-*; and the only excuse for not so marking it, is, the difficulty of fixing what by its nature is vague and fluctuating. Further it is to be observed, that *o* before *n* is frequently sunk entirely in final unaccented syllables. See 114.

19. *ū*, *ur*, (without sounding the *r*), and *d*, are all, in theory, the same, the last however more or less approaching the sound *ā*, according as the speaker is more or less distinct. They are all modifications of what may be called the natural vowel,—that is to say, the vowel which is uttered in the easiest open position of the mouth.

20. *ū*, unaccented, differs from the preceding only by the remission of accent. All the vowel letters under a variety of circumstances, are liable, when unaccented, to fall into this, the natural vowel.

Here finish what may be considered the regular sounds of the vowel letters, of which each has four, namely, its alphabetic sound accented and unaccented, and its essentially short sound accented and unaccented.

21. *ō*. This sound, essentially short, is, in other respects, identical with the 27th sound *ō*, the most contracted sound of the language. In most dictionaries, the sound which in this one will be marked *ō*, is considered a third sound of the letter *u*, and marked accordingly. There is great probability that, of the two short sounds of *u*, namely that in *dūll*, and that in *hūll*, (*bōol*), the latter was once as frequent as the former:—in the provinces it is much more frequent even to this day. But since, in London, this sound of short *u* is now limited to a few words, (see 117,) the best way of signifying its sound in those few will be to spell them on the same principle as *good*, *wood*, *wool*, *took*, &c., and signify the essential shortness of the sound by the appropriate mark.

22. *ō*, unaccented, differs from the preceding only by the remission of accent.

23. *ā*, *ā*. In almost all languages but the English, this is the alphabetic sound of letter *a*. In our prosodies, it goes by the name of the Italian *a*. Finishing with guttural vibration, and so forming the 33d element in our scheme, namely *ar*, it occurs frequently in our language. It also generally occurs instead of *ā*, when followed in the same syllable by *th*, or *th*, as in *pāth*, *fāth-er*; and it used to occur instead of the same short sound in such words as *fast*, *mass*, &c. (see 11,) but the practice as regards the class of words last alluded to, is almost lost in well-bred society. In a few words, however, it still decidedly keeps its place in the situation referred to; as in *gūlānt'*, *com'māndānt'*.

24. *ā*, *ā*, differs from the preceding not only in quantity but in quality, by verging to the natural vowel, and in colloquial utterance quite identifying with it. (See 19.) It fluctuates between *ā*, and this natural vowel, (19,) just as *ā* fluctuates between *ā* and *ū*. (See 12.) The sound occurs very frequently under its appropriate letter: for the letter *a* is peculiar

in this respect, that instead of retaining its specific alphabetical sound like *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, when final in an unaccented syllable, it almost always drops into the natural vowel, to restrain it from which (except in a few cases specified in the note at 2) would be a puerile nicety; for instance in *d-bound*, *ide-ā*, *trd-duce*, *surd-ble*. Hence, although we name one of the articles, *ā*, yet, in using it, we say *d book*, *d chair*, &c. Of the other article *the*, it is likewise to be observed that, coming before a consonant, we pronounce the letter *e* with the sound of the natural vowel: for though we say *thē empire*, *thē hour*, we do not say *thē book*, *thē hand*. See 176.

25. *ā*, *āu*, or *āw*, corresponds in theory with *ō*, (17,) and being followed by guttural vibration, identifies with *or*. (37.) In our proodies it goes by the name of the German *u*, though it is still broader than the German sound; and in this as in most of our pronouncing dictionaries, it is marked as a 4th sound of letter *u*. But in addition to this mark throughout the following dictionary, those words which require letter *u* to have this sound, (*all*, *bu'll*, *cull*, &c.) will be spelled on the same principle as *awl*, *basel*, *brawl*, *crawl*, &c. There are many words in which this sound, though accented, is almost shortened into *ō*, in which case instead of *āw*, the sound will be signified by *ā*.

26. *āw*, unaccented, differs from the preceding by the remission of accent, and such shortening of its quantity as it will bear.

27. *ū*, is the sound of letter *u* in the Italian and many other languages. Except in quantity, it is identical with 21. Articulated with consonant *y*, it forms the English sound of letter *u*; and as this articulation is often of necessity dropped, (for instance in *true*, *brutal*, &c.,) the letter *u* in such cases is pronounced as in Italian.

28. *oo*, unaccented, differs from the preceding by the remission of accent, and such reduction of quantity as it will bear, so as not to identify with *ū*:—for *whirlpool* must not be pronounced as if it were *whirlpull*. Where, however, it is not followed in the same syllable by a consonant, as in *cuckoo*, *luxury*, (*lück'-uh'-oo-rē*.) it may be as short as utterance can make it.

29. *oi*, *oy*, is a diphthongal sound whose component parts are *ā* and *ē*. Consequently the pronunciation of *boy* might be indicated by *bāw'-ē*, and of *oil* by *āw'-īl*, rapidly uttering the two syllables in the time of one. But vowel sounds that go to the formation of one and the same syllable, are practically deemed one vowel though of a compound nature,—in other words, they are *single* though not *simple*. In this way is *ī* considered a single vowel, and in this way will the present sound be considered, and will be signified throughout this dictionary in the way authorized by the orthography of the language, just as element 25 is signified by the digraph *aw*, and element 27, by the digraph *oo*, which, as sounds, are single and simple, though in the usual way of spelling words they are more frequently found under the two characters than under one.

30. *oi*, *oy*, unaccented, differs from the preceding by the remission of accent, but its diphthongal nature prevents any perceptible difference in quantity.

31. *ou*, *ow*, is a diphthongal sound whose component parts are *ā* and *oo*; at least, is the former of the two component sounds nearer to *ā*, than *āu*, though Walker makes the combination to be *āu* and *oo*. In accordance with the remarks lately made, (see 29,) *ow* will be considered a single though not a simple sound, and will be signified throughout the dictionary not by marks to which the eye is unaccustomed, but in the way authorized by the orthography of the language. It is true that the same letters are sometimes sounded *ō* or *ō*; as in *soul*, *blow*, and *follow*; but in this case the proper pronunciation will be indicated by omitting the *w*, or else marking it as silent.

32. *ou*, *ow*, unaccented, differs from the preceding only by the remission of accent.

33. *ar*, is the element 23, namely, *ā*, terminating in guttural vibration. A vowel terminating in this manner, according to the idiomatic pronunciation of the English language as heard in well-bred London society, is properly considered as a single though not a simple element. For with us, the letter *r* is sometimes a consonant, as in *ray*, *tray*, *stray*, *tarry*, *merit*, (see 73, and 129,) and sometimes a guttural vowel sound. In the former capacity, it is formed by a strong trill of the tongue against the upper gum; in the latter case there is no trill, but the tongue being curled back during the progress of the vowel preceding it, the sound becomes guttural, while a slight vibration of the back part of the tongue is perceptible in the sound. That the trill of the tongue may be used wherever the following dictionary indicates the guttural vibration, is not denied; but it cannot be used at such places without carrying to correct ears an impression of peculiar habits in the speaker,—either that he is foreign or provincial, Irish or Scotch, a copier of bad declaimers on the stage, or a speaker who in correcting one extreme has unwarily incurred another. The extreme amongst the vulgar in London doubtlessly is, to omit the *r* altogether—to convert *far* into *fā*, hard into *hā*, cord into *cā*, lord into *lā*, &c.;—an extreme which must be avoided as carefully as the strong trill of the *r* in an improper place.

34. *ar*, *ar*, differs from the preceding both in quantity (though this cannot be much) and in quality, by verging toward unaccented *ur*. Indeed when the letters *ar* occur in a final unaccented syllable, as in *dollar*, it would be a puerile nicety to attempt distinctness; and in such a case the pronunciation of the syllable might be marked as if it were written *ur*.

35. *er*, *ir*, which lies between *ār* (41) and *ur*, (39) and in mere theory would not be distinguished from the former, is an element of syllables, which, orally, the vulgar-bred Londoner never uses:—he is “your sarvant” or “your servant;” he speaks of “murcy” and of “vurtue;” and says “it is urksome to be restrained from murth;” but *servant*, *mercy*, *virtue*, (*ver tue*.) *irksome*, (*erksome*.) and *murth*,

(*merth*.) are delicacies of pronunciation which prevail only in the more refined classes of society. Even in these classes, *sur*, *durt*, and *hurd*, &c., are the current pronunciation of *sir*, *dirt*, *bird*, &c.; and indeed in all very common words, it would be somewhat affected to insist on the delicacy referred to. It will be observed that letter *i* in the situation we have in view, is precisely equivalent to letter *e*. If the sound of *i* which we hear in *sit*, took a correspondent long sound in *sir*, this sound would be *ē*, and the word be pronounced *sēre*, forming with the guttural vibration the 43d element of our scheme.

36. *e*, *er*, *ir*, unaccented, is scarcely ever heard without some corruption of its quality in a final syllable, where the letters *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*, *yr*, will almost necessarily be pronounced *ur*.³⁶ This necessity is less in some words than in others;—in *commerce*, for instance, than in *letter*, and accordingly in instances like the latter, the less distinct sound of the vowel will be indicated by an italic letter. It may be mentioned in this place that *bre*, *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, as final syllables, are all deemed equivalent to *ber*, *ter*, &c. (159.)

37. *or*, which is equivalent to *āur*, occurs frequently in the language, often requiring to be distinguished from the element 47. For instance, *form*, (*fāurm*), meaning figure, must be distinguished in pronunciation from *form*, (*fō'urm*), meaning a bench: see 130.

38. *or*, *or*, unaccented, is seldom distinct; for this sound, which under the remission of accent always verges toward *ur*, in most cases sinks completely into it. We may be justified in saying *ca'lor*, *stu'por*, &c., with that attention to the final syllable which preserves the sound; but the same care would be pedantic or puerile in *error*, *orator*, &c.

39. *ur*, is the natural vowel terminating in guttural vibration.

40. *ur*, unaccented, differs from the preceding only by the remission of accent.

41. āre.	it is only by being followed by guttural vibration that these sounds differ respectively from	1. ā.
42. āre.		2. ā.
43. ēre.		3. ē.
44. ēre.		4. ē.
45. īre.		5. ī.
46. īre, unaccented.		6. ī, unaccented.
47. ōre.		7. ō.
48. ōre.		8. ō.
49. ūre.		9. ū.
50. ūre.		10. ū.
51. ōōr.		27. ōō.
52. oor.		28. oo.
— 53		29. oi.
— 54		30. oi, unaccented.
53. ower.		31. ow.
54. ower, unaccented.		32. ow, unaccented.

³⁶ Thus the last syllables of *robber*, *nadir*, *author*, *sulphur*, *satyr*, are quite undistinguishable in pronunciation; nor is it easy to make the last syllable of *dollar* differ from these. Walker accordingly marks them all alike. The same practice is not followed in this dictionary, not from any difference of opinion regarding the practical effect, but from a conviction that the effect will follow whether it be exactly marked or not.

³⁷ 34 The sounds terminating in guttural vibration, corresponding with 29, 30, in the opposite column, which might be expected in these vacant spaces, do not, in fact,

Identical. however, as they are, except as regards the peculiarity noticed, the practical necessity for considering them distinct elements will be perceived in the comparison of the first syllables of *various*, *se-rious*, *fi-ring*, *to-ry*, *su-ry*, with the first syllables of *va-cant*, *se-cant*, *fi-nal*, *to-tal*, *su-gitive*: an identity of these syllables in pronunciation is decidedly provincial; the true utterance of the former is *vāre-ious*, *se-ri-ious*, &c. The difference in view will be rendered intelligible to those familiar with French pronunciation, by comparing the sound of *dear* pronounced correctly as an English word, with that of *dire* pronounced correctly as a French word. In both, the vowel commences after the *d* precisely in the same way, but in the French word it remains pure, unmixed with the *r*, which begins a new syllable formed with what is called the mute *e*, the word being pronounced *dē-ŕd* or nearly so; while in the English word, the sound of the *r* (not the trilled *r* as in French) blends itself with the *e* during its progress. So also in *dear-ly*, *care-ful*, &c., the addition of a syllable beginning with a consonant distinct from the *r* making no difference to the previous syllable, the *r* in that previous syllable blends itself with the vowel exactly as in *dear*, *care*, &c.; and the only difference between *dear-ly*, *care-ful*, &c., and *various*, *se-rious*, *fi-ry*, *to-ry*, *su-ry*, &c., is, that in the latter, the *r*, besides blending itself with the previous vowel, is also heard in the articulation of the vowel which begins the following syllable. Of this blending of the *r* with the previous vowel, it is further to be observed that the union is so smooth in polite utterance as to make it imperceptible where one ends, and the other begins; while in vulgar pronunciation the former vowel breaks abruptly into the guttural sound or into the vowel *d* used for the guttural. Among mere cocknies this substitution of *d* for *ar* or *ur*, is a prevailing characteristic, and should be corrected by all who wish to adapt their habits to those of well-bred life. It is moreover remarkable of these elements, that each will pass on the ear either as one or two syllables, and this is signified in the schemes by the equivalent indication *āur*, *īur*, &c., where the mark of accent placed over the former part, gives it the appearance of the first of two syllables, while the omission of the hyphen shows that the whole is pronounced as one:³⁴ see 134.

55. The last element in our vowel scheme is so short and slight as to be lost altogether in the mouth of an unpolished speaker, who says *loot*, *joo*, *na'-choor*, (or more commonly *na'-chur*), garment, kind, &c., for *lute*, (*l'oot*), *jeur*, (*j'oo*), &c. On the other hand there are persons who, to distinguish them

occur in the language, the combination of letters, *oir* having, with us, no sound peculiar to itself: see 132 hence, the elements numbered 53, 54, are those which come next in order.

54 It has been said, there is a palpable difference between the vowel sound in *payer*, *player*, *slayer*, and that in *care*, *fair*, *hair*, *share*. What difference may be made in New York I know not; but I know that none is made in London nor can be made without that peculiar effect which shows an effort to distinguish what in general is necessarily undistinguishable.

selves from the vulgar, pronounce *y* consonant distinctly on the occasions (see 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 76, 77) which call for this slighter sound of *y* or *ē*. This *affected* pronunciation (for such it certainly is) may be signified by spelling the words as follows, observing that the initial consonant letter is to be sounded, not named, and the *y* articulated as in the pronoun *you*: — *y*oot, *y*oo, *nd'-ch yoor*, *g yar' ment*, *k yind*. The *affected* pronunciation, he it observed, is to be avoided with as much care, as the slight sound, which in the mouth of an elegant speaker *naturally* slides in between the consonant and the vowel, is to be imitated.

56. *h*. The first element of the second scheme is, in reality, neither a vowel nor a consonant: for a vowel is an utterance of voice receiving its peculiar character from the *position* of the organs, two such sounds uttered in one syllable being a diphthong; and a consonant is an *action* of the organs of speech accompanied by breath or voice: but the element now under consideration is a breathing simply; it is a propulsion of breath, which becomes vocal in the sound that follows it. this following sound being hence called aspirated. And the sound which follows is in our language always a vowel, except *w* and *y*: for *w* is aspirated in *wheat*, *whig*, &c., which are pronounced *hwēat*, *hwīg*, &c.; and *y* is aspirated in *hew*, *huge*, &c., which are pronounced *hyō*, *hyōge*, &c. It is to be further observed that the aspirate is never heard in English, except at the beginning of syllables; and that, in the following and all their derivatives, letter *h* is silent: *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hostler*, *hour*, *humble*, and *humour*.⁵⁶

With respect to all the following consonants, *h*, *i*, *e*. a breathing, is a common material or element of those of the one sort, namely the breath consonants; and a vowel sound, *ō*, *ē*, or the natural vowel, is a common element or material of all the other sort, namely, the voice consonants.

57. *w*, is a consonant having for its basis the most contracted of the vowel sounds, namely *ō*, which sound, being partially obstructed by an inward action of the lips, and then given off by an outward action, is changed from a vowel to a consonant. A comparison of the French word *oui*, as a Frenchman pronounces it, (viz. *oo-ē*), with the English word *we* as an Englishman pronounces it, will show the difference between the vowel and the consonant. The same difference may be shown by a comparison of the phrase *an oozy ditch*, with the phrase *a wooer*. In the former the article *an* is properly used; in the latter the article *a*.

⁵⁶ In some pronouncing dictionaries *herb* and *hospital* are included among the words whose initial *h* is silent; but the *h* may be aspirated in these and their derivatives without the least offence to polite ears; and even in *humble* and *humour* the sounding of the *h* is a fault, if a fault, far less grating than it would be in *heir*, *honest*, and the other words stated above. When *h* begins a syllable not initial, it must nevertheless be sounded: as in *perhaps*, *behest*, *abhor*, *vehement*, *brethemoth*, &c. It is only when it does not begin a syllable that it is uniformly mute; as in *buhl*, *dahlia*, *ch! ah! brahma*, *halcyon*, &c.

58. *y*. is a consonant, having for its basis the slenderest of the vowel sounds, namely *ē*, which sound being partially obstructed by an inward action of the jaw carrying the back of the tongue against the soft palate, and then given off by an outward action, is changed, by those actions, from a vowel to a consonant. A comparison of the phrase *an ear*, which takes the article *an*, with the phrase *a year* which takes the article *a*, will show the difference between the vowel and the consonant. This consonant enters into the composition of the element 9, namely *ū*; and when very slightly uttered with little of the organic action, and therefore resuming much of the character of a vowel, it is the element 55.

59. *s* and *ss*; also *c* or *ac* before *e* or *i*. This consonant consists of breath made audible in a hiss, by forcing it between the tip of the tongue and upper gum, kept in gentle contact.

60. *z*, *zz*, *zz*, is the same as the preceding, only that the breath is vocalized, and, instead of a hissing, is therefore a buzzing sound.

61. *sh*, is a consonant that consists of breath, made audible in that sort of sound by which in a whisper we require silence, to produce which, the tongue instead of touching the upper gum, as in the common dental *s*, is curled back in such a manner as to leave space for the breath to effuse around its sides and top. This is one of the sounds after which it is not easy to sound the consonant *y* in fluent union, and accordingly this last-mentioned element is, in polished pronunciation, either quite sunk after *sh*, or is reduced to the element 55. For example, in the word *sure* where the *s* very irregularly has the sound *sh*, the sound *ū* loses one of its component parts, and the word is pronounced *shūr*. Again in the word *Asia*, where the *s* acquires the same sound, viz. *sh*, the *i* instead of that decided sound of *y* which we hear in *spane*, *million*, &c., (*spān'-yēl*, *mīl'-yūn*), has the slighter sound which in this dictionary is marked ('). And in the frequent termination *tion*, where the *t* acquires the sound *sh*, the sound *y*, which the *i* by its position would represent, is entirely absorbed. It is a point of some nicety to say when the absorption of the *y* should be entire, and when it should not, but retain just so much of its effect as to identify with element 55; and indeed the determination one way or the other often depends on the more or less colloquial manner of the speaker. The word *social* for instance, is, in common discourse, pronounced *sō'-shāl*, but with the careful utterance of measured speech, *sō'-sh'āl*. Thus much is certain, that where custom has not decided on the entire absorption of the sound, there is a grace in suffering it to slide lightly in.

62. *zh*, is the same as the foregoing, only that the breath is vocalized, and the whispered hush destroyed. No English word commences with this sound, but in French it is not uncommon at the beginning as well as at other parts of words; as in *jumble*, *giant*. Like the preceding element it does not readily take the consonant *y* into fluent union, and accordingly

it either absorbs the *y* entirely, or reduces it to the slighter element (').

63. *ch, tch*. This is not a simple element, although convenience requires it to be so considered. It is formed of *t* and *sh*, the 78th and 61st elements, a reference to which will stand instead of further explanation. Like the preceding two elements, it is unable to take the consonant *y* into fluent union, and therefore, like them, either absorbs it entirely, or reduces it to the slighter element (').

64. *j*; and also *g* before *e* or *i*. Neither is this a simple consonant, but is formed of the same elements as the foregoing, only that these elements are vocalized, namely, *t* by becoming *d*, and *sh* by becoming *zh*. (See 79 and 62.) It is unable like the three foregoing consonants to take the consonant *y* into fluent union, and therefore, like them, it either absorbs the *y* entirely, or reduces it to the slighter element ('). Be it observed that the letter *g*, though generally soft before *e* and *i*, is hard in the words at 77: (the note.) On the other hand, it is soft before *ao* in *gaol*, which is much better written *jail*; and quite as irregularly in *judgment*, *abridgment*, &c., when so spelled; but these, in this dictionary, are written *judgement*, *abridgement*, &c. (See 196.)

65. *f, ff, fe*, consists of breath made audible by being forced between the upper teeth and under lip, the articulation being completed, as in all other consonants, by the separation of the organs.

66. *v, ve*, is the same as the foregoing, only that the breath is vocalized.

67. *th*, consists of breath made audible in a hiss, by forcing it between the tongue and teeth while the tip of the tongue is placed between the teeth.

68. *th, th*, is the same as the foregoing, only that the breath is vocalized.

69. *l, ll, le*, the most harmonious of the consonants, is an utterance of voice with no other organic obstruction than a contact between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the voice not being forced between as in *z*, nor kept in a murmur within the mouth as in *d*, but uttered as freely as the position of the organs will permit. Though the smoothest of the liquids, and readily flowing into consonant *y*, if the latter come in another syllable under the remission of accent, as in *flial*, *million*, *blissful*, *valuable*, (*fīl'-yāl*, *mīl'-yūn*. *bīl'-yūs*, *vāl'-yoo-able*, &c.) (146) yet it does not allow this sound to be completed immediately after it in the same syllable. To say *lūte*, *lū'-cid*, *lū'-na-tic*, with the *ū* as perfect as in *cūbe*, *cū'-bic*, is northern, or laboriously pedantic in effect; and the practice of good society is, *l'oot*, *l'oo'-cid*, *l'oo'-na-tic*, &c., avoiding at the same time the vulgar extreme *lōōt*, *lōō'-cid*, *lōō'-na-tic*, &c.

70. *m, mm, me*, is an utterance of voice through the nose while the lips are joined, the articulation being completed by separating the lips.

71. *n, nn, ne*, is an utterance of voice through the nose while the tip of the tongue touches the upper gum, the articulation being

completed by the separation of the tongue and gum.

72. *ng*, is an utterance of voice through the nose while the back of the tongue touches the soft palate, the separation of the tongue and palate completing the articulation; which separation must take place without compression of the voice at the back part of the mouth; for this will be to add the sound of *g*, a practice common in the north-west of England, where they say *kīng-g*, *lōng-g*, &c., for *kīng*, *lōng*, &c. A comparison of *sīng-er* with *fīng-er*, (*sīng-ger*), in one of which the *g* is *not*, and in the other *is* to be added, may render the nature of the fault plain. Let it be observed, that the sound is not a compound of *n* and *g*, but is quite distinct from both; that it takes place generally when letter *n* is followed by *g*, unless the *g* has its soft sound as in *change*; and even when the *g* belongs to another syllable as in *fīng-er*, *un-quent*; unless that following syllable be accented as in *un-god'ly*, in which case *n* generally preserves its proper sound. See 158. Lastly, concerning the sound under consideration, it is to be noticed that it never comes at the beginning of syllables.

73. *r, rr*, is an utterance of voice acted upon by a trill or trolling of the tongue against the upper gum. It entirely refuses to take *y* after it in the same syllable,—at least in fluent union; and the words *rue*, *rude*, *brew*, &c., are pronounced *rōō*, *rōōd*, *brōō*, &c. Even when the letter which has a claim to be sounded *yōō* is in the following syllable, as in *vir-u-ent*, *er-u-dite*, *ser-u-la*, it is not possible to give the distinct sound without pedantic effort, and an approach to the sound, signified by 'oo, (55, 28,) is all that correct utterance requires. The trill in which the utterance of this consonant element mainly consists, is often faultily produced by the back of the tongue against the soft palate: so formed, it makes the noise called the burr in the throat, a characteristic of Northumbrian pronunciation, and not unfrequent in particular places, and in many families elsewhere.—As to the smoother sound of letter *r*, which it takes at the end of syllables when another *r* or a vowel does not follow in the next, see from 33 to 54, both inclusive.

74. *p, pp, pe*, is an utterance of breath confined within the mouth by the close junction of the lips, and therefore quite inaudible, till the lips, by their separation, explode either the breath simply, as in *up*, or the breath vocalized, as in *paw*.

75. *b, bb, be*, is the same as the preceding, except that the breath kept within the mouth is vocalized, and therefore not inaudible, but heard in a murmur before the lips separate.

76. *k, ck, ke*; also *c* final, and *c* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant: to all which different modes of denoting the same element might have been added *q*, whose regular sound is always that of *k*, (see 185,) and whose place throughout the dictionary, in marking words as they are pronounced, will be supplied by *k*. The element which is liable to be thus variously signified is an utterance of breath confined at the soft palate by the close junction of

the back part of the tongue, and quite inaudible till the organs separate either to explode the breath simply, as in *êke*, or the breath vocalized as in *key*. The present and the following element having their seat at the soft palate, just in the situation where the vowel *ê* is formed, have a natural alliance with this sound, and do not unite melodiously with either *â*, *î*, or *er*, unless a slight sound of *ê* is suffered to slide in: but though, on the one hand, the entire omission of this sound gives a harshness and a vulgarity to the utterance of such words as *card*, *kind*, *kerchief*, on the other, so decided an introduction of *ê* or *y* consonant, as is signified by *k_yard*, *k_yind*, *k_yer-chief*, carries with it an affected air and must be avoided. This slight sound of *ê* will in the dictionary be signified by the appropriated mark, namely (*^*), in a few only of the examples which admit of it, from which the practice may be extended to others under the caution just given.

77. *g*, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, or a consonant. This is the same as the preceding, except that the breath kept behind the soft palate is vocalized, and therefore not inaudible, but heard in a murmur before the organs separate. As when preceded by *k*, so when preceded by *g*, the sounds *â*, *î*, and *er*, suffer a slight sound of *ê* to intervene in order to render the junction smooth: hence, *guard*, *guise*, *girl*, &c., have their pronunciation indicated in the dictionary, thus: *g^u^ard*, *g^u^ise*, *g^u^erl*, &c. From the few words thus marked, the practice may be extended to others, under the caution suggested above.—Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, letter *g* is said to be soft: in fact, it is then the appropriated sign of an element wholly different: see 64: yet the rule that makes it so, is far from being uniform, as the list of the principal exceptions at the foot of the page will evince.⁷⁷

78. *t*, *t*, *t*, is an utterance of breath con-

77 In the parent language of modern English, *g* seems to have been regularly hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, and it is still so in *geck*, *geese*, *grid*, and its relations, *got* as a verb, and its compounds and relations, and also as a common termination as in *drugget*, if not preceded by *d*; in *gew-gaw*, *finger*, *monger*, and generally, in the termination *ger*, in old Saxon words, and others not related to words in which *g* is soft, or in which the *g* is not preceded by *d*; in *gib*, *gibbet*, *glibber*, *glib-rish*, *gibbous*, *giddy*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giglot*, *gild*, *gill*, (of a fish,) *gimblet*, *gimmal*, *gird*, and its relations, *girl*, *girth*, *gittern*, *begin*, and its relations; also in the same termination, viz. *gin*, in *biggin*, *piggin*, *nuggin*: *gire* and its relations, as *grift*, &c.; *giz-zard*; *together* and its relations, as *altogether*. In seeming imitation of these, *g* is sometimes made hard in words of modern introduction, as in *gingham*; it is hard in *huggis*; it is hard in *ginglymid*: and by those who affect, as in the last instance, to distinguish Greek from other words adopted in English, it is frequently made hard in a similar manner contrarily to the practice of those who speak English unaffectedly. (See 169.)—To say that *g* is hard in *sing-er*, *wring-er*, *wrong-er*, *wrong-est*, *ring-ing*, *fling-ing*, *spring-y*, *string-y*, and other words of correlative pronunciation, would be a wrong way of expressing what is meant; for, in fact, the *g* is neither hard nor soft in these instances, but, with the *a*, forms a digraph denoting the 72nd element of the scheme. But the *g* is articulated with its hard sound in *long-ger*, *stron-ger*, *youn-ger*, *lon-ger*, *stron-ger*, *youn-ger*, as above in *fla-ger*, *moa-ger*, (contrarily to analogy in the adjectives:) for in these and other instances which will be met with, the *a* by itself without the *g* stands for element 72. Generally, it is a rule that *g* is hard in any common termination affixed to a word in which it was previously hard; as in *ruq-ger*, *drag-ger*, *drug-ger*, *dug-ger*, *drug-gist*, *way-gish*, *dig-ging*, *rig-ging*,

finned behind the tongue by a close junction of the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the breath therefore being quite inaudible, till the organs separate to explode either the breath simply as in *ât*, or the breath vocalized as in *too*.

79. *d*, *dd*, *ds*, is the same as the preceding, except that the breath kept behind the tongue is vocalized, and therefore not inaudible, but heard in a murmur before the organs separate.

80. Such are the elements of English pronunciation; and a good pronunciation is the use of these elements exactly where the custom of *good* (that is well-bred) society places them, however at variance such custom may often be with the rules of orthography. Now, while it is the purpose of a dictionary like this to show how the language is spoken, the principles on which it rests should show how it *would* be spoken if the general laws prescribed by the genius of the language were uniformly acted upon. What those laws are, the two schemes at the beginning in a great degree exhibit: and if the vowel letters *always* had their long alphabetical sounds, when accented or final in a syllable, or followed by a consonant and final *e* mute;—their short alphabetical sounds when unaccented under the same circumstances, (always excepting a which becomes *â* when final in an unaccented syllable:)—if the vowel-letters uniformly had their essentially short sounds when followed in the same syllable by a consonant without final *e* mute, with such exceptions only as the scheme in other parts exhibits, (e. g. when the consonant-letter is *r*;)—if, moreover, the incidental vowel-sounds never occurred but under the characters used in the scheme, and that when the characters occurred the sounds always occurred with them;—if our language could boast of this degree of regularity, little more would be required to complete these “Principles of Pronunciation,” especially as,

crag-gy, *drag-gy*, *spring-gy*, *fug-gy*, *wug-gy*. On the same principle, the *g* may be hard in *larynx*, *gr-nl* or *larynx*, *gr-an*, from their relationship to *larynx*, (lar'-ingks;) and similarly in similar cases.

80 At this stage in the work I have undertaken, it will be a proper question for my reader or inspector to put, and therefore a proper one for me to answer,—“What have been your opportunities to know that these are the elements of English pronunciation?”—to which I reply,—I do not undertake to say that English is spoken every where with the *e* sounds and none other,—in Dublin, for instance, in Edinburgh, in Glasgow, and in New York,—but that these are the elements of English pronunciation according to the usage of the well-educated in the British metropolis. My confidence in my judgement on this point is thus grounded: I was born and bred at the west end of London; I appeared before the public five and twenty years ago, as soon as I became of age, in a “Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation,” a work more elaborate than the subject needed; from that time to the present I have been employed, seldom out of London, as a teacher of elocution in the first families or the kingdom, not excepting the family of the highest person; during the same time, I have been engaged on frequent returning occasions as a lecturer on elocution at all the literary and scientific institutions of the metropolis; and my intercourse with men of letters, at public and other *conversations* in London during the same period, has been constant. In connection with a duty accepted in a professional capacity, I hope there is nothing indecorous or frivolous in the statement of these facts.

84. A third tendency of English speech, is, to throw the accent back or forward, (that is, enclitically or proclitically,) on the syllable that precedes or follows such syllables as are common to a great many other words, because in fact that syllable distinguishes the word from others that have the common parts. We say *book'-case* as a distinction to *watch'-case*, *knife'-case*, &c.; we say *arch-duke'* as a distinction to *arch-bishop*, *arch-dracon*, &c. In the same way, we say *abili'ty*, with a recollection of *civili'ty*, *gentili'ty*, and the multitude of words which have the same termination; *man'tacal*, with a recollection of *cardi'acal*, *heli'acal*, &c.; *sati'ty*, with a remembrance of *vari'ty*, *im'pety*, &c.; *spon-tane'i'ty*, with a remembrance of *de'i'ty*, &c.; and thus throughout the common terminations of the language. So the common prefixes *ad*, *be*, *con*, *in*, *re*, *mis*, &c., are generally without accent; unless common parts should come into comparison by means of the prefix, as in comparing *ap'ply* and *mis'apply*; for then the accent shifts to the prefix. Hence, the accent is on the prefix in *af'ter-thought*, *af'ter-piece*, &c.; for the comparison is with *thought* and *piece*, simply. In many compounded words the accent is variable, because, at one time, one part of the compound will occur to the mind as common to many other words, at another time, the other part. When, for instance, we are counting—*thir'-teen*, *four'-teen*, *fif'-teen*, &c., the former syllable will be accented; but in using one of the words separately, either the last syllable will be accented, or each syllable will be pronounced as a distinct word. In fact, with regard to many compounded words the accent is by no means fixed, and with regard to others, they are called compounds only because the parts happen to meet frequently; such words, for instance, as *bull'-end*, *bulk'-head*, *co'-heir*, *henceforth*, *high-way*, *good-will*, &c., which may be marked as single words to the eye, but are pronounced as if they were two, with little tendency to unite their parts by a decided accent on either syllable. Walker says that *Amen* is the only word in the language which has two consecutive accents; but if such words as the foregoing are admitted to be single words, it would be easy to produce many hundreds that are in the same predicament. Even of words that have a fixed syllable for the seat of accent, occasions will sometimes arise to change that seat: see 177.

Secondary Accent.

85. It is likewise a tendency of English speech to use a secondary accent in place of the primary, when the latter deserts its usual seat, or to assist it in the enunciation of a word too long to be uttered easily or agreeably with a single accent. Grammarians and dictionaries have indeed hitherto taken little or no notice of any but the primary accents of words; yet, that the secondary accents are important and influential in regulating the other elements of utterance, will, it is presumed, be acknowledged when they are exhibited with the care and attention which

have been paid to them in preparing the following dictionary.⁸⁵ A secondary accent is often observable in words of only three syllables: this frequently happens with verbs through the general tendency of all words to the antepenultimate accent, and the convenience which has been felt with respect to verbs in particular of having their accent lower. Hence such verbs as the following have manifestly two accents. To *At'-ver-tise*, To *Con'-tro-vert*, To *Com'-pre-hend*, To *Con'-tra-vene*. The first of these words, if we are to believe dictionaries, always had its principal accent on the last syllable, till of late years, but it also had a secondary accent on the first syllable, and that these have now changed places will be manifest to any one who will listen to the actual pronunciation of the word in London. The same kind of change might be pointed out in many other words. So likewise such words as *Ab'-sen-tee*, *Can'-non-nade*, *Cav'-al-cade*, *Com'-mo-dore*, *Cas'-ta-ner*, have two accents; on the last syllable, because that was the original place of the accent; on the first from the general tendency of the language to the antepenultimate accent: and the difference as to the place of the primary or secondary accent is nothing but a preponderance in each instance of the one principle or the other. The operation of the same principles may be observed in words of more than three syllables, as in *Ag'-o-no-the'te*, To *at'-le-go-rize*, *Cor'-i-ca-ture*, To *an'-i-mal-ver'i*. Is it not palpable in all such cases that the place of both accents ought to be marked? For though it is true that the force of one of them is not indispensable and may be remitted, it is equally true that its effect is very generally felt in the rhythm of the word, and still more generally in the distinctness it gives to the syllables under it. In the foregoing instances, the secondary accent seems to have been introduced in order to take the deserted place of the primary, or to prepare for its introduction to a seat where the genius of the language appears to desire it. In other instances, the purpose of the secondary accent seems to be that of assisting the primary in the easy and agreeable pronunciation of a word. If the following words, for instance, were uttered with the one single antepenultimate accent according to the first general tendency, they would be difficult and inharmonious; from which effects they are saved by the co-operation of two accents, principal and subordinate, which divide each word into two equal harmonious parts: *ad'-ci-clen'-tal*, *man'-i-fes'-tor*, *ut'-a-man'-tine*, *at'-a-bis'-tor*, *ag'-ri-cul'-ture*, *ol'-i-gar'-chy*:—of which two accents, it is sometimes difficult to declare the one that ought to be the principal, for we may say, *ben'-e-fac'to*, or *be'-ne-fac'-tor*, *dis'-pen-sa'-tor*, or *dis'-pen-sa'-tor*, just as may happen to suit the

⁸⁵ It is not presumed, however, that entire consistency will be found: on some words only one accent may be marked, which differ in no perceptible circumstance from others that are marked with two; and *vice versa*. But the discrepancy, it is hoped, is never such as to lead to any practical mistake.

drift or rhythm of the passage. In general, the principal accent inclines to the earlier syllable in such substantives as these terminating in *er* or *or*, while it always goes to the latter in substantives terminating in *tion*, as in *ben-e-fic-tion*, *dis-pra-sa-tion*, (89.) By the tendency to lay the accent on the syllable preceding a common termination. (84.) the principal accent will be on the antepenultimate of *in-com-pat-i-bile*, and the sense of rhythm will give a secondary accent to the first syllable. The same tendency will draw down the principal accent still to the antepenultimate of *in-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty*, while the former accent will remain as a secondary accent, assisting that on the first syllable in the rhythmical division of the whole word. And that these secondary accents really belong to the words, and ought to be marked as well as the principal, will appear from a comparison with other words in which the custom of the language will not permit the assistance of secondary accents to render the pronunciation rhythmical and easy: such words, for instance, as *necessarily*, *refractoriness*, *derogatoriness*, *incorrigible*, &c.

86. The foregoing are the natural tendencies of our language with regard to the seat of accent in polysyllabic words; and in adopting words from other languages, if we were anxious to give consistency to our own, we should oblige them to yield to these tendencies. Such, however, is not the principle or feeling of the learned and fashionable of this country, who love to display their familiarity with Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, by neglecting or thwarting the genius of their own tongue, and therefore never miss an opportunity of using a strange or novel accent. The mischief would be less, if they who regulate their pronunciation by the rules of other languages, were themselves consistent. We have *apotheosis* and *metamorphosis* with a Greek accentuation, which happens in these instances to fall in with the tendency of our own; (81;) but we have most other words of the same form, in all of which the Greek penultimate is long, with the accent on this syllable in conformity with Roman practice. Custom may perhaps have decided one way or other for the majority of the instances; but in instances that rarely occur, or that hang doubtful, which practice shall furnish the rule? Surely the tendency of our own language should be favoured, and on this ground *anacrophoresis* is marked for an antepenultimate accent in the dictionary. Another class of words which hang in doubt between a tendency of our own language, and a practice grounded on classical laws, are those terminating in *ean*. By the tendencies of our own language, (see 90 and 81,) these should be accented on the antepenultimate, but the practice of scholars is to accent them on the penultimate; as *European*, *Antipodean*, *Albionian*. Here, again, however, we are involved in new inconsistencies: *Herculean*, is

separated from the Greek family it belongs to because it happens to have been Latinized, and falls into our own idiom, with no thanks to those who make the concession. *Elegiac* is another exception to Rule 90 from the undue weight of classical authority. Looking beyond these examples to the words at large, which we derive from Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, an Englishman will be glad to find that generally his own idiom at last prevails, in spite of the learning or more commonly the vanity of those who oppose it. Thus for instance *orator* and *amazon* are accented according to the genius of our language, (81,) in spite of their different accentuation in Latin. So likewise *de-file* as a noun, begins to lose its French accent on the ultimate, which till within a few years was universal. But *chagrin*, *profile*, *routine*, *oblique*, *contour*, &c., *abdmen*, *urmen*, *bitumen*, *horison*, *dedrons*, *indecdrons*,⁸⁸ *elegiac*, *inimical*, *ambages*, &c. at present refuse the accent, which by the first general law (81) an English speaker would infallibly give them, if he feared not to endanger his literary reputation. The same sort of struggle, which may be remarked in the attempt to settle the accent of words immediately brought from other languages, is likewise going on with many that have been long naturalized, and then corrupted by fashionable affectation. Thus, however much we may be inclined by the second general law (82) to say *disputable*, *advertisement*, *comparable*, *incomparable*, *acceptable*, *confessor*, *successor*, &c., though that law prevails in the majority of instances, and nothing but fashion has carried the accent back in these and other instances, yet in polished society we feel ashamed of pronouncing otherwise than *disputable*, *advertisment*, *comparable*, *incomparable*, *acceptable*, *confessor*, *successor*; our shame diminishing as fashion seems inclined to change, and our scruple to the natural accent being therefore less, with regard to

⁸⁸ "Nothing," says Walker, "can show more with what servility we sometimes follow the Latin accentuation than pronouncing this word with the accent on the penultimate. In the Latin *decorus* the *o* is long, and therefore has the accent; but in *dedecorus* the *o* is short, and the accent is consequently removed to the antepenultimate: this alteration of accent obtains likewise when the word is used in English, and this accentuation is perfectly agreeable to our own analogy; but because the Latin adjective *indecorus* has the penultimate long, and consequently the accent on it, we must desert our own analogy, and servilely follow the Latin accentuation, though that accentuation has no regard to analogy; for why *dedecorus* and *indecorus*, words which have a similar derivation and meaning, should have the penultimate of different quantities, can be resolved into nothing but the caprice or custom; but that so clear an analogy of our own language should be subservient to the capricious usages of the Latin, is a satire on the good sense and taste of Englishmen. Dr. Ash is the only one who places the accent on the antepenultimate of this word; but what is his single authority, though with analogy on his side, to a crowd of coxcombs vapouring with scraps of Latin?" I agree with Walker, but like him, I cut to the fashion: we are literary tailors, and must suit our customers or lose them. Nor, though I join in his opinion, can I share his anger: I could as soon adopt Webster's peevish definition of a dandy, "A male of the human species who dresses like a doll, and carries his character on his back."

some (*successor* and *acceptable*, for instance) than others: (See *Accept* and *Successor* in the dictionary.)

87. Similar remarks apply to many words that, if left to themselves, would probably have fallen into two significant rhythmical divisions by means of a secondary accent assisting the primary. If, for instance, we feel a propriety in saying *ol'igarchy*, or *industrial n'er-man'cy*, &c., why may we not give the same rhythmical division to *geology*, *theocracy*, *astronomy*, *gengnasy*, *catastrophe*, *logomachy*, *cacophony*, *cacography*, and the like? It might be enough to say, that, in the majority of similar words, the custom of educated speakers has determined otherwise, induced in some instances by authority derived from the original languages; in others by the predominance of the first general tendency (81) over the fourth (85.) But in these instances the principle seems to be the one investigated in 84:—for the terminations *logy*, *crazy*, *graphy*, *gnasy*, *strophe*, *machy*, *ferous*, *metry*, *phony*, *trophy*, are common to a great many words; and he who has had reading enough even in English to know this, refers each word to its class, by throwing back the accent from the common termination to the syllable introducing it, and saying *geology*, *theocracy*, *orthography*, *catastrophe*, *logomachy*. As to the words having the other terminations, *dory*, *mancy*, &c., all that can be said is, that they are governed by the rhythmical law, in preference to the one here spoken of. Dictionaries indeed often appear undecided with regard to words in *mancy*; but it is evident that either one principle or the other should direct the accentuation of the whole of them; and since the rhythmical one is fixed with regard to those in common use, the same principle should be followed in accenting the less common words.

88. It is to be observed, indeed, that whenever a general tendency is frequently crossed, through whatever cause, by words which have some characteristic in common, a rule is generated with regard to such words, by which, rather than the more general law, we are apt to be led when we meet with words of the same kind. The words *satanic*, *pathetic*, *harmonia*, &c., are abbreviations of, or at least are related to, *satan'ical*, *pathet'ical*, *harmon'ical*. Dropping the last syllable, if they retain the accent at its original seat, they become exceptive to the first general law; but the number of such words establishes a new law or tendency, namely, that words in *ic* shall have the accent on the previous syllable; which law we may make all words of that form obey, unless custom has previously decided otherwise; as it has in *rhet'oric*, *arith'metic*, *po'litic*, &c., over which the more general law is still in force. It is further remarkable of this class of words in *ic*, which bear the penultimate accent, that the accented syllable is almost always short. See 93.

89. So again, the universal curtailment of *tion* into one syllable, by our present mode of pronouncing it, (namely *shūn*, 147,) has brought

the numerous words of that termination out of the pale of the first general law, by which they had the antepenultimate accent, and given them a law for themselves, namely, that without exception they are to be accented on the penultimate. Of these words in *tion*, it must further be remembered that, if a vowel precede the common termination, the vowel, if *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u*, will be last in the previous syllable, or, in other words, will be long under the accent; as in *affecta'tion*, *comple'tion*, (though *discret'ion*, &c. will be met with, exceptively,) *locomot'ion*, *distribut'ion*; but if the vowel be *i*, it will not be last in the previous syllable, but will be shortened by the instantaneous junction of the consonant-sound next to it; as in *recognit'ion* (= *recognish'un*.) See Prin. 95. Another remark concerning these words in *tion* may be added, namely, that when they consist of more than three syllables, (reckoning the common termination as only one,) they readily take assistance from a secondary accent.

90. There are other terminations with regard to which the same effect, or nearly the same effect, has taken place as with regard to *tion*; such, for instance, as in the words *naut'seate*, *ro'seate*, *glu'zier*, *confu'sion*, *logic'ian*, *nox'ious*, in which we find the consonant immediately preceding the liquidized vowel *e* or *i*, to have changed its original sound for that of *sh* or *zh*, (see the reason of this, 147,) and to have absorbed or almost to have absorbed the liquid *e* or *i*. Other words, as *a'st'heist*, *rega'tia*, *harmoni'ous*, exhibit the same liquidizing of the *e* or *i*, and the same reduction of two syllables into one, or almost into one, (146,) although there is no change of sound in the previous consonant, nor any consequent absorption of the following vowel. These liquid terminations almost always have the accent on the syllable immediately preceding them, with a long quantity if the vowel be *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u*, with a short quantity if *i* or *y*. (See 95.) And though they cease to be under the first general law, in proportion as the last two syllables melt into one, yet the original place of the accent may be said to have been determined by that law. There can be no doubt that all words terminating in *-an* are, in like manner, inclined by the genius of our language to have the accent on the previous syllable, as in *ce'ru'-le-an*, *marmo'-re-an*, *hyperbo'-re-an*, *Cerbe'-re-an*, *hercu'-le-an*; but classical custom here intervenes, and accents the majority of them on the penultimate. See 86.

Syllabication.

91. The division of a word into syllables, with a view to its proper pronunciation,⁹¹ can seldom be attended with doubt, except when an accented vowel is separated from the next

⁹¹ As a division for this purpose differs from a division for the purpose of exhibiting the etymological parts of a word, it is proper to warn the inspector that the former is the purpose of division throughout the whole dictionary, and that the actual division, therefore, is frequently different from that which a view to the original parts of the word would suggest: thus, *as'-ci*, and *bi'-parous*, on dividing the first syllable in pronunciation, would, for an etymological purpose, be divided thus: *a'-sci*, *bi'-parous*.

syllable by only one consonant-letter, or by a consonant combination not necessarily distributable into two syllables. The doubt in this case will be, whether the accented vowel-letter is, or is not, to be esteemed final in the syllable, and, consequently, is, or is not, to have that short and altered sound which an added consonant unaccompanied by an *e* mute produces. And note that in our language a single consonant, if it go to a former syllable, is precisely the same in effect as if it also began the next syllable: thus *can-on* is exactly pronounced as *cannon*, *cal-id* as *callid*, &c.: we have nothing of the Italian mode of doubling an articulation orally. A speaker, then, with regard to the syllabication of words, may say *appd'-rent* or *appar'-ent*, *sa'-crament* or *sac'-rument*, *pa'-tron* or *pat'-ron*; nor can the doubt be removed by any general rule, since, in this as in other cases, any statement that may be laid down in the shape of a law is liable to so many exceptions, as leaves the point after all in possession of mere usage; for the ascertaining of which the dictionary must be consulted. It belongs, however, to this department of the work to state, as under the foregoing head, such general tendencies as can be ascertained, liable as they are, even to a greater degree than the laws for the seat of accent, to be crossed and thwarted by accidental causes.

92. With regard, then, to the case in question, namely, an accented vowel separated from the next syllable by only one consonant, or by a consonant combination not necessarily distributable into two syllables, the general rule or tendency of the language is, that the consonant or consonants go to the following syllable if the vowel is in the penultimate,—in other words, accent makes, if possible, a penultimate syllable long. But the consonant, or one of the consonants, goes to the former syllable, if the vowel (unless that vowel be *u*) is further back than the penultimate,—in other words accent tends to shorten all vowels except *u*, when further back than the penultimate. For instance, it is the tendency of the language to say *appd'-rent*, rather than *appar'-ent*, and *pa'-tron*, than *pat'-ron*; but *con'-ical* rather than *co'-nical*, and *sac'-rument* than *sa'-crument*. And the rule applies to syllables under a secondary as under the primary accent, as in *dem'-onstra'-tion*, *sem'-atol'-ogy*.⁹²

93. So numerous, however, are the instances

⁹² The force of a tendency is often most manifest where it breaks the force of other tendencies. We might certainly expect that *natural* and *national* would have no difference from *nature* and *nation* except the added syllable, but the tendency *u* dir-er view changes the first syllable of each word by assigning the consonant to it. It would be more regular, that is, it would better accord with other tendencies of the language, to divide the following words thus in pronunciation. *Com-pu-nion*, *dis-cree-tion*, *glad iate*, *retal-iate*, *cal-iant*, *im-pet-uous*, *u-nion*; but the division which accords with the actual pronunciation is *com-pa-nion*, *dis-cree-tion*, *glad iate*, *retal-iate*, *cal-iant*, *im-pet-uous*, *u-nion*. The force of the tendency subduing the predilection for Latin quantities might be shown by countless instances. It will be sufficient to mention *indolible* as being so divided by all unaffected speakers; and *stan-ina* by all speakers, although they say *stan-ines* in the singular.

in which the penultimate syllable is short under the accent, that, if we acknowledge its original tendency to be long, we must also acknowledge the existence of causes that frequently counteract that tendency, independently of caprice affecting particular words. It should seem, for example, that the termination *ic*, is, in many instances, an abbreviation or *ical*; e. g. *generic* is shortened or seems to be shortened from *gener'-ical*. Now, as in *gener'-ical*, the antepenultimate accent shortens the vowel according to the general law, (92,) so when the word is shortened, the short accented vowel remains; and this practice taking place in many similar words, a law or tendency arises to shorten the penultimate syllable of words in *ic*.

94. Other words having the penultimate accent, though not abbreviated from originals in our own language, are shortened from correspondent words in Latin: e. g. *rap'-id* from *rap'-idus*, *doc'-ile* from *doc'-ilis*, *at'-om* from *at'-omus*, *hul'-it* from *hulb'-itus*, &c. And not only do we preserve in the English abbreviations the short sound we are accustomed to give in the first syllable of the Latin words, but the practice generates a rule or tendency for all words of similar form or origin; as *frig'-id*, *fel'-id*, *deb'-ile*, *spir'-it*, &c. from *fr'-igidus*, *fel'-idus*, *deb'-ilis*, *spi'-ritus*, &c. So likewise we have *proc'-ess* in spite of the alphabetical *o* in the verb *To proceed*. The truth is, that while the rules belonging to the classical languages are often suffered, in single instances, to interfere with the tendencies of our own, the tendencies of our own, on the other hand, as frequently affect our pronunciation of Latin. Thus a schoolboy is generally allowed to say *Nom. La'-pis*, *Gen. Lap'-idis*, &c. *Nom. No'-men*, *Gen. Nom'-inis*, &c., regardless of the Latin quantities in *lāpis*, and *nominis*, and guided only by the lengthening tendency of the penultimate accent, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate in our own language.⁹⁴ This inattention to every thing but the seat of the accent is quite justifiable as regards English prosody; since with us an accented is always, for prosodical purposes, a long syllable, and an unaccented one short; (e. g. whether we say *lap'-is* or *la'-pis*, *no'-men* or *nom'-en*, the words will be what are deemed trochees in English.) It is easy to see then that in the syllabication of *la'-pis* as an English word, of *mis'-d-mer*, of *lap'-idist* or *lap'-idary*, of *nom'-inal*, &c., we are guided by our own general law, since that law is apt to interfere even when we pronounce Latin; and equally plain is it that short and long in Latin should not, as indeed they do not in general, influence the syllabication of words in English: for to our prosody it would make no difference if we said *lap'-is*, instead of *la'-pie*,

⁹⁴ At the Charter-house they are free from this negligence, and perhaps at many other places since the example has been set. No doubt the change is an improvement. But if it be supposed that at the Charter-house, or elsewhere, in consequence of this change, they have succeeded in recovering the *rhythm* of ancient Rome or Athens. It may be safely said the supposition is grounded on mistake. See 175.

and *no'-minal* instead of *nom'-inal*. Yet, in particular instances, there can be little doubt that the short quantity of the first syllable in Latin has been regarded in determining the pronunciation of the word in English; for instance, in *phal'-ox*, *ten'-or*, *sut'-yr*. But in *ad'-tor* (to give one example for many) our own idiom predominates, and makes the penultimate long in spite of the short vowel in Latin, in our English pronunciation of which the short vowel is, in fact, almost always made long. In *dram'-a*, on the other hand, the first syllable is short in English, though long in the original languages. Yet, even in pronouncing it as a Latin word, most English tongues, although they say *dram'-ma* in the nominative case, pronounce *dram'-atis*, *dram'-ata*, &c. in the oblique cases; and the English word *drama* seems to have received its pronunciation from these.

95. With regard to words that have, or that had, their accent higher than the penultimate, we may also expect other and wider causes of non-compliance with the general law, than mere caprice affecting individual words. We shall find, for instance, that if the concluding syllables of a word flow so liquidly into each other, as to produce a doubt whether they are two syllables or only one, the tendency of the language is, to give the consonant to the latter part of the word, and leave the vowel-letter of the preceding accented syllable in its long alphabetical sound, unless that vowel-letter be *i*. Examples, *a'-li-en*, *na'-tion*, *de'-vi-ate*, *d'-lio*, *da'-bi-ous*; but *am-bi'-tion*, *bi'-i-ous*, *i'-i-ot*, &c. Yet even with regard to *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, under the circumstance in view, the general rule sometimes vindicates its way; as in *em-pad'-ion*, *glad'-iate*, *battal'-ion*, *gad'-e-ous*, *re-lu'-i-ate*, *val'-i-ant*, *gym-na'-i-um*, *impet'-u-ous*, *dis-cres'-tion*, *on'-i-on*, (the *on* in which last word is pronounced as *un*.) The truth is, however, that the two concluding syllables of all such words are in pronunciation only one; by which oral shortening, those of them which were exceptive to the general law are brought within its pale, while those which were not exceptive are thrown out of it. Thus *na'-tion* *adhe'-sion*, *no'-tion*, *fu'-sion*, &c., have the accented vowel long, agreeably, it may be said, to the general effect of the penultimate accent, while *vis'-ion*, *embi'-on*, *vis'-ious*, &c. have their accented vowel short, and thus form another and a large class of exceptions to that general rule.

96. The tendency of accent to shorten all the vowel-letters but *u*, when further back than the penultimate, will also generally fail of its effect in derivative words that previously had the vowel long. For instance, *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o*, remain long in *bla'-mable*, *d'-cency*, *br'-bery*, *po'-tentate*, on account of their relationship to *blame*, *de-cent*, *bribe*, and *po-lit'-ic*; though such relationship does not always avail against the contrary tendency; for the *a* which is long in *na'-ture* and *na'-tion*, is short in *na'-tural* and *na'-tional*; and it is with difficulty that *pal'-trimage*, however related to *pal'-tron*, is restrained from becoming *pal'-ronage*.

The laws (as far as any can be said to

exist) which determine the seat of accent, and the assignment of a consonant in pronunciation to its proper syllable, having thus been investigated, we are now to proceed with such further rules for the sounds of letters as are not included in the two schemes, and the corresponding sections that immediately follow them.

Rules for the less regular sounds of Letters.

Since almost all the general rules are implied in what has preceded, the following statements are to be considered supplemental or exceptive.—The order of the schemes will be regarded as far as can conveniently be done.

97. Letter *a*, as sounded in the last syllable of the childish words *papa*, *mamma*, is irregular, and the practice of so sounding it when final in an accented syllable is scarcely carried farther, in words purely English. *A-y*, *boa*, *ha!* and some words of a similar kind, must however be placed among these exceptive examples. For the still broader sound of *a* in *wa-ter*, a reason is given hereafter. (140.) Even in Italian words, if not of recent adoption, and in the Italian names of Shakspeare's plays, the best practice is to use the English *a*; particularly when the orthography has been in any degree changed, as in *inam'-orato*, from the Italian *innamorato*. The same may be said of accented *a* before a consonant and final *e* mute:—to this part of the rule the word *gape* used to be an exception, but among very good speakers is an exception no longer. As to *have* (see 189) and *are*, they are pronounced as if spelled without the final *e*; and so is the participle *bade*, under the influence of a principle to be noted hereafter. (135.) Some people pronounce the plural of *staff* (*staves*) with the Italian *a*, but the practice is not general. *Mule* in some compounds, as *Male-administration*, is pronounced and often written *mal*.

98. But when *a*, final in a syllable, is *un-accented*, its alphabetical sound occurs by exception only, and not by any general rule; for the general rule is to sound it *d*. (24.) Accordingly, it is only in a few words, generally where diæresis occurs, that the *a* unaccented is pronounced alphabetically. See these exceptions more particularly indicated in the note. (†.)

99. As to unaccented *a*, when followed by a consonant and final *e* mute, or by any vowel which usually keeps it long, although in the majority of cases an elegant pronunciation will retain the *a* in its alphabetical sound, yet in some words of very common occurrence there would be pedantry in scrupulously avoiding the short and easier sounds which the organs are inclined to adopt. For instance, in *cabbage*, *courage*, *palace*, *furnace*, &c., although the *a* in the last syllable may be marked *d*, yet the shortening of this sound brings it to *g*, (see 13,) and this again easily slides into *i* or *ä*, so that for common pronunciation the words might be marked *cäb'-idge*, *cür'-ridge*, *päl'-läs*, *für'-nis*. In the same

manner the final syllables of *căp-tăn*, *vîl-lăn*, easily shorten so as to reduce the words to *căp-tîn*, *vîl-lîn*, &c.⁹⁹

100. The digraphs *ai*, *ax*, *ex*, *ei*, *ea*, *ee*, *ao*, and *aw*, are all either regularly or irregularly sounded *â*. By regularly is meant that there are more words in which the combination has the sound *â* than words in which it has any other sound; by irregularly is meant, either that the combination has some other sound more frequently, or that it seldom occurs, and consequently is an unusual way of indicating the sound. The first two combinations are given in the scheme as among the usual ways of indicating the sound *â* or *ä*, and in spelling words as they are pronounced, these as well as the others will be used; but none beyond these. In the very irregular orthography of our language, however, these are far from being the only circumstances or the only characters under which the sound in question occurs. Those irregular forms which are not noticed here, will occur for notice under other rules. It is sufficient to state in this place that the combination *ey*, when under the accent, is also regularly sounded *â*, as in *they*, *prey*, &c.; but that the other five digraphs, which, standing at the head of this section, are not printed in capitals, are to be considered irregular indications of the sound. The first of these, however, namely *ei*, takes the sound *â* so often, that it is almost its regular sound: e. g. in *veil*, *vein*, *deign*, *weight*, *heir*, &c.:—the second, *ea*, takes it in some words of very common occurrence; as in *great*, *steak*, *break*, *brar*, *pear*, *to wear*, *to tear*; also in *sea-sant*, the law adaptation of *faisant*: the third takes it in *e'er* and *ne'er*, contractions for *ever* and *never*; the fourth takes it in *goal*, the only word in which the combination occurs, which word, moreover, is much better written *jail*; and the fifth takes it only in the word *gauge*.

101. Letter *e* final in a syllable is always sounded regularly when sounded at all, but no letter in the language is so frequently mute. In the unaccented syllables of *able*, *idle*, *ruffle*, *tackle*, *ripple*, *rattle*, *drizzle*, it seems to answer no other purpose than to keep the syllable in countenance, a syllable indeed without a vowel except to the eye.¹⁰¹ At other times the letter though mute is not without effect; (see 171.); and even when without effect it must not in every case be deemed an irregularity. (See 189.) There is reason to think that, in the original pronunciation of the language, final *e* was not so often a mute letter, but had its proper

sound in that as in other situations. At present, the irregularity lies not in sinking but in sounding it. Scarcely in any word purely English is it sounded when it comes last. The chief exceptions are words that come without alteration from the classical languages, as *epit'o-me*, *rect'pe*, *sim't-le*; though even here we meet with words that conform to our own practice, as *bubon'cele*, *hydro'cele*, and all other words compounded with the Greek word *cele*, (*ke-le*), a tumor. Of those classical words that sound the final *e*, it is to be observed, that not only do they retain its sound in the plural, but they refuse to have that shortened sound which we hear in *alleys*, *valleys*, *beauties*, (*al'-liz*, &c.) and require a certain pro'longation, which gives them a very different effect from ordinary English words: *for instance, *antipodes*, *manes*, sound the final syllable *êz*. This, however, is further to be remarked, that if the word should be an English adaptation of a classical word,—e. g. *satellite* from the Latin *satelles*,—as the singular must be sounded according to common rules, so likewise must the plural; though the English word *satellites* happening to identify in spelling with the Latin plural, Pope has taken the liberty in one of his lines to pronounce it as a Latin word. In our language the regular way of signifying the sound *ê* in a final syllable is by the letter *y* either alone, as in *truly*, or along with the letter *e*, as in *gal'-ley*. The last mode will be adopted throughout the dictionary in spelling words as they are pronounced. With regard to mute *e* after *r* in certain unaccented syllables see 159.

102. Letter *e* followed by a consonant and final *e* mute is irregular in *there*, *where*, *ere*, and *were*; and also in *allege*, *college*, *sacrilege*, *privilege*. The last words, if custom would permit, ought to be spelled as they are pronounced, *alledge*, *colledge*, *sacrilenge*, and *privilege*.

103. The digraphs taking the sound *ô* are *xx*, *za*, *zi*, *z*, *az*, *ai*, *ie*, *co*, *ey*, *ay*; and taking the unaccented sound, namely *ê*, are *xx*, *ia*, *uy*. The first of these, *ee*, is sounded *ô*, with scarcely any exception; the next, *ea*, has other sounds and particularly *ê*; but *ê* is its usual sound; the next, *ei*, though very frequently sounded *â*, (100.), is still more frequently sounded *ê*, as in *seize*, *cei-ling*, *deceit*, &c.; the next two, *a* and *æ*, are found only in classical words, as *Cæsar*, *adile*, *fatus*, which it has been recommended to spell as English words with plain *e*; *ai* has the sound *e* in *demain*; the next, *ie*, although its regular sound is *î*, (106.), takes that of *ô* in several words, as

⁹⁹ To mark these vague and fluctuating differences accurately would be a vain pretence. To exhibit that pronunciation which belongs to familiar and consequently negligent utterance, is surely improper in a dictionary which pretends to furnish the standard sounds of words. Something must after all be left to circumstances; and if, where circumstances may and generally do corrupt the distinct sound of a letter, an italic character is given as a hint of that liability, or a reference is made to such remarks in the principles as the present, it is presumed that as much will have been done as the exigency permits.

¹⁰¹ A consonant is commonly defined, a letter that cannot be sounded without a vowel. Sheridan, in his

pronouncing dictionary, acting on this received definition, annexes all such consonant combinations as drop the sound of their vowel to the syllable standing next them, and so to the eye sweeps away a syllable. Would it not have been better to reject the definition than to support it by what is only an apparent conformity? The definition states an untruth: a consonant can be uttered without any sound but its own, however obscure, be it of the voice or breath, that murmured sound may be. *A-ble*, *e-rit*, *ma-son*, *bro-ken*, &c., although heard with only one vowel, are as manifestly two syllables to the ear (all our poetry proves it) as any disyllables in the language.

-rief, field, fend, reverie, &c.; the next three, *eo, ey, ay*, have the sound \bar{e} only in *people, key, ley, egypt, and quay*. But when the combination *ey* is unaccented its regular sound is \bar{e} ; (see the concluding part of 101.) The next combination, *ia*, takes the sound \bar{e} in *parliament, miniature*, because the words, originally pronounced in four syllables, have in the currency of discourse dropped the third; and the last, *uy*, in *pla-guy, ro-guy, &c.*, occurs in consequence of retaining the silent *u* in order to keep the *g* hard.

104. Letter *i* or *y* under the accent, and final in a syllable, or followed by a consonant and *e* mute, is irregular in no word purely English except the verbs *to live* and *to give*, (see 189,) and the noun *shire*; but there are several semi-French and other foreign words in which the French sound of *i* is retained; as *marine, police, profile, &c.*: to which are to be added such words as are noticed at the conclusion of section 115. The word *oblige*, which formerly classed with *marine, &c.*, is now pronounced regularly.

105. But when *i* or *y* final in a syllable or followed by a consonant and final *e* mute is unaccented, it resigns its alphabetical sound so generally, that its proper, can no longer be called its usual sound in that situation; and *imagine, y-cleped, pi-azza, li-tigious, hy-pocrisy, co-vi-d-ity, ti-mid-i-ty, servile, practise, treatise, respite, favourite, genuine, opposite*, which are pronounced \bar{e} -magin, \bar{e} -cleped, $\bar{p}\bar{e}$ -azza, &c., *servil, practis, treatis, respit, &c.*, are specimens of the usual way in which all similar words are sounded; to which the instances referred to at (*) are exceptive. According to this special rule, unaccented *i* may be said to be sounded regularly when it follows these examples; but as this is not its regular sound according to the more general rules of pronunciation, so throughout the dictionary, whenever in a subjected word letter *i* drops its alphabetical sound, and like the foregoing examples takes that of \bar{e} or \bar{i} , it is printed in *italic*.

106. The digraphs taking the sound \bar{i} , are *ie, ye; ei, si, uy, ai, ay, ey, eye, oi*. The first of these, *ie*, though often sounded \bar{e} , has \bar{i} for its regular sound, and *ye*, its equivalent, has the same sound regularly, as in *dye*. The third in the list, *ei*, has two other sounds, both more frequent than \bar{i} ; (103, 100;) which sound it takes only in *height, heigh-ty, and sleight*, unless we add *either* and *neither*; but usage as well as regularity favours the sound \bar{e} in these two words; the fourth, *si*, occurs in *guide, gule, &c.* where it is evident that the *u* is inserted merely to keep the *g* hard, as it is likewise in the proper name, *Guy*. There is not the same reason for the insertion of the silent *u* in *buy*; but it is easy to see how the use of the digraph in some instances might have led to its adoption in others where the sound was the same. The digraph *ai*, has the sound \bar{i} only in the word *aile*; the next digraph in the list, *ay*, is a single word, and is pronounced $\bar{a}\bar{e}$, which is not quite, but very nearly identical with \bar{i} , (5;) but *aye* signifying *ever* is pronounced regularly,

that is $\bar{a}\bar{e}$. The next digraph, *ey*, is heard in *eyas*; and the next, *eye*, is a single word, and classed with no other; which is to be observed also of the very irregular word *choir*, in which *oi* are sounded \bar{i} .

107. Letter *o* final in a syllable, or followed by a consonant and *e* mute, resigns in so many instances its alphabetical sound, that the general rule becomes doubtful till the exceptions are ascertained. *Do, to, two, and who, prove, move, behave*, (properly written *behoove*,) and *lose*, are words in such common use, and are the parents of so many derivatives, that the sound \bar{o} seems almost as proper to the letter *o* as its alphabetic sound; and hence it was formerly used without scruple in many words where modern practice has discontinued it; as in *dome, Rome, and gold*. Still we pronounce the word *bosom* with the contracted sound, where, however, the best practice is to shorten it into \bar{o} ; and the same pronunciation we give to the *o* in *woman*, changing the sound \bar{o} in the plural of the word into \bar{i} . In *gamboge*, the long sound of the same vowel is fixed; and in *whore*, though the same sound of the vowel is by no means universal or even common, yet it is sanctioned by good authority, and may be adopted, so Walker says, when we wish to soften the coarse effect of a coarse word. Thus much for the proneness of *o* to be sounded \bar{o} . But the liability of this letter to take the sound \bar{u} is still greater, affecting it both in situations where we might expect it to be sounded \bar{o} , as in *some*, and in those where it would be regularly sounded \bar{o} . (116.) The words *dove, lore, glove, shove, and above*, where it has the sound \bar{u} , stand in curious contrast with *grove, clove, rove, &c.*, on the one hand, and with *prove, more, &c.*, ($\bar{p}\bar{r}\bar{o}\bar{v}$, &c.) on the other. As for *gone, shone, trode*, which merely drop the mute *e*, their contraction comes under the sanction of a general principle, (135,) and so likewise does that of *done*, the change in whose vowel-sound, namely of \bar{o} into \bar{u} , supposing the shortening into \bar{o} to have previously taken place, is common to many other words. (116.) The word *one* is another irregularity, but not wholly unaccountable. (141,) and *come* and *some* ($\bar{c}\bar{u}\bar{m}$, $\bar{s}\bar{u}\bar{m}$) are two more anomalies. In all these instances the change of sound occurs under the accent. It is less remarkable that the *o* in *purpose* should, through the frequent occurrence of the word, and the absence of accent from the syllable, have sunk into the natural vowel, or that *stone*, as a common termination in *touchstone, limestone, &c.*, should incline to be sounded stün; but the caprice of custom can alone account for the discordant spelling and pronunciation of *ped-gö-gue, demagö-gue, dialö-gue, &c.*, in which we are not only wholly silent but wholly useless.

108. The combinations taking the sound \bar{o} , are *oa, or, ou, ow; eo, ew, ea, au, oo*. The first, *oa*, has \bar{o} for its regular sound, and is a very common way by which the sound is denoted in the language; as in *boat, coat, &c.* The second, *oe*, has likewise \bar{o} for its regular sound in words purely English, as *doe, foe, &c.* under the form \bar{o} in adopted Latin words, it

is an equivalent for letter *e*, where, indeed, this letter ought to take its place. (103.) The next two, *ou*, and *ow*, whose regular sound is the 31st element in the scheme, are nevertheless to be conceived regularly sounded in *soul*, *moulder*, *four*, *pour*, &c., *follow*, *hollow*, &c.; the *u* or *o* in such words being esteemed mute.¹⁰⁰ Of the remaining combinations, *eo*, *ew*, *ea*, and *oe*, the first is sounded *ō* only in *yeoman* and its compounds; the second only in *sew*, and *sewer*; the third in *bureau*, *beau*, and its compounds; and the fourth only in *brooch*, *door*, and *floor*.

109. Letter *u* final in a syllable, or followed by a consonant and *e* mute, loses its alphabetical sound on many occasions owing to the peculiar organic composition of that sound, (9,) and the difficulty of preserving it entire in connection with certain other sounds. By referring to principles 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, and 73, it will be seen why the letter *u* is not regularly sounded in *sure*, (shūr.) *pleasure*, (plēzh'our.) *nature*, (nā'-ch'oor.) *jeu*, (j'w), *lute*, (l'ūt,) *rude*, (rūd.) &c.¹⁰⁰ The same principles do not account for the great irregularity of *bury* and *business*, but the nature of the sound *u* in some degree explains it. In the frequent use of the words, and the attempts at rapid utterance, the last part of the sound *u* was dropped: this reduced the words to a pronunciation bordering on *be'-ry* and *be'-siness*, which at length was further shortened into *bēr-ry* and *biz-iness*. The shortening of the unaccented sound into *i* in the last syllable of *lettuce*, and of *mini'-ute*, is explicable in the same manner. In the verb *to conjure*, with the accent on the first, the last syllable is pronounced as if the *e* were absent.

110. The combinations taking the sound *ū* are *ue*, *ui*, *eu*, *ew*; *ieu*, *eau*, *eo*, *iew*. The first four of these have *ū* for their regular sound; as in *cur*, *suit*, *feud*, *new*, &c.; the fifth, *ieu*, has the sound in *adieu*; the sixth has it in *beauty* and all its compounds; the seventh in *frod* and compounds, better written *feud*, &c., and the eighth in *view*. In some words the digraph *ue* is quite idle. See 107 and 189.

111. Pursuing the order of the scheme, we come next to vowels which are rendered short by the effect of consonants that follow them.

¹⁰⁰ When, however, *ou* or *ow*, being sounded *ō* or *ō*, occurs in a subjected word in the dictionary, in order to distinguish it from the same digraph, sounded as in *noun* and *now*, it is printed, as all letters that take irregular sounds, in italics; while *ou*, *ow*, sounded as in the last two instances, retain the Roman character.

¹⁰⁹ Webster goes much further than I do, and denies that *u*, as in *union*, *unite*, is preserved entire in such words as *cube*, *chuse*, *durable*, *human*. I know not the practice of New York, but I am confident that in London, among all speakers above the vulgar, the *u* has the same sound in all these words, with the sole difference of remitted accent, and shorter quantity in *unite*, and of added guttural vibration in *durable*. It is true our vulgar say *dourable*, *toob*, (*tube*), *doe-ty*, (*duty*), *nuo*, (*new*), &c., but even they preserve the alphabetic *u* in the other instances given above. Webster says that when he was in England, "he was particularly attentive to the public speakers in regard to this point, and was happy to find that very few of them made the distinction here mentioned,"—that is, made a difference between *u* in *cube*, and *u* in *rude*.—*Credat Yankous*.

The vowel-letters, as we have seen, are not short before a consonant if *e* mute is added; the reason of which is, that the *e* was originally sounded, and made with the consonant a distinct syllable, leaving the previous vowel final in the foregoing syllable. Thus, too, the vowel is long in *chaste*, *laste*, &c., because the words were originally *chā-ste*, *tā-ste*, &c.;—so likewise in *bathe*, &c., because the consonant is double only to the eye. But the long vowel in *change*, *strange*, &c., and in *ancient*, *angel*, *chamber*, *amb-ace*, *Cambridge*, and *cambric*, is clearly irregular. The long and broader sound of *a*, namely *ā*, which many speakers use in *plant*, *ass*, *fast*, *castle*, *basket*, *mastiff*, &c., is likewise irregular, and is daily growing less prevalent in well-bred society. (23.) Before *th*, however, except in *hath*, *rath*, *rather*, *gather*, *lather*, *fathom*, *mathematics*, the long broader sound universally prevails; as in *path*, *lath*, *further*, &c., and likewise before *lf*, *lv*, and *lm*, the *l* being silent. (139.)

112. But the chief defection of letter *a* from its short sound before a consonant, occurs in words where, dispensing with the significant *u*, it is nevertheless sounded *ā*. This takes place in *all*, *ball*, &c., (excepting only *shall*, and the name of the street *Pall-mall*, which, they say, is derived from *pellere mallo*, to strike with a mallet, and is pronounced as if written *pell-mell*;)—in *always*, *thralldom*, and all words in which the digraph *ll* was formerly used; in *appal*, as being confounded with such words; in *talk*, *fulcrum*, &c.; in *salt*, *malt*, &c.; (though in these the sound is generally shortened into *ō*, and will be marked not *ā*, but *ā*: see 25;) in *bald*, *scald*, &c.; in *pa'sy*, *palter*, *paltry*, &c., and generally in words where the *l* is followed in the same syllable by another *l*, or by any other consonant-letter whose sound does not bring the lips nearly or quite into contact, or draw out the mouth at the corners. (See 142.) In *halm* and *shulm* the lips are brought into contact, and the words would doubtless have been pronounced correspondently with *balm*, if the spelling had always been uniform; but they are likewise spelled *harm* and *sharm*, which latter spelling, and not the former, determines their pronunciation. The letter *a* is likewise liable, in general, to its broad sound, when it is preceded by a letter sounded as consonant *w*, whether the letter *w* is present or not; as in *wan*, *was*, *swab*, *wanton*, *witch*, *quantity*, *gunty*, &c.; which are sounded, *wōn*, *wōz*, &c., (140.) provided (as with regard to vowels affected by *l*) no consonant follows which brings the lips together, or draws out the corners of the mouth. (142.) The words *to chap*, *a chap*, and *chaps*, where letter *a* is fixed in the sound *ō*, are irregular on no assignable grounds. In *scallop*, the double *l* explains, though it does not justify, the broad sound of the same letter. In *chap*, *chaps*, (the jaw or jaws,) the broad sound is a confirmed irregularity:—in the verb *to chap*, to break into clefts, and the substantive, a *chap*, derived from it, the irregularity has for some time been less prevalent, and a speaker may pronounce them regularly without seeming pedantic.

113. The regular short sound of *e* before a consonant seldom fails in an accented syllable. Yet custom has substituted the sound *i* for *e* in the musical term *clef*, in *English*, and in *pretty*. But when not under the accent, although the preservation of the distinct regular sound is an elegance in the pronunciation of many words, (14,) yet in others, where there is a tendency toward the sound *i*, there would be stiffness and pedantry in scrupulously adhering to regularity; for instance, whenever letter *e* makes an additional syllable with *s* in forming the plural, or the genitives of nouns, or the third person of verbs; as in *box-es*, *fa-cies*, *Gour-ges*, *he practis-es*, *he debui-ses*. In all such instances, the *e* may very properly be sounded *i*, as it may likewise in the last syllable of *helmet*, *poet*, *linen*, *covet*, &c., although marked in the dictionary for its regular sound.

114. But before *d*, *l*, and *n*, in a final unaccented syllable, *e* is very frequently sunk entirely; as is likewise *i* in a few words before *l* and *n*; (115 towards the end;) and *o* very generally before *n*. (116 at the end.) The following are specimens of words in which this kind of suppression occurs: *Wronged*, *praised*, *caged*, *smoothed*, *called*, *formed*, *planned*, *barred*, *stabbed*, *plagued*; *fabled*, *sparkled*, *handled*, *baffled*; *stuffed*, (stufft, 143,) *backed*, *kicked*, *tripped*, *faced*, *dressed*, *rushed*; *gravel*, *weasel*; *evil*, *devil*; *bidlen*, *sudden*, *golden*, *lessen*, *heathen*, *choarm*, *strengthen*, *hasten*, *denizen*; *basin*, *cousin*, *raisin*; *bacon*, *beckun*, *pardon*, *reason*, *mason*, *lessen*. Nay, the irregularity extends to the words *victual* and *Britann*, as if they had been written *vit-tel* and *Brit-en*, and then corrupted in sound as the previous words. Alluding to such suppression of the vowel in the final syllable of some words, and its preservation in others, Walker says that "nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *swivel* and *heaven* with the *e* distinct, and *novel* and *chicken* with *e* suppressed." Either the remark is a little extravagant, or our prejudices are grown a little more reasonable since it was written. Still it is true that we cannot oppose the polite and well-bred in these small matters, without some detraction from their favourable opinion; and the inquiry when we are to suppress the vowel in these situations and when we are not, will therefore deserve the best answer it is capable of. The suppression, then, of *e* before *d*, takes place in verbs on all occasions when it can take place; it cannot take place in *afforded*, *wanted*, &c. because the sound of the *e* is necessary to that of the *d*; but in *followed*, *blamed*, *dressed*, *placed*, *taxed*, &c., however harsh may be the clustered consonants in consequence of the omission, yet the omission is indispensable, if we desire to conform to customary pronunciation. How far this conformity is desirable in the public reading of the Scriptures, or of set forms of prayer couched in language venerable for its antiquity, is another question; though even here, it is presumed, few judicious readers would go so far as to say *hurl-ed*, *stray-ed*, *justif-éd*, *set-tléd*, and *averm-béd*. In adjectives, on the other hand unless they are participles as well as adjectives, the almost uni-

form practice is to preserve the sound of *e* before *d*, as in *naked*, *wicked*, *rugged*, *wretched*, &c. This will explain the two different ways of sounding the adjective *picked*: for in the phrase a *picked point*, the adjective is not related to any verb, and therefore sounds the *e*; but when we say, a *hundred picked men*, the same spelled word is related to the verb *to pick*, and therefore sinks the *e*. It is true that according to this rule we ought to sink the *e* in the adjectives of the following phrases, a *blessed day*, a *learned man*, a *curst thought*; yet custom, ever capricious, makes them exceptions, and sounds the *e*. It is further to be observed that, in the compounding of words, both the original and the exceptive principle relax in favour of a more current or more harmonious pronunciation. Thus though we say, an *aged horse*, with the *e* sounded, yet we say a *full-aged horse* with the *e* sunk; on the other hand, though we say, an *amazed look*, with the *e* sunk, yet we say *amazedly* and *amazement*, with the *e* sounded. With regard, in the next place, to the suppression of *e* before *l* in a final unaccented syllable, the practice, where it does occur, is an exception rather than a rule, it being the custom of good speakers to guard against it, except in *shek'-el*, *hu'-zel*, *cri'-zel*, *ea'-sel*, *ma'-vel*, *ra'-el*, *sniv'-el*, *shriv'-el*, *sniv'-el*, *driv'-el*, *shov'-el*, *grov'-el*, *cha'-tel*, which, as to the last syllable, are pronounced in the same manner as the last syllable of *tackle*, *dazzle*, &c. (101.) Lastly, with regard to the suppression of *e* before *n*, unfortunately for the euphony of our language, it takes place by rule, as it should seem, rather than by exception; for though after a liquid (except in *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen*) the sound is always preserved, as in *sullen*, *flamen*, *linen*, *barren*; yet, when any other consonant precedes, usage has hitherto been, and is still, adverse to the sound of the *e*, except in *sudden*, *kitchen*, *hyphen*, *chicken*, *ticken*, *jerkin*, *urpen*, *marten*, *leven*, *sloven*, *paltens*, *milten*, and one or two other words in less common use; taking no offence at the ugly combinations of sound which occur in all other similar words, such for instance as, *dead'n*, *madd'n*, *gold'n*, *black'n*, *rah'n*, *ta-k'n*, *sick'n*, *sha-p'n*, *les-s'n*, *kitt'n*, *heav'n*, *ra-r'n*, &c., which are but a small sample of the numerous words in the language, that, terminating in *en*, come under the rule; and when to these we add such as, terminating in *in* and *on*, sink the vowel in the same manner, as *ba'-s'n*, *cous'n*, *ba'-c'n*, *reus'n*, &c., it will be seen that the blemish, if a blemish it is, extends over no limited space in the language.¹¹⁴

115. The regular short sound of *i* before a consonant generally gives place to the long

¹¹⁴ I say, "if a blemish it is," because after all our judgement seems to be formed from a partial view of the facts. Take the words individually, and no one can doubt the ugly effect of these suppressions; but mingled with other words and forming with them a texture of sounds, why should *kl*, *tl*, *sn*, *in*, *dn*, &c. be more inharmonious in the situations alluded to, than when they meet accidentally, as they must meet, by the juxtaposition of words and syllables: as in *deck less*, *sit low*; *husa-not*; *let not*; *sadness*, &c.?

sound before *ld* and *ml*, (compare 138,) as in *child*, *mild*, &c., *faul*, *kind*, &c., which are pronounced as if written *chiled*, *miled*, &c., *fiacd*, *hiacd*, &c., sinking the *e* as in the pronunciation of the participles of verbs. But this exceptive principle does not include even all purely English words, e. g. *grind*, *wind*, where the *i* is regular; and much less such as are of recent classical origin, as *abscond*, *rescind*. Neither should it include the title *Chi'de*, where we may suppose to have once been *Chif-de*. The regular short sound of *i* also fails in *sign*, &c., where the *g* is silent, (157,) in *high*, *sight*, &c., where *gh* are silent, (162,) and in the individual words *indict*, (the last syllable,) *isle*, *island*, *viscount*, in all of which the following letter being silent, accounts in some degree for the irregularity. (139.) The long sound of *i* in *Christ*, in *climb*, and in *pint*, are less explicable on any principle derived from the practice of our own language. In *tithes*, &c. the *i* is properly lengthened by the *e* mute, for *th*, though double to the eye, is a single consonant to the ear. In unaccented syllables the only failure of the sound is in *evil*, *devil*, *ruins*, *basin*, and *cousin*, in which it is quite sunk; (114;) but the practice as to letter *i* extends no further except in mean society: *Lat'n* and *pu-p'l*, for instance, instead of *Lat-in* and *pu-pil*, are decided vulgarisms. The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed, a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once, but are not now, pronounced *spër-rit*, and *mër-racle*. *Sir-up*, still pronounced *sür'-rup*, may be sounded regularly without pedantry. *Bombasin*, *palanquin*, *Brazil*, *glucis*, &c. have the *i* pronounced *ë*, because in fact they class with *antique*, *profile*, &c., (104,) and still keep in part their foreign pronunciation.

116. The defection of letter *o* from its regular short sound appears in many and various instances. Some cases of this kind we might expect from the proneness of *o* to be sounded *ö*, where we might look for its regular alphabetic sound. (107.) Hence we are prepared for the short sound of *oo* in *wom-an*, *bos-om*, *Wolf*, *Wolery*, *Wolverhump-ton*. In the first syllable of *Worcester* and *worsted*, the vowel sound, irregular in the same way, terminates in guttural vibration, and, being in this manner prevented from shortening, identifies with *ö*. (130.) Passing from these instances we come to *host*, *post*, *most*, *ghost*, &c., which instead of having the regular short sound as heard in *cöst*, *frost*, *öst*, *öst*, are pronounced with *o* in its long or alphabetical sound; perhaps because they were once pronounced in two syllables in correspondence with their old spelling *ho-ste*, *po-ste*, &c. Yet this cannot be the reason that *gröss* deviates from the regular sound which we hear in *möss*, *cröss*, *dröss*, &c. As to the lengthened sound which some speakers give the vowel in these last instances, (e. g. *māss*, *crāss*, &c.)—since the lengthening does not change the specific nature of the vowel, we do not notice it here. (See 17.)

Again, when *o* is followed by *ll*, *ld*, *lk*, and *tl*, its defection from its short into its alphabetical sound is so frequent, that *döll*, *töll*, &c. seem less regular than *röll*, *drol*, *bröll*, *stroll*, *old*, *odd*, *gold*, *yuk*, *cölt*, *dölt*, &c.; and this prevalence of the long sound before *l* extends to many words in which the *l* is single, as in *bol-ster*, *para-sol*, *pai-rol*. A cause for this long sound of *o* before *l* is endeavoured to be assigned at 138. Yet in other words the same lengthening and change of sound takes place in *o* where no cause can be assigned, as in *both* and *comb*: while in *tomb* and *womb* the change is not into *ö* but into *ü*. The alphabetic *ö* in *pörl*, *fört*, *förm*, (a bench,) *förge*, *pörch*, *hörde*, &c., as it is not a deviation from *ö*, but *äwr*, is noticed in another place. (130.) But these are not all the ways in which *o* deviates from its regular short sound: it very frequently takes, not its own short sound, but *ü*. This may in some degree be accounted for when preceded by the sound of *w*, (see 141,) as in *won*, *wonder*, *worry*, *onc*, and *once*, (i. e. *won*, *wonce*;) but is less explicable on any general principle in other instances, such as *combat*, *constable*, *borough*, *shovel*, *cozen*, *doh*, *brother*, &c. In most of such instances it is impossible to use the regular sound without offence to ears habituated to the usual sounds, though the force of the more general rule will now and then detach a straggler, and if the word frequently occurs, reduce it at last to regularity. There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced with the *o* as short *u*; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established. The word *cony* belongs to this class; but in slow solemn utterance may have the regular sound of *o*. These observations have all had reference to accented syllables. Letter *o*, unaccented and followed by a consonant without *e* mute, always tends to be sounded *ü*; (see 18;) and in final syllables either takes this sound entirely, as in *arxton*, *hoizon*, *frlon*, *demon*, *unison*, &c., or is sunk entirely, as in *baccon*, *reason*, *poison*, *prison*, &c.

117. The regular short sound of *u* before a consonant fails in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, and all their derivatives, and in many words, not really derivatives, but appearing to be so; viz. *bullace*, *bullet*, *bulwark*, *bullion*, *fuller*, *fullage*, *fullery*, *Fulham*, *pulpit*, *pullet*. In all these words, *u* has the sound *ö*, as it had in many words now obsolete, and still has in *butcher*, *puss*, *pudding*, *cushion*, *cushot*, *sugar*, *cuckoo*, *huzzur*, *huzza*! *hurrah*! *push*, *bush*, and in the verb *to put*; but not in the substantive *put*, the name of a game at cards, or applied in derision to a countryman. Among these words we must be careful not to mix any of classical derivation, as *fulsome*, and *fulminate*; but confine the sound to the few words noted above, and to their compounds.

118. The sound which, in spelling words as they are pronounced, will be indicated by *ö*, appears, from the preceding section, to have been one of two short sounds pertaining to

the letter *u*; and there is reason to think it was formerly much more prevalent in the language than it is now. Hence a doubt might at that time have existed, which of the two should be deemed its regular short sound. That doubt, however, can exist no longer. The latter sound under the character *u* occurs in so few primitive words as the language is now pronounced in good society, that it is clearly an irregular sound compared with that we hear in *dull, gull, but, hush, &c.* The sound, then, appears to have no regular mark of indication in the ordinary spelling of our language: for the regular sound of the digraph *oo*, though identical in quality, is essentially a long sound, while that which is indicated by these letters in a few words of the language is essentially short. Nor are the words exceptive under any general principle, save those only in which *oo* are followed by *k*, which consonant uniformly shortens the sound; as in *book, look, took, &c.* The other words in which the short sound is denoted by the letters *oo* in the ordinary spelling of the language are *wool, wood, good, hood, stood, foot*, and their compounds; to which we may add *soot*; for though this word, probably from being coufounded with those which are spelled with *u*, long exhibited the anomaly of being pronounced *sūt*, it is now, by the best speakers, classed with the words preceding it. *Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful, except in common speech, which, in London at least, invariably shortens them. *Blood* and *flood* not only shorten the vowel, but change it into *ū*, with little chance of regaining the more consistent short sound: so also *does* and *dosh*, originally pronounced *dōōz* and *dōōsh*, are now sounded *dūz* and *dūsh*; which changes appear to have arisen from confounding these with words that, being spelled with *u*, renounce the more ancient short sound of that letter, in order to take the other short sound, now considered the regular one. But *would, could, and should*, although they shorten their original vowel sound, do not change it for another. See 127.

119. The practice of sometimes shortening the long sound of a vowel combination into the sound identical in quality is not peculiar to the digraph *oo*, but occurs with other combinations. Thus the sound *ā* in *sail, sail, says, again, against*, is shortened amongst the best speakers into the identical sound *ē*. (13.) Thus the sound *ae* of *ae* in the last syllable of *surfeit, surfeit, foreign, &c.*, in *been, in breeches, in dignities, civis, envies, pities, envied, pitied, &c.* is shortened into the identical sound *ī*. (15.) Thus the sound *ā* in *laudanum, laurel, and cauliflower*, is shortened into the identical sound *ō*. (17.) And in the same manner it has happened that *ā* in *ale, in many, and any*, has been shortened into *ē*.

120. Other combinations of vowel letters have short sounds, because one of the letters being quite disregarded, both as to the sound it generally claims, and as to any effect it might have on other letters, the remaining letter receives the sound which under the general rules it is entitled to. This constantly

takes place in the unaccented termination *ous*, which is always pronounced *ū*. So also, though the syllable is accented, the *i* in *plaid* and *railery* is quite disregarded. It is the same with the *a* and *o* in *Dæd'alus, An'o-barbus, æc'o-nom'ics, an'fat'ida*, where the syllable is shortened because the accent, principal or secondary, is higher than the penultimate; (92;) to which examples we may add *fat'id* and *Mick'aelmas*. Thus again the *a* is disregarded in *head, dead, breath, death, measure, pleasant, weapon, &c.*, and also in *dearth, earl, heard, search, &c.* where, though the guttural vibration restores quantity to the vowel combination, it does not give it its regular quality, the sound being *er*, (35,) and not *ear*. (43.) Thus, too, the *i* is disregarded in *nonpareil, heifer*; the *e* in *foreign, forfeit*; the *o* in *leopard, seoff, jerp'ard*; the *i* in *friend, fieldfare*; the *u* in *buill, buill*; the *a* in the last syllable of *marriage, carriage*; the *u* in *conduit*; in *cough* and *trough*; in *lough* and *shough*; the *w* in *knowledge*; and the *o* in *country, cousin, coup'le, doub'le, cour'age, nourish, touch, young, &c.* And as, in the last examples, the combination *ou* is under the accent, we need not be surprised that, in an unaccented syllable, the *o* is almost uniformly disregarded; as in *Sidmouth, Weymouth, &c.*—indeed, the preservation of the full sound of unaccented *ou*, as in *pronoun*, is by exception rather than by rule. Again, in the plurals of words which are formed by changing *y* when pronounced *ēy*, into *ies*, the *e* is quite disregarded, as in *duties* from *duty*, pronounced *dū'tiz*. It is only when *y* in the singular has its long sound, as in *ally*, that the digraph *ie* in the plural has the regular sound indicated at 106.

121. Other combinations of vowel-letters have short sounds, because one of the letters is used merely as the significant or idle attendant on a consonant, and in that capacity not intended to bear a sound itself. Thus, in *vengeance, allegiance, &c.*, the *e* or *i* is a significant attendant on *g*, implying that it must have its soft sound, and it leaves the *a* unaffected to take the sound *ā*. In *piquant*, the *u*, a constant follower of *q*, and generally taking the consonant sound *w*, is an idle attendant on that letter, and the *a*, as in the former instance, is left unaffected. The *u* in *guess, guess, guill, guine'a*, is merely significant of the hard sound of *g*; and the *u* in *biscuit* of the hard sound of *c*. In *guard, &c.*, the *w* occupies the same place without the same reason, for the *g* would be hard without it: it is probable, however, that the *w* was not originally mute: See 145. And in *gier'agle* the *i* is idle, for the *g* would be soft without it: the absorbing of *i* when pronounced as *y* consonant is however to be expected as a natural effect when soft *g* precedes. As to the concurrence of vowel-letters in the final syllables *eal, ial, ein, ian, ion, ous, ious*, in *line'al, soci'al, Tartare'an, Greci'an, trunche'on, nati'on, herbage-ous, capaci-ous, &c.*, the *e* or *i* must be considered as belonging to a former syllable, at least originally, and its liquidizing into *y* consonant in some of the instances, and entire

absorption into the previous sound in others, is to be spoken of hereafter. See 146, 147, 148.

122. Next to the short vowels, the order of our scheme brings us to the incidental vowels that are essentially long. The first of these, *â*, (23,) never occurs without guttural vibration by any general principle of the language; except when letter *a* is followed by *th*, or by *lf*, *lm*, *lv*, the *l* being silent: (see 97, 111, 139:) except also when the digraph *au* is followed by *n* and another consonant; as in *aunt*, *haunt*, *askaunt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*, *haunch*, *paunch*, *launch*, *jaundice*, *laundress*, *daunt*, *saunter*. In all these words, and also in *laugh*, *draugh*, *draught*, good usage is in favour of this, instead of the broader and usual sound of the digraph *ow*: yet the more partial rule is difficult to maintain, and will perhaps at last merge in the general principle. *Vaunt* and *avaunt* are decidedly within the pale of the latter: *haunt* and *flaunt* are with difficulty restrained from it by those who would be thought to speak better than the vulgar; and *craunch*, *draugh*, and *draught*, seem likely not only to desert the broad sound, but also to give up the letter *u*; when the next declension would be, to narrow the *â* into *ä*. Such is no doubt the process that *demand* and *command* have undergone, and hence the reason that speakers of the old school, and the vulgar universally, pronounce the *a* broad in both these words. The *a* in *can't* and *sha'n't* is also broad in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds. These are accidental instances of the occurrence of the sound *â*. But though, without guttural vibration, it is scarcely to be heard with a general law in its favour, the unaccented sound *ä* occurs constantly as the regular sound of letter *a* when not under accent, and not followed in the same syllable by a consonant. See 24 and 98.

123. All the other incidental long vowels, viz. *âw* or *âwe*; *ö*; *oi* or *oy*, *ou* or *ow*; are denoted by digraphs which are then only regularly pronounced when they take the sounds in question; as the sounds in question are then only regularly denoted when they occur respectively under these digraphs. An exception scarcely needs to be made to the last part of the observation, because the sound *âw* is found under *au* as well as under *aw*, the *w* and *a*, as vowel-letters, being equivalent. The irregular sounds of these digraphs have in general been noticed in some of the preceding sections. The digraph *au*, as we have just seen, (122,) has a less regular sound in *aunt*, *haunt*, &c. *Oo* can scarcely be called irregular when it takes the short and in other respects identical sound *ö*; (118;) but it has a sound decidedly irregular in *blood* and *food*; (118;) in *brough*; (108;) and also in *door* and *floor*, which are to be noticed hereafter. (132.) We proceed next to

124. The digraph *oi*, which is irregular in *choir*, originally written, and still pronounced, *quire*. In *fortoise*, both the *o* and the final *e* are disregarded, while the same digraph *oi*, in *avordupois*, *connoisseur*, *turquoise*, *chamois*, *adroit*, and *dévoir*, is pronounced variously, not from

any principle of our language, but from awkward attempts at reconciling foreign with native sounds. Leaving the customary pronunciation of such words to the dictionary, we come next to

125. The irregular sounds of *ow* and *ow*. The former of these is irregular in a great many words, where, as we have lately seen, (120,) the *o* is quite disregarded. It is also irregular in words derived immediately from the French; as in *group*, *soup*, *rouge*, *route*, &c., as well as in some genuine English words; as *through*, *wound*, *you*, *youth*, &c., to which, as *ow* is but another form of *ou*, we may add *flow*, &c.: in all of these the sound of the digraph is *ö*. Another sound of this digraph, namely *ö*, as in *soul*, *mould*, *shoulder*, *poultrie*, &c., (108,) in *blow*, *slow*, *crow*, *flown*, *growth*, &c., is deemed irregular only as compared with its sound in *fool*, *mound*, *out*, &c., and in *move*, *cow*, *down*, &c. (See 108, and the correspondent note.) In unaccented syllables, the sound *ö* may be deemed the usual pronunciation of *ow* or *ou*; as in *fellow*, *window*, &c., *borough*, *furlough*, &c., in all of which the *u* or *w* is mute, and the *o* alphabetical. Another irregular sound of *ow*, viz. *âw*, occurs in *ought*, *bought*, *thought*, &c. (126.) Another, viz. *ö*, in *would*, *could*, and *should*; and another, viz. *ö*, in *cough*, *trough*, &c. (120.)

126. The irregular modes of denoting the sounds *âw*, *ö*, *oy*, and *ow* may next be stated, though it will, for the most part, be but a repetition of what has already been shown. And first with regard to the sound *âw*, this, as we have seen, is often found under a written simply; that is, without the *w*; (112;) it is also found under *ow* followed by *gh*, the *t* only being sounded, in *ought*, *bought*, *brough*, *fought*, *thought*, *nought*, *sought*, *wrough*; and (an irregularity not yet noticed) it is likewise found under the combination *oa* in *broad* and *groat*, and under *ao* in *extraordinary*, a contraction of *extra-ordinary*.

127. With regard to the sound *ö*, we have seen that it is often to be found under *u*, as in *rude*, *ruler*, &c. for the reasons assigned at 109; and the same reasons will explain why it is found under *ew*, *ur*, and *ui* in *brew*, *drew*, &c., *true*, *rue*, &c., *bruise*, *fruit*, &c. For these combinations would have had their regular sound *ü*, if *r* had not preceded. It is likewise found, as recently stated, (125,) under the combination *ou*, in words of obvious French origin, and in the native words *through*, *you*, *youth*, *wound*, (the subst.) and *uncouth*. To these belong *would*, *could*, and *should*, from which, however, the currency of speech has not only subtracted the *t*, but the long sound of the vowel, and reduced the words in pronunciation to *wöod*, *cöod*, and *shöod*. In *countchouc*, the sound in question is heard long in the first syllable, and short in the other, and the *a* in the first syllable is dropped. It is found under *eo* in *galleon*, under *oe* in *shoe* and *canoe*, and under *oeu* in *manœuvre*.

128. With regard to the sounds *oi* or *oy*, (29,) *ou* or *ow*, (31,) though the letters, as we have recently seen, are sometimes irregularly

pronounced, yet the sounds are never irregularly denoted; that is to say, they never occur but under those characters.

129. The order of the vowel scheme next brings us to inquire, how the vowel letters, whether single or in combination, are sounded in connection with the letter *r*. The inquiry is partly answered by the scheme itself, to which all that follows to the end of 134 must be considered supplemental or exceptive. In *mā'r-ry*, *ā'r-id*, *bā'r-ry*, *pēr-il*, *spīr-it*, *līr'-ic*, *ōr-id*, *fūr-id*, *hūr-ry*, &c. the vowel before the rough *r* has the short sound it would have before any other consonant; and in the frequent terminations *ary* and *ory*, as in *mercēnār-y*, *nuglōr-y*, the *a* and the *o* have the same obscure short sounds we hear in the unaccented syllables of *chapman* and *common*. It is true that in *char'-ry*, *slar'-ry*, *lar'-ry*, *stir'-rer*, *pur'-ring*, words immediately allied to the verb *to char*, (to burn wood,) to the nouns *slar* and *lar*, and the verbs *to stir*, to *purrr*, we preserve the long guttural sound proper to the latter words; but the practice does not extend beyond these and similar instances; and the verb *to larry*, which has no relationship to *lar*, is pronounced *tā'r-ry*. As to such irregularities as *asquīrrēl*, *panegyric*, and *sirup*, which are sounded as if written *squr-rēl*, *paneger-ic*, and *sur-up*, they have been already noticed in a proper place. (115.)

130. The letters *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, and *ur*, have no general deviations from their regular sounds which are not noticed in the sections from 33 to 40 inclusive. As exceptive to the rules there given, it remains to be stated that in *char*, (work done by the day,) and in *scarce*, the letters *ar* are sounded *āre*; that in *war*, *quar*, and all words in which the sound *w* precedes, they are pronounced *or*, according to a principle to be stated hereafter; (140;) that *er* are irregularly sounded *ar* in *clerk* and *sergeant*, and formerly, but not now, in *merchant*, *Derby*, and several other words; that *ir* in words of very common use, as already noticed, (35,) are sounded *ur*; that *or* are sounded *ōrs* in *port*, whether as a word or syllable, (except in *important*, *importunate*, and their immediate relations,) in *borne*, *frorne*, *fort*, *form*, (meaning a bench; for *form* meaning figure is regular,) *ford*, *forge*, *force*, *forth*, *hurd*, *porch*, *worn*, *sworn*, *sword*, *corps*, *divorce*, *barndland*; (116;) that the same letters, viz. *or*, are sounded *ōr* in *worsted* and *Worcester*, (see 116;) and that in *word*, *work*, *world*, *worm*, *worae*, *woot*, *wooth*, *worship*, &c., they are sounded *ur*, according to a principle to be stated hereafter. (141.) To these we may add, as also sounding *or* like *ur*, *attorn*, *attorney*, and a word whose pronunciation offends against all principle, namely, *colonel*. (See the word in the dictionary.)

131. The vowel combinations that, followed by *r*, take the sounds *ar*, *er*, *or*, and *ur*, are such, in general, as would have been sounded *ā*, *ē*, *ō*, and *ū*, in connection with any consonant letter but *r*. In the words *heart*, *hearten*, and *heartth*, the *e* is evidently disregarded; the former *a* is disregarded in the last syllable of

beazar; the *a* after *e* in *earl*, *earn*, *earth*, *dearth*, *heard*, *hearse*, *pearl*, *search*, &c., in correspondence with the practice noticed at 120. Many speakers pronounce *fearful* as clashing with these words when used in the sense of terrible, but, in the sense of timorous, it is pronounced regularly by all speakers; so also in *tierce* and *fierce* many speakers disregard the *i*. The *o* before *u* is disregarded by general consent in a numerous class of words, as *jour'-nal*, *jour'-ney*, *scourge*, &c.; a practice in unison with a still wider principle in *clum'our*, *va'pour*, *col'our*, &c., because in these the syllable is unaccented. (120.) In *guard*, *guardian*, the letter *u*, necessary and significant although silent when used after *g* and before *e* or *i*, is evidently a mere idle letter; (121;) while the *e* in *grandeur*, originally sounded in a distinct syllable, has liquidized into *y* consonant, and is commonly absorbed by the sound imparted to the previous *d*. (148.) In *centaur*, where the digraph *au* takes its regular sound *āu*, the last syllable identifies with the 38th element, or.

132. Respecting the literal combinations *are*, *ere*, *ire*, *ore*, *ure*, *oor*, *oir*, *our*, and *ower*, it is to be observed that *are* is irregular when it is the plural of *am*, *art*, *is*, the *e* being disregarded; *ere* is irregular in *there* and *where*, and also in *ere*, (adv.,) by being pronounced *āre*; also in *were* the verb. (and indeed in *ere* the adverb when unaccented,) by being pronounced *er*; *ire* is pronounced *ur* in *sapphire* and in *satire*, not without the sanction of a principle; for the syllable being unaccented, the final *e* is dropped as it is in many other similar cases, (105,) and the remaining letters *ir* are then necessarily sounded *ur*; (36;) *ore* is sometimes sounded irregularly in *where*, (107,) and it is always irregular in the colloquial pronunciation of *forehead*; *ure* is liable to be sounded *oor* in all cases where sounds of difficult junction with *ūre* (i. e. *yoor*) precede; (see 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 73;) *oor* is sounded *ōre* in *door* and *floor*, and vulgarly, but not politely, in *moor* also; *oir* is a combination found in no word purely English except *choir*, and this was originally written as it is pronounced, viz. *quire*; in *avoirduois* the same combination is sounded *er*, and in *devoir*, *memoir*, &c., it is sounded *wāur*; *our* and *ower* are sounded irregularly on the occasions that render *ow* and *ow* irregular; (see 125;) thus the digraph *our* is sounded *ur* in *scourge*, *journal*, *journey*, *courteous*, *courtesy*, and *tourniquet*; it is sounded *oor* in *your*, *tour*, *fourbe*, *amour*, and by some speakers in *tourney*; it is sounded *ōre* (which is scarcely to be deemed an irregular pronunciation) in *four court*, *gourd*, *course*, *source*, *puur*, *tourney*, &c.; and this is likewise the sound of the combination *ow'-er* in all words where the digraph *ow* was sounded *ō* previously to the addition of *er*, as in *sower*, one who sows; *shower*, one who shows; *lower*, the comparative of *low*, or *to lower*, a verb signifying to bring *low*; while the verbs *to shower*, signifying to rain, and *to lower*, signifying to look black, are pronounced regularly.

133. The literal combinations taking the sounds *äre, äre, ire, öre, üre, ör, and ower*, have been already pointed out in various sections. Thus, by referring to 100, it will be understood that *air, ayr, or ayer, and eyr*, have *äre* for their regular sound, as in *fuir, Ayre, and gayer*; but that *ear, eir, and eer*, as in *beär, heir, and ne'er*, (though the cause—i. e. *nëver, në-ür*—is evident in the last instance,) have that sound less regularly. By referring to 102, it will in like manner be understood that *eer, ear, and ær*, have *äre* for their regular sound, as in *deær, fear, ærie*, but that *ier* takes the same sound with something less of legal claim in *tier, fierce, and grenadier*; for, by referring to 106, it will be found that this combination has *ire* for its regular sound; as in *fiery and wery*. Again, by referring to 108, it will be seen that the combination *oar* has *öre* for its regular sound, as in *hoär, soär, &c.*; that *owr* and *ower*, as in *fowr, slower*, may also be conceived to indicate the sound regularly, by supposing the *u* and *o* silent; but that *oor* in *door*, and *ewer* in *sewer*, one who sews, take the same sound irregularly; to which last example we may add *sewer*, a drain, if the common pronunciation, *shöre*, is to be admitted. By referring to 110, it will be understood that the literal combinations *urr* and *ewer* have *üre* for their regular sound, as in *surr*, one who sues, and *fuwer*. From the vowel scheme it will also be apparent what are the regular sounds of *oor* and *ower*, while by referring to 127 we learn why the combinations *ewer* and *our* take the sound *oor* in some few words, as in *brewer, tour, amour, &c.* It has likewise been shown that the literal combination *our* has *owr* for its regular sound, and that there are no literal combinations but *our* and *ower* that stand for the 53rd and 54th elements.

134. From the view which has just been taken in various places of the vowels terminating in guttural vibration, it will be readily understood that the unaccented final syllables *ar, er, ir, &c.* (which it will be remembered are all sounded *ur*) must combine in such a way with a previous vowel sound, that each will in every case form with it one of the elements included between 41 and 54 in the scheme. Hence the reason that *pay-er* and *may-or*; *li-ar, buy-er, and high-er*; *slow-er* and *grow-er*; *su-er* and *new-er*; *tru-er, brew-er, and do-er*; *baw-er* and *flow-er*; are perfect rhymes to *mare, hire, lore, cure, pour, and hour*. Further, as *äre* and *öre* are equivalent to *ëur* and *öur*, (see 43 and 47 in the scheme.) and unaccented *ar* (34) almost or quite identifies with *ur*, the following and all similar words may be esteemed quite regular in pronunciation, if the *a* or *u*, which we consider silent in *deal, coal, mould, &c.* is assigned to the guttural *r*:—*fëar, bö'ard, cö'arse, cö'urse, cö'urt, bö'urn, fö'ur, &c.*

133 *Sewer*, a drain, by those who wish to avoid the vulgarity of the common pronunciation, and yet not deviate into a sound wholly unlike it, will be classed with these words, and pronounced *söur*, though without the reason (namely, the previous *r*) which justifies this mode of sounding *ewer* in *brewer*.

Our progress through the schemes here brings us to the consonant-elements; but it will be advisable to interpose in this place the statement of a few principles that have a general reference, some to grammatical distinctions, and some to the euphony of the language, as well for the purpose of explaining a few of the apparent irregularities in what has preceded, as of smoothing the way to some that are to follow.

135. In the first place it may be mentioned, as a general tendency of the language, that verbs having a long vowel in the present tense shorten it in the preterite and past participle. Thus, *bite* becomes *bit*, *lend* becomes *led*, &c. Hence, when this is not done by the spelling of the word, it is done by the pronunciation. Thus *eat* in the present becomes *ëat* in the past; *read*, *rëad*; *hear*, *hëard*; *gö*, *göne*; *shine*, *shöne*; *do*, (*dö*), *done*, (*dün*) &c. The verb *trëad* is short in the present, but the same tendency has evidently produced *tröd* in the past. The verb *bëat*, it is true, is an exception to the rule, (for where shall we find a rule of pronunciation in our language that is not crossed in some particulars by mere caprice?) but it is an exception which is not regarded in all parts of the empire, the sentence *they played with me, and I bëat him*, being a very common one out of the pale of the higher classes in London.

136. Another tendency, not merely of our language, but of language generally, is, to shorten the primitive elements of compound words. By this, the smaller elements are united into larger, and new words continually formed; so that every struggle against this tendency is a struggle to reduce language to a chaos of minute parts. In this direction does the mere etymologist labour when he would have us, by our pronunciation, signify the original parts of words. Contrary, however, to his habits, we contract *sheep* and *herd* into *shepherd*, *vine* and *yard* into *vineyard*; and, guided by the same principle, we pronounce with shortened vowels the words *breakfast, förhead, housewife, zealous, knowledge, &c.* The same principle often causes *farewell* to be sounded *fär-well*.

137. Among the modes by which, in our language, we distinguish from each other nouns and verbs that are the same, or almost the same in form, one is to give certain consonant letters a sharp hissing sound in the noun, and a vocalized sound in the verb. Thus the noun *advise* is distinguished from the verb to *advise*; *use* from *to use*; *grease* from *to grease*; *house* from *to house*; *mouth* from *to mouth*; *excuse* from *to excuse*, &c. It ought further to be understood that verbs have generally a tendency to vocalize *se* in their termination, whether they have correspondent nouns or not. With regard to those that have correspondent nouns, we may observe, that the difference of accent is sometimes added to the difference of sound, as in *ref'use* and *to refuse*; *pre'mise* and *to promise*. The vulgar, then, are in the right when they say *prac'tice* and *to practise*; but here, as on

other occasions, the caprice of fashion interferes, and in this one instance obliges us to pronounce noun and verb, though differently spelled, in all respects alike. On the other hand, in the verbs to *suffice* and *sacrifice*, the principle has been allowed to communicate a most irregular sound to the letter *c*. This, if not altered in the verb, certainly ought not to be adopted in the noun *sacrifice*; yet such is the practice of most speakers, and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries. And as there is a tendency generally in verbs to vocalize the terminal *ce*, so words immediately derived from such verbs have the correspondent *s* vocalized; as from *accuse*, (accuze,) *accuser*, *accusative*, &c. The same principle is acted upon in nouns and verbs ending in *th*; as *mouth*, to *mouth*; and frequently *e* mute is added to the verb to signify this difference.¹³⁷

138. The foregoing tendencies of pronunciation have their origin in grammar, the following arise from the nature of the sounds, and the action of the organs in passing from sound to sound. First, we may consider the peculiar nature of the consonant *l* as the cause of many of the irregularities in the letters pronounced with it. It is almost a vowel; the tip of the tongue applied to the upper gum is all the obstruction interposed to the voice in sounding it; which free utterance of voice, blending with a previous vowel, easily produces a longer and broader sound than would be likely to occur with a different consonant. It is certainly possible to sound *a* before *l* precisely as it is sounded before *t*; but it is not possible to make the syllable *āl* so long as we can make the syllable *āt*:—the *t*, then, has a sound of its own; and the two sounds, viz. of the vowel and of the consonant, (*ā* and *ul*,) have a natural tendency to blend and form a long syllable, in the same manner that all the vowels blend and form a long and generally a broad syllable with *r*. This may account for the long sounds of the vowel-letters in *all*, *salt*, *bald*, *false*, &c., *roll*, *old*, *cult*, &c. And in the same way we might account for the long sound of *i* before *ld*, in *wild*, *child*, &c., but the effect in this case is attributable rather to the joint power of the two consonants, which is here that of a syllable standing separate from the *i*; as when from the verb *to file* we form the participle *fil'd*. So likewise the *i* is long in *find*, *blind*, &c., the *nd* being esteemed to stand separate from the *i*; as when from the verb *to fine* we form the participle *fin'd*.

139. Generally, it is a principle that a vowel, losing in pronunciation the consonant that follows it in the spelling, becomes, on that account, long; as the vowels in *démense*, *impugn*, *sign*, *sigh*, *isle*, *indict*, *viscount*, *impugn*. Moreover, the highly vocal character of *l*

is the reason that it often melts altogether into the previous vowel, which is then almost always long; as in *calf*, *safe*, *calm*, *balm*, *almond*, &c.; *talk*, *walk*, *fulcon*, *auln*, &c.; *folk*, *yolk*, &c.; to *solder*, &c.

140. If one consonant has a tendency to change the character of the previous vowel, another will be found frequently to alter the vowel that follows it. Such is a common effect of the consonant *w*. It contracts and then widens the aperture of the mouth, (57,) and the opening thus formed is precisely that which is required by the broadest vowel in our language, namely *ā*. Hence the word *wa-ter* is uttered with less effort than *wait-er*, the broad sound of the *a* following the previous outward action of the lips more naturally, that is more readily, than its narrow alphabetical sound. In this way we may account for the pronunciation of a large class of words, *water*, *war*, *warm*, *quart*, &c., where the vowel is long; *wad*, *wan*, *was*, *swam*, *waddle*, *watch*, *quantity*, *quality*, &c., where the vowel, identical in other respects, is short. In *wrath*, the *a* ought to be sounded *ā*, (122,) yet we sound it *āw*; which broader sound has no doubt been produced by the presence of *w* to the eye, though it is silent to the ear.

141. But if, through the cause assigned, the regular sound of *a* after *w* is *āw*, or *ō*, how shall we distinguish in pronunciation the letter *o*, when it comes after *w*, from the letter *a*? We must change the sound of the *o* to make *won* distinct from *wan*, and *word* from *ward*. This necessity seems to account for the practice which prevails, with some classic exceptions (aliquot, for instance,) of sounding *o* after *w* as short *u*: and the rule, be it observed, includes *one*, *once*, &c., which are pronounced as if spelled with *w*. Yet the adverb *only*, originally written *one-ly*, does not follow the present pronunciation of its primitive, and hence it should seem that the present was not the original pronunciation either of *one* or of its compounds.

142. But though, from the causes assigned in 138 and 140, the consonant *l* has a tendency to give letter *a* a broad sound by coming after it, and *w* a tendency to give it the same broad sound by coming before it, yet these tendencies often yield to the more general rules of the language, as in *smallet*, where the *l* is single in the first syllable, because the other *l* belongs to the next; and sometimes there are organic causes which partially counteract them. If *l* is to be followed by a labial or labio-dental consonant, the broad sound of the vowel will frequently be prevented, the transition to such a consonant from a narrow vowel (as in *Alps*, *Abion*, *Alfred*) being easier than from a broad vowel. By something of a similar cause the broad sound of *a* is prevented in *wax*, *wag*, *twang*, *waft*, &c. In other cases we must ascribe the more regular sound of *a* to the prevalence of classical over vernacular habits. In *aliquant*, for instance, the regular sound of the *a* in the last syllable is more prevalent among good speakers than the idiomatic.

143. But the irregularities of the vowels

¹³⁷ In a doubt respecting the orthography of certain words, the principle here exhibited may determine the writer: thus, if he doubts whether to spell *chace* or *chase*, *license* or *licence*, let him adopt the former mode for the noun, the latter for the verb: the pronunciation under each mode of spelling is the same. *Expense*, which has no correspondent verb, is spelled by the best writers with an *e*, from the low Latin *expensa*.

produced by organic causes are very few, compared with those of the consonants arising out of that source. The ready transition from one action of the organs to another must be, and always has been, regarded in every language; nor would ours with respect to its consonants be more irregular than the ancient Greek, if, like the Greek, it were permitted to signify by a change of letter every change of sound prescribed by the necessities of fluent pronunciation. In Greek, the slender with the middle and the aspirated consonant was constantly interchangeable, not only in pronunciation, but equally and correspondingly in the spelling. The latter liberty is not given to our language, bound as it is to furnish to the eye of the etymologist a constant clue to the origin of every word. But the other liberty it cannot be defrauded of; and hence arises the discrepancy, in great part, of our spelling and pronunciation. It is evident that *p* and *b* cannot be made distinct in *cupboard* without much effort; that *z* must be vocalized, that is, converted into *t*, when it follows in the same syllable certain consonants requiring voice; as in *tubs*, *lads*, *hags*, *gloves*, &c.; as, on the other hand, *z* must be aspirated when it follows a consonant articulated only with breath, as in *Chintz*. It is equally plain that *d* must lose its voice, that is, be converted into *t*, when, by sinking *e* in the termination *ed*, it follows a consonant without voice; as in *trac'd*, *chap'd*, *pick'd*, *shap'd*, *dress'd*, *tas'd*, &c. The discrepancy of the spelling and pronunciation in all such cases should surely be considered the fault of the former, if a fault, in not conforming to the latter, than of the latter in not conforming to the former. Why should the pronunciation of a language be obstinately uncouth, because its spelling is obstinately tied to foreign or obsolete etymologies? It is possible, with a great deal of pains, to pronounce *suggest* and *exaggerate* so as to preserve to each *g* its regular sound; but surely the elegant, because the easy pronunciation of these words, is that which runs both letters into the same sound, namely, that of *j*. So it is possible to preserve the sound of the first *p* in *sapphire*, the first *t* in *Matthew*, the first *s* in *mission*; yet no speaker does so. Further, it is possible to sound *ph* as *f* before *th* in *diphthong*, *tripthong*, *apophthegm*, &c.; but a cause, similar to that which in Greek brought the two aspirated consonants together, forbids that, as English words, they should have the *ph* so sounded. In the original pronunciation of Greek there can be no doubt that *β*, *ϕ*, and *φ* were consonants of the same organic formation, as were also *δ*, *τ*, and *θ*: with us, likewise, *b* and *p* are related to each other in the same way, and also *d* and *t*: but, as we now pronounce Greek, the relationship of *φ* to *β* and *τ*, and of *θ* to *δ* and *τ*, is quite lost; the sound *f* is organically essentially different from *b* and *p*; and the sound *th* organically, essentially different from *d* and *t*. Therefore, though *διδόσκειν* was the only way in which the word could be easily, gracefully, pronounced by an ancient Greek, it does not follow that *dif-thōng* is not a

harsher and more uncouth pronunciation than *dip-thōng*; or that we are justified in twisting our organs to say *ap'-dī-thēm*, (*apophthegm*), when *ap'-d-thēm* is the easier and current pronunciation. To the general principle here investigated all words may therefore be referred which are apparently irregular in sound from the change of kindred consonants into each other, or the dropping of such consonant sounds as, if retained, would obstruct the fluent action of the organs. The dropping of the *t* in *Christmas* is explicable on this general principle; and indeed the more particular investigations or statements with respect to the consonants, which remain in order to complete the rules supplemental to the schemes, are almost all resolvable into the principle thus generally treated in the present section.

144. Surely it is due to our native language, when we adopt foreign words, to dissolve all such combinations of sound as are quite abhorrent to its genius, or to the course of improvement observable even in words of native growth. If we are justified in having dropped the initial sound of *wrong*, *wreal*, *wrack*, &c., *gnaw*, *gnarl*, *gnat*, &c., *knave*, *knave*, &c., it would be inexcusable not to comply with the custom which drops the first consonant sound in *Cesar*, *Cleislas*, *bellum*, *pneumatics*, *Psyche*, &c. It is not so easy to say why *phthisis* and its compounds should, after sinking the first consonant sound, namely *f*, refuse the modern pronunciation of the Greek *θ*; nor is it a justification to say that *t* is probably much nearer to the ancient *θ* than *th*, unless in all other words we so pronounced the Greek consonant. The irregularity is, however, established, nor would much be gained by opposing it.

145. In this place, previously to noticing other changes in the sounds of consonant-letters which arise in the transition from sound to sound, it will be proper to point out certain changes from vowel into consonant sounds which have their origin from the same cause. We have seen (57 and 58) that *w* and *y* are consonants which have the vowels *o* and *e* for their bases; and the latter being convertible respectively into the former by a superadded action of the organs, we may expect such conversion to take place, whenever the added action would assist the transition from the previous to the following sound. Let it be supposed that the *u* in *suave*, *curras*, *languid*, *quibble*, was originally sounded *ū* or *û*: it is easy to conceive, first, the dropping of a part of that sound, so that the words should be *soo-ā'-sive*, *coo-ē'-ras*, &c., and then that the *oo* should become *w*, by the addition of that action which the passage from the consonant previous to the vowel after it naturally produces. It is further worth notice, that any remaining difficulty in pronouncing the sounds thus brought together leads to another step, namely, that of rejecting the *w* altogether. On board of ship, where the word *buoy* is always occurring, it is called a *boy*, though the slow correct pronunciation is *bwoy*. In the same way the sound of *u* is always sunk in the

names *Greenwich* and *Dulwich*, as it likewise is in *moord* and *two*. There is every reason to think the *u* was originally sounded in *bug*, *guard*, &c., where at present it is a mere idle letter; and also in *guess*, *guide*, &c., where, though not idle, it is silent. In *unguent*, *language*, &c., it is still sounded, and by many speakers in *conquer*, though the more usual pronunciation drops the *u*, which is likewise the practice in *ciquet*, *harlequin*, *masquerade*, *piquant*, *quadrille*, and a number of other words chiefly of French origin. In *adunque*, the *u* are mere idle attendants on *q*: (compare 121.)

146. The conversion of the vowel sound *é* into the consonant sound *y* takes place in the same manner, that is to say, whenever the sound before, and the sound after, naturally produce it; and the partial or total absorption of the sound often follows this effect. In *vitre-ous*, *curi-ous*, &c., the sound *é* in the second syllable is preserved from the nature of *r*, which refuses to take *y* after it in fluent union. In *perme-ate*, *athe-ist*, *lin-eal*, *geni-al*, *radi-ant*, *trivi-al*, *copi-ous*, it is likewise preserved, but not so completely that English organs, in pronouncing these words, are not sensible of a tendency to shorten the last two syllables into *yate*, *yist*, *yal*, *yant*, &c.; and when the more liquid *l* precedes, as in *malle-able*, *Al-lal*, *mil-lion*, *bi-tious*, &c., the conversion of the sound *é* into *y* consonant is complete. In *Hallelujah*, the *j* unusually stands for *i*, and in that capacity, namely, as equivalent to *e*, is pronounced *y*. So likewise the *e* in *bludg-eon*, *dung-eon*, &c., is in a situation to take the sound of *y* consonant, which sound, however, in these and similar instances, is not heard, the preceding consonant sound being of such a nature as to absorb the sound of *y*; just as, in the common termination *tion*, the sound *sh* which the *t* assumes has swallowed up the following *i*, the syllable being completed by *on* sounded as in the last syllable of *common*. The sounds which precede, and which absorb or tend to absorb the consonant element 58, this element, on the other hand, producing or tending to produce changes in some of those preceding consonants, are points, which, as they ought to be well understood, will justify the investigation contained in the following section.

147. Let any English mouth fluently pronounce the phrase "I'll meet you," without accent or emphasis on *you*, and there will be heard, in the transition from the *t* in *meet*, to the *y* in *you*, a slight interposed sound of *sh*, or the element 61. So likewise in saying, "Would you favour me?" there will be heard, in the transition from the *d* in *would*, to the *y* in *you*, an interposed sound of the vocal *sh*, that is, of the element 62. The cause is, that the speaker having to touch the upper gum with the tongue in sounding *t* or *d*, and then to utter the *y* lightly, is more negligent in the transition than he would be if the word *you* were accented or emphatic; and the sound *sh* or *zh* in consequence slides in. It would indeed be possible, as with the accented, so with the unaccented word *you*, to prevent the intrusion: but what the speaker would gain in ac-

curacy by such care, he would lose in ease and fluency of transition. So likewise it is possible to preserve the pure sound of the *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers; and the *t* or *d* being converted, or almost converted into *tsh* or *dsh*, (63, 64,) the *y* which enters into the composition of *ü*, (=you=you) is absorbed by (or perhaps it should be said, enters into the composition of) the new formed element. Moreover *t* and *d* are not the only dentals:—*s* and *z* are likewise formed by touching the upper gum; and the letter *c*, followed by *e* or *i*, is equivalent to *s*; and *x* is equivalent to *ks*. Neither is the consonant element 58 found only under its proper character *y*, or heard only in the alphabetic sound of letter *u*, or in the pronoun *you*, but it is likewise very frequently found under *e* and *i*, in such common terminations as *run*, *eous*, *eal*, &c., *isle*, *ion*, *ious*, &c. Now, supposing the words *nauseate*, *rus-ate*, *right-ious*, *hid-ious*, *nation*, *glazier*, *ocean*, *social*, *soldier*, *grundleur*, *noxious*, *luxury*, were originally pronounced *nāusc'-yātē*, *rōz'-yātē*, *ritē'-yūs*, *hīf'-yūs*, *nāt'-yūn*, *glāz'-yer*, *ōc'-yān*, *sōc'-yāl*, *sōld'-yer*, *grān'-jur*, *nōck'-shūs*, *lūck'-shoō-rēy*,—we can easily conceive how, in English mouths, they come to be pronounced, or have a tendency to be pronounced, *nāush'-yātē*, *rōzh'-yātē*, *rit'-sh'ūs*, (=rit'-ch'ūs), *hīd'-zh'ūs*, (=hīf'-j'ūs), *nā'-shūn*, *glā'-zh'er*, *ō'-sh'ān*, *sō'-sh'al*, *sōlē'-jer*, *grān'-jur*, *nōck'-shūs*, *lūck'-shoō-rēy*. Admitting the tendency, then, to these corruptions, the question occurs, is a speaker justified in yielding to this tendency? In many words, it cannot be doubted that he must yield to it, if he wishes to escape the ridiculous effect of pronouncing as nobody else pronounces; in other instances, he may decidedly adopt the more regular sounds; but in the majority of cases his best course will be neither to yield decidedly to the practice, nor very carefully to avoid it, this being one of the cases in which the extreme either way has a bad effect. The pronunciation contemplated by this general direction cannot always be marked in the dictionary with precision; and where this cannot be done, the regular pronunciation of the word, if it will bear a regular pronunciation, is always given in preference: but to all the instances admitting a discretionary application of the rule, as well as to those in which the irregular pronunciation is decidedly adopted, the reference to these remarks is appended, and the inspector will hence be enabled to apply the rule as circumstances may require.—As to the word *sure*, in which the interposed *sh* usurps the proper sound of *s*, see 149.

148. With regard to such words as come under the predicament considered in the previous section, it is another nice point to know when the absorption of the consonant element 58 should be total, when partial, and when not at all. In the dictionary, the partial absorption is signified by the mark (?), the note of the 55th element; if the sound of *y* is to

be completely heard, the proper letter indicates the sound; if to be completely absorbed, the word is spelled accordingly.

149. The words *sure* and *sugar*, pronounced *shūr* and *shūg'-ar*, were not brought forward among the examples in 147, because, admitting to a certain extent the legitimate operation of the principle there investigated, it affords no excuse for the corruption of *s* before *ū* in an accented syllable; and these two words with their compounds, and also *sewer*, a drain, if it must be pronounced *shūr*, (see, however, note 123,) are therefore to be set down as decided irregularities, and will come under a general notice with others of a like kind hereafter. (167.) At present, we are considering such irregularities as may in part be justified by the ease or melody gained. *Abscision* and *transition* are commonly pronounced contrarily to rule, the element *sh*, which gives the short sound to the *i* in the second syllable, being vocalized. This occurs through the unconscious predetermination of the ear, that since the syllable began with the hissing non-vocal consonant *s*, it ought, for the sake of variety, to finish with a consonant of a different kind. In other words which exemplify a similar irregularity there is less excuse: for instance, in *Grenwich* and *Dulwich*, which vocalize the *ch*. In *Ostrich* the *ch* used to be vocalized, but the practice now wavers. *Spinach* is another example; but this word is often written as it is pronounced, *spin'age*.

150. The ear instinctively avoids, if possible, a quick repetition of similar sounds. Hence some other apparent inconsistencies in the practice of the best speakers. The word *pronunciation* is regularly pronounced *prō-nūn'-shū-ā'-shūn*, and by all speakers would probably be so sounded, if it were related to any such verb as *to pronounce*, in the same way that *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and *enunciate*. In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say *prō-nūn'-cē-ā'-shūn*, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound *sh* in the same word.

151. The letter which most frequently changes its naturally aspirate for a vocal sound is *s*. Some of the occasions for this change have been already noticed: see 137, 143. The reason that *s* often becomes vocal in the prefix *dis* is noted in the dictionary, at the particle *Dis*. At present, it is to be stated that *s* is always vocalized, that is, pronounced as *z*, when, in forming the plural of a noun or the third person of a verb, it can be so pronounced. It cannot be so pronounced in *trifles*, *chiffes*, *shakes*, *hopes*, *hats*, *lights*, &c., because the preceding consonant element is non-vocal; but in *faces*, *causes*, *churches*, *kisses*, *boxes*, &c., a vowel sound intervenes between the final *s* and the previous non vocal consonant, and *s*, in consequence, is vocalized. Hence it is also always vocal in the classical plurals *ma'-nes*, *antiq'-o-ies*, &c. So likewise when *s* is not a sign of number, case, or person, it is often attracted to its vocal sound by the neighbourhood of vocal elements, whether vowel or consonant; as may be per-

ceived by comparing *manul*, *proposal*, *pismire*, *chiasm*, *baptism*, *raisin*, *dismal*, *disorder*, *dismay*, *observe*, *absolve*, *pal y*, *easy*, *cavement*, in which it is vocal, with *pistol*, *baptist*, *clasp*, *floutson*, *disturb*, *opismathy*, *upis*, *tipay*, in which it is non-vocal. But the effect, though real in these and similar instances, must not be depended on; neither must a rule which obtains in some other languages, namely, that *s* is vocal between two vowels, be counted on with much certainty in ours: for though it is vocal in *please*, *phrase*, *cause*, *chrese*, *wise*, *those*, *loser*, *muse*, *causation*, *acquisition*, &c., it is very often non-vocal in situations perfectly similar, as will be seen in the next section: while, on the other hand, even the doubling of *s*, or the equivalent digraph *ss* before *e* or *i*, do not always prevent the change into the vocal *s*, as is proved by the words *dissolve*, *possess*, *desert*, *discern*, &c. Still less must we expect to find *s*, when single at the end of words, always, though it is generally, non-vocal when used otherwise than for denoting the plural number of a noun or the third person of a verb: for it is vocal in *has*, *is*, *us*, *was*, *his*, all of them words in the most common use. Moreover, even in the middle of some words, *s* often changes its aspirate for its vocal sound in passing to the plural number, as in *houses*, pronounced *how'-zēz*, in the singular number of which, *house*, the *s* is aspirate.

152. In spite of the tendency of *s* to become vocal in the situations indicated in the previous section, it preserves its aspirate sound in *bas*, *obese*, *geese*, *precise*, *gouse*, *boose*, *dose*, (the *subs*.) *house*, *mouse*, *obluse*,—nay, even in many verbs, as *to cease*, *to cause*, notwithstanding the strong general tendency to the opposite practices: (137.) It is always non-vocal in adjectives terminating in *-sive* and in *-ose*, as in *suasive*, *jocose*; always in the prefix *mis-*, and more frequently than otherwise in *dis-*. It is non-vocal, for the most part, at the end of words when not forming the plural number; as in *yes*, *thus*, *us*, *thux*, &c. It is non-vocal in *mason*, *garrison*, *basin*, *absurd*, *absorb*, *ministry*, *heresy*, &c., notwithstanding the neighbourhood of vocal elements which so often draw it into its other sound: nay, even in *absolution*, though vocal in *absolve*.

153. Even the organic necessity which vocalizes *s* after some of the vocal consonants (143) is not imperative as to all consonants of that kind. The *s*, for instance, which is vocal after *l*, *n*, and *r*, in *ells*, *tens*, and *curs*, is not of necessity vocal as it is after *b*, *d*, *g*, and *v*, in *subs*, *maids*, *drags*, *loves*, &c. Accordingly, we find that *else*, *dense*, *curse*, differ from *ells*, *tens*, *curs*, by having the *s* non-vocal, though to the ear they differ in no other respect. Here, then, we find the mute *e* used for another significant purpose, namely, to keep *s* after the liquid consonants from taking its vocal sound. The Latin verb *para*, a part, in which we make the *s* vocal, and the English verb *to parse*, which is derived from it, exemplify the same difference; nor is it advisable to confound this difference by pronouncing the latter like the former.

154. The letter *x* is nothing but *ks*, (or *cs*, which to the ear is the same,) under that single character. Hence, it is liable to the same changes of sound that *ks* might be liable to, if used instead of it. Thus, for instance, in *execr'*, *exalt'*, *example*, *anxiety*, *luxurious*, *auxiliary*, &c. the vowel in the neighbouring accented syllable draws the *s* into its vocal sound, (151,) and because the *s* is vocalized, the *k* is of necessity vocalized too. (143.) The same takes place in *exhibit*, *exhale*, in spite of the aspiration added to the adjoining vowel. But the *s* is not thus attracted when the next following syllable is unaccented. (*exemplary* is an exception, from its relationship to *exemplar*;) nor even when the next vowel is accented, if the *k* and *s* included in *x* should seem, by the meaning or form of the word, to belong both, to the previous syllable; as in *tax-a-tion*, *tax-a-tious*, *dox-o-gy*. In *executor*, there is a tendency to vocalize the included *s*, because the accent is on the following syllable; but the relationship to the verb *execute* counteracts this tendency. In *anxious* and *luxury*, the vowel coming after the elements *ks* is unaccented, and therefore neither consonant is vocalized; but the *s* becomes liable to another transition, namely, into *sh*, falling as it does under the predicament investigated, 147:— (see the pronunciation of *luxury* among the examples in 147:) the pronunciation of *anxious* is *angk'-sh'us*, in which we remark another conversion, namely, of *n* into *ng*; for which see 158. In *Xenophon*, and all words commencing with *x*, the *x* loses one of its component parts, and the word is pronounced as if written with a *s*; a practice justified by the principle laid down at 144.

155. Among the irregularities of the consonants, it may seem that we ought to reckon every occurrence of a single sound where there are two or more letters, or of two or more sounds where there is but one letter. This, however, is only analogous to what is constantly occurring among the vowels, where *ai*, *ee*, *oa*, *au*, *oo*, &c., denote single sounds in *pail*,

free, *boat*, *law*, *moon*, &c., and *i* denotes a double sound or diphthong in *bi-ble*, *bite*, &c.: yet we consider the pronunciation of all those words to agree with the spelling, and consequently none of the letters to be sounded irregularly. So we consider *bb*, *ff*, *ss*, *cc*, *sh*, *th*, *ph*, *ng*, to be sounded regularly in *abb*, *off*, *mass*, *scene*, *shall*, *thin*, *phrase*, *ring*, &c., although under each combination there is but one sound; and *x* to be sounded regularly in *mix*, *j* in *jig*, &c., although under each letter there are two sounds. The effect, whether we consider it regular or irregular, which combination produces among the consonant-letters, will be best understood from the table at the foot of the page, which exhibits all the combinations of two in the same syllable that occur in the language.¹⁵⁵ One general remark may suffice for the double letters, *bb*, *dd*, *ff*, *gg*, occurring in the same syllable among the words in the several classes of the table,—namely, that the regular sound is that of the single letter, or, in other words, the doubling of the letter in our language adds nothing to its sound. As to the remaining combinations, those will stand in need of no remark or animadversion which retain sounds exactly corresponding in number and nature to the letters individually: it is only when, in consequence of combination, a sound is dropped or acquired, (as shown, in the table, by the italic letters,) that a remark or a general principle will be needed; and the following sections contain the remarks or principles hence arising.

156. When two consonant letters come together that are articulated by contact in the same part of the mouth, as *m* and *b*; *m* and *p*; *l* and *n*; or that are sounded in the same region, as *m* and *n*; or that are followed by a sound that more readily joins itself to the former of the two consonants than the latter, as *l* when it follows *sc* or *st*; *m* or *n* when it follows *st* or *st*; *g* when it follows *rt*; and *o* when it follows *sw* or *tw*:—in such cases, the latter of the two consonants is generally dropped in pronunciation. *Examples*: *lamb*, (see the table

155		
Class		
I.	Bb, lb, mb, rb,	as in ebb, bulb, lamb, succumb, curb.
II.	Lc, nc, rc, sc;	as in adduce, dance, aducous, force, scan, scene, sceptic, muscle.
III.	Bd, dd, ld, nd, rd;	as in bdellium, add, held, would, mind, bird
IV.	Ff, lf, rf;	as in cuff, self, calf, surf.
V.	Dg, gg, lg, ng, rg;	as in sledge, egg, bilge, ring, range, forge.
VI.	Ch, sch, dh, gh, ght, ph, phth, rh, sh, th, wh;	as in child, chaise, chasm, scheme, schism, schedule, buddha, ghost, though, laugh, lough, bought, draught, phlegm, diphthong, phthisis, rheum, rash, thin, then, eighth, Thomas, while, who
VII.	Ck, lk, nk, rk, sk;	as in block, hulk, task, folk, bark, work, skill
VIII.	Bl, cl, dl, fl, gl, hl, kl, ll, pl, rl, sl, tl, xl;	as in blame, claim, muscle, rid-dle, fling, glut, bull, pic-ble, ball, ply curl, sly, lyle, aisle, settle, bumble, drizzle.
IX.	Gm, hm, lm, rm, sm;	as in phlegm, drachm, helm, calm, harm, smith, prism.
X.	Cn, gn, hn, kn, ln, mn, nn, pn, rn, sn;	as in Cneus, gnome, sign, bagnio, John, Ansel, kills, auln, hymn, monomies, inn, pneumatics, turn, snort, demise.
XI.	lp, mp, rp, sp;	as in help, hump, ademption, carp, span.
XII.	Br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, rr, tr, wr;	as in bring, fibre, cry, acre, dry, children, from, gray, maugre, pray, apron, err, trail, theatre, wrong.
XIII.	Bs, cs, ds, fs, gs, ths, ks, ls, ms, ns, ps, rs, ss, ts;	as in rubs, politics, buds, chiefs, dogs, rings, wreaths, sticks, Ellis, else, hams, tens, tense, maps, psalm, curs, curse, mass, rats.
XIV.	Bt, ct, ft, lt, nt, pt, rt, st, tt, xt;	as in debt, acqueduct, indict, Ctesias, haft, often, hilt, leut, rapt, Ptolemy, receipt, port, mortgage, still, bundle, Christmas, chestnut, glisfen, butt, text.
XV.	lv, rv;	as in shelve, calve, starve.
XVI.	sw, tw;	as in swerve, sword, twenty, two.
XVII.	Av,	as in phalanx.
XVIII.	Cs;	as in Cesar.

¹⁴⁶, class I.: *succumb*, and other derivatives from *cumbo*, are exceptions;) *muscle*, (class II. and VIII.); *bastle*, (class VIII. and XIV.); *hula*, *hymn*, (class X.); *ademption*, (class XI.); *often*, in which last (see 114) *e* is silent, *mortgage*, *Christmas*, *chestnut*, *glister*, in which last (see 114) *e* is silent, (class XIV.); *word*, *two*, (class XVI.) This practice is justified by the general principle laid down at 143.

157. Similar causes, or such causes as are referred to at 144, or, in many instances, the liquidizing nature of *l*, which often melts entirely into certain neighbouring sounds, (139), will often produce the dropping of the former of two consonants in pronunciation. Examples: *bedellium*, *would*, (see the table ¹⁵⁵, class III.); *calf*, (class IV.); *phthisis*, (class VI.); *talk*, *folk*, (class VII.); *isle*, *aisle*, (class VIII.); *phlegm*, *drachm*, *calm*, (class IX.); *Cneus*, *gnome*, *sign*, *bagnio*, *kneel*, *auln*, *mnemonics*, *pneumatics*, *demesne*, (class X.); *wrong*, (class XII.); *psalm*, (class XIII.); *debt*, *indict*, *Ctesias*, *Ptolemy*, *recept*, (class XIV.); *calve*, (class XV.); *czar*, (class XVIII.) Among these examples, it can scarcely be said that *s* in *isle*, in *aisle*, and *demesne* is dropped through an organic indisposition to unite with the *t* or the *n*; and it is probable that these words would never have been found among the instances, but for etymological causes. The same may be observed of the *c* before *t* in *indict*.

158. In scanning the remaining examples distinguished from the rest by containing italic letters in the table ¹⁵⁵, we shall find one or the other of these effects:—a change produced in the sound of one or both consonants in consequence of the combination:—the formation of a digraph, the letters of which are not meant to have separate sounds, but the two to answer the purpose of a single character for a single element. Leaving other examples for subsequent sections, it will be sufficient in this to draw attention to the following:—*aduncous*, (class II.); *ring*, (class V.); *bank*, (class VII.); *prism*, (class IX.); *rubs*, *buds*, *digs*, *rings*, *wreaths*, *ells*, *hums*, *tens*, *curr*, (class XIII.); *phalanx*, (class XVII.) With respect to all these examples, except *ring*, *bank*, *aduncous*, and *phalanx*, the change produced in the sound of one of the consonants, namely, of the *s*, by the proximity of the other consonant, has been accounted for: *prism* is sounded *pizm*, by the rule 151, which rule, as well as 143, accounts for the same change in *rubs*, &c., in *wreaths*, (of which the *th* is vocal), in *ells*, *tens*, *curr*, &c.; while 153 lays down that rule of orthography which restores *s* to its regular power in *else*, *tens*, and *curr*. It remains then to speak of the effect produced on the *n* by the *g*, *k*, *c*, and *x*, in the other words, or simply by the *g* and *k*: for *c* hard is but another form of *k*, and *x* is the same as *ks*: moreover, *k* and *g* are kindred elements, differing from each other the one by employing only the breath, the other by vocalizing the breath: as to manner of articulation, they are formed at the same place, namely, by a contact of the back part of the tongue and the soft palate. Now, when the speaker has to utter *n* before he thus ap-

plies his tongue.—commencing with the nasal tone which *n* requires, he neglects, in the rapidity of speech, to complete the *n* by touching the upper gum, and instead of this, proceeds (still using the nasal tone) to the other place of contact: and as this nasal tone is not that which *g* requires, the result is neither *n* nor *g*, but an element distinct from both, viz., the 72nd in our schemes. Such is the effect which the word *ring* exemplifies: it is only in the north-western counties that this is not all the effect; for there the *g* is articulated and added to the element described, (*ring-g*, *long-g*, &c.) but this is not the general usage. However, when the *g* sounded hard is understood to belong to the next, and that an unaccented syllable, it is articulated as a part of this syllable, its effect on the *n* being the same as if it also belonged to the previous syllable; as in *onger*, *fin-ger*, &c., to which words, usage obliges us to add *youn-ger*, *strol-ger*, *lon-ger*, though these ought to have assimilated with *wrong-er*, *sing-er*, &c., and to have been *youn-er*, *strong-er*, *long-er*. (See 72 and 77.) The effect thus produced by hard *g* on the *n* in the previous syllable takes place less frequently when the syllable following the *n* is accented; for though the effect is liable to occur in *Ben-gal*, *con-gratulate*, and such like cases, it should in these, in general, be avoided as a negligence. These remarks have all had reference to the effect of *g* upon *n*: but the effect of *k* will be the same; and accordingly *bank*, *aduncous*, and *phalanx*, are sounded *bangk*, *aduncous*, and *phalangk*, where we may remark that *k* never resigns its articulation as *g* does in consequence of the change produced in the *n*: since this would be to identify the sound of *nk* with that of *ng*.

159. There are certain irregularities of sound exemplified in class XII. in the table ¹⁵⁵, which may next deserve attention. The combinations *bre*, *cre*, *gre*, and *tre*, when final in a word, are pronounced *bur*, *cur*, *gur*, and *tur*. That English organs should thus convert the rough or trilled into the smooth or guttural *r*, when the vowel sound is dropped with which the rough *r* was perhaps once articulated, is natural enough;—and the dropping of the sound *e* in all such instances is obviously an imitation of the French idiom. The metathesis, as grammarians call it, of the *r* in *iron*, and colloquially in *apron*, *children*, *hundred*, &c., is of the same nature, and is justified by the ease and smoothness gained.

160. Of the several classes of consonant combinations exhibited in the table ¹⁵⁵, scarcely one now remains requiring notice but those formed with letter *h*; the most perplexing combinations in the language. This might be expected from the mere fact of letter *h* being so combined. For it is not the genius of our language, on this side of the Irish channel, to aspirate a vocal, or super-aspirate a non-vocal consonant element, except *y* or *w*; and therefore, when the sign of aspiration is joined with any consonant letter, it will with us either be quite silent, as in *John*, (class X.) or *beth*, (class VIII.) or *buddha*, (class VI.); or it will

indicate some unusual sound which this letter, in connection with the *h*, is to assume. The aspiration of the consonant element *y* takes place when *h* precedes the long sound of *u*; as in *human*, *humility*, &c., (*humour* and its compounds being exceptions;) and the aspiration of *w* takes place when *h* follows letter *w* at the beginning of a syllable; as in *whale*, *wheat*, *whine*, &c., which are pronounced *whāle*, *hwēat*, *hwīne*, &c.: unless the vowel-letter *o* succeeds; for then the *w* is sunk and the *h* alone is sounded, as in *whole*, *who*, &c. (Compare 56.)

161. The remaining consonant-combinations with *h* are partly of Saxon, partly of Greek, and partly of French origin. *C* with *h* will be found in words of all three sources, and is subject in consequence (beside being occasionally silent) to three modes of pronunciation. In words of genuine growth, it indicates the 63d consonant element, which must therefore be considered the regular sound of this combination; as in *child*, *much*, *which*, *witch*, &c. The *t* prefixed adds nothing to the sound, but is often useful in preventing any other sound from being given. In words of French origin, the digraph *ch* is sounded like *sh*; as in *chair*, *cartouch*; and, in words of Greek and Italian origin, it is sounded *k*; as in *chasm*, *scheme*, *ache*, *choral*, *epoch*, *balдахin*. Here, however, in the sounds of *sch* before *e* and *i*, we have to encounter some striking inconsistencies. Nothing can be more evident than that, if the Greek *χ* is to be supplied in our orthography by *ch*, and if this, in default of the extra-aspiration which our language allows not to a consonant, necessarily identifies with *k*, the word *schism*, and *schedule*, should have *sch* pronounced as they are in *scheme*: yet an unnecessary reference of *schedule* to its French denizenship, with some vague notion perhaps of the alliance of our English *sh* to the Teutonic *sch*, has drawn the word into the very irregular pronunciation *shed'dle*; while the other word, *schism*, from a notion, probably, that, as *h* is silent, the *c* should be soft before *i*, has taken the equally irregular sound *sizm*; an irregularity the more extraordinary, since in the word *sceptic*, (Class II. ¹⁵⁵) the *c* is kept hard for the purpose of showing off a familiarity with the word in Greek, although no letter intervenes between the *c* and the *e*, and consistency requires that the *c* in *scene*, equally related to the Greek *κ*, and the *c* in *sceptic*, should be sounded alike. As, however, on other occasions, so in this, we must give way to usage, or incur the effect of opposing it. *Drachm* is another word that drops *ch*, as already remarked at 157.

162. The words in which *g* and *h* come together in the same syllable (Class VI. ¹⁵³) are almost all of native growth; and hence we might expect a uniform or regular mode of sounding them; yet this is far from being the case. That seems the most consistent pronunciation which we hear in *ghost* and *burgh*, the *h*, superfluous as a mark of aspiration, being regarded as wholly idle, and the *g* accordingly receiving its proper sound. On other occasions we seem to think that *h* ought, in

some way, to be aspirated,—for instance, in the Scotch word *lough*; but, incapable of the Celtic aspiration which is frequently heard north of the Tweed, we merely render the *g* non-vocal, and thus, in sound, reduce the word to *lock*; which procedure we likewise follow in *hough* and *shough*. Yet we do not seem satisfied with this mode of pronunciation; for we carry it no further than the words quoted; and of these we often change the spelling to accommodate the sound. Thus unsuccessful, we try another mode in *laugh* and *draught*, in *draugh*, *rough*, *tough*, *slough*, *enough*, *clough*, *trough*, and *cough*, in which we pronounce *gh* as we do another combination with *h*, namely *ph*, and give the two letters the sound of *f*. But, as if unsatisfied with all these modes of pronouncing *gh*, we seem in other words to give up both letters in despair, and in *bought*, &c., in *weigh*, &c., *high*, &c., *lough*, &c., *dough*, &c., *through*, &c., *uxquebaugh*, *pugh*! *taught*, &c., *straight*, &c., *eight*, &c., *fright*, &c., *sight*, &c., allow the combination no other effect than that of lengthening the previous vowel where it might otherwise be short. See 115, 139

163. Words in which *p* and *h* come together in the same syllable (Class VI. ¹⁵³) are almost all of Greek origin. In the English pronunciation of *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *aphthong*, and *ophthalmic*, dropping the *h*, which in our language is superfluous as a mark of aspiration with a consonant, we pronounce the remaining consonant, *p*, in the usual manner. (Compare 143.) But this is not the procedure commonly pursued:—*p* with *h* in almost all cases is pronounced *f*: in *Stephen* this sound is vocalized, that is, converted into *v*; and likewise in *nepheu*—almost the only word in which the combination occurs that is not immediately referable to a Greek origin; and even on the spelling of this word an Hellenic influence is suspected. As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced? See the example, *phthisis*, at 157.

164. *R* with *h* at the beginning of a word or syllable (Class VI. ¹⁵³) is pronounced uniformly and consistently: for the *h*, superfluous in our language as the sign of aspiration with a consonant, is merely an indication that the word is of Greek origin, and the remaining *r* receives its usual sound. The *h* is also mute in *catarrh*.

165. The words in which *s* and *h* come together in the same syllable are of native growth, (Class VI. ¹⁵³) and the *h* so joined to the *s*, is, in all cases, an indication not that the *s* is to have its common dental sound, but the palatal sound, which is the 61st element of the schemes. It is in perfect consistency with this mode of indicating the 61st element, that, throughout the dictionary, the 62d element, which is nothing but the 61st vocalized, is indicated by *zh*. Let it be remembered, however, that in no one instance does the actual orthography of our language recognise this mode of indicating the element in question, namely,

the 62d, and that it is adopted in spelling words as they are pronounced, solely because no other can be found analogous to the actual practice of spelling, and, at the same time, consistent and intelligible.

166. Of the words in which *t* and *h* come together in the same syllable, (Class VI. 23,) some are of native, and some are of Greek origin. That the Saxon letters *þ* and *ð*, for each of which, in default of a single character, we put the two letters *th*, were articulated by the tip of the tongue between the teeth, seems as probable a fact as any in philology: but that the Greek letter *θ*, for which we also substitute the same two letters, was articulated in the same way, is not by any means so certain. However this may be, the combination in question, both in words from the Greek and words from the Saxon, is articulated in the way described, forming the 67th or 68th element of the consonant scheme. There is reason to think that the former of the two Saxon letters was the mark for the non-vocal, and the latter for the vocal sound. At present it may be laid down as a general rule, that the non-vocal sound occurs most frequently in words of Greek, and the vocal in words of Saxon origin. To signify this difference in the dictionary *th* will stand for the former, and *th* for the latter. *Th* is always vocalized by final *e* mute, as in *bathe, breathe, blithe*. It is also vocal in verbs: see 137. Further, it may be noticed, that in a few words, *Thomas, Thames, thyme, asthma, Anthony, &c.*, the *h*, superfluous as a mark of consonant aspiration, is disregarded, and the remaining *t* is articulated as if it stood alone. In *eight*, which is formed from *eight* by adding the sound *th*, the *t* belonging to the *h* is omitted in the spelling, in consequence of which the *t*, previously belonging to the word *eight*, does double duty. In five words, namely *bath, lath, mouth, oath, and path*, the sound, aspirate in the singular, is vocalized in the plural, and the plural *s* (see 143) is of course vocalized also.

167. The foregoing principles, from 97 inclusive, are an attempt to systematize all words that do not conform to the orthography and pronunciation exhibited in the schemes, and the principles numbered in correspondence with them. Some words, however, still remain which no system can embrace, and which can therefore be referred to no general principle when they occur in the dictionary, unless it be admitted that words falling under this predicament must be met with in every living language, and so the predicament is accepted in place of a principle. And, truth to say, even of the words which have been noticed in the previous sections, a great many individual instances belong to the present rather than to any other division in the general arrangement.—such words, for instance, as *gaol, bury, business, frod, to sew, to char, brooch, door, blind, sewer, (a drain,) aisle, isle, demesne, vicount, indict, sacrifice, colonel, verule, &c.* Of the same description, many words yet remain whose irregularity it would not be more difficult to account for, than for those that have chanced

to come under notice. It would be easy to show, for instance, how *lutestring* shortened in sound first into *lu-string*, and thence into *lustring*; *wednesday*, first into *wen-es-day*, and thence into *wens-day*. The irregularity in sounding *lieutenant* may be accounted for by the practice, common when the word was first introduced from the French, of confounding the letters *v* and *u*: the word was written *lievtenant* and sounded *levtenant*, which naturally shortened into *levtenant*.¹⁶⁷ Other instances that class with these will be indicated in the dictionary by a reference to the present section, but without any further notice. Fortunately, the number of these anomalies is daily decreasing, so that many words which, in Walker's dictionary, are marked as having a customary irregular pronunciation, appear in this with regular sounds, and yet with usage in their favour. No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cow-cumber* or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago. And this may lead to a few remarks on the changes that have taken, and may take place, in the pronunciation of our language.

168. First, it must be conceded that they who commence these changes, however useful and necessary in their calling, are for the most part the smaller literati of the country,—they who attend more to manner than to matter, and love to lead the fashion in words, as others love to lead it in dress. To dispute the old and to settle a new pronunciation of a word is a task exactly suited to some abilities, which are not capable of a much higher flight; and, while persons so endowed are to be found ready to undertake the employment, (and they always will be found,) the rest of the world will be content to follow their track, satisfied if clearly understood, and that their manner neither prejudices their matter by uncouthness, nor calls off attention from it by obtrusive nicety or unusual preciseness.¹⁶⁸ But, while it becomes every sensible speaker to adopt all changes for the better, as soon as he safely may, it equally becomes him to oppose such as have no recommendation but caprice and fashion, and which would injure instead of improve the audible structure of our language. What,

¹⁶⁷ The discrepancy of spelling and pronunciation is most remarkable in proper names: for instance, the place written *Chertsey* is called *Chessey*, and *Cashalton* is called *Caselorton*. Family names often claim, prescriptively, one form for the eye, and another for the ear: thus *Chalmers*, *Saint-John*, *Bolingbroke*, *Mainwaring*, *Majorbanks*, *Arvedeckne*, *Harange*, *Cockburn*, &c., each the ear as *Chumley*, *Senjon* or *Sinjon*, *Bullringbrook*, *Munneing*, *Majorbanks* or *Murchbanks*, *Arvedeckne*, *Harange*, *Cockburn*, &c. The poet *Byron* called himself *Byrn*, (Burn,) and the family name of *Cooper* is, orally, *Cooper*: as private names, such may still be their pronunciation; but when the poets are meant, the regular pronunciation is the proper one, and this the public have wisely adopted, by which much confusion that must have arisen in discourse from the other pronunciation is avoided.

¹⁶⁸ As for my own labour in this department of the work, I am aware, despite of the old quotation, *Ne quis tanquam parva, &c.*, that I am working in a field where no honour can be won. But it is my calling, and I conscientiously do my best in it to improve on the labours of my predecessors.

for instance, would the language gain by narrowing the *a* in *quantity* and *quality*, or lengthening the vowel-sound in the first syllable of *knowledge*? Certainly, nothing on the score of regularity, unless the speaker were disposed to go much further, and narrow the *a* in *wan*, *wallet*, &c., (140,) and lengthen the vowel in *breakfast*, *zealous*, &c. (136:) nor would any thing be gained on the score of sound; such as in many cases might induce a sensible speaker to comply with a new mode of pronunciation, though at the risk of seeming peculiar. In short, after all that precedes, the one principle by which a speaker of good judgement is guided, a principle including all the others, is, *usage*: it is only when he knows not this usage that he hesitates: and in such cases it is hoped that, till years make it obsolete, the dictionary will be a faithful guide. Meanwhile, if, in opposition to the authority of the dictionary, a word should seem inclined to change its pronunciation, the previous principles will show whether the change would be for the better or the worse, and consequently whether it ought to be adopted or opposed.

169. The elements of syllables in English words should be all that, in an English dictionary, require consideration; but, unfortunately, it is the custom of English people to mingle a multitude of foreign words with those of their own language, which words by degrees fix themselves as a sort of patchwork on the homespun material, and, requiring to be uttered with more or less of their original pronunciation, are precisely the words for which a pronouncing dictionary is likely to be consulted by the mere English scholar. With regard to Greek and Latin words, some hints have already been furnished,—as to accent, by the remarks offered at 86;—as to the sound of final *e* and *es*, by those at 101:—and as to the digraphs *æ* and *œ*, by those at 103. The seat of accent in Latin words is always determined by the quantity of the penultimate syllable, and this may be ascertained from any Latin dictionary:—if the penultimate should be long, it must be accented; if short, the previous syllable must have the accent: and, be it remembered, a vowel before two consonants is always deemed long, though pronounced with the short sound of the English vowel, as the penultimate of *Aniē'næ*; unless the two consonants are a mute and a liquid,—for then the previous vowel may be short, and consequently unaccented, as in *cerēbrum*. Greek words, as to their accent, are pronounced as coming to us through the Latin, and consequently by the same rules; though exceptions sometimes occur. (See 86.) With regard to Latinized names in modern science, many of which have a form half Latin, half English, it is absurd to tie them to any classical law:—their current will be their proper pronunciation, be it in other respects what it may; as *buryta*, *outline*, &c. In the sounds of letters, also, it is usual to pronounce Greek words as coming to us through the Latin; and, though our mode of pronouncing Latin must be admitted to be

absurd,¹⁶⁹ yet we must adhere to it, unless we could produce a total change; since an attempt to correct by piecemeal would introduce further inconsistencies, and render “confusion worse confounded.” The sound of *g* in Latin, as in English words, by common consent is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*; such also is the practice with regard to the greater number of adopted Greek words, and the practice must be followed unless the speaker chooses to involve himself in inextricable inconsistency. It is of no use, for instance, to pronounce the *g* hard in *gymnastics*, *gynecocracy*, and a few other words from the Greek, unless the speaker followed the same practice in words of more common occurrence, as *genealogy*, *geology*, and the like. True, he may establish the less usual sound of *g* with regard to a word or two, and a dictionary like this may be compelled to reflect that pronunciation; but more justice will be done to our language, and more credit will be due to the speaker, if, when a word hangs between either practice, he prefers that pronunciation which makes it harmonize with the majority of words in the same predicament.

170. The affectation of using French and Italian words in English speech, was a national failing as far back as the times of Elizabeth, and it continues to this day. At their first introduction, such words are pronounced, or attempted to be pronounced, without corruption of their original sounds; by being much used they gradually resign their foreign cast, and some of them at length become quite English. It must therefore happen, while in transition from one of these states to the other, that they will be neither English nor foreign; a condition it were bootless to complain of,—injudicious to alter by going back to the original pronunciation,—and quixotic to amend by reducing them at once to the state of English words. In this condition will the greater part of the words be found that bear a reference in the dictionary to the present section.¹⁷⁰ Of others, which retain their foreign sounds, it is impossible to mark the pronunciation precisely; and the following directions are important in connection with the spelling, the accents, and other marks, by which an approximation to the proper pronunciation is attempted.

In ITALIAN words, the accented syllable must be *humoured*, so to speak, that is, it must be

¹⁶⁹ The absurdity is not that we give English sounds to the Latin letters, but that we vary the sound of the same letter, subjecting it to every change which it is liable to in English words; and what these changes are, how many, how conflicting, how capricious, the foregoing long development of principles may testify.

¹⁷⁰ The same statement applies to foreign proper names of places; many of them have a medium pronunciation, which it is prudent to encourage as a means of making them at last quite English. The names of almost all the considerable cities abroad are already English in pronunciation, if not always in spelling; and not a few have conformed in spelling as English words to their previously established English sounds. When a choice can be made (it certainly cannot always) between an English and a foreign sound of a foreign name, it is a petty and contemptible taste which, in English society, prefers the latter.

dwelt upon in a marked manner, whether it terminate in a vowel or a consonant; for instance, the *o* in *curioso*, (-ō'sō,) and the *ed* in *erpeggio*, (arpéd'jō,) in which last word the tongue rests upon the *d* for some time. So in the doubled consonants, as *ll*, *nn*, &c., the tongue, by resting on the sound at the place of contact, must mark the difference between the articulation, signified in this manner, and the same articulation signified by the single letter. In other respects, Italian sounds may be tolerably conveyed by English modes of spelling; and consequently, when the Italian pronunciation is not imitated by the spelling, (as in *concerto*, which is not marked *conchér'tō*.) the reason is, that the English pronunciation is deemed to have won its way into good and general use.

In French words.—

The *r* must be trilled or made rough at all times; for instance, in the final syllables marked *twā* and *tur*, in *abattoir*, and *amateur*; nor must these syllables be short, but have the full prolongation of English syllables under the accent and lengthened by guttural vibration.

The syllables marked *ōng*, *āng*, *ūng*, *ōang*, as in *enante*, (ōng-sāng'tē,) *un cordon*, (ūng cor'dōang-) must not be articulated according to the manner of sounding *ng* in English words, but the nasal tone must rest in, not pass through, the nose, and the tongue must be quiescent, not carried back as if to articulate letter *g*. The true French sound is in fact not in any degree a consonant sound, but a nasal vowel.

The sound of *u*, marked 'oo, 'ōō, or 'ūū, must not be uttered as in pronouncing English words, but the lips must be contracted as if for whistling, and indeed the proper sound of the French *u* is not improperly described by calling it a vocalized whistle.

The sound marked *d*, as in *aid-de-camp*, (āid-dē-cōng'p,) is meant for the same obscure sound which the *a* and *o* denote in the English phrases—*twenty pounds a year*, *what's o' clock*? &c.

The sound marked *dōō*, as in the last syllable of *accoucheuse*, (-dōōz,) must be so blended as to seem a single sound, the *ōō*, by such blending, losing its full *pouring* utterance, and approaching the narrow sound of the French *u* as described above.

French words have no decided accent: hence the accent is not always marked on the last syllable, which is wrongly deemed the universal seat of French accent. The last syllable, however, is frequently marked with a long quantity, when the accent is placed on another syllable with no indication of length; and this procedure is adopted as the best mode of conveying the real effect, namely, accent, which is unaccompanied by the effect of English accent,—quantity not produced by the ordinary cause of English quantity.

171. Before taking leave of "the Elements of Syllables," it seems expedient to recapitulate the legitimate uses of the silent letters, which, in the dictionary, are printed *a, c, i, o, s, u, h*

a, c, i, o, u, w, y following a vowel, imply the alphabetical sound of that vowel; as in *mēal*, *char'coal*; *āks*, *fōca*, *dūas*; *pāin*, *ēther*, *sūt*; *brōoch*, *dōor*; *sōal*; *bcāl*; *plāy*, *kēy*.

It must be noted, however, that the effect in some of these instances is unusual, and in that respect illegitimate; for example, in *brooch* and *door*, *ou* being properly a digraph representative of the 27th or 28th element of the vowel scheme: so also with regard to the particular combinations *oi* and *oy*, *ou* and *ow*, the latter vowel is not generally or legitimately significant of the alphabetic sound of the former vowel, but the two letters form the legitimate digraphs by which the 29th or 30th, the 31st or 32d elements, are represented.

With regard, likewise, to the particular combination *aw*, the latter letter is not significant of the first or alphabetic sound of the former, but of its fourth sound, as in *law*, *jack'-dāw*.

h, silent after *a*, implies that it is to have its third sound as in *ah*, *Messiah*.

c, after a consonant preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, implies that the previous vowel loses its second, or short sound, and regains its first or alphabetic sound; thus the short or second sound of the vowel-letter in *māt*, *mēt*, *fīn*, *hōp*, *cūb*, gives place to the alphabetic sound in *māc* or *play'-māc*, in *mēt*, *fīnc*, *hōpc*, and *cūbc*. This effect is equally legitimate in *bāth*, *tīth*, *clōth*, &c., because *th* is a digraph, or mark for a single consonant element; but it is not so legitimate in *pāst*, *strāng*, &c., though quite as customary.

e, after *g* and *c*, implies the soft sound of the consonant-letter; as in *age*, *cringe*; *acc*, *mince*. And when silent after *s* and a liquid, it restrains the *s* from its vocal sound; as in *else*, *tense*, *course*, which are prevented from identifying in sound with *ells*, *tens*, and *courses*. Also, by being added to *th*, it implies that the sound is to be vocalized; as, by adding *e* to the noun *breath*, we get the verb *To breathe*.

u, after *g* and *c*, keeps the *g* from becoming soft; as in *guess*, *guide*, *biscuit*. In *plāgue*, *vōgue*, *fūgue*, &c., we may remark that each silent letter has a legitimate effect; for the *u* keeps the *g* hard, and the *e* gives the long sound to the previous vowel. But these effects must not always be calculated upon: in *a'-gur*, for instance, the last three letters form a distinct syllable; and these two letters, namely *u* and *e*, both together and separately, are liable to be idle as well as silent: see 189.

Synepy—Rhythm—Modulation.

172. It is not usual, in a pronouncing dictionary, to regard the principles of pronunciation further than as concerned with words uttered separately. But in discourse, words are not used separately; they unite with various degrees of connection in sense; they unite correspondently in manner of delivery; and he who would understand in theory, or acquire practically, the pronunciation of a living language, must not stop short when

he knows how each word is sounded in its individual capacity, but inquire what are the things which, beside syllables, reach the ear in a connected succession of words, and how, as to these things, the language under review is distinguished from others. In the first place the *Synepi* itself—the interjunction of the words—should be attended to. Because words are separated from each other in writing, we are apt to imagine that a correspondent separation, or something akin to such separation, exists in speaking: but this is entirely a mistake:—as a general assertion it may be safely said, there is no greater separation among the words of the same sentence than among the syllables of the same word; so that a sentence properly uttered is, in fact, an unbroken chain of syllables, except where the lungs, subjecting their necessities to the accommodated demands of sense, and pathos, and harmony, require places of momentary rest, and form what are called the clauses of the sentence.

173. Viewing a sentence, then, in this light, namely, as an unbroken chain of syllables, and having already considered *syllable* one of the three elements alluded to in the Introduction to these Principles, we may now advert, as briefly as the subjects will permit, to the remaining two, namely, *Time*, or Rhythm, and *Tone*, or Modulation. In no language can a succession of connected words, (and words consist of syllables,) be naturally and agreeably pronounced if a sense of rhythmical distribution be wanting. In no language can a succession of words intended to convey a meaning be naturally *spoken* in a tone or tones like those of song—or *sung* in tones like those of speech. The tones of speech, then, are essentially different from those of song; in fact, they are slides constantly moving from grave to acute, and acute to grave, but never resting for an instant at any part of the musical scale. Such are the tones of speech in all languages now spoken, and such no doubt they have ever been: such, too, is the necessity, which, in all languages, must produce a *rhythm*. Still we have to inquire, concerning languages in particular, first, how the rhythm in each is obtained; and, secondly, how the notes of the speaking voice are so modulated as to produce, in each language, what is called the native accent.

174. To the former of these questions, it may be answered without hesitation, that the rhythm of all the modern European languages, French excepted, arises out of the fixed and regulated places of accent which are found in every succession of words. Thus in the sentence, "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth," there are certain fixed places of accent, namely, the syllables in *italic*, and it is out of these the rhythm arises. The ancient classical languages had, like our own, fixed and regulated seats of accent; but they who then spoke those languages, neglecting the rhythm which was obtainable, and which we obtain from accent, obtained a more subtle and a more musical rhythm from

another source, namely, from *fixed and regulated quantities*. Here, in truth, lies the essential difference between Greek and Latin, as they were originally, and as they are now pronounced, not in the nature and primary purpose of accent, which were the same with them as they are with us, but in the *percussion of a rhythm independent of the accents*. We may pretend as much as we will, in modern times, to read according to quantity; but trained as our ears are, tempered as are our nerves, to the observance of a rhythm arising from a source essentially different, success in such an attempt is next to impossible;—at least, διὰ τὸν βυλλόμενον τὰ ἀπαρτύνει τῶν ἰσχυρῶν διόλκων γὰρ. Demosthenes speaks of ears politically diseased—ours are prosodically so; and no training which comes late in life can cure them. While accents are heard such as customarily give existence to our perceptions of rhythm, we are practically, audibly, inattentive to quantities, let us, theoretically and literally, attend as closely to them as we may. In our language, accordingly, we have no regulated quantities: we have syllables, indeed, of every quantity from very short to very long, but we have no standard quantities to which the ear appeals in every succession of syllables, and out of which the rhythm arises. Our feet are formed of syllables accented and unaccented, the quantities of which are accidental, and make little or no difference, provided the conditions regarding accent are complied with. Hence, what we call *Iambic verse* in our language, and what we call *Anapæstic verse*, have a rhythm completely different from that which reached the ear of an ancient Greek or Roman, while listening to verse of those denominations in his own language, and as it was then pronounced. With us, *Iambic verse*, as its feet are dissyllabic, has the even rhythm marked $\frac{2}{2}$ in music; and *Anapæstic verse*, as its feet are trisyllabic, has the triple rhythm marked $\frac{3}{2}$; while, to the Greek or Roman, the rhythm of the former was triple, and of the latter even; for the Iamb was a foot of three times, or $\bullet \circ$, and the Anapæst, of four times, or $\bullet \bullet \circ$. Thus different, with respect to the source whence we derive our rhythm, are the languages of modern days—Italian, Romaic, Spanish, English, German, &c., from those of Greece and Rome, as they were anciently spoken. But the French language stands in still stronger contrast: it is not only without any regulated quantities out of which rhythm can arise, but it is also without regulated accents:—to the ear alone, unassisted by the understanding, it is a language of syllables, and hence it is incapable of any but of rhymed verse. Not that it is destitute of rhythm, or of modulated speaking tones, but it is destitute of any regulated seats of accent that force the rhythm now to be of one character, and now of another. Undetermined either by fixed quantities or fixed seats of accent, the rhythm is such as is suggested to the speaker at the moment by the length of clauses or of lines, or the relation

of clause to clause, or line to line :¹⁷⁴ in other words, there are no necessary accents, and hence a rhythm, but there is necessarily a rhythm, and hence there are syllables, some under thesis, or pulsation, and some under arsis, or remission. With respect to our own language, (for the better understanding of which, these remarks on others are made,) we find the thesis, or pulsation, (actual or mental,) never taking place but at the syllables previously fixed for accent by the idiom of the language; and further inquiry and examination will show, that the slides of the voice from grave to acute, or acute to grave, are renewed or changed at these syllables, and at these syllables only. Our example may be the one lately quoted—"In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth:" in the idiomatic pronunciation of this, there is a change of slide as well as a rhythmical cadence at the fourth syllable of the sentence; a renewal of the former slide, or a change to the opposite one, accompanied by another cadence, at the eighth syllable; and so to the end. Hence we may suspect the kind of answer which the second of the two questions proposed at the end of Section 172 admits of.

175. That question was, "how the notes of the speaker's voice are so modulated, as to produce, in each language, what is called its native accent?" Now it is evident that the changes of accent may not take place in all languages co-incidentally with the rhythmical cadences, and that, even among languages which agree in this feature generally, there may be great differences as to the manner of uttering the accents, and the choice of one or the other at particular parts of sentences. In the ancient classical languages, if the previous remarks concerning them are correct, the changes of accent were *not* coincident with the rhythmical cadence; in French they are not; which is the reason that, to a French tongue and ear, the regulated accents of other European languages are so remarkably difficult. Narrowing our view to our own language, it will still be necessary to refer to Greek and Latin, because the great ignorance which prevails on the subjects we are considering has been produced by the circumstance, that almost all previous inquirers have been determined to find, in the living utterance of our English tongue, the same elements in the same form and use which they find described in ancient treatises of rhetoric and pronunciation. Taking for granted that, as the ancients had regulated quantities, we must have them also; that as

their verse depended on these quantities, ours must likewise depend on them; they tacitly take likewise for granted as an implied consequence, that accent, with us, fulfils no other purpose than it did with them. But this is quite at variance with fact. Accent, with us, is an almost universal efficient. Not only does it join syllables together, signifying how many belong to one word, (its office anciently as now,) but it joins words together, and signifies their relation to each other in a sentence, and it often gives a meaning to words, and clauses, and whole sentences, which, abstractedly, they do not bear. It is, as already stated, the sole producer of our rhythm both in prose and verse; for though it affects the quantity of syllables by making those longer which are by nature long, (see the vowel scheme,) yet it practically draws off all attention from the quantities to fix it solely on the number of syllables that go to a cadence or a clause, a foot, a hemistich, or a verse. In short, as to its nature and office, it agrees with ancient accent only so far as it is applied to words separately and individually, and then it does agree precisely. Pronounce, for instance, the word *unfading*: the penultimate is *acute* in tone compared with the other two syllables, which may therefore by comparison be called *grave*, and a degree of emphasis accompanying the utterance of the word will give the simple acute a compound character, agreeing with the definition of the ancient *circumflex*.¹⁷⁵ But all this is true only as regards words separately pronounced: for in English, the moment words are joined into sentences, their accents are liable to change in character, in order to harmonize with, and prepare for, each other; moreover, all monosyllabic words in common use forego their individual accents, and join themselves as enclitics to other words: and not only these, but all words whatever, are liable in the same manner to forego their individual accents, in order that the clause or sentence so pronounced may convey an oblique or *extra* meaning. Let the words of the following sentence be separately pronounced, and each will have its separate accent, *viz.*, a slide of the voice beginning acute and ending grave; but let them be joined, and their modulation in series will accord with the relation in which they are placed below:

Enter not into
your counsel with thy
O Fool;
for in
thy sight shall
no man
living be
justified.

The places of the rhythmical pulsations are signified by small capitals; and it will be

¹⁷⁴ For light social intercourse, French is an unequalled language; and this is no trivial recommendation; but for any other purpose, it stands by far the lowest of all the languages of Europe. It is unfit for poetry and oratory; and the wonder is, that there are French poets and French orators. I am well aware, that if I had hazarded such an assertion in the presence of my early French master, M. Des Carrières, his hair would have stood on end: I am equally aware of what I may expect from my long-valued friend M. Merlet, the French Professor at the London University—a Parisian, who, to a thorough acquaintance with the refinements of his own language and literature, joins a sound knowledge of ours;—but I brave the consequences.

¹⁷⁵ Greek words accented on the last are called *oxytons*, and those not so accented are called *barytons*, by which last word is meant that they had the grave accent on the last, the acute being elsewhere placed. Why, then, it may be asked, was the mark called *grave* placed

seen that the changes of slide begin at those places: it will also be observed that many of the words have now no accent of their own, but participate in the slide which commences with some previous word; while, of the words which retain an accent of their own, it will be seen that the accent is not always of the same character as of the word separately pronounced; that is, beginning acute and ending grave; but each accent is uttered relatively to others, and this adjusted relation of the accents throughout the clauses constitutes the *modulation* of the sentence. We have no reason to think the union of words into sentences was accompanied in the ancient classical languages by these effects. Accent, with them, united syllables into words, but not words into sentences. It was an efficient wholly different that, to the ears of the refined native, brought words into union, and gave the series its rhythm: this efficient was the regulated quantities: to these the nerves of the speaker and hearer were tempered by education and habit, and by these were the rhythmical cadences tacitly determined, not by the accents. The effect as to the union of the words was however the same: for the feet which arose from the quantities had no more regard to the words in their separate capacities than feet which arise from accent,—but the *cæsura* cut off some syllables from one word and some from another, just as the perception of rhythm, arising from the quantities, suggested. Words, therefore, in all probability, retained the accents, when in union, which they had separately, and we know that they seldom dropped their accents: for the number of enclitics, that is, of words privileged to drop their accents, was very limited; proving that the privilege itself scarcely existed. Hence the reason the ancients were so averse to a succession of monosyllabic words; for the repeated similar accents were necessarily tiresome to the ear: but in our language a succession of such words seldom has this effect; for a sentence of monosyllables, having the same rhythm, is also capable of having precisely the same modulation as a sentence composed of long words. The following two sentences, for instance, have exactly the same rhythm and modulation: "Disappointment repeated, destroys expectation." "To be cross'd in our hopes, is a check we are *burn* to." It is needless to carry these remarks further; nor would so much on subjects rather foreign to the purpose of a pronouncing dictionary have been said, had it not been necessary to prevent a supposition

too easily entertained, that to know how every *separate* word of a language is pronounced, is to know how the language itself is pronounced. It was further necessary to caution the learner, who had reached that first step in the pronunciation of our language, against the false guides he is in danger of meeting with on attempting the second. The assertion is scarcely too harsh, that if almost all which has been written on English accent, emphasis, tone, quantity, rhythm, were cast into the fire, a great service would be done to the learners of our language. Let a learner apply his own ears to catch from English organs the native tones and native rhythm of our language, and he will have every chance of success; a chance he will be almost sure to miss, if he takes any written treatise for his guide. What, for instance, can be better fitted to blind any one to the true nature of English verse, than the Prosodies which pretend to explain it? What have the names of the classical feet to do with metres that depend upon accent? Our verse, in all its varieties, is constructed on principles so simple, that very little needs be said in describing it. To declare that we have verse of such and such a number of syllables to the standard line,—that the rhythm in such line, or in such a clause, is dissyllabic or trisyllabic,—that the rhythmical ictus begins with the first syllable of the line, or clause, or does not begin with it,—that it falls or does not fall on the last syllable,—that lines are allowed within certain limits to deviate from their standard, but that, beyond those limits, what was verse becomes prose,—that the clauses of lines relatively to clauses in their own or in other lines, become harmonious by the proportions they suggest,—is to say almost all that the subject requires.

176. As immediately connected with the subjects under review, it is important to state, before they are dismissed, that, in the dictionary, words are marked according to their *separate* pronunciation, and consequently that all monosyllabic words are exhibited as having *accented* vowel sounds. But in actual use, a very great proportion of these monosyllabic words are never accented when they enter into sentences, except when some oblique or referential meaning makes them emphatic. The indefinite article which we name *a* is pronounced *ä* in actual use and combination: (compare 24:)—that which we pronounce *mē* as a single word is never so pronounced in sentences except emphatically. (*i. e.* referentially to *you, him, her, &c.*) but drops its long quantity so as more properly to be marked *mē*:—in like manner, *your* becomes *yur*; (131;) *am, was, had, shall, and*, become *äm, wöz, häd, shall, änd*; (12;) *for* often becomes *fur*; (38;) *of* becomes *uv*, and *from, früm*; (18;) *my* and *by* generally become *mē* and *bē*; (105;) and *thy*, among people who familiarly use it, frequently becomes *thē*:—so likewise the definite article, which, when it stands alone, we call *thē*, shortens and often changes its vowel sound in connection with other words, (except when emphatic,) being pronounced *thē* when

on the accented syllable of an oxyton unless it came last in a sentence? A correspondent in the 11th vol. of Valpy's Classical Journal answers this question ingeniously and satisfactorily. When the marks of accents were first used, words were not separated from each other in writing, and these marks were meant for guides to the reader, that he might, by the proper tones, aggregate the syllables into words. But if oxytons had had their proper mark, when they came elsewhere than at the end of a sentence, they might have been mistaken for barytons, and preparation made for unaccented syllables to follow: hence, they were written with a mark different from the true one at all places except at the conclusion of a sentence.

it comes before a vowel sound, and *thd*, (see 24,) when it comes before a consonant sound:—so again the pronoun *you* in the accusative case and not emphatic, changes the full sound of its vowel into a sound near to *ê* or to the natural vowel. And not only are the vowel sounds liable to be affected when words are pronounced relatively to, or in connection with, other words, but the consonant *t* or *d* concluding a word immediately before another word that begins with the sound of *y*

consonant, not under accent, is liable to be sounded *ch* or *j*, just as the *t* in *nature* and the *d* in *verdure*, are liable to be so sounded. See 147.

177. The reference of words to one in a sentence, is frequently productive of another effect, namely, a deviation from the regular or usual seat of accent. Thus we say, "to give and for'-give;" we compare "prob'-ability and plau'-sibility;" we speak of the "devisor' and devisee;" the "appellor' and appellee;" &c.

2. PRINCIPLES OF REMEDY

FOR

DEFECTS OF UTTERANCE.

Vulgar and Rustic, Provincial and Foreign Habits.

178. Before any thing is said respecting the several defects which rank under the foregoing denominations, it may be as well to consider what is that dialect from which they all deviate, and how far it is possible, and worth the while of a sensible person, to surmount his early habits in order to conform to it. The dialect, then, which we have here in view, is not that which belongs exclusively to one place,—not even to London; for the mere cockney, even though tolerably educated, has his peculiarities as well as the mere Scotchman or Irishman:—but the common standard dialect is that in which all marks of a particular place of birth and residence are lost, and nothing appears to indicate any other habits of intercourse than with the well-bred and well-informed, wherever they may be found. Now it may be that a person cannot altogether reach this standard; but if he reach it very nearly, all the object of a complete conformity may be gained. A person needs not blush because he cannot help betraying he is a Scotchman or an Irishman; but it may nevertheless be an object of ambition to prove that his circle of intercourse has extended much beyond his native place. Accordingly, a Scotch or Irish accent is grating on polite ears only in excess, and has nothing disagreeable in it, if individual words are sounded according to common usage, and the broadness of the accent has evidently been reduced by intercourse with varied society. Still greater indulgence is allowed to a foreign accent, though this of course diminishes with known length of abode in the country where the language is spoken. But a rustic or a cockney dialect meets not with the same quarter; and a man displaying either the one or the other, must have a large portion of natural talent or ac-

quired science, who surmounts the prejudice it creates. These remarks may serve as an answer to one part of the question proposed,—namely, how far it is worth a sensible person's while to labour at the improvement of a deficient pronunciation; and with regard to the possibility of success, the person will be able to form his own opinion after he shall have considered the strength and inveteracy of his present habits, and the degree in which they stand opposed to the principles and practice exhibited in the foregoing pages. Whatever may be the nature of his deficiency,—cockney, rustic, Irish, Scotch, or foreign,—his first step should be the mastery of the key sounds in the schemes, under the guidance of some one that pronounces them quite correctly. Then, and not till then, he will be able to read the treatise and use the dictionary, with every chance of ultimate success. A few hints previously to entering on the course proposed, may render it more effectual to each class of persons just alluded to. We may begin by

179. HINTS TO COCKNEY SPEAKERS The diffusion of literature among even the lowest classes of the metropolis, renders it almost unnecessary to speak now of such extreme vulgarisms as the substitution of *v* for *w*, or *w* for *v*. Few persons under forty years of age, with such a predilection for literary nicety as will lead them to these pages, can be in much danger of saying, that they like "Weal and winegar wery well;" or that they are going to "Vest Vickham in a po shay;" and with regard to men who, in spite of their intelligence and information, retain the habits of a more distant generation of cocknies, it is doubtful whether, at their age, a reformation could be promised without an expense of time and labour they would be unwilling to bestow. They may be referred to the organic formation of the sounds where the deficiencies lie,—to

the exercise of the organs in lists of words selected for the purpose.—and to the dictionary for the proper utterance of every individual word on which a doubt can occur:—but whether, after these directions, they can find patience to put them in practice, is a consideration for themselves alone. Passing, therefore, to cocknies of a later generation, it may be remarked, that they require, in general, to be cautioned against affected niceties quite as much as against unconscious negligencies. We shall often hear a sedulous cockney say *wöld*, *cöold*, and *shöold*, (*would*, *could*, *should*,) while he sinks, habitually and unwarily, the terminational vowel in *chicken* and *Latin*, *novel* and *parcel*. Correcting these, he carries his correctness so far as to make the vowel distinct in *swivel* and *heaven*, *evil* and *devil*. The effort might pass however, and possibly be lauded, if he were consistently exact; but it becomes ridiculous when in contrast with such negligencies as *arithmetick* and *charecter*, *wri-tin* and *read-in*, *spile* and *sile*, (*spoil* and *soil*,) *Toosday*, *doo-ty*, *perput-rute*, *affin-ut-y*, *providence*, and *ed-e-cation*. Then, again, what apparent perverseness in sinking the guttural sound of *r* in *board*, *firm*, *cord*, &c., and adding it to *law*, *ame*, &c.; in sinking the *h* in *hand*, *heart*, &c., and sounding it in *honour*, *honest*, &c. It is evident, then, that the cockney speaker has to learn at least consistency in his pronunciation. If he seek extraordinary accuracy, let him learn the principles on which accuracy depends; and if he desire to be accurate no further than to pass in good society without invidious notice, let him learn the limits between polite and extreme exactitude.—We proceed next, to

180. HINTS FOR LONDONIZING A RUSTIC UTTERANCE. Although a rustic pronunciation differs much in one county and in another, yet in all of them the vowels are apt to be broader than the standard dialect permits,—that is to say, they are uttered with a wider aperture of the mouth; and to this broader sound is generally added a drawl, which, occurring on sounds that should be essentially short, changes their character in this respect also. The specific sounds of the several vowels must, therefore, be diligently and practically studied in the scheme, before an attempt at improvement is made by the use of the Principles foregoing, or the subsequent dictionary; and the most watchful attention should gather into classes, words that contain the same vowel sound under different vowel characters, or different circumstances. For instance: “I have *won* *unc* game, and you have *won* *none*; you have not *won* *once*, and that is *wonderful*.” Here the words and syllables which have the vowel *ū* under the letter *o*, should be collected and practised. The classes of words in which a vowel-letter has some incidental sound not extending beyond the class, should also be collected: for example, the words in which letter *u* is sounded *ö*, instead of *ū*; (see 117:;) in order that, when the Yorkshireman, for instance, is no longer guilty of saying *dööl* for *düll*, he may not carry the change so far as to

say *büll*, &c., for *bööl*. Exceptions will indeed require more attention than the general rules:—*avänge*, *hinge*, *spünger*, &c., might, for instance, lead a west countryman to think he is right in saying *stränge* and *dän-ger*; but he must learn the rule which excepts these. (111.) Nor, while attending to vowel-sounds, must the consonants be neglected. Welshmen make the hard or breath consonants soft, and the soft, hard; Somersetshiremen sound *z* for *s*; the Northumbrians trill the *r* against the soft palate instead of the upper gum, and so pronounce it with a burr; while the Lancastrians make a compound of the simple articulation *ng*, and, instead of *king*, *long*, &c., say *king-g*, *long-g*, &c. (Compare 138.)—Our next duty is to give

181. HINTS FOR SOFTENING AN HIBERNIAN BROGUE. The first point our western friend must attend to for this purpose, is, to avoid hurling out his words with a superfluous quantity of breath. It is not *broadher* and *loudher* that he must say; but the *d*, and every other consonant in the language, must be neatly delivered by the tongue, with as little riot, clattering, or breathing as possible. Next let him drop the roughness or rolling of letter *r* in all places but the beginning of syllables: he must not say *stor-rum* and *far-rum*, but let the word be heard in one smooth syllable. The numerous interchanges he will have to make among the vowels it will be impossible to particularize.—such, for instance, as will convert *plaze* into *please*, *greet* into *great*, *plinty* into *plenty*, *ful* into *foot*; they are merely hinted at here to awaken his observation; and it is unnecessary to tell him he may find an abundance of similar hints, combined with infinite humour, in many a tale written by countrymen and countrywomen; which he is advised to study in connection with these remarks, if for nothing else, as a relief to their dryness.—One more observation may be added:—in modulating his sentences, the Irishman does not make that equal use of the two accents of the speaking voice which characterizes the common standard dialect, but his accents are almost all in one direction, viz., from acute to grave. Thus warned, his ear, on the watch to catch the difference, may enable him to change his habit. Turning to the north, we are next to furnish

182. HINTS FOR REDUCING BROAD SCOTCH. An Irishman, it has just been observed, uses the closing accent of the voice too much: a Scotchman has the contrary habit, and is continually drawing his tones from grave to acute with an effect, which, to southern ears, is suspensive in character. The smooth guttural *r* is as little heard in Scotland as in Ireland, the trilled *r* taking its place; and the substitution of the former for the latter at the places indicated by the vowel scheme, must therefore be an object of sedulous practice. The peculiar sound of *u*, which in the north so often borders on the French *u*, must be compared with the several sounds of the letter as heard in the south; and the long quantity which a Scotchman is apt to give the vowels

that ought to be essentially short, must be clipped by the instantaneous junction of the consonant, in order that *āw* may become *ō*, or *ā*; *ā* may become *ō*; *ē* may be shut up into *i*; *ō* alter its length and quality into *ō*; and *oo* be curtailed into *oo*. On the other hand, equal care will be necessary to keep the vowels which ought to be long completely so: *lāt* must not be shortened almost into *lēt*, nor *lēan* into *līn*; neither *cōal* into *cōl*, nor *foōd* into *foōd*. The composition of the long *i*, which in Scotland is sounded *āi*, must also be attended to. In short, all the key sounds must first be completely mastered, and the preceding pages consulted respecting the application of them in detail.—The remarks under these several heads have anticipated almost all that can be offered in the shape of

183. HINTS TO FOREIGNERS. A parallel of sounds will be found in almost every foreign-anglo grammar, and needs not, therefore, be furnished here: but it may be useful to warn the learner of our language, never to depend on any parallel further than for an approximation of sounds. Let a vowel in our language be pronounced by a correct English mouth, and compared with one in his own language, as pronounced by himself, and, however his grammar may tell him they are identical, he will be almost sure to find, with sharp ears and awakened attention, a difference of sound and effect well worth remembering. And not only are almost all the vowels, and some of the consonants, foreign to foreign organs, but the accent or modulation of the language is new and strange, particularly to a Frenchman. The reading of verse after a well-taught native is the best way to give a practical feeling of the nature and application of this last element.

Defects of Articulation.

184. All impediments of speech, as they are called, proceed from the constant, or the inconstant inability of the organs to complete certain articulations. The former kind may be considered under the head now proposed: the latter defect will be considered separately. The actions of the organs of speech, which, accompanied by breath or voice, constitute the articulations, are as determinate, and fitted to be as much under the control of the will, as the actions of our arms, hands, fingers, legs, or feet; and it needs not be pointed out, that whenever we would bring any of these members to perform unaccustomed actions, we first make ourselves accurately acquainted with the manner of action, and then, by frequent and incessant repetition, render the action, or series of actions, a *habit*. In this way we learn steps in dancing, and fingering in music. The members may be perhaps by nature ill adapted for the actions; in which case, though the difficulty of gaining the habit may be great, yet it may not be insurmountable. Even if some of the members usually employed are wanting, the case is not always hopeless: if a man has lost his right hand, we can teach him

to write with his left. The organs of speech are not excepted from the force of these general remarks. He who has impediments to correct must first ascertain what articulations he is unable to form, and why he is unable:—in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the cause will not be found to lie in any natural indisposition or inaptitude of the organs, but in the accidental acquirement of a wrong habit for the right one. Thus a habit of touching the teeth instead of the gum in pronouncing *s*, is the fault called *lisping*. Nosology, indeed, has taken this and the other defects under its cognizance, and given them high-sounding Græco-latin names; but they are diseases caught from example, and are hardly ever constitutional. The lisp, accompanied by a general want of energy in the action of the tongue, lips, teeth, &c., constitutes the *psellismus emolliens*. If the fault attaches chiefly to the *r*, either by the omission of its sound altogether or the substitution of a weaker sound like *l*, it is called *psellismus fallens*. The well-known Newcastle burr, (compare 73,) is dignified by the title *psellismus ringens*. The divided palate is fairly claimed by nosology, under the name of *psellismus lagsotomatum*; a defect of conformation which renders the speaker incapable without mechanical aid of rendering *k*, *g*, and *ng* articulate. The tongue is frequently accused (often groundlessly) of being too big or too little, and certain it is that it sometimes borrows too much assistance from the lips, while its own action is sluggish and unwieldy. This is called *psellismus balbutiens*. The lips are sometimes defective, so as to pronounce *p*, *b*, and *m*, imperfectly. This is called *psellismus achelus*. There appears to be no distinct name for the stoppage of the nasal organ, which converts *ng*, *m*, and *n* into *g*, *b*, and *d*; and indeed a surgeon's assistance is less frequently wanted in the case than a pocket-handkerchief. In short, it is evident that, in far the greater part of these cases, the patient may work his own cure, by learning what he has to do, by trying to do it at first considerably and slowly, and afterwards, by degrees, rapidly. Even when some part of the necessary organs is wanting, a little trial may enable him to do that with another part which cannot be done with the part missing. If, while placing his tongue in the usual place to sound *s*, he cannot help lisping because he has lost a tooth, either let him get a tooth supplied by a dentist, or try whether, by putting the tongue higher in the mouth, a hiss without a lisp is not possible. If, because the palate and uvula are divided, the sounds of *k*, *g*, and *ng* lose all their distinctness by escaping at the nose, let him try whether, by something to pinch the nose,—spectacles, for instance,—he cannot make them plainer. This, it is true, will be mending one defect by incurring another: but at least it offers a choice of evils, and, of the two, the obstructed nasal tone is of less moment than an entire inability to render words intelligible which contain the palatal consonants.

Psellismus hœsitans, or Stammering.

185. In a work like this, a few hints may be given to stammerers, if for no other purpose, to guard them against delusion in seeking for a cure.—Stammering, when not of the slight kind which is caught from example merely, and fostered by negligence, has its origin in extreme excitability of nerve, and consequent liability to sudden trepidation; a species of constitution which renders the stammerer a striking mark for quackery. For, (excepting cases where the faulty action of the muscles has been confirmed by inveterate habit,) the stammerer does not always stammer, but pronounces smoothly enough while under no apprehension, anxiety, or uneasiness. Therefore, whatever he is told will give him the power to speak without difficulty, if at the same time he is *persuaded* to have *entire confidence* in it, will, while his confidence lasts, have the effect. The misfortune will be, that if his confidence have no rational foundation, but rest on blind belief alone, it will be liable to waver; and every consequent failure will lessen its power, till the spell is quite broken. Instead, therefore, of any mysterious means by which stammering is often said to be cured, it will be better to adopt a plan that shall give the speaker a rational confidence in his own powers; as an introduction to which, three things are here proposed: 1. To explain the nature of the process in which he fails;—2. Why he more than others is liable to fail in it;—3. What kind of exercise must by its nature tend to reduce that liability. First, then, for the nature of the process in which he fails. The smooth utterance of a sentence in discourse, is a series of consensaneous actions of the will and of the muscles alternately, each action being both an effect and a cause—the effect of what went before, the cause of what follows: and these actions operate in this way on each other, not because they are originally connected, except as regards the operation of the will on the muscles, but because long practice has established the connection. The dexterity acquired in every art, equally comes under this description. The musical practitioner, for instance, has no sooner sounded the first note of a tune, than that note, through the connection which practice has established, is the *cause* of the second, by suggesting primarily the next note to the mind, and thus secondarily inducing a will to move muscles which produce the second; and so on through the tune. Before the connection here described is established, every act of the will springs from antecedents of a much more remote and unready kind, and the performance is therefore very slow and laborious. We have now in view a series of actions merely imitative. But the case is not different when the composition of the series is original. For an original work, in whatever department of art, is original only as a whole: there is no order or law of connection among the component parts with which the composer, be he orator, poet, painter, or musician, is not completely familiar; and it is because he is

familiar, practically familiar with the laws of composition appertaining to his art, that he is able to let his fancy range in bringing well known elements together under new general forms. To apply this general doctrine to the process under consideration:—He who speaks smoothly is enabled to proceed from sound to sound uninterruptedly through his sentences, because, the moment his muscles have completed one action, they operate on the will toward the production of the next; that next being one that has so often followed the previous one as to have established the certainty of the effect, all other circumstances being equal. But if some emotion should arise, the mental impetus being drawn off from what it was about to produce, may leave the series of articulations incomplete; or should a diverse purpose affect the will just strong enough to put in motion a new set of muscles, but not decided enough to have previously stopped the series of actions in progress, the effect will be *spasm*, or an action of the muscles independently of the will: and in this manner are the most fluent occasionally liable to hesitate, and the most confident to stammer. But, secondly, why should the stammerer be more liable to these effects than another? Evidently, because his constitution disposes him more than another to the causes:—he is peculiarly liable to sudden emotion, and to momentary vacillation of purpose. But this is not all:—*the connection between the muscular action, and the will which is to produce the next action, is weaker in him than in another, because he has frequently failed in it; nay, if he fails very frequently, there will, at last, be no connection at all, but, on the contrary, there will be a connection between the muscular action, and the spasm that has so often followed it, the spasm, in this manner, from having at first been accidental only, becoming a part of the series.* Now, in laying down, thirdly, a plan of discipline for the cure of a stammerer, it will be going too far to promise that he shall not be liable to stammer from such feelings or such mental causes as make others stammer; and moral exertion, aided, if necessary, by means to strengthen the constitution, must be called in to reduce the frequency of the *natural* occasions. But the habit which their frequency has generated, and which exists independently of their occurrence, this may be removed;—a complete control may be regained by the will over those muscles originally subjected to its power;—and a connection may be established between muscular actions, and the will to produce following actions, such as shall never fail while the mind retains its tranquillity and its purpose. The most effectual way of breaking the old habit will be, to cease utterance altogether, except for the express purpose or trying to utter well. And let a beginning be made with the separate elements of articulation, in order that the manner of forming each may be completely understood. Utter the vowels which are essentially long,—*ā, ē, ī, ō, ū*, with a full, firm, decided tone. The stammerer will find he has complete con-

trol over these, either to continue or discontinue them. Let him, moreover, observe, how nature teaches him to regulate his breathing in uttering these sounds; that his lungs are well replenished with air when he commences a sound with the intention of prolonging it,—that this air is the *material* out of which he creates the sound;—and that he draws in a fresh supply to begin a new protracted sound. To this lesson let him be attentive in every part of his subsequent exercises, and periodically supply himself with breath, as now for the separate sounds, so hereafter for series of sounds, at easy clausular intervals.¹⁸⁵ After the vowels essentially long, the consonants must be formed according to the description of each, with a *distinct consciousness of the organic action in each instance*. He must satisfy himself that his tongue, lips, teeth, gums, palate, &c., are, by nature, as much under his own control, as, at other times, his hands and fingers; and with this conviction let him practise, not the names of the consonants, but the motions of the organs of speech required by each consonant, accompanied by an utterance of breath or of voice, as the nature of each may require. Let him touch the organs with his fingers, or look at their motion in a glass, if such methods assist him; and, in short, omit nothing which may render him theoretically as well as practically familiar with the process of articulation: for on such knowledge is to be built that rational confidence in his powers, which is to be mainly instrumental to his cure.—Familiar with the independent vowels, and knowing the nature of the consonants separately from their names, and from their junction with vowels of any sort,—the process of joining these elements together is to be the next subject of conscious exertion. Let him begin with the vowels followed by the consonants;—this connection is seldom accompanied by failure;—let the connection of every vowel with every consonant be tried again and again, (*h, w, and y*, be it remembered, are *not* consonants under the circumstance proposed,) till the manner of

connection is quite familiar, both theoretically and practically. The non-independent vowels, i. e. those essentially short, may next be tried each with every consonant. (still remembering that *h, w, and y* are consonants only at the beginning of syllables; and that *r* must now be excluded, because it never makes a previous vowel essentially short, unless it is also articulated on a following syllable.) The next connection to be regarded will be that of consonants with vowels following them. Here, between some of the sounds intended to be joined, his habitual spasm either always or frequently occurs. This is what he has to remove, and in its place to fix the contrary habit; and he will succeed in proportion to the patience and perseverance he employs. First, the spasm must be prevented by the most watchful control of the muscles, and by contrivances of the following kind:—suppose the connection desired is between *k* and *a*, as in the first syllable of *capable*; but that while the back of the tongue touches the soft palate, a spasm occurs, and the *a* cannot instantly be joined;—let another trial be made, but previously to the *k*, join the simple aspirate to the *a*, that is, pronounce the syllable *ha*: repeat this syllable frequently, and while repeating, bring the proper part of the tongue nearer and nearer to the soft palate, till at last it touches it. In this manner, while the purpose was that of saying *ha*, the effect will be to have said *ka*, and by this kind of cheat on himself, he will have escaped the spasm. Let him repeat the experiment till he has transferred to the will what was at first accomplished without the will. Not even then is his purpose gained; but long laborious repetition must make the effort of the will an effect of what precedes it, in place of the spasm which has hitherto been the effect. And what is to be achieved as to the connection between *k* and *a*, which is supposed for the sake of example, must be achieved wherever spasm habitually or frequently occurs. From the junction of sounds into syllables, he must proceed to that of syllables into words, and of words into clauses. In this stage of his progress, let him avail himself to the utmost of the principle of rhythm. Wherever two or more syllables are joined together in harmonious pronunciation, a sense of pulsation and remission accompanies their progress, (173,) and to the improvement of this sense the stammerer should be diligently attentive. Let him keep time to his accents, and regulate his pauses, drawing in supplies of breath at places not irregularly distant, and he will march through sentences securely. Some formality of manner may accompany the effect; but this will hardly be regretted, if smoothness and continuity should be a part of what is gained

¹⁸⁵ A surgeon, some little time ago, published a treatise to establish that stammering arises from attempting to speak while the lungs are in a state of collapse. I do not believe that a stammerer, in this respect, differs from other people; and it is plain, I think, that, under ordinary circumstances, we never exhaust the lungs so completely of air as to be unable, from that cause, to begin speaking at any moment. But I believe that the moment any one attempts to speak, he puts in action certain muscles near the region of the lungs by which to restrain the issue of the breath, so that only just so much shall escape as is necessary to speech, which, by the bye, is much less in quantity than is commonly thought. Now, a stammerer, in the flutter of his spirits, is apt to overdo this matter, and to make the embargo complete instead of partial. Hence, his immediate organs of articulation are often at work with convulsive action when there is no *material* ready for them on which to operate. And hence also, because he cannot get the *material* by expiration, we often find him endeavouring to vocalise an inspiration.

3. PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY

186. It is not intended under this head to lay down any principles of orthography at variance with present usage, nor, in the dictionary, will any attempt be made to establish unusual modes of spelling, however recommended by reason or propriety, (one or two instances hereafter noticed scarcely amount to exceptions,) but the written English language, as the oral, will be represented in its actual state with as much fidelity as possible. By the schemes, the principles following them, and the manner of indicating the pronunciation of words in the dictionary, it is however expected that much light will be thrown on the inconsistencies of our spelling, so as to show the direction that any changes, if any are made, ought to take. For this end, the present dictionary differs purposely from others, which, in spelling words according to their sounds, disregard the ordinary laws of spelling in order to give to every single sound its single character or indication. Such was the plan proposed by Sheridan in his dictionary, though it was very imperfectly fulfilled; such too was Walker's plan, though still further from being realized; it is, in fact, a plan that cannot be realized entirely, unless characters are invented for certain simple elements, *e.g.* for *ng*, *th*, *sh*, and *zh*, which, being invented, would not be understood. In the present dictionary, the plan thus imperfectly acted upon by others is altogether given up, and instead of it, those modes of indicating the pronunciation of words are adopted, which are consonant to the ordinary or most general laws of spelling, a word being considered irregular when its sounds appear under other modes of representation than those exhibited in the schemes. To explain this part of the general design more fully, and supply what may appear defective in the execution of it, is the object of what follows under the present head.

187. Words spelled and pronounced in correspondence with the schemes, are, of course, deemed quite regular in their orthography, and such, if leading words, are accordingly followed by the same or by an equivalent spelling, the mark (=) standing between:—if they are not leading words, they will be found free from italic letters, except in unaccented syllables, where the vowel often appears in italic to signify the corruption it is liable to receive from not being pronounced with the distinctness of an accented vowel. But,

188. The foregoing are not the only words that must be considered regular in their spelling. For reasons of mere convenience, those spelled with *x* and with *qu* are excluded from the schemes; and such words appear therefore in the dictionary as being irregular in spelling. Yet when *x* is pronounced as in *mix* (micks) and *qu* as in *quake*, (kwäke) the spelling must be understood as perfectly conformable to the general laws of the language; and indeed, with regard to the latter instance, the combi-

nation of letters, *kw*, is, as a combination, altogether alien to an English eye, the combined sounds included in it being legitimately represented only by *qu*. On the other hand, when *x* is pronounced as in *Xenophon*, (Zénophon,) and *qu* as in *opaque*, (opake,) the letters as compared with the sounds they here receive, are properly deemed irregular.

189. Letter *e* when idle as well as silent has been considered an irregularity in the principles preceding. Some exceptions, however, must be made. It seems to be a principle, or at least a universal practice in our language, not merely that *i*, but that *u* and *v* (originally the same) shall never finish a word. Accordingly we write *a-gue*, *virtue*, *sa'vee*, *starve*, &c.; and though the *e* is quite useless, yet even in an unfamiliar word, every English eye would require its presence in the like situations. So again, the *e* appears quite useless in *browe*, *lapse*, *glimpse*, &c.; yet if taken away, the words would have the semblance of nouns plural, and on this account, if on no other, the presence of the *e* may be justified and the words deemed regular in spelling. It is with some repugnance that even letter *o* is allowed to finish a word: we write *foe*, *doe*, *toe*, &c., and though Johnson writes *uo*, it is almost as frequently written with an *e* in the singular, and always in the plural, as are likewise *cargo*, *echo*, *hero*, *negro*, *manifesto*, *potato*, *volcano*. This is in fact necessary in the plural in order to make the spelling of the last syllable regular, which syllable is clearly irregular in *folios*, *nuncios*, &c. The words *pedagogue*, *exergue*, *grotesque*, and others like them, as no *ue* appears for the mute *ue* with which they terminate, can be sheltered from the charge of very irregular orthography only by classing them with the foregoing examples. Of *grotesque* it may indeed be said that the *q* cannot dispense with the *u*, and the *u* cannot dispense with the *e*; but the true English mode of spelling would be *grotesk*.

190. With regard to deviations from the general laws of spelling that have the sanction of particular rules, it is difficult to say, of many examples, which are, and which are not, the words irregularly spelled or sounded. Are *bath* and *path*, (bäh, päth,) *ball* and *fall*, (bäul, fäul,) *most*, (möast,) *pull*, (pöü.) *move*, (mööve,) *bull*, (bööl,) &c., regular? or must we not rather allow the claim of regularity to *häh*, *shäh*, *fröst*, *döll*, *gröve*, and *düll*? It may certainly be contended that the former words do not violate the genius of our language in their spelling and sound, but that they are at variance with its most general laws is plain, and in that predicament the plan of the dictionary considers them. On the same principle the first syllable of *i-dea* and the last of *multi-ple* are deemed regular, while the first of *i-magine*: *é-magine*) and the last of *am-ple*: *ä-ple*) are deemed irregular, although it is true that this so called irregular sound of *i* or *y*

is the sound it usually takes in unaccented syllables.

191. We come next to notice some inconsistencies in the spelling of certain classes of words in our language, which might undoubtedly have been corrected in this dictionary, as they have partially been in others, if the purpose of the work had been to correct, and not to exhibit, the actual orthography of the language. In correspondence with Johnson's practice, supported by that of his last editor, Todd, *all* the words originally terminating in *or* and derived from the Latin through the French language, might have been spelled consistently with *honour, favour, &c.*; but where, except in dictionaries, do we now find *error* and *superior*? Or Webster's example with regard to the whole class might have been followed, and the termination in *or* adopted consistently throughout. Such, however, is not the practice of the day, although some years ago there was a great tendency towards it. The following, indeed, are still inclined to the Latin termination, and some of them so decidedly, that to write them with *our* would incur the opinion of great singularity, if not of fault: *error, emperor, governor, warrior, superior, horror, tremor, dolor, tumor, tenor, clangor, fulgor, savor.* *Humor* in the medical sense is inclined to the Latin form; in its more frequent senses, it continues the termination usual with our old writers. *Splendor* appears even in Bailey's dictionary in the Latin form, and it is difficult to conceive on what ground modern writers should prefer the other form. Making these exceptions, and adding all such Latin words in *or* as are scarcely yet naturalized, Johnson's orthography of the words in question will be followed.

192. The same inconsistency, arising from the same cause, attaches to words that in the original Latin commenced with the preposition *in*. Those among them that have been derived by us through the French language, very commonly, but not always, appear with the French form of that prefix, namely *en*; but nothing can be more wavering than the practice of writers on this point, and dictionaries increase the uncertainty by giving, in many instances, both forms. In this dictionary one or the other form will always be decidedly adopted; so that the inspector who does not find a word of this class under one head, must seek for it under the other. It may be further mentioned that words in *ent* are also liable in many instances to fluctuate between that, the Latin form, and the French form in *ant*. If there is any kind of a principle to determine a doubt in this case, it is this, that the latter form should be used for the adjective and the abstract substantive derived from it, as *dependent, dependence*, and the French form for the common substantive noun, as *a dependant*; but the principle is not consistently acted upon.

193. Much uncertainty also prevails with respect to words of more than one syllable that formerly terminated in *ick*; the practice of the present day being to drop the superfluous *k*,

not on that account solely, but because the majority of the words are related to corresponding forms in Greek or Latin, which afford no example for doubling the consonant. Johnson indeed, and his editor Todd, spell all these words in the old English fashion; but who now writes *music* or *politics*? Some have proposed that the change in question should extend only to words of classical, and not to those of Saxon parentage; and inasmuch as the majority of these last are monosyllables, the distinction is partially observed: yet *bishoprick* and *bailiwick* often appear without the *k*. Further, it is to be observed that the final *k* must be restored in certain derivative forms; for though we write to *frolic* and to *traffic* without the *k*, we cannot dispense with it in *frolicking, trafficking, and trafficker*. It is remarkable that Webster, who carries the omission of the final *k* so far as to drop it in *bishoprick*, restores it in such instances as *frolic* and *traffic*, as if the practice of doubling the last consonant (hard *c* and *k* are the same) on adding a syllable to a word, were a novelty in our language not to be tolerated in the present case.

194. Of the inconsistencies in our spelling, this very practice of doubling the final consonant on adding a syllable, gives birth to not a few. In most cases, the reason for or against it is plain enough. Thus in adding *ed, er, &c.*, to *mat, fit, best*, the *t* must be doubled, lest we should pronounce *ma'-ted, fi'-ter, be'st'-led*; but it is not doubled in *bail-ed, ben'efit-ed, &c.*, because if we pronounce *bai'-ted, ben'efit'-ted, (ben'efit'-ted)* we shall not be far from the true sound, or prevent the meaning from being plain. It is obvious, therefore, that the double *p* in *worshipped, worshipper, &c.*, the second *l* in *travelling, traveller, &c.*, are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye; and on this ground alone is the usual spelling retained in the following dictionary. See in the Dict. under Participle.

195. In many cases besides the foregoing, the propriety of dropping one of a double consonant is attended with like doubt, and consequent inconsistency of practice. Every body drops an *l* in *fall* and *full* when compounded as in *to befall*, and in *careful*:—are we then to make this practice universal, as we seem inclined to do in *foretel, bethral, enrol, &c.*? or are these to be considered exceptions, and the general practice to be, the retention of both consonants, as in *snowball, handmill, dunghill, &c.*? Unfortunately these questions admit not of any satisfactory answer. It is certain that on the first compounding of words, the practice is, to retain the orthography of the primitives; but it is equally certain that these compounds are inclined to drop their superfluous letters after having been long established as distinct words of the language: (compare Prin. 136.) Hence Johnson thought himself justified in spelling with a single final consonant such words as *downfal, waterfal, dunghil, &c.*, though he left other words, as *recall, molehill, &c.*, in full possession of all their original letters. In subsequent editions his editors, as to many of

the former instances, have restored the original spelling, and the public have generally acquiesced in the change. Yet the original tendency still remains, and many words have yielded to it irreclaimably. With this tendency and its permanent effects on the one side, and the counteracting labours of hosts of verbal critics on the other, entire consistency of practice on this point is hopeless.

196. Such are some of the inconsistencies of our orthography. To these almost every dictionary opposes its schemes of partial improvement; but as no one editor chooses to follow the track of another, the attempts only render the actual practice still more uncertain. Webster, who, to establish his own plans of improvement, sets authority and custom at defiance, might reasonably have been expected to follow Todd's slight infringement of actual practice in the spelling of *judgment*, *abridgment*, and *acknowledgment*, to which Todd restores the omitted *e*, in order that they may not ex-

hibit the otherwise unexampled irregularity of *g* soft before a consonant; and this innovation was the more excusable, inasmuch as the word *lodgement* appears in *all* the editions of Johnson with the *e*, though the other words are without it:—but the American lexicographer, instead of taking up and sanctioning this slight deviation from the practice of the day, chooses, in this instance, to run with the current. If the same course were pursued in this dictionary with regard to the words in question, it would but be in unison with its declared plan; but for the sake of experiment, the more correct, however less usual spelling, is for once adopted, (namely *judgement*, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*;) in order to show that the public (who will doubtless continue to reject the hint) never take their fashion of spelling from a dictionary, but expect that a dictionary shall take its fashion of spelling from them.

4. PRINCIPLES OF ETYMOLOGY.

197. Etymology is a distribution of words according to their themes or roots, which themes are either the primary *forms* that branch out into the various inflections required in speech; or they are the primary *meanings* which the words bore in another or the same language, before they had migrated into a different dialect, or into new shades of meaning. In the former view, etymology belongs to grammar; in the latter, it is generally reckoned among the higher branches of philology. With regard to etymology in both these senses, all that is proposed at present is to account, under the former view, for some few deviations in this dictionary from the usual manner of distinguishing or specifying words, and to show the nature and method of the common inflections, which, because they are common, are not inserted in the dictionary:—and, under the latter view, to state how far the plan of the dictionary is consistent with any inquiries into the origin of words, in order that no more may be expected in this particular than its design can comprehend.

198. Nothing can be more unphilosophical than the attempt made by some writers, Harris, for instance, to explain the nature of the parts of speech by a reference to the nature of our thoughts. A thought is indivisible, but a sentence is made up of parts, which parts are therefore inexplicable by the nature of the thought expressed. It is possible to conceive a language with only two sorts of words; nay, in a state perfectly untaught, man has only his natural cries, the cry, like the thought or the feeling it is meant to signify, being in such case indivisible. Of artificial speech, the noun and the verb are the only essential parts; and the difference between these is merely conventional, a sign agreed

upon for the distinction being annexed in some way to one of them. The noun signifies something known, or felt, or thought of, but it has not the power to signify it as a sentence; the verb has this power, because it has the sign by which it is agreed that this power shall be understood: thus, *To hope* is a verb because the prefix *to* implies its power to signify a sentence; *hope* is a noun, because it has no such sign: *can* is a verb, because the sense it bears as a verb is never expressed by a correspondent noun in the same manner that the sense of *to hope* is expressed by the noun *hope*. The differences among the other parts of speech are properly resolvable only in the same manner: *small* is an adjective, because it is never used but with a substantive: *good*, abstractedly, is not an adjective, but an adjective and a substantive, being sometimes used as the one, and sometimes as the other. The ordinary practice in dictionaries, is to exhibit two words in such cases, *e. g.* *good*, an adj. and *good* a subs.; a practice arising out of an erroneous notion of the real differences of the parts of speech. A brick which is fitted to be used indifferently, either at the corner or in the front of a rising edifice, should surely not be specified in the catalogue as a brick of two sorts, while it awaits the builder's hand to be turned to one purpose or the other: it is only when there is one form of brick for the corner position, and one for the front, that the things are in their nature different. So again, a verb which is sometimes active, and sometimes neuter, is not a distinct word in the two cases, if its meaning remains the same in both, with no other difference than more or less abstraction: since, if a difference like this is allowed to make two distinct words out of one, then all the different shades of meaning to

which every word is liable, will, in every case, multiply it into so many distinct words. Indeed, it will sometimes happen that a secondary departs so widely from the primary meaning of a word, as to render it advisable to consider the two meanings as two words: for instance, *court*, a yard, or paved enclosure, and *court*, in the sense of solicitation, address. For, suppose it possible to trace the latter meaning up to the former, yet the two extremes of meaning are so different as to render the connection a matter of curiosity rather than of utility. On this principle, although a verb active and a verb neuter of the same form will not in general be exhibited as distinct words, yet when, as with the verb to *become*, the active sense is wholly different from the neuter, they will be exhibited as distinct words, however related by etymological ties. With still stronger reason will words be kept distinct which differ both in meaning and in etymology, and which would never have been confounded but from an accidental identity of form. With what propriety, for instance, can the pope's *bull*, and *bull*, the animal, be mingled as diverse meanings of the same word, when, on every ground that can be taken, they are evidently different words? And yet the same dictionaries that so carefully separate one and the same verb into two words, because it is capable of an active and a passive use, are continually mingling, after this fashion, words that never were related, and which have nothing in common but the accident of being written in the same way.

199. The orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody of a language, being duly treated, form a grammar of that language. Without the formal undertaking of an English grammar, the first and last of these parts, orthography and prosody, have been considered in the previous pages as far as practical benefit seems attainable. As to the third, syntax, this, in our language, is so simple, that any development of its principles would but be the statement of such as belong to universal grammar; of which it would be quite out of place here to treat. It remains, then, in order to complete the practical objects of an English grammar, only to refer to the various changes or inflections of words which belong to etymology in the grammatical application of the term.

THE ARTICLE *a* often takes the form *an*: see the rule for this in the dictionary under *AN*.

SUBSTANTIVES form their plural by adding *s* to the singular; as *book*, *books*: but when *s* would be incapable of distinct pronunciation, *es*, making another syllable, are added to form the plural; as *church*, *church-es*; *lash*, *lash-es*; *fox*, *fox-es*; *his*, *his-es*,—such syllable being pronounced *iz*: (151:) and nouns that end in *y* not preceded by a vowel, form their plural by changing *y* into *ies*; as *fly*, *flies*; *fun*-cy, (fān'-cēy,) *fan*-cies, (fān'-cīz; 120.) All other modes of forming the plural are accounted irregular, that is to say, are unusual; which irregular modes are noted at the respective words in the dictionary.

THE GENITIVE, or as otherwise called, POSSESSIVE case of substantives, is signified in English by 's, which is pronounced precisely like the plural *s*; as *man*, *man's*; *men*, *men's*; and like *es* when it occurs, as in *Church's*, *fox's*. But when harshness would follow the retention and pronunciation of the genitive *s*, it is usual to place only the apostrophe: thus, the plural genitive *boys's* is shortened into *boys'*, *churches's* into *churches'*, and even the genitive singular *conscience's* into *conscience'*.

ADJECTIVES being monosyllables, or dissyllables if accented on the last syllable, or accented on the first if the last syllable should end in *y* or *le*, form their comparative and superlative by *r* or *er*, *st* or *est*, the final *y* of those which so terminate being changed into *i*; as *white*, *whiter*, *whitest*; *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*; *polite*, *politer*, *politest*; *happy*, *happier*, *happiest*; *able*, *abler*, *ablest*. Some monosyllabic adjectives have not a comparative and superlative of their own, but borrow those of some other word whose positive is obsolete; as *bad*, which takes *worse* and *worst* for its degrees of comparison. In general, those adjectives which form their degrees irregularly are noted at their places in the dictionary.

PRONOUNS not being liable to regular modes of inflection, have their respective inflections indicated in the dictionary.

VERBS form their second person singular of the present indicative by the addition of *st* or *est* to the first person; as *I love*, *thou lovest*; *I read*, *thou readest*; and their third person singular by the addition of *s* or *es*, or changing *y* into *ies*, precisely as nouns form their plural; as *he loves*, *he reads*, *he fishes*, *he differs*, *he suffers*, (sū'l'fīz;—) the other form of the third person, namely, in *th*, may be considered obsolete: and as to the remaining persons of the present tense, they have no variation from the first person singular:—of the past tense, the second person singular is formed by adding *st* or *est* to the first person; as *I loved*, *thou lovedst*; *I felt*, *thou fellest*; the other persons have no variation. In the subjunctive mood, the present tense (so called) has no variation throughout its persons, and the past tense (so called) is the same in form and variation as the past of the indicative; except the verb *To be*. Verbs which depart from these general rules are noted with their peculiar inflections in the dictionary: and, under the word SUBJUNCTIVE, a rule will be found for the use of this mood; as, under the word *SHALL*, some hints are furnished for the proper interchange of this word and *WILL*.

THE PARTICIPLES of verbs are formed, the one by adding *ing*, the other *d* or *ed* in the infinitive; as *forming* and *formed* from *To form*. The omission of final *e*, as in *loving*, is no irregularity; nor must the doubling of a final consonant be accounted one, as in *fitting*, *fitted*, from *To fit*; except in such instances as *travelling*, *travelled*, from *To travel*; *wrapping*, *worshipped*, from *To worship*; see 194. The last are, however, irregularities of orthography rather than of etymology; and, being confined to a few words, chiefly those in *e*, will

not be noticed in the dictionary. The *PRESENT*, or *PAST* tense, is formed precisely as the past or passive participle; and verbs are accordingly deemed regular when this tense and the corresponding participle are formed by *d* or *ed*; as *To love, I loved, Loved; To form, I formed, Formed*. Irregular verbs, or those which deviate from these examples, are noted with their peculiar inflections in the dictionary.

Certain *ADVERBS* are liable to degrees of comparison under circumstances already noted in speaking of adjectives.

PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, INTERJECTIONS, are indeclinable.

200. The etymology of the English language, using the term in its higher application, can enter into the composition of a *strictly* English dictionary only to a certain degree; and the plan of the present dictionary having the limitation just noticed, the roots of words which have no existence in English are excluded from its pages. As far, however, as words can be traced to their originals, without the express quotation of words which are not English,²⁰⁰ so far will their etymologies be at-

tempted to be shown. For this end, words will generally be classed so as to exhibit their affinities; the primary or original meaning of words will often be alluded to, though without example in English use; and words and meanings once existing, will be traced downwards, as far as necessary brevity may permit, to the present state of the language. Common prefixes, which enter into the meaning of multitudes of words, sometimes with diverse effect, will be carefully explained, and their various effect discriminated. The knowledge of these will often be a key by which to approach the original meaning of many words hitherto locked up from the mere English scholar. But common terminations, properly examined, promise to be still more useful in this way; and as these could not be introduced into the dictionary, it is proposed to conclude this development of "Principles," with the following Index, fitted, by the useful preliminary information it supplies, to come before the larger work.*

indeed, the first part of it (one-thirtieth of the whole) was not published,—till more than half of mine was written, and a great part of it printed; or if, as I understand to be the case, a part of Mr. Richardson's dictionary had been long before the public in the pages of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, yet I knew not of its existence, nor have I yet seen it there. It may be necessary to add that these "Principles" have been printed subsequently to a great part of the dictionary which follows them.

While I am on the subject of contemporary dictionaries, I may be excused for adverting to a statement I have seen in some prospectus, that, when Mr. Sheridan published his pronouncing dictionary, the booksellers were so jealous of its success, that they employed Walker to write his, expressly to start it in the market against Sheridan's. I have nothing to do with the truth or falsehood of this charge against booksellers long since deceased; but lest a similar motive should be alleged against my employers, I hereby declare, that when they proposed this work to me, there was no new dictionary, either in publication or in promise, which they could have a notion of opposing; and my answer to their proposal, accompanying a plan of the present dictionary, was dated as far back as Feb. 17, 1832: since which time I have been more or less actively employed in getting together the materials, or in arranging them.

²⁰⁰ I would not for a moment be understood to depreciate this part of lexicography, or deny its indispensable presence in an English dictionary, not meant, as this is, for common, general use. A dictionary having the objects of the present one, is necessarily limited in space and bulk, and two things are excluded from it which, in a dictionary of higher pretensions, are of primary concern: the one of these is alluded to above; the other is equally important, but impossible in a dictionary of moderate size,—quotations or authors to illustrate and justify the definitions. In precisely those particulars in which this dictionary is deficient, that of Mr. Charles Richardson, publishing at the same time with it, is remarkably copious. Of a work thus standing on other and higher ground, all rivalry on my part is of course out of the question; and I may be believed when I say, I cordially rejoice in the benefit our literature is likely to derive from a dictionary which, by its plan and extent, appears likely to leave all its predecessors far behind. One feature of the plan appears to agree with that which I have conceived and pursued,—I mean the classing of words which are of the same family. I know not how far the plans are coincident in this respect; but the similarity, whatever it may be, I solemnly declare to be quite accidental; I never saw Mr. Richardson's work,—

* A Supplement now added to the following Index will, it is presumed, give a further claim to the etymological pretensions of the whole work.

AN INDEX OF THE MORE IMPORTANT COMMON TERMINATIONS.*

* For the preparation of this Index, I am indebted chiefly to my son LEOPOLD, my coadjutor through the whole work.

Words ending in

a, are, with few exceptions, nouns substantive adopted from Greek, Latin, Italian &c.; as *comma, idea, era, sofa*: or the plural number of nouns terminating in *um* or *us* in the singular; as *errata, genera*, which are the plurals of *erratum* and *genus*. As a distinction from the names of the metals in *um*, (see *-um*), some chemists adopt *a* for the characteristic termination of the names of the earths and alkalies: thus instead of *barytes, strontites, alumine, potass*, &c., they say *baryta, strontia, alumina, potassa*; and, correspondently, *silica, glucina, soda, ammonia*, &c. But other names of earths, as *lime, zircon*, &c., have not yet been assimilated to these; nor are all chemists agreed in the assimilation of the rest.

-ac, -acy,

see *-ic*, and *-cy*.

-act,

are relations of *actus*, the participle of the Latin verb *ago*, to act, to perform; as *to react, to transact, exact*, (adj.)

**-ad, }
id, }**

are frequently titles of heroic or mock heroic poems; shortened from, or on the

* See a Supplement immediately following.

d

Words ending in

- pattern of, words shortened from Greek genitives; as *Iliad*, *Eneid*, *Baviad*:—sometimes they are names of number; as *myriad*, *chiliad*; sometimes, names of spaces of time; as *hebdomad*, *olympiad*.
- ade, are very often nouns borrowed or imitated from the continental languages; as *barricade*, *escalade*, *colonnade*, *gasconade*, *masquerade*.
- ado, are chiefly adopted Italian words, as *barricado*, *bravado*, which frequently drop into the French form exemplified above.
- a, are Latin nouns plural often without a singular, which singular would terminate in *a*; as *exuviae*, *acidulae*, *striae*; or they are Latin nouns in the genitive case, that is, including the force of the preposition *of*; as *aqua vitae*, literally, the water *of* life.
- age, are chiefly nouns of English formation, having a collective or abstract meaning; as *herbage*, *pillage*, *vassalage*, *brokerage*, *wharfage*: they sometimes signify money paid for something: *e. g.* for *brokerage* or *wharfage*: but this is generally a secondary, not the primary meaning. Note, that from among words of this termination, those in -gage, and also those in -alla-ge, must be distinguished: see -gage, and -alla-ge.
- agogue, are nouns signifying he or that which leads, drives, or brings something, being related to the Greek *ἀγωγός*, (*agogs*.) a leader; as *demagogue*, *physmagogue*, *synagogue*.
- al, are very frequently adjectives shortened from Latin words in *alis*; as *regal*, *legal*, *frugal*, *martial*: those in -cal, however, are more frequently derived from Latin words in *cus* than *calis*; (see -cal.) Sometimes they are words which originally terminated in *all*; as *to inthral*, *to miscal*, and which retain in pronunciation the broad sound of the *a*.
- algy, are nouns related to the Greek word *ἄλγος*, (*algos*.) pain; as *cardialgy*, *cephalalgy*
- ality, see -lity, and -ity.
- allage, are nouns compounded with the Greek word *ἀλλαγή*, (*al'-la-ge*.) change or transposition; as *enallage*, (*e* not mute,) *hypallage*.
- alty, are sometimes abstract names of offices, formed by the addition of *alty* to the common name; as from *mayor*, *mayoralty*.
- ana, are arbitrary compounds with authors' names; as *Walpoliana*, *Johnsoniana*, which mean, sayings, anecdotes, and other things of or relating to Walpole, &c.
- any, are often abstract nouns; as *chapellany*, *castellany*, *villany*, *botany*.
- ance, } are most frequently abstract nouns from Latin words in -*antia* and -*entia*; as
- ence, } *elegance*, *abstinence*; or that follow the pattern of nouns so derived; as *disturbance*, *dependence*. Those in -ance often come to us through the French language.
- ane, are chiefly adjectives derived from Latin adjectives in *anus* or *anis*; as *prosaue*, *insane*.
- anthropy, are nouns compounded with the Greek word *ἄνθρωπος*, (*anthropos*.) man; as *misanthropy*, *philanthropy*.
- ant, are generally adjectives from Latin participial adjectives in *ans*; as *cornucant*, *vagrant*.
- ar, } are frequently adjectives shortened from Latin adjectives in *aris*; as *familiar*,
- ary, } *auxiliar*, *perpendicular*, *military*. Words of the latter termination are commonly from Latin adjectives in *arius*, as *mercenary*; which are very often substantives as well as adjectives.
- arch, } are nouns compounded with or allied to the Greek word *ἀρχή*, (*ar'-che*.) supreme-
- archy, } macy, government; as *monarchy*, *a monarch*, *a tetrarch*.
- ard, are frequently nouns of common English formation, designating persons from their character, quality, or condition; as *niggard*, *dotard*, *wizard*.
- arithm, are modern compounds with the Greek noun *ἀριθμός*, (*arithmos*.) number; as *logarithm*. *Algorithm* or *algorithm* is, however, originally Arabic, and assimilated probably through ignorance.
- asm, are always nouns substantive. and are generally contracted from Greek nouns in *asma*, (*asma*); as *miasm*, *plonasm*, *phantasm*. Some of these have their Greek plural; as *miasmata*. See -sm.
- aster, are nouns of diminution or depreciation, as *poetaster*; often formed spontaneously in imitation of the Italian idiom; as *grammaticaster*, *latinilaster*, &c.
- ate, in chemistry, are names of salts containing more than one degree of oxygen, as *sulphate*, *phosphate*; those which contain but one degree having names terminating in -ite, as *sulphite*, *phosphite*. In common language, they are very frequently verbs; as *to initiate*, *to deliberate*, *to confederate*; or adjectives agreeing with these, as *initiate*, &c., which sort of adjectives are now often replaced by the participial forms, as *initiated*, *conferred*, sometimes even where there is no verb to warrant the participial form: thus, *situated* has almost universally but improperly taken place of *situate*. In many instances, they are names of an office or dignity; as *electorate*, *palatinate*, *pontificate*.
- bark are allied to the French word *barque*, a vessel; as *to embark*, *to disembark*.

Words ending in

- base,** are allied to the Latin word *basis*, the lowest part or foundation; as *to abase*, *to debase*.
- bate.** are sometimes relations of the French verb *battre*, to beat; as *to abate*, *to debate*; the sense is generally figurative.
- bel,** are related, sometimes through the French, to the Latin verb *bello*, to make war; as *to debel*, *to rebel*; a *rebel*.
- bility,** see lower, next to *-ble*.
- bious,** are adjectives signifying manner of living, allied to the Greek word *βίος*, (*bios*), life; as *amphibious*.
- bite,** are, in some few instances, also relations of the Greek word *βίος*; as the noun-substantive *a cenobite*; but more frequently they are English compounds; as *to backbite*, are very frequently adopted from the French, whether substantives or adjectives; as *trouble*, *capable*, *sensible*: many, however, are direct from Latin words in *abilis* and *ibilis*, as *mutable*, *flexible*.
- ble,** are substantives allied to corresponding adjectives of the previous class, either from Latin substantives in *bilis*, as *ability*, *nobility*; or formed in English from the adjective without authority from Latin; as *flexibility*, *irascibility*.
- bly.** are generally adverbs from adjectives in *-ble*; as *ably*, *flexibly*.
- bolous, }
-boly, }** are allied, those of the former termination as adjectives, those of the latter as substantives, to the Greek word *βόλος*, (*bolos*), a cast or throw; as *amphibolous*, *amphiboly*.
- borough, }
-burgh, }
-bury, }** are names of towns or *boroughs*, the three terminations having the same meaning; as *Queenborough*, *Edinburgh*, *Newbury*. *Burgh* originally meant a tower.
- bourn, }
-born, }
-burn, }** are names of places situate on a brook; as *Eastbourn*, *Holborn*, *Tyburn*.
- bote,** are old English words denoting supply or material yielded for the needful repairs of something, or other use; as *hedge-bote*, *plough-bote*.
- bre,** see *-re*.
- burse,** are allied to the French word *bourse*, a purse; as *to disburse*, *to reimburse*.
- by,** when names of places, are compounds with the Saxon word *by*, a village or street; as *Grimsbury*, *Weatherby*.
- cal,** are adjectives formed on the pattern of other adjectives in *-al*, from Latin adjectives in *-us*; as *magical*, *comical*; or they follow the patterns of such English adjectives, as *angelical*, *alphabetical*: and note, that most of these adjectives are liable to be contracted; as *magic*, *comic*, *angelic*, *alphabetical*: see *-ic*.
- caster, }
-cester, }
-chester, }** are names of places compounded with the Saxon word *caster* or *chester*, a city; as *Doncaster*, *Cirencester*, *Manchester*.
- cease, }
-ceed, }
-cede, }
-cess, }** are relations of the Latin verb *cedo*, to yield, to go, or depart; of its kindred verb *cesso*, to leave off, give up, or cease; and of the noun derived from the latter, *cessio*, a going forth, a yielding or giving up; as *to decess*, *to proceed*, *to exceed*; *to accede*, *to intercede*; a *recess*, a *process*; a *procession*, an *intercession*.
- cession, }
-ceive, }
-cept, }** are words allied to the Latin word *capio* either in its literal sense, to take, or its consequential sense, to take into the mind; those in *-ceive* come to us through the French: as *to receive*, *to perceive*, *to deceive*, (i. e. to catch up, to entrap;) *to intercept*; *reception*, *perception*, *deception*; *recipient*.
- cipient, }
-cele, }** are nouns related to the Greek noun *κύλην*, (*ke-le* or *ce-le*), a tumor; as *hydrocele*, *bronchocoele*: in which, and in other compounds of this word, the final *e* is mute when they are pronounced as English words, contrary to the usual practice with words adopted from Greek or Latin: see Prin. 101.
- cern,** are relations of the Latin verb *cerno*, to sift, separate, or distinguish; as *to discern*, *to discern*.
- chord,** are names of musical instruments, as *pentachord*, *harpsichord*: see *-cord*.
- chronous, }
-chronism, }** are relations of the Greek *χρόνος*, (*chronos*), time; as *synchronous*, (adj.), *anachronism*, (sub.)
- chymy, }
-chymist, }** are related to the Greek word *χύμα*, (*chyma*), that which is poured out, from *χύνω*, (*chyō*), to pour out liquids; as *alchemy*, *alchemist*. The modern orthography, *chemist*, rejects this derivation, and assumes the word to be originally Arabic.
- cide,** are words related either to *cadō*, or to *cædō*, Latin verbs quite distinct from each other, the former signifying to fall, the latter, to cut or slay. Thus from the former we have *stilticide*, a falling of drops, *to coincide*, to fall in with, &c., and from the latter, *lapidicide*, a stone cutter, *homicide*, a man slayer, &c.
- cident,** are nouns substantive or adjective related to the former of the two Latin verbs mentioned above, generally in its figurative sense of to befall or happen; as *incident*, *coincident*, *accident*, *occident*, &c.

Words ending in
cision,

are nouns related to the latter of the two Latin verbs mentioned under -cide; as *excision, incision, decision*, (i. e. a cutting short,) *precision*, (i. e. a paring or cutting close or exactly.) Adjectives in -cise are relations of the same word, as *precise, concise*.

-cinct,

are relations of *cinctus*, the participle of the Latin verb *cingo*, to gird up, and hence to shorten, and to surround; as *succinct*, (adj.) *precinct*, (subs.)

-cite,

are relations of Latin verbs compounded with *cito*, to call by name, to stir up, to produce as a witness; as *accite, incite, recite*.

-claim,

are relations of the Latin verb *clamo*, to cry or call upon, to obtest: they are generally derived from the French; as *to proclaim, to exclaim, to disclaim, to reclaim*: it is only in old authors that any of these are substantives; as *an acclaim*.

-cle,

are mostly substantives from Latin words in *culum* through the French, or from words formed in French on the pattern of such substantives; as *receptacle, spectacle, circle, obstacle, vehicle*: they are frequently diminutives; as *cornicle, funicle, ventricle, pinnacle*.

-cline,

are relations of the Latin verb *clino*, to bend, to lean in some direction; as *to incline, to recline, to decline*.

-close, }

are relations of the Latin verbs *claudo* or *cludo*, to shut or enclose, those in -close coming to us through the French; as *to unclose, to disclose; to exclude, to preclude;*

-cluse, }

occlude, recluse.

-coct,

are relations of *coctus*, the participle of the Latin verb *coquo*, to cook, to prepare by heat; as *to decoct, to concoct*.

-comb,

are frequently names of places situate between hills, as *Encomb, Wycomb*; and hence *honey-comb*, as having hollows or cells. But many of these are compounds of *comb*, the instrument for dividing hair, or of a crest resembling this instrument; as *a currycomb, a cock's comb*.

-cope,

are compounds of the Greek noun *κοπή*, (co-pe,) a cut or cutting off; as *synco-pe, apoco-pe*.

-cord,

are words related originally to *chorda*, a Greco-Latin word signifying a musical string; as *accord, discord*. But some of these are said to have their origin from *cor*, the heart; as *concord, record*.

-corn,

if not English compounds, as *breadcorn, peppercorn*, are related to the Latin noun *cornu*, a horn; as *unicorn, capricorn*.

-cosm,

are relations of the Greek noun *κόσμος*, (cosmos,) the world; as *microcosm*.

-course,

-see cur.

-cracy,

are abstract nouns signifying government, related to the Greek word *κρατία*, (crateo,) to rule; as *theocracy, democracy*; hence the adjectives *democratical* or *democratic*, &c.

-cre,

see -re.

-crease,

are verbs from the Latin verb *creasco*, to grow, derived through the French; as *to increase, to decrease*.

-crete,

are adjectives from the Latin *cretus*, the participle of *creasco*; (see above;) as *concrete*, growing with; *discrete*, growing or being apart or distinct.

-cumb,

are relations of the Latin verb *cumbo*, to lie down, to sink, to yield; as *to accumb, to succumb*.

-cur,

are relations of the Latin verb *curro*, to run, the sense being generally figurative; as *to occur, to concur, to recur*; those in *ent* are nouns adj. or subs., as *current, occurrent*; those in *course* are generally substantives, derived through the French;

-course, }

as *intercourse, concourse, discourse*.

-cuss,

are relations of *quassus*, written *cussus* in compounds, the participle of the Latin verb *quatio*, to shake; as *to percuss, to excuss, to discuss*.

-cy,

are almost always substantives, many of them formed by changing *tia* or *cia* of a Latin word into -cy; as *abbacy, fallacy*; or by the addition of -cy after the omission of *t* or *te* in an English noun substantive or adjective, which gives in general the correspondent abstract noun; as from the nouns and adjectives *primale, supreme, infant, cognat*, we form *primacy, supremacy, infancy, and cognacy*.

-dam,

are substantives related to the French word *dame*, a lady, or mother; as *bedlam, grandam*.

-dean, }

are names of places compounded with the Saxon word *dean* or *den*, a valley or hollow; as *Rottingdean, Camden*.

-deem,

are compounds of the English verb *to deem*, as *addeem, misdeem*; except *redeem*, which is from the Latin verb *redimo*.

-demic,

are adjectives related to the Greek word *δήμος*, (demos,) a people or community; as *epidemic, endemic*. *Academic* is from a proper name.

-dense,

are relations of *dense*, thick, from the Latin adjective *densus*; as *to condense*.

-dict,

are relations of *dictus*, the participle of the Latin verb *dico*, to say; as *to predict, to interdict; an edict*.

- Words ending in
- dom, are English nouns of Saxon parentage signifying power or dominion; as *earldom*, *birthdom*. We must except *seldom* and *random*.
 - don, see -ton.
 - dote, } are relations of the Greek word *δοτον*, (doton,) something given; as *antidote*
 - dotal, } (subs.) *antidotal*, (adj.)
 - dox, } are relations of the Greek word *δοξα*, (doxa,) opinion; as *orthodox*, (adj.)
 - doxy, } *orthodoxy*, (subs.)
 - duce, } are relations of the Latin verb *duco*, to lead; as *to abduce*, *to reduce*, *to conduce*;
 - duct, } *to deduct*, *to conduct*; hence, *deduction*, *introduction*.
 - e, not mute, are adopted classical words; as *hyperbo-le*, *simi-le*: with but very few exceptions, such as *extem-pore*, *puis-ne*, &c., they are purely Greek.
 - ean, are mostly adjectives from Greek adjectives, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives, in *αἰος* or *αιος*, (aios, eios,) whose Latin form is *æus* or *ëus*. We take the last of these forms, and change *us* into *an*; as *Atlantëan*, *Europëan*. Such of these as come to us from the Latin language, without reference to a Greek original, have the penultimate short; as *Cerü'lean*, *Hercu'lean*: see Prin. 86. Should a word of this description be used substantively for the name of a place, the Greek or the Latin neuter form of the termination, namely *αἰον*, *æum*, or *ëum*, is used: thus, *Athenaion*, *Athenæum*, or *Athene'um*.
 - ecian, see -ocese.
 - ed, are regular past or passive participles of verbs, as *loved*, *declared*, *instructed*; or adjectives, as *wicked*, *naked*.
 - ee, are correlatives of nouns in -or, used chiefly in law; as *appellee*, *assigner*, *morigagee*. Some are of more general use and signification, as *jubilee*, *pedigree*, which do not, as the others, accent the last syllable.
 - eer, see -ier.
 - em, are frequently formed from classical words in -ema, as *problem*, *theorem*.
 - en, are very frequently active verbs formed from adjectives and substantives by the addition of *en*; as *to deaden*, *to madden*, *to lengthen*, *to weaken*: or they are participles passive of verbs which refuse the regular form in *ed*; as *trodden*, *beaten*, *driven*, *frozen*: or they are adjectives formed from substantives to express the material of which a thing is made; as *leadén*, *woodén*, *beecheén*, *hempén*.
 - ence, see -ance.
 - ene, are adjectives from Latin adjectives in *enus*; as *serene*, *terrene*.
 - ennial, are adjectives of time related to the Latin word *annus*, a year; as *perennial*.
 - ent, are frequently adjectives from Latin participial adjectives in *ens*, (the participle, in some of the instances, of *esse*, to be,) as *present*, *absent*; *fervent*.
 - er, are sometimes adjectives in the comparative degree; as *greater*, *longer*: much more frequently, they are substantives formed from verbs, and signifying the doer of the action included in the meaning of the verb; as, from *to do*, *to live*, *to love*, *to have*, we get the nouns, *a doer*, *a liver*, *a lover*, *a haver*: some of these indifferently denote a person or a thing; as *a ruler*, *a poker*, *a waiter*. When formed from nouns, the added termination is sometimes *ster* instead of *er*; as *a webster*, (a weaver,) *a roadster*. In many instances, and often without much or any reason for the difference, the termination *or* is preferred to the common English termination in *er*; as *instructor*, *collector*; which is an imitation of the Latin idiom, and indispensable in the adoption of an express Latin word; as *professor*, *oppressor*. So *instructor*, in the Latin sense of one who makes something ready, is properly spelled with *or*. Hence the Latin model is often preferred to indicate a specific application of the general term: e. g. *a sailer* is he or that which sails, but *a sailor* is a seaman; *a director* is one who directs generally, but *a director* is a manager of a trading company.
 - ea pronounced in a distinct syllable, if not English plurals, as *faces*, *boxes*, *churches*, are classical nouns, either of the singular number, as *arist'es*, *car'ries*; or only used in the plural, as *ma'nes*, *anti'podes*; or the plurals of nouns terminating in *is* in the singular, as *hypoth'es*, *em'phases*; or being both singular and plural, as *ape'cies*, *be'ries*. The old adverb *cer'-tes*, which our ancestors borrowed from the French, does not class with these words.
 - ess, are often nouns feminine, distinguished by this termination from correspondent nouns masculine; as *shepherdess*, *giantess*, *negress*, *lioness*. In some instances the feminine termination, though used, is not indispensable; as *authoress*.
 - est, are frequently adjectives in the superlative degree; as *greatest*, *longest*.
 - et, is often a diminutive, as *coronet*, *floweret*, *baronet*: see also -let and -ret.
 - ey, if names of places, are generally compounds of the Saxon word *ey* or *ig*, an isle; as *Ramsey*, *Thorney*.
 - face, are related, along with the English word *face*, to the Latin *facies* of the same meaning; as *preface*, *a surface*; *to deface*, *to efface*.
 - faction, see -fect, &c., lower.

Words ending in

- fare, are Saxon words which include the notion of a going or passage, or that which goes; as *thoroughfare, welfare, fieldfare*.
- fect, } are relations of the Latin verb *facio*, to make or do; as *to effect, to affect; an effect, a prefect; to profit; a benefit; efficient; an edifice, an office*. Words ending
- fit, } in *section* or *faction* are also relations of these; and also those ending in *scut*, as
- ficient, } *counterfeit*; but these come to us through the French *faire*.
- fice, } are relations of the Latin verb *fero*, to strike, the meaning being very often
- fend, } figurative; as *to offend, to defend*, (i. e. to strike or ward off;) *an offence, a defence*.
- fence, } are relations of the Latin verb *fero*, to bear or carry; as *to transfer, to confer,*
- fer, } *to profess, to dis-fer; pestiferous, somniferous*.
- ferous, } see -find.
- fid, } are relations of the Latin verb *fido*, to trust; as *to confide, to diffide; confident,*
- fide, } *diffident*.
- fident, } are relations of the Latin verb *findo*, to cleave or divide, whose preterit is *fidi*;
- find, } as *to diffind; bifid*, (adj.)
- fid, } are relations either of the Latin word *finis*, a limit; as *a confine; to define; or*
- fine, } of the French word *fin*, the opposite to coarse; as *to refine; superfine*.
- firm, } are relations of the Latin verb *firmo*, to strengthen; as *to confirm, to affirm; infirm*.
- flect, } are relations of the Latin verb *flecto*, to bend; as *to inflect, to reflect*. The
- fleet, } derivatives of these, in *ion*, may be spelled either *flexion* or *flection*.
- flict, } when names of places, are compounds of the Saxon word *flect* or *feol*, an inlet
- flict, } for water; as *Wainfleet, Northfleet*.
- flict, } are relations of *flictus*, the participle of the Latin verb *fligo*, to beat or dash; as
- fluent, } *a conflict; to inflict, to afflict*.
- flux, } are relations of the Latin verb *fluo*, to flow; as *influent, affluent; influx, con-*
- fold, } *flux*. Those in *fluus*, as *mellifluus*, are also relations.
- fold, } are compounds of the Saxon word *fold*, a doubling; they are frequently adverbs;
- fold, } as *twofold, manifold, &c*. Sometimes the affix has a more literal meaning; as
- folious, } *to infold; blindfold*. The word *scaffold* is no relation of these.
- folk, } are relations of the Latin verb *folia*, a leaf; as *centifolious, asperifolious*.
- ford, } are English compounds; as *gentlefolk, kinsfolk*.
- ford, } when names of places, are compounds of the Saxon word *ford*, a place where a
- form, } stream may be waded; as *Oxford, Chelmsford*.
- form, } are Latin or English compounds of *form* or *fornia*; as *uniform, ensiform; to*
- fort, } *transform, to conform, to inform*.
- fringe, } are relations of the Latin word *fortis*, strong; as *effort, comfuri*
- fract, } are relations of the Latin verb *frango*, to break, which in compounds is *fringo*,
- front, } and whose participle is *fractus*; as *to infringe; to infract, to refract*.
- fuge, } are related to the Latin word *frons*, the forehead or front; as *to confront, to affront*.
- fugal, } are relations of the Latin verb *fugio*, to fly from, to put to flight; as *refuge, sub-*
- ful, } *terfuge, vermifuge, centrifugal*.
- ful, } are adjectives implying plenitude, generally formed from substantives by adding
- fuse, } the termination; as *peaceful, slothful, artful*.
- fusive, } are relations of *fuus*, the participle of the Latin verb *fundo*, to pour out; as *to*
- found, } *effuse, to infuse; infusive, effusive; to confuse*. *To confound* is related to these,
- fy, } but comes to us through the French.
- fy, } when the *y* is pronounced long, are relations of the Latin verb *fit*, to become,
- fy, } to make; as *to deify, to satisfy, to liquefy*.
- gage, } are generally relations of the French verb *gager*, to take or give a pledge; as
- gamy, } *to engage, to mortgage*.
- gamist, } are relations of the Greek verb *γαμία*, (gameo,) to marry; as *bigamy, polygamy;*
- geum, } *a bigamist*.
- gee, } are relations of the Greek noun *γῆ*, (gē,) the earth; as *perigeeum, perigee*:-
- generate, } the Greek form, *perigaeon*, sometimes occurs.
- gen, } are relations of the Greek verb *γίνομαι*, (ginomai,) to beget, or of its kindred
- geny, } noun, *γίος* (in Latin *genus*) and *γενῆ*, (go-ne,) an offspring, race, birth, or produc-
- gony, } tion; as *to regenerate, degenerate*, (adj.); *oxygen, hydrogen; progeny, homogeneity;*
- gerent, } *cosmogony, theogony*.
- gest, } are relations of the Latin verb *gero*, which in the preterit sense is *gessi*, and
- gest, } signifies to bear, carry, conduct, or carry on; as *belligerent*, (adj.); *to egest, to*
- ght, } *ingest, to suggest*, (in which the sense is figurative,) *to digest*.
- glyph, } are frequently nouns substantive of abstract meaning, having verbs or concrete
- glyph, } nouns in correlation to them; thus *flight*, in relation to *fly*; *light*, in relation to
- glyph, } *lie*; and *night*, in relation to *see*.
- gm, } are relations of the Greek verb *γλύφω*, (glypho,) to hollow out, carve, or engrave;
- gm, } as *an anaglyph, a hieroglyph*.
- gm, } are abbreviations from Greek nouns in *agma, egma, &c*, as *diaphragm, phlegm,*
- gm, } *paradigm*. In these abbreviations *g* is silent: see 157.

Words ending in

- gnostic, } are relations of *γνωστικός* and *γνῶμη*, (gnosticos and gnome,) which come from the
- gnomy, } Greek verb *γινώσκω*, (ginosco,) to know; as *diagnostic*, *prognostic*; *physiognomy*.
- gogue, } see -agogue.
- gon, } are relations of the Greek noun *γωνία*, (gonia,) an angle; as a *pentagon*, an
- gonal, } octagon, a *polygon*; *diagonal*, *octagonal*.
- gony, } see -generate.
- grade, } are relations of the Latin verb *gradior*, which in the participle is *gressus*, to go,
- gress, } to march along; as *to retrograde*; *retrograde* (adj.); *egress*, *regress*, *progress*.
- graphy, } are relations of the Greek verb *γράφω*, (grapho,) to write, and its kindred noun
- gram, } *γράμμα*, (gramma,) something written; as *biography*, *historiography*; *epigram*,
anagram.
- grave, } are compounds of a Teutonic word signifying a count; as *landgrave*, *margrave*.
- gre, } see -re.
- habit, } are relations of the Latin verb *habito*, to dwell; as *to inhabit*.
- ham, } are names of places, signifying a house, *home*, or village; as *Petersham*, *Tottenham*.
- hedron, } are names of mathematical figures, related to the Greek noun *ἡδρα*, (hedra,) a
helion, } seat, base, or side; as *polyhedron*, *chithedron*.
- are astronomical terms, related to the Greek noun *ἥλιος*, (helios,) the sun; as
parhelion, *ophelion*.
- herd, } are English compounds; as *brarherd*, *shepherd*.
- here, } are relations of the Latin verb *hæreo*, to stick to; as *to adhere*, *to cohere*; *ad-*
- hesion, } *hesion*.
- hold, } are English compounds; as *to withhold*, *to uphold*; a *freehold*, a *household*: in
to behold the sense is figurative, implying to hold or reach with the eye.
- hood, } are nouns of Saxon parentage signifying a state or condition in the abstract; as
boyhood, *neighbourhood*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*. Hence, derivatively, the persons
existing in some state; as *the priesthood*, *the sisterhood*.
- hurst, } are Saxon names of places originally implying a wood or grove; as *Penshurst*,
Chislehurst.
- i, } are generally classical plurals, of which the singulars (should there be any)
terminate in *us*, *er*, or *ir*; as *literati*, *triumviri*; or they are Italian plurals from
nouns in *o* or *e*, as *banditti*, *conversazioni*. In a few instances they are nouns sin-
gular imported from the East; as *cadi*, *musli*.
- ian, } are frequently nouns, substantive or adjective, denoting office, profession, or
character; as *magician*, *historian*, *guardian*, *ruffian*; *elysian*, *tertian*.
- ical, } are nouns adjective or substantive allied to correspondent nouns in *ias*, or *icus*, in
- ic, } Greek or Latin, or formed on the pattern of such nouns; as *polemical*, *heroical*,
classical; *polemic*, *heroic*, *classic*; *polemics*, *optics*, *mathematics*. These in *ics* are
- ics, } nouns plural, applied respectively to an art or science, under the plural notion of
things exercised, pursued, ascertained, or known by the methods peculiar to the
art or science. In chemistry, the termination *ic* has a special and characteristic
import; it occurs only in adjectives by which the different *acids* are discriminated;
as *nitric acid*, *sulphuric acid*: these are distinguished from adjectives in *ous*, (as,
nitrous acid, *sulphurous acid*), by signifying the larger dose of oxygen which the
former compounds contain, as compared with the latter compounds.
- id, } are mostly nouns adjective from correspondent Latin adjectives in *idus*; as *sordid*,
turgid, *liquid*. See -ad.
- ide, } in chemistry, are names of compounds possessing no sensible properties of acids,
and which are supporters of combustion; being distinguished, in this latter
respect, from compound combustible substances whose names terminate in *ret*;
(see -ret;) as *oxide*, *chloride*, *iodide*. The original spelling of the first of these
was properly *oxyd* or *oxyde*. But, since the discovery of other supporters of com-
bustion than oxygen alone, it properly conforms to the common termination.
- ier, } accented, or originally accented on the last syllable, are nouns common, generally
- eer, } denoting men from their occupations or employment, and borrowed from French
or Italian words in *ier*, *iere*, *aire*, &c., as *financier*, *grenadier*, *cavalier*, *gondolier*;
mountaineer, *volunteer*, *musqueteer*, *muleteer*; or they are words formed on the
pattern of such nouns; as *pamphleteer*, *auctioneer*, *garreteer*. Some of the nouns,
originally accented on the last syllable, have assumed a pronunciation more con-
sonant to the genius of our language; as *courier*, *premier*.
- ile, } the accent not being on the last syllable, are almost always adjectives from cor-
respondent Latin adjectives in *ilis*; as *agile*, *gracile*, *fragile*; *gen'île*, *d'île*.
- im, } in one or two instances, are Hebrew plurals; as *cherubim*, *seraphim*, also written
cherubin and *seraphin*.
- ine, } are sometimes adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *inus*; as *se'line*,
fem'inine. In *her'vine*, the termination is characteristic of gender, like *ess* and

Words ending in

ir; but there is no other word to class with it. *Marine, routine, machine, &c.*, are adoptions from the French, and have the accent on the last syllable, with the French sound of *i*: see Prin. 104. The names of the elementary chemical bodies, *chlorine* and *iodine*, originally ranking with these, have thrown their accents back to the penultimate and antepenultimate, according to the natural tendencies of our language; and the termination might be considered characteristic of elementary bodies which are acidifying supporters of combustion, if the name of the remaining body of this kind, viz., *oxygen*, had not previously taken its place, as to the form of its name, with *hydrogen* and *nitrogen*. *Chlorine* and *iodine* are their proper pronunciation,—as agreeing in some degree with their original sounds,—as being quite suitable to our own idiom, (Prin. 105.)—and as furnishing the clearest audible difference from *ide*, the characteristic termination in *chloride* and *iodide*.

-ing, are, for the most part, present participles, or words originally of that class and used substantively or adjectively; as *being, writing, loving, wedding*. In names of places, the termination *ing* signifies a meadow or pasture; as *Knottling, Climping*: but words terminating in *ing* must generally be distinguished: see -ling.
-is, are frequently Greek or Latin nouns; as *crisis, emphasis, cathechesis*. These form their plural in *es*.

-ise, }
-ize, } are very frequently verbs, those in -ize almost without exception, as *to advertise, to civilize*. They often correspond to Greek verbs in *ίζω*, (*izo*), as *to characterize*: but verbs are formed in English almost spontaneously on the same model.

-ish, are adjectives formed for the most part spontaneously by the addition of the termination to other adjectives, or to substantives, by which a diminished force is given to the former, and an adjective import to the latter; as from *black, blackish*; from *sweet, sweetish*;—also from *a wag, waggish*; from *a fool, foolish*. The termination is likewise a characteristic of adjectives denoting nation or country; as *Irish, English, Danish, &c.*

-ism, are abstract substantives frequently formed spontaneously on the model of those in *asm*, &c., (see -sm.) as *Judaism, heathenism, whiggism*; sometimes they are names indicating an idiom in speech; as *a Gallicism, a Scotticism*.

-ist, are frequently nouns designating men from their occupations, pursuits, or principles; as *a deist, a theorist, a chemist*.

-ite, in chemistry, are names of salts containing only one degree of oxygen, as *sulphite, phosphite*: (compare -ate.) Much more frequently they are names of minerals; as *selenite, nephite, steatite*; but particularly those in *ite*: (see -lite.) In language on ordinary subjects, they are often names formed spontaneously in imitation of the Gentile and other collective names in scripture; as *a bellamite, a Jacobite, a Pharise*. Otherwise, they are nouns adjective or substantive, formed from correspondent Latin nouns in *itus*; as *appetite, exquisite*.

-ity, with the accent on the previous syllable, are nouns substantive, commonly formed from Latin nouns in *itas*; as *ability, serenity, atrocity, fluidity, calamity*.

-ix are often nouns feminine distinguished by this termination from correspondent nouns masculine; as *administratrix, testatrix*.

-jacent, }
-ject, } are relations of the Latin verb *jaceo*, to cast; whose participle is *jactus*, written *jectus* in compounds; as *adjacent, circumjacent*; (adjectives;) *abject, object*.

-join, }
-joint, } are relations of the Latin verb *jungo*, to join, through the French *joindre*; as *to adjoin, to disjoin*; *disjoint, conjoint*.

-journ, are related to the French noun *journée*, a day; as *to adjourn*, (to put off the day or time,) *to sojourn*, (to stay during the day, or days.)

-jure, are relations of the Latin verb *juro*, to swear; as *to adjure, to perjure*.

-kin, are frequently nouns diminutive; as *manikin, lambkin*.

-kind, are English compounds, as *mankind, womankind*, in which the affix has the sense of genus; and *unkind*, in which it has the sense of loving or complacent.

-land, are English compounds; as *headland, woodland*, except *garland*, and perhaps a few others.

-lany, see -any.

-lapse, are relations of *lapus*, the participle of the Latin verb *labor*, to slide or fall down; as, *to ilapse, to collapse*.

-lar, are generally adjectives from correspondent Latin adjectives in *arius* or *aris*, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives; as *titular, auxiliar, popular*. *Similar* comes to us through the French.

-lateral, are adjectives implying side or sided, from the Latin adjective *lateralis*; as *equilateral, quadrilateral, collateral*; in which last word the sense is figurative.

-latry, }
-later, } are, in several instances, nouns related to the Greek word *λατρεία*, (*latreia*), service or worship; as *idolatry, demonolatry*; *idolater*.

Words ending in

- lay** are often English compounds, with the verb *to lay*, as *to mislay*, *to overlay*; or relations of the old French word *lai*, a complaint, a poem; as *roundelay*. In names of places this termination signifies a meadow or field: see *-ley*.
- lease**, are relations of the French verb *laisser*, to leave, in its senses to let have, to let free; as *to release*.
- lect**, } are relations in some instances of one, in some instances of another of three
-lection, } Latin verbs, which, from their similarity of form, are often confounded in the
-league, } compounds; viz. *lêgo*, (often spelled *figo* in compounds,) to gather, or to read.
-legation, } *figo*, to bind; and *lêgo*, to send: as *to collect*, a *collection*; *to select*, *select*,
-lege, } a *selection*; a *colleague*; (this comes to us through the French;) an *ablegation*; a
-ligation, } *college*; an *obligation*.
-lepsy, } are nouns related to the Greek verb *λέψμαι*, (lepsomai,) to take or seize; as
-lemma, } *metalepsis*, *prolepsis*; *epilepsy*; *analemma*. The word *ellipsis* is no relation of
-less, } these, but is from the Greek verb *λείπω*, (leipo,) to leave or relinquish.
-let, } are Saxon adjectives having a privative meaning, or adjectives formed spon-
-ley, } taneously on the model of such; as *witless*, *godless*, *needless*, *pennyless*.
-leigh, } are often nouns diminutive; as *ringlet*, *croslet*.
-like, } if names of places, imply a meadow, or irrigated ground; as *Henley*, *Dulley*,
-ly, } *Chudleigh*. The terminations *-lea*, *-lay*, *-ly*, in names of places, have the same
-linear, } meaning.
-lineal, } are Saxon adjectives, or adjectives formed spontaneously on the model of such,
-ling, } and signifying resemblance in quality; as *godlike*, *manlike*, *saintlike*; *guilty*,
-lite, } *manly*, *minutely*. Or they are adverbs formed by adding the latter form of the ter-
-logy, } mination to adjectives; as *warmly*, *coldly*, *happily*, *wondrously*.
-linear, } are adjectives related to the Latin adjective or substantive *linearis*, or *linæa*. (a
-lineal, } line,) as *rectilinear*, *curvilinear*; *unlinear*. The last has only a figurative sense.
-ling, } are very frequently diminutives; as *seedling*, *lordling*, *darling*; and these are
-lite, } often formed spontaneously, as *Greekling*, *fopling*.
-lity, } in mineralogy, are names related to the Greek noun *λίθος*, (lithos,) a stone; as
-logue, } *chrysolite*, *sodalite*, *cryolite*. Mineralogists, inattentive to the meaning of this
-logy, } termination, are now in the habit of adding only *ite* in the formation of new
-loquy, } names. Indeed, nothing can be more arbitrary or unfixed by unity of principle
-lucation, } or purpose than the greater part of the names in mineralogy; and, except a
-lorn, } few in common use, they do but encumber the pages of a dictionary. What are
-low, } we to think of *gibbsite*, a mineral found in Webster's dictionary, and in the
-lude, } grounds of one *Squire Gibbs*, of Massachusetts?
-lusion, } with the accent on the previous syllable, are abstract nouns; as *principality*,
-lunar, } *fidelity*, *ability*, *frivolity*, *credulity*.
-lysis, } are all French words; as *belle*, *bagatelle*, *canaille*, *quadrille*.
-lyte, } are nouns related to the Greek noun *λόγος*, (logos,) a word, speech, or discourse;
-macy, } as *a dialogue*, *a monologue*, *an epilogue*; *apology*, *tautology*, *geology*.
-mancy, } are nouns related to the Latin verb *loquor*, to speak, whose participle is *locutus*,
-mand, } which verb is from the Greek noun *λέγος*, as *a soliloquy*; *obloquy*, (had or re-
-mend, } proachful language); *a prolocution*; *elocution*.
-mas, } are adjectives, compounded with the participle of a Saxon verb, signifying *to*
-mathy, } *forsake*; as *forlorn*, *lucelorn*.
-member, } if names of places, imply a mound or bank; as *Hounslow*, *Marlow*.
-men, } are relations of the Latin verb *ludo*, to play, whose preterit is *lusi*; as *to delude*,
-mich, } *to elude*, *to prelude*; *a prelude*; *delusion*, *collusion*.
-mion, } are relations of the Latin adjective *lunaris*, pertaining to the moon; as *sublunar*,
-mity, } *interlunar*.
-moly, } are nouns related to the Greek noun *λύσις*, (lysis,) a loosening, weakening, or dis-
-molyte, } engaging; as *paralysis*, *analysis*, *electrolyte*.
-mory, } are nouns allied to the Greek noun *μάχη*, (ma-che,) a fight, a conflict; as *neu-*
-mory, } *machy*, *log-machy*.
-mancy, } are nouns allied to the Greek noun *μαντήα*, (manteia,) prophecy, divination; as
-mand, } *necromancy*, *chirromancy*.
-mend, } are verbs related to the Latin verb *mando*, to intrust, to bid; as *to demand*, *to*
-mas, } *remand*; *to commend*.
-mathy, } are Saxon compounds, signifying a holiday; as *Candlemas*, *Michaelmas*.
-member, } are nouns related to the Greek noun *μάθησις*, (mathesis,) knowledge, learning;
-men, } as *polymathy*.
-mion, } are either English compounds, as *to dismember*; or more commonly relations of
-mity, } the verb *meminiscor*, to call to mind; derived through Norman French; as *to*
-moly, } *remember*.
-mion, } are words adopted from the classical languages; as *acumen*, *abdomen*, *amen*;
-moly, } to be of course distinguished from such English words as *fecmen*, *workmen*.

Words ending in

- ment,** are nouns formed by the addition of the termination to verbs, &c.; as from *to engage*, *engagement*; *to manage*, *management*. But if the accent is on the last syllable, the word does not class with these; e. g. *to cement*.
- merce,** are words related to the Latin noun *merx*, (which in the genitive is *mercis*), merchandize, goods; as *com'merce*, *to amerce*.
- mersion,** } are verbs related to *mersus*, the participle of the verb *mergo*, to dip or plunge;
-merse, } as *to immerse*, *immersion*, *emersion*.
-meter, } are relations of the Greek noun μέτρον, (metron,) a measure; as *diameter*, *chronometer*; *geometry*, *symmetry*.
-metry, }
-mire, } are from compounds of the Latin verb *miror*, to wonder at; as *to admire*; or are formed with the English noun *mire*, dirt, as *to bemire*. But *piamire* classes with neither of these.
- mit,** } are relations of the Latin verb *mitto*, to send, to certify, whose preterit is
-mise, } *misi*; as *to demit*, *to remit*, *to commit*; *to demise*, *to promise*; *demission*,
-mission, } *omission*.
-monish, } are from compounds of the Latin verb *monere*, to advise; as *to admonish*.
-monstrate, } are from compounds of the Latin verb *monstro*, to show; as *to demonstrate*.
-morphosis, } are relations of the Greek noun μορφωσις, (morphosis,) a form or shape; as *metamorphosis*.
- most,** } are Saxon or English superlatives; as *endmost*, *hindmost*, *uppermost*.
-mote, } are relations either of *motus*, the participle of the Latin verb *moveo*, to move; as
-mount, } *to promote*, *remote*, (adj.); or are Saxon compounds signifying a meeting; as
-move, } *wardmote*, *fulkmote*.
-mure, } are related to the French verb *monter*, to ascend; as *to surmount*; *paramount*.
-mute, } see *-mote*.
-mutation, } are verbs related to the Latin noun *murus*, a wall; as *to immure*.
-mutation, } are from compounds of the Latin verb *muto*, to change; as *to commute*, *to transmute*; *transmutation*.
- ness,** are abstract nouns substantive of Saxon parentage, or formed on the model of such, by adding the termination to an adjective; as *goodness*, *badness*, *plenteousness*, *destructiveness*. If names of places, the termination signifies a promontory; as *Totness*, *Sheerness*.
- neurosis,** are relations of the Greek noun νῆρον, (neuron,) a nerve; as, *aponeurosis*.
-nect, } are relations of the Latin verb *necto*, to tie or join, whose preterit is *nexi*; as
-nex, } *to connect*; *to annex*.
-nomy, } are relations of the Greek noun νόμος, (nomos,) a law; distribution, arrangement;
-nome, } as *astronomy*, *economy*; *metronome*. The Greek noun is from the verb νίμω, (nemo,) to distribute; and hence, in some words related to the above, the first two letters are *ne* instead of *no*. *Monome* is not a relation of these words, but of those terminating in *-onymy*, which see. See also *-ogony*.
- normous,** are relations of the Latin word *norma*, a rule or standard; as *abnormous*, *enormous*.
- o,** are none of them words of Saxon parentage, but come to us from the Italian, and other languages; as *stucco*, *portico*; *mulatto*; *lumbago*; *eringo*.
- ocese,** are relations of *oikos*, (oikos,) a dwelling; as *diocese*. *Diecian* is also a relation.
-ode, } are nouns from the Greek noun ὕδν, (o-de,) a song; as *epode*, *palinode*; *parody*,
-ody, } *monody*.
-oid, } are relations of the Greek verb ἰδῆμαι, (eidomai,) to seem, to be like, whose preterit
-oidal, } is ἶδα, (oida;) or of the kindred noun εἶδος, (eidos,) a form or likeness; as *conoid*,
coralloid, *spheroid*; *spheroidal*, *cycloidal*.
-oir, } are adopted French words; as *memoir*, *escritoire*, *bourgeois*, *chamois*, *turquoise*.
-oire, } *Noise* is from an old correspondent French word. *Poise* and its compounds are
-ois, } allied to *poide*, but do not come directly from it.
-onymy, } are relations of the Greek noun ὄνομα or ὀνυμα, (onoma, or onyma,) a name; as
-onymous, } *synonymy*, *onymy*; *synonymous*. *Monome* is also a relation.
-on, } are Anglicized words which in French terminated in *on*; as *buffoon*, *dragoon*,
balloon. We must except words of one syllable, with their compounds.
-optric, are related to the Greek verb ὀφθαίμαι, (optomai,) to see; or ὀφθαλμα, (optra,) an instrument for assisting the sight; as *dioptric*.
-or, } see *-er* and *-ee*.
-orama, } are related to the Greek verb ὀράω, (orao,) to see, and its kindred noun ὀράμα, (orama); as *panorama*, *diorama*.
-ory, are, for the most part, adjectives, from Latin adjectives in *orius*, or formed on the pattern of such; as *suasory*, *imprecatory*, *cursory*. Sometimes they are substantives from Latin substantives in *orium* or *oria*, or formed on the pattern of such; as *sensory*, *judicatory*, *directory*.

Words ending in:

- ose*, are adjectives from Latin adjectives in *osus*, which always imply plenitude; as *glabrous*, *verbose*, *tenebriose*. There are a few exceptions, as *to suppose*; but in these the *s* is generally vocal in pronunciation, which it never is in the adjective termination; see Prin. 152.
- our*, are generally derived through the French from Latin words in *or*; as *arbour*, *honour*: see Prin. 191.
- ous*, are frequently adjectives from Latin adjectives in *us*; as *lubricous*, *dubious*, *conscious*: hence it is a common termination in English for adjectives of whatever termination in Latin; as *studious*, *atrocious*; and for other adjectives, however derived; as *jealous*, *marvellous*. In chemistry, this termination in adjectives applied to the acids has a discriminative import: see -*ic*.
- over*, if names of places, imply a situation over a hill or hills; as *Southover*, *Wendover*.
- pect*, are relations of *pactus*, the participle of the Latin *pango*, to fix in, to settle; as *impact*, *compact*.
- pair*, } are originally from the same source, the Latin verb *paro*, to get into a state of
- pare*, } readiness; as *to repair*, *to prepare*. Those with the former termination come to us through the French.
- parous*, are adjectives related to the Latin verb *pario*, to bring forth young; as *oviparous*, *viviparous*.
- part*, are relations of the Latin verb *partior*, to divide or share; as *to impart*.
- pass*, are relations of the French verb *passer*, to move or go; as *to surpass*, *to compass*, *to trespass*.
- pathy*, are nouns related to the Greek noun *πάθος*, (*pathos*), an affection, passion, or emotion; as *sympathy*, *antipathy*, *apathy*.
- ped*, } are relations of the Latin noun *pes*, a foot, which in the genitive case is *ped-is*; as
- pede*, } *biped*, *multipede*; *to impede*. The English word *pad* and its compounds are remotely related to these words, but immediately with *path*, which, with a little difference of spelling, is a Saxon word.
- pel*, } are relations of the Latin verb *pello*, to drive, whose participle is *pulsus*; as *to*
- pulse*, } *impel*, *impulse*.
- pend*, are relations of the Latin verb *pendo*, to hang; as *to suspend*, *to impend*.
- petal*, are compounds of *petal*, from the Greek noun *πέταλον*, (*petalon*), a flower leaf; or are related to the Latin verb *peto*, to seek or tend to; as *centripetal*.
- phagus*, } are relations of the Greek verb *φάγω*, (*phago*), to eat or consume; as *æso-phagus*;
- phasis*, } *anthropophagy*, (*cannibalism*.) *Ichthyophagous* (*adj.*) is also a relation.
- phery*, are nouns allied to the Greek noun *φάσις*, (*phasis*), a showing, an appearance, a sign; and to the verb *φαίω*, (*phaino*), to show; as *emphasis*, *prophasis*.
- phony*, are relations of the Greek verb *φέρω*, (*phero*), to bring or conduct; as *periphery*.
- phthong*, are nouns related to the Greek noun *φωνή*, (*pho-ne*), a sound; as *symphony*, *euphony*.
- phrase*, } are nouns related to the Greek noun *φθόγγος*, (*phthongos*), a sound; as *diphthong*.
- phrast*, } are relations of the Greek verb *φράζω*, (*phrazo*) to speak, to expound; as a
- phyllous*, } *paraphrase*, a *paraphrast*.
- physis*, } are adjectives signifying leaved, from the Greek noun *φύλλον*, (*phylon*), a leaf;
- phyte*, } as *quadrifphyllous*.
- pict*, } are nouns allied to the Greek noun *φύσις*, (*physis*), nature, constitution; *to φύναι*,
- paint*, } (*fyton*), a plant; and to their parent verb *φύω*, (*phyo*), to beget, to grow as by
- placent*, } nature; as *apophysis*, (the process of a bone, or the part that *grows out* at the end of it,) *symphysis*; *neophyte*, *zoophyte*.
- plain*, are relations of the Latin verb *pingo*, to paint, whose participle is *pictus*; as *to depict*, *to depaint*. The latter comes to us through the French.
- plasm*, are adjectives from the Latin word *placens*, the present participle of *placeo*, to please; as *complacent*.
- plex*, } are relations either of the French verb *plaindre*, to cry as for succour; as *to*
- plíce*, } *complain*; or of the Latin noun *planus*, smooth, coming to us through the French;
- ploce*, } as *to explain*.
- ply*, } are related to the Greek noun *πλάσμα*, (*plasma*), a thing formed, a mould; from
- plore*, } the verb *πλάσσω*, (*plasso*), to fashion; as *metaplasim*.
- pnæ*, } are relations of the Latin verb *plico*, to fold, or of its parent Greek verb *πλέω*,
- pnæ*, } (*pleco*), whose preterit middle is *πῖπλοκα*, (*peploca*); as *complex*; *accomplice*. Hence such related words as *simplicity*; *complicate*. The third of these related terminations is pure Greek; as in *epiploce*: the last two come to us with words derived through the French; as *to deploy*; *to imply*.
- pnæ*, } are verbs related to the Latin verb *ploro*, to weep; as *to deplore*, *to implore*. *To explore* is related originally to these, though its meaning no longer includes the original sense.
- pnæ*, } are related to the Greek noun *πνοή*, (*pnoie*, in the Latin form *pneæ*), a breath or breathing; as *dyspnææ*.

Words ending in

- poise, } are related to the French noun *poids*, a weight; as *equipoise*, *count-~~er~~poise*.
 -polis, } are names of cities, from the Greek noun *πόλις*, (*polis*), a city; as *metropolis*, *Constantinopolis*, (modernized into *Constantinople*;) *Tripoly*, (literally three cities.)
 -poly, } But, in *monopoly*, the termination is from *πωλήω*, (*poleo*), to trade or buy; and the same letters as a prefix are from the Greek *πολύς*, (*poly*), a multitude, several; as *polysyllable*.
- pone, } are relations of the Latin verb *pono*, to put, whose participle is *positus*; as to
 -pose, } *postpone*; to *depose*; *deposition*; to *propound*. The termination which, in the last
 -position, } instance, has taken an idiomatic form, must not be confounded with the termina-
 -pound, } tion of *to impound*, which is a compound of *in* and *pound*.
 -port, } are relations of the Latin verb *porto*, to carry; as *to support*, *to import*; a *support*.
 -potent, } —in *report* and many other words the sense is figurative.
 -prehend, } are compounds of *potent*, from correspondent Latin compounds of *potens*; as
 -prehesion, } *impotent*, *omnipotent*.
 -prise, } are relations of the Latin verb *prehendo*, to take, whose participle is *prehensus*;
 } or of the kindred French verb *prendre*, whose participle is *pris*, *prise*; as *to*
deprehen, *to comprehend*, (to seize or grasp mentally;) *comprehension*; *reprise*,
surprise.
- press, } are relations of *pressus*, the participle of the Latin verb *premo*, to press; as *to*
express, *to repress*.
- pter, } are related to the Greek noun *πτερόν*, (*pteron*), a wing; as *chiropter*, (a bat, as
 -pteral, } using hands for wings;) *dipteral*.
 -ptote, } are nouns related to the Greek noun *πτῶσις*, (*ptosis*), a case; as *diptote*, *monoptote*.
 -pugn, } are verbs related to Latin verbs compounded with *pugno*, to fight with, to con-
 -pute, } tend against, derived by us through the French; as *to expugn*, *to oppugn*.
 } are verbs or their correspondent nouns related to the Latin verb *puto*, to think;
 } as *to repute*, *to compute*: but some of these, having passed through other lan-
 } guages in coming to us, have much changed their original meaning; as *to depute*.
- que, } if the three letters are pronounced k, may be set down without exception as
 } adoptions from the French; as *pique*, *casque*, *burlesque*.
 -quet, } are likewise derived from the French; as *banquet*, *piquet*; *gazette*.
 -quire, } are relations of the Latin verb *quæro*, (spelled *quiro* in compounds,) whose
 -quest, } meanings are to ask or seek, to gain or get, and whose participle is *quæsitus*,
 } contracted to *quæstus*; as *to inquire*, *to acquire*; *inquest*, *acquest*.
- re, } when these final letters are pronounced er, may be set down as adoptions from
 } the French; as *theatre*, *massacre*, *ombre*, *maugre*. Under other cases also, the
 } words which terminate with these letters are frequently French; as *ecritoire*,
 } *solitaire*, *tonsure*, *coiffure*, *roque'aure*.
- rect, } are relations of the Latin verb *rego*, to rule, whose participle is *rectus*; as *to*
 } *direct*, *to correct*.
- reme, } are nouns from correspondent Latin nouns in *remis*, related to *remus*, an oar; as
 } *trireme*.
- ret, } in chemistry, are names of compound combustible substances which possess no
 } sensible properties of an acid; as *sulphuret*, *ammoniuret*. Compare -ide.
- rick, } are Saxon words signifying government; as *bishoprick*. In proper names, the
 } same Saxon termination signifies *rich*; as in *Frederick*.
- ride, } are relations of the Latin verb *rideo*, to laugh; as *to deride*.
- rol, } are chiefly compounds of *roll*, of which one *l* has been dropped: see 195.
- rrhœa, } are nouns related to correspondent Greek nouns in *ῥοια*, which are derived from
 } the verb *ῥίω*, (*rheo*), to flow; as *aporrhœa*, *diarrhœa*.
- rupt, } are relations of *ruptus*, the participle of the Latin verb *rumpo*, to break; as
 } *abrupt*, *bankrupt*; *to interrupt*.
- ry, } are sometimes nouns formed from other nouns to which the termination gives the
 } sense of a place for; as *a heronry*, *a friary*, *an aviary*, *a rookery*.
- scend, } are verbs related to the Latin verb *scando*, to climb, which in compounds is
 } written *scendo*; as *to ascend*, *to transcend*.
- science, } are nouns substantive and adjective from correspondent Latin words derived
 -scious, } from *scio*, to know; as, *prescience*; *conscious*.
 -scind, } are verbs related to the Latin verb *scindo*, to cut; as *to abscind*, *to rescind*.
 -scii, } are nouns plural in which the Greek noun *σκιά*, (*scia*), a shadow, is Latinized
 } into *scius*, a man having a shadow; as *ascii*, *amphiscii*.
- scope, } are nouns related to the Greek noun *σκοπός*, (*scopos*), a mark or aim, and to the
 -scopy, } kindred verb *σκοπέω*, to view; as *telescope*, *microscope*; *aerocopy*.
 -scribe, } are relations of the Latin verb *scribo*, to write, whose participle is *scriptus*; as
 -script, } *to ascribe*, *to inscribe*; *postscript*, *conscript*.

Words ending in

- sea,** if names of places, imply a pool or place for water; as *Chelsea, Portsea*.
- sect,** are relations of *sectus*, the participle of the Latin verb *seco*, to cut; as *to bisect, to intersect; an insect*.
- sent,** are sometimes related to the Latin verb *sentio*, to feel; as *to resent*: but compare *-ent*.
- sequent,** are relations of *sequens*, the participle of the Latin verb *sequor*, to follow; as *subsequent*.
- sert,** are relations chiefly of *sertus*, the participle of the Latin verb *sero*, to join, weave, or put; as *to insert, to assert, to dissent*. But *desert* (merit) is related through the French to the Latin verb *servio*, to serve; and *dessert* has the same relationship with a more literal meaning.
- serve,** are in some instances relations of the Latin verb *servio*, to serve; as *to subserve, to asserve, to disserve, to deserve*, (the sense of which last is figurative:) and in other instances they are relations of *servo*, to keep, to heed; as *to preserve, to observe*.
- ship,** are Saxon nouns substantive, or nouns formed spontaneously on their model, implying an office or dignity, a state, profession, or art; as *lordship, worship, heremanship*. The compounds of *ship*, as *fireship, flagship*, must of course be distinguished from these.
- side,** when they are not compounds of the English word *side*, are relations either of the Latin verb *sileo*, to sit; as *to reside, to preside*; or of the Latin verb *sido*, to sink or settle; as *to subside*.
- sign,** are relations, through the French *signer*, of the Latin verb *signo*, to sign, to declare; as *to subsign, to design; an ensign*.
- sion,** are nouns substantive corresponding with Latin substantives in *sio*, or formed on the model of such; as *evasion, adhesion, scansion, version, vision*.
- sist,** are relations of the Latin verb *sisto*, to be, to stand, or settle; as *to assist, to consist*.
- sive,** are adjectives formed in imitation of French adjectives in *if*, whose feminine is *ive*; as *massive, suasive, derivative*.
- sm,** are nouns substantive, formed spontaneously on the model of Greek nouns in *ασμα, ασμος, ισμος, οσμος, υσμος*, (asma, asmos, ismos, osmos, ysmos,) as *pleonasm, solecism, syllogism, paroxysm, calvinism, galvanism*.
- sne,** are old French words, of which the *s* is silent; as *demesne*: see Prin. 157
- solve,** are relations of the Latin verb *solvo*, to loose, to separate; as *to dissolve*.
- some,** are adjectives compounded with the Saxon word *some*; as *blithesome, wearisome*.
- son,** when they are not compounds of the English word *son*, are generally derived from the French; as *reason, venison, garrison*. Words in *ton* and *zon* are likewise in general of French origin.
- sonant,** are relations of *sonans*, the present participle of the Latin verb *sono*, to sound; as *dissonant, consonant*.
- sory,** see *-ory*.
- sophy,** are relations of the Greek noun *σοφία*, (sophia,) wisdom, learning; as *philosophy*.
- spasis,** are relations of the Greek verb *σπάω*, (spao,) to draw; as *antispasis; polyspast, pentaspast*.
- spect,** are relations of the Latin verb *specto*, to see, to view; as *to inspect; an aspect*.
- sperse,** are relations of *sparsus*, written *spersus* when compounded, the participle of the Latin verb *spargo*, to strew, to sprinkle; as *to asperse, to disperse*.
- sphere,** are relations of the Greek noun *σφαῖρα*, (sphaîra,) in Latin, *sphæra*, a globe; as *hemisphere; to insphere*.
- spire,** are relations of the Latin verb *spiro*, to breathe; as *to inspire, to expire*.
- spond,** are relations of the Latin verb *spondeo*, to promise or pledge, to assure; as *to respond, to despond*.
- sse,** are adopted French words; as *fesse, duresse*.
- stant,** are all relations, originally, of the same word, the Greek verb *στέω*, (stao,) to stand, whose Latin form is *stō*, and the present participle *stans*; immediately from the Greek form is derived *στάσις*, (stasis,) the act of standing, or a state, or condition; and also *στατικός*, (staticos,) having the power of standing, or of holding as in a balance: immediately from the Latin form is derived *statuo*, to place or fix, which, in compounds, is written *stíuo*: hence, the terminations of such words as the following: *extant, constant; metastasis; ecstasy; hydrostatics; interstice; institute*.
- stich,** are compounds of the Greek noun *στίχας*, (stichos,) a row, or even series of things, a line; as *hemistich, distich*.
- stil,** are relations of the Latin verb *stillo*, to drop; as *to distil*.
- stinguish,** are relations of the Latin verb *stinguo*, to quench, whose participle is *stinctus*.
- stinct,** Webster says, the primary meaning was not to quench, but to stick, or to make marks by puncturing or sticking: hence, *to distinguish, to extinguish, (to take out the traces or marks,) distinct, extinct*.

Words ending in

- stoke, } if names of places, are compounds of *stoke* or *stow*, which, in Saxon, signifies a place; as *Basingstoke*; *Chepstow*.
- stow, }
- strings, } are relations of the Latin verb *stringo*, to bind, to grasp, to keep in or under; whose participle is *strictus*, and whose form in old French, through which we get words of the last termination, was *straindre*; as *to astringe*; *to restrict*; *to constrain*.
- strict, }
- strain }
- strophe, are compounds of the Greek noun *στροφή*, (*strophe*), a turn or change; as *anastrophe*, *antistrophe*.
- struct, are relations of *structus*, the participle of the Latin verb *struo*, to raise, to pile, to put in order, or prepare; as *to construct*, *to instruct*.
- style, are nouns related to the Greek noun *στυλος*, (*stylos*), a column; as *peristyle*, *pentastyle*.
- sult, are relations of *sallum*, (written *sullum* in compounds,) the participle of the Latin verb *solio*, to leap, to spring as upon any one; as *to insult*, *to result*. The verb *to consult* does not, however, belong to these.
- sume, are verbs related to the Latin verb *sumo*, to take; as *to assume*, *to resume*.
- sure, see -ure.
- tain, } are, for the most part, relations, through the French, of the Latin verb *teneo*, to hold, or have in keeping; as *to contain*, *to retain*, *to sustain*; *retention*. *Captain* and *chieftain* do not class with these.
- tention, }
- taph, are nouns related to the Greek noun *τάφος*, (*taphos*), a mound, a tomb; as *cenotaph*, *epitaph*.
- techny, are nouns related to the Greek noun *τέχνη*, (*tech-ne*), a trade or art; as *pyrotechny*.
- tect, are relations of *tectus*, the participle of the Latin verb *tego*, to cover; as *to protect*, *to detect*; except *architect*, whose termination is from the Greek noun *τίκτων*, (*techton*), a workman.
- teen, are names of numbers, compounded with this form of the word *ten*; as *fourteen*.
- tend, } are frequently relations of the Latin verb *tendo*, to stretch, whose participle is *tentus*; as *to distend*, *to pretend*, (of which latter the sense is figurative, as well as of most other of the compounds;) *intent*, *distent*. But some of the words ending in *tent* are relations of *teneo*, (see -tain,) whose participle is also *tentus*; as *content*; others have no relationship to either class; as *potent*: see -ent.
- tent, }
- temper, are relations of the Latin verb *tempero*, to moderate; as *to attempt*, *to distemper*.
- test, are relations of the Latin verb *testor*, to call to witness; as *to attest*, *to obtest*. The original meaning scarcely remains in *to contest*, and *to detest*, though still found in the Latin use of these words.
- th, are frequently nouns substantive formed originally in Saxon, or imitated in modern English, by adding the last two letters to an adjective, a verb, or a substantive, often with some slight change of the word, previously to the addition: thus, from *wide*, *warm*, *strong*, *deep*, are formed *width*, *warmth*, *strength*, *depth*; from *moon* is formed *month*; from *to bear* and *to ear*, *birth* and *earth*.
- theism, } are relations of the Greek noun *θεός*, a god; as *polytheism*, *atheism*; *pantheon*.
- theon, }
- thesis, } The last word comes to us through the Latin, or it would have been *pantheon*.
- them, } are relations of *thesis*, (thesis,) a placing or position; *θήμα*, (*thema*), that which is placed; *θέτος* or *θέτικος*, (*thetos* or *theticos*), placed;—all of them from the Greek verb *τίθημι*, (*tithe'mi*), to place or lay down; as *metathesis*, *hypothesis*; *epithem*; *epithet*; *synthetic*, *hypothetic*. Except *mathesis*, which is from a Greek verb, whose future tense is *μαθήσομαι*, (*mathésomai*), to learn:—and *pathetic*, which is related to the words in -pathy, which see.
- thet, }
- thetic, }
- thorp, if names of places, imply a country house or landed possession; as *Bishopsthorp*.
- thral, are compounds of the Saxon noun *thralh*, a servant or slave; as *to enthrall*.
- tide, are compounds of the Saxon word *tide*, which has a primary and a consequential meaning, viz. time or season; and the flow of water, which happens at returning times or seasons: hence, *Whitsuntide*, and *to betide*, with the former sense; and *spring-tide*, *counter-tide*, with the latter.
- tangent, } are relations of the Latin verb *tango*, (written *tingo* in compounds,) to touch; whose participle is *tactus*. The form was originally *tago*, instead of *tango*, whence the termination *tinguus*: hence, the words *co-tangent*; *contingent*; *contact*; *contiguous*.
- tingent, }
- tact, }
- tiguus, }
- tion, are nouns substantive corresponding with Latin substantives in *tio*, many of them derived through the French, or formed spontaneously on the model of such; as *probation*, *inspection*, *ambition*, *unction*, *filtration*, *flirtation*.
- tive, are nouns adjective, but often used substantively, sometimes shortened from Latin adjectives in *ivus*, but generally formed in imitation of French adjectives in *if*, whose feminine is *ire*; as *collective*, *perspective*, *talkative*: compare -sive.
- tome, } are nouns corresponding with Greek nouns compounded with *τομή*, (*to-me*), a cutting, a section, a piece cut off; as *ap-tome*, *epitome*; *anatomie*, *lithotomy*.
- omy, }

Words ending in

- ton, } are frequently names of places compounded with the Saxon word *ton* or *tun*, an enclosed place; as *Teddington*, *Edmonton*, *Hillingdon*. The latter termination may sometimes be a corruption of *den*, (see *-dean*.) or of *dun*, a hill; or of *dis*, which also signified a town: but it is most commonly another form of *ton*.
- dun, }
- tort, are relations of *tortus*, the participle of the Latin verb *torqueo*, to twist, to bend; as *to distort*, *to extort*; *a retort*.
- tory, see -ory.
- tract, } are relations of *tractus*, the participle of the Latin verb *traho*, to draw; as *to subtract*, *to retract*; *an abstract*. The verb *to portray* is of the same family, but it comes to us through the French. Concerning another verb, *to betray*, the relationship is doubtful: the termination comes to us through the French *trahir*, which is supposed, by some, not to be derived from *traho*, but *trado*, to yield up.
- tray, }
- tre, see -re.
- tribute, are relations of *tributus*, the participle of the Latin verb *tribuo*, to give, bestow, or impute; as *to attribute*, *to contribute*; *an attribute*.
- trope, are relations of the Greek noun τροπή, (*trope*), a turn or moving round; as *heliotrope*.
- troph, are relations of the Greek noun τροφή, (*trophe*), nourishment, support, maintenance; as *atrophy*.
- trude, } are relations of the Latin verb *trudo*, to thrust, whose participle is *trusus*; as *to protrude*, *to intrude*; *intrusion*.
- trusion, }
- tte, are adopted French words; as *coquette*.
- tude, are nouns from correspondent Latin nouns in *tudo*; as *pulchritude*, *lassitude*.
- tune, when not compounds of *tune*, which is another form of the word *tone*, are from correspondent Latin words in *tuna* or *tunus*, and generally derived through the French; as *fortune*, *importune*.
- ture, see -ure.
- type, are nouns from correspondent Greek nouns compounded with τύπος or τύπη, (typos or type), an impression made by a blow, and hence a model, a pattern; as *antitype*, *prototype*.
- ule, are frequently nouns diminutive imitated from Latin words in *ulus*, *ula*, or *ulum*; as *globule*, *animalcule*.
- ult, are from correspondent Latin words in *ultus*; as *adult*, *lumult*.
- ume, are generally from Latin words in *umen*, *umus*, or *uma*, often through the French; as *volume*, *plume*.
- um, are mostly words adopted from Latin, many of them originally Greek, in which language they terminate in *on*, (on); as *perigeum*, *medium*, *opium*. Chemists have chosen this as the characteristic termination of the names of the metals; as, *platinum*, *itrium*, *potassium*, *sodium*, &c. These words are of course only assimilated to Latin: but *aurum*, *argentum*, *ferrum*, &c., are Latin words, and may be used for *gold*, *silver*, *iron*, &c., though the English words are generally employed: on the other hand, *tungsten*, *bismuth*, and some of the other metals, have no names in Latin, and appear to have no assimilated names.
- ure, are very frequently from Latin words through the French or Italian; as *pleasure*, *picture*, *literature*.
- uret, see -ret.
- us, are Latin words, many of them originally Greek, in which language they terminate in *os*, (os); as *syllabus*, *genus*, *incubus*.
- velop, } are relations of the Italian word *viluppo*, a packet or bundle, coming to us in compounded words of French denizenship; as *to develop*, *to envelop*; *an envelope*.
- velope, }
- vene, } are relations of the Latin verb *venio*, to come, whose participle is *ventus*; as *to advene*, *to supervene*; *to circumvent*. But all words of the latter termination are not allied to these: see -ent.
- vent, }
- vert, } are relations of the Latin verb *verto*, to turn, whose participle is *versus*; as *to avert*, *to invert*; *averse*, *inverse*; *to reverse*.
- verse, }
- ves, are generally nouns plural from singulars in *f* or *se*; as *loaves*, *wives*.
- vest, are verbs related to the Latin verb *vestio*, to clothe, or apparel, mostly in a figurative sense; as *to invest*, *to divest*.
- vex, } are relations of *veho*, to carry or convey, whose preterit is *veri*; as *dever*, *convex*; *to convey*, *to survey*; *a convoy*, *an envoy*. Words of the last termination come to us through the French.
- vey, }
- voy, }
- vide, } are relations of the Latin verb *vidéo*, to see, whose participle is *visus*; as *to provide*; *to supervise*, *to devise*. But *divide* has its termination from *viduo*, to part.
- vise, }
- vince, } are relations of the Latin verb *vinco*, to conquer, whose participle is *victus*; as *to evince*, *to convince*; *to convict*; *a convict*.
- vict, }
- vive, are relations of the Latin verb *vivo*, to live; as *to revive*, *to survive*.

Words ending in

- voke, are verbs from correspondent Latin verbs compounded with *voco*, to call; as *to invoke*, *to convoke*, *to provoke*.
- volve, } are relations of the Latin verb *volvo*, to roll, whose participle is *volutus*; as *to*
- volution, } *involve*; an *involution*.
- vomous, are adjectives related to the Latin verb *vomo*, to vomit; as *ignivomous*, *flam-*
mitivomous.
- vorous, are adjectives related to the Latin verb *voro*, to eat or devour; as *carnivorous*,
granivorous.

- ward, } are words significant of the direction of motion, being Saxon compounds, or
- wards, } formed on the model of such; as *backward* or *backwards*, *hitherward*, *Godward*.
- wark, are names of places, being compounds of the Saxon *weork* or *wark*, a work; as
Newark, *Southwark*.
- weald, } are names of places, being compounds of the Saxon *weald*, a wild, a field, or
- wold, } forest; as *Cotswold*, *Easingwold*.
- ween, are compounds with the Saxon verb *ween*, to think; as *to overween*.
- wick, } are generally names of places compounded with the Saxon word *wick*, a village or
- wich, } mansion; as *Berwick*, *Harwich*. In *bailiwick*, the termination denotes jurisdiction,
- wise, are words significant of manner, being compounds with the Saxon word *wise*,
which has the same meaning as the French *guise*, and the Italian *guisa*; as
lengthwise, *otherwise*, *slantwise*.
- wort, are names of herbs imitating Saxon compounds with *wort*, a herb; as *lungwort*,
dandelwort.
- worth, if names of places, imply a farm or court; as *Wandsworth*, *Bosworth*; this being
one of the meanings of the Saxon word *worth*.
- wright, are compounds of the Saxon word *wright*, a workman, or formed in imitation of
them; as a *shipwright*, a *wheelwright*.

- y, are frequently adjectives formed by adding the *y* to substantives; as from *wealth*,
wealthy; from *wood*, *woody*; from *stealth*, (which is from *to steal*.) *stealthy*. It is
a termination which classical words frequently take on being Anglicized; as from
pietas, *piety*; from *anatome*, *anatomy*; from *acrimonia*, *acrimony*; from *breviarium*,
breviary; from *cæmeterium*, *cemetery*; from *sudatorium*, *sudatory*.

- zon are frequently adopted French words, or, if from classical words, they come to us
through the French; as *gazon*, *to blazon*, *horizon*. But *Amazon*, a Greek com-
pound, comes to us directly from Latin.

The foregoing Index would have been unnecessarily swelled by terminations of obvious import, or such whose import may be found in the dictionary under the same letters as separate words; hence, the common terminations of words like the following are not inserted:—*Saveall*, *football*, *to debar*, *lentbed*, *to disbelieve*, *sideboard*, *hidebound*, *elbow*, *footboy*, *to miscall*, *te decamp*, *maacap*, *to recast*, *antichamber*, *cornchandler*, *turncoat*, *weathercock*, *dovecote*, *Sunday henceforth*, *finerdrawer*, *dewdrop*, *butend*, *disesteem*, *windfall*, *bedfellow*, *barefoot*, *misgive*, *hourglass foreground*, *behindhand*, *blockhead*, *dishonour*, *inkhorn*, *malthouse*, *doorkeeper*, *wedlock*, *taskmaster brلمان*, *charwoman*, *to unmask*, *windmill*, *cheesemonger*, *godmother*, *survive*, *twilight*, *to benight*, &c. Neither are terminations of obvious meaning in the names of places inserted; such, for instance, as in *Trowbridge*, *Holbeach*, *Colnbrook*, *Whitchurch*, *Rochdale*, *Enfield*, *Eccleshall*, *Milfordhaven*, *Milhill*, *Westminster*, *Liverpool* *Devonport*, *Garstone*, *Holywell*, *Runnymede*, *Windermere*, *Portsmouth*, &c.

A LIST OF THE MORE COMMON PREFIXES:

Being Prepositions and other Particles found in the following Supplement to the Index of Terminations, with their meanings as there required or used.

Note, that prepositions ending with a vowel are liable to lose it when placed before a word beginning with a vowel, also that *u* in Greek often becomes *y* in Lat. and Eng.; and that *ai, oi, Greek, become respectively *ae, oe, in Lat and e in English.**

A-, [an], Gr. (prob. a shortened form of *ana*, not, without; and akin to *aneu*, without; answering to Lat. *in-*, and Eng. *-less* or *un-*); want, absence, privation; wanting in, deprived of, without, not, having no.

A-, Gr. (answering to *agan*, very); with united force, greatly.

AB-, [a, abs], Lat. (the same word as *Apo*: wh. see); from, off, away from, away, absent.

AD-, [ac, af, ag, al, ap, ar, as, at], Lat., to, towards; application, at, addition, in addition.

AMPHI-, Gr. **AMBI-**, [am, an] Lat. on both or all sides or ways; about, around; on two sides; doubt between two ways.

ANA-, Gr. up, upwards, upon; (*wp* the stream is back; hence) backwards, previously; (going back is going over the ground *again*; hence) again, repetition.

ANTE-, Lat. (prob. akin to *Anti*: wh. see); over against, before; before in time, previously.

ANTI-, Gr. over against, opposite, in opposition to, against; (price set *against* a commodity is price for or instead of it; hence) for, instead of.

APO-, Gr. (Sancs. *apa*); from, away from, away, off; (a ball thrown which bounds *from*, bounds back; hence) back, back again. [double.]

BIS-, [bi], Lat. (fr. *duis*: see *Dis*); twice, two, twofold.

CATA-, Gr. down, downwards, down upon; downright, completely; (to dash a thing down upon the ground, is to dash it *against* the ground; hence) against, over against; (against with a rebound is) by reflection.

CATO-, down, downwards, completely.

CIRCUM-, Lat., (akin to Gr. *circos*, *cricos*, a ring); around, about.

CUN-, [cum; co, col, com, cor], Lat. (fr. Gr. *cun*, *xun*, or *sun*: see *Syn*); with, along with, together with, together, altogether, completely; (to bring things together to one point is to bring them *up* to one point; hence) up; (to act *with* is to act *jointly* or in common with; hence) jointly, unitedly, in common; (two persons having a common parent have the *same* parent; hence) the same.

CONTRA-, [counter in Norman Eng.], Lat., against, opposite, on the other hand.

DE-, Lat. (perh. fr. *di*: see *Dis*, Lat.); motion apart or from; (to flow from is to flow *down*; hence) down from, down; state of being apart, from, off, away, deprivation; (to speak on the qualities of a thing fancied as *apart* from the thing itself, is to speak *about* a thing; hence) about, concerning, as for.

DIA-, Gr. right through, through; through the channel or direction of, by means of; (*through* is amid or among others; hence) among; through, thoroughly, completely; (*right through* is across so as to divide; hence) dividedly, apart, asunder, separated, absent. [double.]

DIS-, [di] Gr. (for *duis*; fr. *duo*, two); twice or two.

DIS-, [di], Lat. (fr. Gr. *Dis*: wh. see; and akin to *Dia*); divided into two, separated, parted, apart, in different parts, placed far from, scattered; (a composed body if pulled apart is *destroyed*; hence) destroyed.

DYS-, Eng. for Gr. *Dus-* (fr. Sancs. *dus*, *dur-*; fr. *du*, to grieve; and answering to Eng. *un-* or *mis-*); ill, evil, hard, bad, unlucky.

EX-, [ex], Gr., E-, [ex, ef], Lat. motion out of, out; (taken) out of, from or away, without; (taken) out or up, aloft, above; out and out, utterly, completely.

EXTRA-, Lat. outside, without.

EN-, Gr. (Sancs. *ina*); a being or remaining within; in, within, having within, imbued with. See also *In*.

EU-, Gr. (fr. *eus*, good, brave, noble); good, well, luckily, prosperously, in abundance, very.

EPI-, Gr. upon, on; above, over; (a thing placed on another is *added* to it, and, in point of time, *afterwards*; hence) by addition, to; afterwards, after.

HAMA-, Gr. (akin to *A*, *agan*: wh. see); at once, together in time. [other-]; other, different, various.

HETEROS-, Gr. (Sancs. *ait-aras*, Lat. *alt-er*, Eng.

HOMOS-, Gr. (akin to *Hama*: wh. see); one and the same; common, joint, similar in place.

HYPER-, Eng. of Gr. *Hyper-*, (Sancs. *upari*; akin to Eng. *over*; and *pos-*, to up, upper); above, over, over and beyond, beyond.

HYPO-, Eng. of Gr. *Hupo-*, (Sancs. *npa*); under; under in size, less; underhandedly, secretly.

IN-, [im; and in Norm. Eng. *em*], Lat. (fr. *En*: wh. see); in, within, having within or inside, imbued with; within or between others, among; motion in into, towards; (to go to or towards is to go *against* hence) against; (to dash against the ground is to dash upon the ground; hence) upon, on. **INTER-**, [intel; also intra, intro; and in Norm. Eng. *enter*], in, within between, among; within or between, mutually or reciprocally; reciprocal connection or relation.

IN-, [ig, il, im, ir], Lat. (fr. the above; and equal to Eng. *un-*); against, opposed; (the quality *opposed* is just is not just or unjust; hence) not.

ISOS-, Gr. equal to, the same as, similar, alike.

META-, Gr. (akin to *mesos*, the middle; and Eng. *mid*); in the middle, between, as a means or middle (the middle joins; hence) community, relation, with relation to; (to hunt as a means to a thing, is to hunt for or after it; hence) after, behind, beyond, back, backwards; (gold for silver is by change for silver hence) by change, for; (to change or sell a thing is to let it go; hence) away.

NE-, Lat. (fr. Gr. *ne*, without; a strengthened form of *ana*: see *A*); without, not, negation. **NON**, not.

OB-, [o, oc, of, op], Lat., (perh. *op*, *ep*; fr. Gr. *Epi* wh. see); upon, on, coming down on; over, covering over; (to dash upon the ground is to dash against the ground; hence) against, obstruction, opposition, in opposite order, inversely; (to be impelled by force directed against is to be impelled by reason of the force; hence) by reason of, on account of; against, over against, in front of, before, close by.

PARA-, Gr. (prob. akin to *Par*: wh. see); by the side of, beside, near; (things are placed side by side for comparison; hence) comparison; (comparison decides superiority or distance in excellence; hence) above, beyond, from.

PER-, Lat. (prob. akin to Gr. *perao*, I drive right through; *peran*, beyond, and *peran*, a boundary stretching before; fr. *Pro*: wh. see); through, thoroughly, completely; through the channel of, by means of, by.

PERI-, (Sancs. *pari*); around, about.

POST-, Lat. (perh. fr. *positus*, placed, put; fr. *pono*, I place); (some time being put or added he came, i. e., he came some time after; hence) after, afterwards.

PRÆ-, [pre in Eng.], Lat., (the same word as *Pro*: wh. see); before, beforehand. **PRÆTER-**, [preter, in Eng.], passing before, beyond, or by; leaving out, except.

PRO-, Gr. and Lat. (Sancs. *pra*); before, in front of, forward, forth; (to come forth is to come from; hence) from, away; (to fight before a person so as to defend him, is to fight for him; hence) for; (gold for silver is instead of; hence) instead of.

PROS-, Gr. (Sancs. *prati*); motion towards, motion or addition to, in addition; (a thing brought to a person is brought before him; hence) before.

RE-, Lat. (pos. akin to Gr. *eri*, early; fr. *er*, ear, spring; also to *eos*, the dawn; and Eng. *ere*), before; (to do what was done before is to do again; hence) again, anew; (to go again to the commencement is to go back; hence) back. **RETRO-**, backwards, behind.

SE-, Lat., by itself, apart, aside, separately.

SE-, Lat. (contracted fr. *semi*, half; fr. Gr. *hemi*, half; *contrac*, fr. *hemisus*, half; perh. fr. *mesos*, the middle; akin to *Meta*: wh. see); half.

SINE-, Lat. (perh. *si-ne*, if-not; *si*, akin to Gr. *ei* if; *Ne*: see above); unless, without.

SUB-, [suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sur], Lat., (akin to *hupo*: see *Hypo*); under, beneath, from under; underhandedly, secretly; (one under a leader goes after him; hence) after; (under done in cookery is slightly done; hence) slightly. **SUBTER-**, under.

SUPER-, [sur in Norm. Eng.], Lat. (akin to *huper*: see *Hyper*); above, upon, over and above, over. **SUPRA-**, over, beyond.

SYN-, [syl, sym, sys], Eng. of Gr. *Syn-*, (san, sam, ham; akin to *Hama*: wh. see); with, along with, together; altogether, completely.

TRANS-, [tra], Lat. through, across, over, beyond.

ULTRA-, Lat. (pos. fr. *uls*, there; fr. *olius*, *ille*, he that); over there on the further side, beyond.

VER-, Lat., truly, verily; verily great, verily little.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE INDEX OF COMMON TERMINATIONS:

Being an extension of the Plan, supplying an Etymological Analysis of words now occurring in English Speech, which have been superinduced on the Saxon and Norman materials originally constituting the English Language.

In this Supplement, as in the previous Index, the elementary parts alphabetically arranged, are the *suffixes* or *terminations* of words: those terminations that occur out of their alphabetical order, are so placed on account of their etymological relationship to the words with which they are associated, and are again noticed in their proper alphabetical place. The meaning assigned to the compounded examples, is always, as nearly as possible, a literal translation of the original words: the Dictionary must be consulted for the particular or applied senses. And the Dictionary must also be consulted when the meaning of the initial part of a word is capable of being further explained.

Among the examples, compounded words appear which are not inserted in the Dictionary, because not yet occurring in use as English words. They show, however, the progress by which similar words have become a part of the language, and by which themselves will in time be added to it.

Note, that the word or words in the examples intended as a translation of the common termination of the class, is distinguished by being in italics.

-ABAD

A. See the previous Index.

-ABAD, Hindoo. The city of Auring-abad, the city of Auringzebe. Hyder-abad, the city of Hyder. *Geog.*

-AC, *adj.* relating to; of; *s.* a thing relating to.*

Theri-ac (curing the venomous bites) of wild beasts. *Med.*

Zodi-ac (receptacle) of animals. *Ast.*

-ACANTHA. See ANTHOS.

Pan-ACEA, cure-for all (diseases).

-ACROUS, *adj.* having the qualities of; having; like. -AGEAN, *s.* an animal of a class having, &c.

Acanth-acceous, thorn-like. *Bot.*

Ament-acceous, amenta-like. *Bot.*

Amygdal-acceous, almond-like. *Bot.*

Argill-acceous, clay-like. *Geol.*

Arundin-acceous, reed-like. *Bot.*

Cact-acceous, cactus-like. *Bot.*

Cet-acceous, whale-like. *Zool.*

Chart-acceous, paper-like. *Mech.*

Equi-set-acceous, horse-hair-like. *Bot.*

Gallin-acceous, having the qualities of the cock. *Orn.*

Lin-acceous, flax-like. *Bot.*

Lycopodi-acceous, wolf's-foot-like. *Bot.*

Lythr-acceous, blood-red-like. *Bot.*

Margarit-acceous, pearl-like. *Bot.*

Mela-stom-acceous, like (a peculiar plant which makes the) mouth-black. *Bot.*

Oxalid-acceous, having the qualities of oxalis or acidity. *Bot.*

Papaver-acceous, poppy-like. *Bot.*

Poly-gal-acceous, like polygalacea or much-milk (wort). *Bot.*

Portulac-acceous, purslane-like. *Bot.*

Resed-acceous, mignonette-like. *Bot.*

Rhamn-acceous, buckthorn-like. *Bot.*

Rut-acceous, rue-like. *Bot.*

Salic-acceous, willow-like. *Bot.*

Sapind-acceous, soapberry tree-like. *Bot.*

Set-acceous, bristle-like. *Entom.*

Supra-cret-acceous, having the quality of (being) above-chalk. *Geol.*

Tili-acceous, limetree-like. *Bot.*

Ulm-acceous, elm-like. *Bot.*

Urtic-acceous, nettle-like. *Bot.*

Vacin-acceous, bilberry-like. *Bot.*

Violet-acceous, violet-like. *Bot.*

Cet-acceous, whale-like animals. *Zool.*

Solen-acceous, tube-like animals. *Comch.*

Test-acceous, shell-having animals.

EX-ACERBATE, Lat., completely-bittered.

Co-ACERVATE, Lat., heaped-together.

-ACUSTOS, Gr., hearing, heard, and therefore sounding. -ECHOS, sound. [*Math.*]

Cat-acoustic, sounding-by reflection.

Di-acoustic, sounding-through. *Math.*

-AGOGUE

Dys-echola, difficulty of-hearing.

Cat-echize, to sound-completely.

-ACRIS, Lat., sharp, sour.

Sub-acrid, slightly sharp.

Vin-egar, sour-wine.

-ACT, -AD, -ADE, -ADO, -Æ.*

-ADELPHOUS. See under -DELPHYS.

-ADIC, -ATIC, -ALIC, *adj.* relating to; like. *s.* a thing relating to.

Spor-adic, (scattered) like-seed.

Naphth-alic, relating to-naphthalin.

Prism-atic, relating to (or made by)-a prism. *Opt.* [*Math.*]

Quadr-atic, relating to - a square.

Traum-atic, relating to-wounds. *Med.*

-ÆRESIS, or -HERESIS, from Gr.

hairesis, a taking or removing; and

-ARTIC, or -HARTIC, *adj.*, from

Gr. *arsis*, an elevating, a removing.

Ap-heresis, a removing-away. *Gram.*

Di-heresis, a removing-apart. *Gram.*

Ex-heresis, a removing-out of. *Med.*

Prosth-ap-heresis, a removing-from-the front. *Astron.*

Syn-heresis, a taking-together. *Gram.*

Di-eretic, taking-apart (corrosive). *Med.* [*completely. Med.*]

Cat-hartic, removing-downward or

Ano-cat-hartic, removing-upward-and

completely. *Med.*

Cato-cat-hartic, removing-downward-

and completely. *Med.*

-AGE. See the previous Index.

Ex-AGGERATE, Lat., to heap-up.

Tri-AGION, Gr., thrice holy.

-AGOGUE, Gr., a leading or driving,

or doing.* -EGON, lied, &c., from

Gr. *agon*. -ACTUS, Lat., done or

put in action. -AGENS, doing,

doing forcibly, driving, from Lat.,

ago. [*Ger. Med.*]

Chol-agogue, a bile-driver or dispel-

lem-agogue, a populace-leader. *Polit.*

Dys-an-agogue, (phlegm) with diffi-

culty upward-driven. *Med.*

Hydr-agogue, water-driver or dispel-

ler. *Med.*

Ped-agogue, child-leader. [*Med.*]

Psych-agogue, spirit-driver or reviver.

Sial-agogue, spittle-driver or exciter.

Syn-agogue, a leader-together. *Ecc.*

An-agogue, a leading upward or back.

Bibl. [*opposition. Rhet.*]

Ant-an-agogue, a leading-back-(&) in

Ep-agogue, a leading-on, in-duction.

Rhet. [*addition. Rhet.*]

Par-agogue, a leading-by or after (i. e.

Chor-eg, a chorus-leading; hence

choragic, *adj.* [*in excess. Ast.*]

Ep-act, led or produced-upon or

Ant-agonist, a driver or contender

against. The following are Latin.

* See the previous Index.

-AL

Co-act, to act-together.

Counter-act, to act-against.

En-act, to act-in (a part).

Ex-act, *adj.*, done-completely.

Inter-act, to act-between.

Re-act, to act-again or back.

Retro-act, to act-backward.

Trans-act, to act-thoroughly.

Co-agent, acting-together.

Co-gent, driving-(one) with (it).

Sub-agent, acting-under.

Co-agulate, to drive or come-together.

Ex-agitate, to put in action or shake-

completely.

Amb-iguous, (having) a twofold-

action or meaning. [*or before.*]

Prod-igal, driving or throwing-away

Pro-igry, (a thing) drives or put-

forward.

-AGORA, Gr. (compare the class

above), a place where persons are

led together; a forum; hence, a

public address there spoken; a

speaking, a discouraging, a collec-

ting. [*or collecting. Mech.*]

Phantasm-agoria, a spectre-collect-*r*

All-egory, a speaking-(by allusion to)

some other thing. *Rhet.*

Cat-egory, a speaking-against or con-

cerning. *Log.* [*(before) all.*]

Pan-egyrical, a speaking (well of)

Par-egory, speaking-with (agreeing,

consoling). *Med.*

Syn - cat - egorematic, discouraging-

against-with (others). *Log.*

-AGRA, Gr., a capture; a seizing with

disease, gout. -ÆGER, Lat., sick,

diseased.

Chir-agra, gout-in the hand.

Dent-agra, tooth-drawing or seizing.

Mvi-agra, fly-capture. *Orn.* [*Med.*]

Pell -agra (Lat.), disease of the skin.

Pod-agra, gout-in the foot.

-AIN, *s.* Fr., a collection as into one.

Quatr-ain, a collection of-four (verses).

Lit. [*fortnight or fifteen days.*]

Quinz-ain, a collection of-fifteen, *s.*

-AL,* *adj.* pertaining to, having.

-ALS, -ALIA, things or animals

pertaining, &c. [*Math.*]

Sexagesim-al, pertaining to - sixty.

Abdomin-als, animals having-(ventral

folds under) the abdomen. *Ich.*

Mamm-als, animals having-breasts.

Zool. [*ral] pouch. Zool.*]

Marsup-ials, animals having-a (natu-

rocturnal) al, animals pertaining to or

roaming at-night. *Orn.*

Placent-als, animals having-an after

birth. *Zool.*

Neptun-als, (feasts) pertaining to

Neptune.

Nov-enn-als, (feasts) pertaining to

(or happening every) nine-years.

Para-paern-alia, things *had-with-the* dovery. [boundaries. *Ant.*
Termin-alia, (feasts) *pertaining to*
De-ALBATION, Lat. (albus, white),
 (change) from (colour) *to white*.
Syn-ALEPHA, Gr. (alepho), an
availing-together, i. e., union.
-ALGOS, Gr., pain, ache, sickness.*
Cardi-ally, *pain-of the heart*, heart-
 burn. *Med.*
Hepat-ally, *pain-of the liver*. *Med.*
Neur-ally, *pain-of the nerves*. *Med.*
Nost-ally, *home-sickness*. *Med.*
Odont-ally, *tooth-ache*. *Med.*
Or-ally, *ear-ache*. *Med.*
Ant-algic, *against-pain*. *Med.*
-ALIENUS, Lat., another. **-ALLE-**
LON, Gr., each other.
Ab-alienable, (that may be given)
 from (oneself) *to another*.
Par-allel, *beside-each other*.
-ALIMENTUM, Lat., food, nour-
 ishment. **-ALO**, I nourish, I grow.
In-alimental, *not-nourishing*. *Med.*
Co-alesce, *to grow-together*.
-ALLAGE, Gr., change. **-ALLAXO**,
 I will change.*
Ap-allage, *a change-from*. *Med.*
En-allage, *intense or complete*
change. *Rhet.* [tion. *Rhet.*
Hyp-allage, *under-change*, sub-stitu-
Per-allax, *a change-by the way*. *Astr.*
Ex-ALT, Lat. (altus, high), (to raise)
 out of (abatement)-*on high*.
-ALTER, Lat., another, or other.
Sequi-alter, one and the half of
another. *Bot.*
Sub-altern, *under-another*.
Un-alterable, *not-to be made other*.
Ad-ulterate, (to make) *other*, i. e.,
 different-by addition.
-ALTY. See the previous Index.
Dulc-AMARA, Lat., a sweet-bitter
 (plant).
-AMBULATE, see **-ION**.
Inter-AMNIAN, Lat., *between-rivers*.
-AMOUR, Fr., love. **-AMABILIS**,
 Lat., lovely, kind.
En-amour (to cause) *love-in*.
Par-amour, (one joined) *by-love*.
Un-amiable, *not-lovely*.
En-(a)mity, *un-kindness*.
-AMPELOS, Gr., a vine.
Agri-ampelos, *wild-vine*. *Bot.*
Cis-ampelos, *ivy-vine*. *Bot.*
-AN, adj. pertaining to; s. a per-
 am pertaining to.
Dioces-an, *pertaining-to-a-diocese* *Ecc*
Hortal-an, *pertaining-to-a garden*.
Oppid-an, *pertaining-to-a town*. *Polit.*
Quart-an, *pertaining-to-four*. *Med.*
Sylv-an, *pertaining-to-a forest*.
Urban, *pertaining-to-a city*. *Polit.*
-ANA. See the previous Index.
-ANDROS, Gr., of a man. **-AN-**
DROUS, adj. manly; having, or
 with, stamina or stamens.
All-andri-androus, *having stamens-to-*
reign (to the rest). *Bot.*
An-androus, *without stamens*. *Bot.*
Crypt-androus, *with concealed-sta-*
mens. *Bot.*
Cyn-androus, *with crooked-stamens*.
Gyn-androus, *with stamens-(on the)*
style.
Mon, one. **Di**, two. **Tri**, **Tetr**.
Pent. **Hex**. **Hept**. **Oct**. **Enne**.
Dec. **Hendec**. **Dodec**. **Icos**,
 twenty. **Poly-androus**, *many-sta-*
mened.
-ANE, **-ENE**, often denotes a mine-
 ral. See also former Index.
Dis-ph-ane, *trans-parent-mineral*.
Spinell-ane, *jagged-mineral*.

Tri-ph-ane, three ways-transparent
-mineral.
Spodum-ene, ashes (coloured)-*wine-*
-mineral.
-ANGELOS, Gr., a messenger.
Arch-angel, chief-messenger.
Ev-angel, good-message.
-ANGOS, Gr., a vessel.
Cene-angy, emptiness-of-vessels.
Spor-ange, the seed-vessel. *Bot.*
-ANGULUS, Lat., a corner, **-AN-**
GULOS, Gr.
Multi-angular, many-cornered. *Geom.*
Quadr-angular, four-cornered *Geom.*
Rect-angular, right-or-square-cornered.
Sex-angular, six-cornered.
Hex-angular, (G), six-cornered.
Pent-angular, (G), five-cornered.
-ANIMA, Lat., life, soul, mind.
Dis-animate, without-life.
Ex-animate, out of-life.
Magn-animity, greatness-of-soul.
Puill-animous, weak-smiled.
Un-animous, of one-mind.
-ANNU, see **-ENNIS**.
-ANT, **-ENT**, are English termina-
 tions from present participles in
 Latin ending in *ans*, *ens*: they an-
 swer to the Saxon-English ter-
 mination *ing*. See the previous Index.
Crepit-ant, *creak-ing*.
De-pil-ant, *depriv-ing-of hair*.
Prehensi-enl-ant, *hold-ing-with small*
(tendrils). *Bot.*
Rumin-ant, *chew-ing (the cud)*. *Zool.*
Sec-ant, *cutt-ing*. *Geom.*
Terebr-ant, *bor-ing*. *Conch.*
Vag-ant, *wander-ing*.
Vesic-ant, *blister-ing*. *Med.*
As-surg-ent, *rising-up-to (a point)*.
Ign-e-scent, *beginn-ing-to burn*.
Kod-ent, *gnaw-ing*. *Zool.*
Sali-ent, *leap-ing*. *Zool.*
Sequ-ent, *follow-ing*.
Tang-ent, *touch-ing*. *Geom.*
-ANTHOS, Gr., a flower. **-AC-**
ANTHA, Gr., a pointed flower,
 i. e., a thorn or spine.
Achy-ant, *chaff-flower*. *Bot.*
A-phyll-ant, *leaf-less-flower*. *Bot.*
Calyc-ant, *cups-flower*. *Bot.*
Cephal-ant, *head (shaped)-flower*.
Chion-ant, *snow-flower*. *Bot.*
Heli-ant, *sun-flower*. *Bot.*
Peri-ant, (the part) around-the
flower. *Bot.*
Rhiz-ant, *root-flower*. *Bot.*
Thalassi-ant, *sea-flower*. *Bot.*
Zo-ant, *animal-flower*. *Mal.*
Hyster-anthous, adj. (appearing)
 after-the-flowers. *Bot.*
A-maranth, (un-fading) does not be-
 long to this class. *(Grol.)*
Aster-acanth, *star-spine*, a fossil fish.
Chir-acanth, *hand (like)-spine* (fish).
Cten-acanth, *comb (like)-spine*; a fish.
Gyr-acanth, *curved-spine*; a fossil fish.
Li-acanth, *smooth-spine*; a fossil fish.
Micr-acanth, *little-spine*; a fossil fish.
Myri-acanth, *myriad-spine*; a fish.
Nem-acanth, *distrubuted-spine*; a fish.
Not-acanth, (a sort of insect which
 has) *spines-on the back*. *Ent.*
Or-acanth, *beautiful-spine*; a fish.
Pleur-acanth, (a fish having) *spines*
-at the side. *Geol.*
Pom-acanth, (a fish having) *spines-on*
the gill covers. *Geol.*
Prist-acanth, *saw (like)-spine*; a fish.
Ptych-acanth, *folded-spine*; a fish.
Sphen-acanth, *wedge (like)-spine*.
Trag-acanth (a gum imported in
 pieces sharp as a thorn, -and
 twisted as) goat's (beard.) *Bot.*
-ANTHROPOS, Gr., (literally) ano-
 -trepo-ops, upward-I-turn-the face),
 the heaven looker; man; man-
 kind.*

Lye-anthropy, (hydrophobia, in
 which) *a win (howls-as)* a wolf.
Mys-anthropy, *hated-of-mankind*.
Phil-anthropy, *love-of-mankind*.
Theo-phil-anthropy, *love-of God-to*
mankind. *Hist.*
Ex-ANTLATE, Gr., *to pump-out*.
-APLŪO or **-HAPLŪO**, Gr., I ex-
 plain or give a version.
Hex-able, *a sixfold-explanation or pa-*
raphrase. *Bibl.* [versum. *Bibl.*
Tetr-able, (a book containing) four
 parts.
-APTO, Lat., I fit. **-APTATUS**,
 fitted, ready.
Ad-apt, *to fit-to*.
Un-apt, *not-fitted or ready*.
In-apt, *un-fit*.
Co-aptation, *a fitting-together*.
In-aptitude, *want-of-readiness*.
-APTO, Gr., I touch. **-EPHA**, I
 touched.
A-cal-ephe, (a sort of nettle so called
 because) *not-pleasant-to touch*.
Par-aphi, *a touching or flourish-by the*
side (of the name).
-AQUA, Lat., water.
Sub-aqueous, *under-water*.
Terr-aqueous, (consisting of) *land*
and-water. *Geog.*
In-aquate, (made) *into-water*.
-ARCHÉ, Gr., beginning, rule, go-
 vernment. See the former Index.
An-archy, *without-rule*. *Polit.*
Arist-archy, *rule-of the best*. *Polit.*
Gyn-archy, *woman-rule*. *Pol.*
Hept-archy, *government-of seven*. *Pol.*
Heter-archy, *foreign-rule*. *Pol.*
Hier-archy, *priest-rule*. *Pol.*
Mon-archy, *rule-of one*. *Pol.*
Olig-archy, *rule-of a few*. *Pol.*
Poly-archy, *rule-of many*. *Pol.*
Polity-archy, *joint-rule*. *Pol.*
Agonist-arch, *a ruler or umpire-of*
wrestling. *Ant.* [Ant.
Chili-arch, *a ruler-over a thousand*.
Demol-arch, *a ruler-of the commons*.
Echmolo-arch, *a ruler-of the captivi-*
ty. *Bibl.*
Ex-arch, *a complete-ruler*. *Pol.*
Gymnasi-arch, *a ruler-of exercises*.
Heresi-arch, *a ruler-of heretics or*
heresy. *Ecc.*
Patri-arch, (both) father- (and) *ruler*
Phyl-arch, *a tribe-ruler*. *Pol.*
Tetr-arch, *the rul-er-of the fourth (of*
a kingdom). *Pol.*
Top-arch, *the ruler-of a place*. *Pol.*
Trier-arch, *a ruler-of a trireme*. *Mit.*
Hyl-archie, *rule-over matter*.
Pro-cat-arcic, (arising) completely
-from the beginning. *Med.*
Co-ARCTATE, Lat. (arcto), *to crowd*
-together. See **Co-Erce**.
-ARCTOS, Gr., a bear.
Ant-arctic, *opposite-(the) bear*. *Ant.*
Plascol-arct, *a bear-(having a natu-*
ral) pouch. *Zool.*
-ARD. See the previous Index.
-ARGUROS, Gr., (white metal) silver.
Hydr-argyry, *fluid or quick-silver*.
Med. and Min.
Lith-arge, *a stone-silver (scum of lead)*.
Leth-ARGY, Gr., forgetfulness-of
 work. See **Urgy**.
-ARITHM. See the previous Index.
-ARTHRON, Gr., a joint. **ARTI-**
CULUS, Lat., a joint.
Cyl-arthal, *crooked-jointed*. *Ent.*
Hyd-arthral, (having a) *watery (or*
white swelling in)-the joints.
Syn-arthritis, (an immovable)
jointing-together.
Bi-articulate, *two-jointed*. *Bot.*
Multi-articulate, *many-jointed*. *Zool.*
-ARTIC. See **-ARISIT**.

-ARY, adj., pertaining to, like, having; having the shape of. -ARIES, *s. pl.*, animals pertaining to, &c.*
Ampull-ary, bottle-shaped. *Conch.*
Ancill-ary, slave-like, subservient, sordid.
Aquil-ary, like-eagle (wood). *Bot.*
Aren-ary, pertaining to sand (wort).
Armili-ary, bracelet-like. (*Gram.*)
Avicul-ary, pertaining to-bird (catch).
Bacill-ary, staff-like. *Conch.* (*fung.*)
Calceol-ary, pertaining to-slipper (wort). *Bot.*
Cancell-ary, lattice-like. *Conch.*
Carin-ary, keel-like. *Conch.*
Cassid-ary, helmet-like. *Conch.*
Cristell-ary, crest or comb-like. *Con.*
Crotol-ary, rattle-like. *Conch.*
Fasciol-ary, garter or bundle-like.
Fistul-ary, pipe-like. *Conch.* [*Con.*]
Loric-ary, breast plate-like. *Con.*
Lut-ary, like-the fibres of mud. *Con.*
Mammill-ary, pap-like. *Conch.*
Ot-ary, ear-shaped. *Conch.* [*Zool.*]
Pennatul-ary, feather-shaped. *Con.*
Procell-ary, pertaining to-storms. *Con.*
Radi-ary, ray-like. *Conch.*
Rostell-ary, like-a little bill. *Conch.*
Sanguinol-ary, (coloured) like-blood.
Sapon-ary, pertaining to-soap (wort).
Scal-ary, ladder-like. *Conch.* [*Bot.*]
Sept-ary, having-divisions.
Sigill-ary, seal-like. *Conch.*
Spatul-ary, spatula-like. *Conch.*
Struthiol-ary, quince-like. *Conch.*
Trache-ary, like-the wind pipe.
Variol-ary, having-pock (marks). *Con.*
Volv-ary, having-twists or whorls.
-ASM. See the previous Index.
Ex-ASPERATE, Lat., to sharpen or roughen (the temper) completely
-ASTRUM, Lat., a star.*
Clype-aster, buckler-star, a fish. *Ich.*
Dis-aster, absence of (our good) star; evil destiny.
-ATE, adj., like, or having, shaped as; s., a thing like.*
Al-ate, having-wings. *Bot.*
An-ell-ate, like-a little ring. *Mal.*
Arist-ate, having-awns, as barley. *Bot.*
Bacc-ate, having-berries. *Bot.*
Barb-ate, having-a beard.
Bull-ate, having-blisters. *Bot.*
Calyptr-ate, cape-d. *Bot.*
Campanul-ate, like-a bell. *Bot.*
Cancell-ate, having-cross bars. *Bot.*
Capit-ate, (round) like-a head. *Bot.*
Caud-ate, having-a tail. *Bot.*
Clav-ate, like-a nail. *Ich.*
Dimidi-ate, half-d. *Bot.*
E-dent-ate, having-the teeth-out.
Falc-ate, like-a reaping hook. *Orn.*
Fasci-ate, bundle-like, banded. *Bot.*
Gangli-ate, having-knots. *Mal.*
Labi-ate, having-lips. *Bot.*
Lanceol-ate, lance-shaped. *Bot.*
Line-ate, having-lines. *Bot.*
Marsup-ate, having-a pouch. *Zool.*
Mono-trem-ate, having-one-vent. *Zool.*
Mutic-ate, having-malms or blemishes; hence without beard.
Nudi-branchi-ate, having-naked-gills.
Pectin-ate, comb-like. *Bot.* [*Mal.*]
Ped-ate, foot-like. *Bot.*
Pedic-ell-ate, like-a little-foot. *Bot.*
Peduncul-ate, having-foot stalks. *Bot.*
Pelt-ate, target-shaped. *Bot.*
Pencil-ate, pencil-shaped. *Bot.*
Person-ate, like-a mask. *Bot.*
Forc-ate, having-ridges. *Ent.*
Fulmon-ate, having-lungs. *Mal.*
Reticul-ate, net-like. *Bot.*
Runcin-ate, (hooked back) like-a sort of saw. *Bot.*
Sagitt-ate, arrow-shaped. *Zool.*
Scut-ate, shield-like. *Zool.*
Scut-branchi-ate, having-a shield (cover) the gills.

Serr-ate, saw-like. *Zool.*
Stom-ate, having-a mouth. *B.t.*
Stri-ate, having-grooves. *Zool.*
Sulc-ate, having-furrows. *Zool.*
Testudin-ate, tortoise-like. *Zool.*
Unguicul-ate, having-claws. *Zool.*
Ungul-ate, having-hoofs. *Zool.*
Urocel-ate, pitcher-shaped. *Bot.* [*Ent.*]
Uro cer-ate, having-a horn (like)-tail.
Vagin-ate, having-a sheath. *Bot.*
Verticill-ate, having or producing-a twisting.
-ATIC, -ITIC, -OTIC, adj., relating to
Numism-atic, relating to-coins.
Pneum-atic, relating to-air.
Quadr-atic, relating to-squares. *Math.*
Trans-atic, relating to-wounds. *Med.*
Margar-itic, relating to-pearly (colour). *Chem.* [*humours.*]
Are-otic, relating to-rarefaction (of Semei-otic, relating to-signs. *Med.*)
Ex-AUCTORATE, Lat. (auctor, to bind), (dismissed) from-service.
In-AUDIBLE, Lat., not-to be heard.
Hydr-AULIC, Gr. (aulos), relating to water-(passing through) a pipe.
In-AURATION, Lat. (aurum, gold), (a putting) gold-on.
BI-AURICULATE, Lat., having two-earlaps or auricles (as a heart).
ASAR-BACCA, Lat., asarum-berry.
-BALANOS, Gr., an acorn, a nut.
Chryo-balan, gold-nut, (nut-meg).
Myro-balan, ointment-nut. *Bot.* [*Bot.*]
-BALSAMOM, Gr., balsam, balm.
Carpo-balsam, fruit-balsam. *Bot.*
Em-balm, (to put) into-balm or spice.
-BAPTO, Gr., I dip, I wash, I baptize.
Ana-baptism, a re-baptizing. *Ecc.*
Cata-baptist, one against-baptism. *Ecc.*
Hemero-baptism, a daily-(religious) washing. *Ecc.*
P-do-baptism, child-baptism. *Ecc.*
Em-bam, a dipping-in, a pickle.
Un-BARBED, Lat. (barba, a beard), not-bearded or hooked.
-BATOS, Gr., that can be passed or gone by. -BASIS, Gr. and Lat., a going, a foot, a base. -BAINO, Gr., (written as Eng. *bano*) I go.
Acro-bate, going-on high or aloft.
Chame-bate, going or creeping-on the ground. *Bot.* [*boughs.*]
Clado-bate, going or climbing on
Hydro-bate, going on or skimming the water. *Orn.* [*lumn*]
Stylo-bate, a base-(below) the co-
Ana-basis, a going-back or return.
E-basis, a going-out or event. *Rhet.*
Par-ec-basis, a going-from-the side.
De-base, (to make) to go-down.
Em-base, (a place) into-(which one can) go, a bath.
Sur-base, (the part) above-the base.
Hyper-baton, a passing (of one word) beyond (another); transposition.
Amphis-bene, (a serpent) which goes both ways, i. e., head or tail first.
Dia-bates, a passing-through. *Med.*
-BATTRE, Fr., to beat.*
Com-bat, a beating or struggling-
Un-battered, not-beaten. [*together.*]
De-bate, a beating-about (of opinions).
Re-bate, a beating-back, or lessening.
Em-BELLISH, Lat., (bellus, beautiful), (to produce) into-beauty.
-BELLUM, Lat., war.* [*war.*]
De-bellation, (a bringing) down-by
Im-bellish, un-warlike. [*authority.*]
Re-bel, one warring-back (against
Un-BENIGN, Lat., not-kind.
Com-BINE, Lat. (binus; Fr., bis), (to put) two-together.

* See the previous Index.

-BIOS, Gr., life. -BIOTOS, living.*
Amphi-bious, living-both ways. *Zool.*
Hemero-bious, living-(for) a day. *Ent.*
Hylo-bious, living-in wood. *Ent.*
Myrmeco-bious, living-on ants. *Zool.*
Psammo-bious, living-in sand.
Ceno-bite, one living-in community.
Ex-calcio-bion, I call-out-(into) life; (an egg-hatching machine).
-BLE, -BILITY, BLY.*
-BLEPSIS, Gr., sight, vision.
A-blepey, deprivation of-sight. *Med.*
Pseudo-blepsy, false-vision. *Med.*
Ana-blepe, (having) raised-eyes.
Ana-bleptous, or upward-looking.
Re-BOATION, Lat., a bellowing back.
-BOLOS, Gr., a cast. -BALLO, I throw; and hence, I insert, place, set, cut, cast out, extract and incur, or am thrown into.*
Acantha-bole, thorn-extractor. *Surg.*
Ec-bole, out-throwing (diggession).
Eis-bole, ir-ruption. *Med.* [*Surg.*]
Em-bole, re or in-setting (of a bone).
Hyper-bole, a casting-beyond. *Rhet.*
Par-amb-bole, an in-ser-tion-by the side. *Rhet.*
Peri-bole, a throwing-round, i. e., enclo-sure. *Arch. Med.*
Para-bola, a cutting-parallel (to the side). *Geom.* [*by the side.*]
Para-bol, (a comparison), by placing
Sym-bol, a throwing-together, i. e., emblem). [*ful.*]
Amphi-bolous, cast-two ways (doubt-
A-meta-bolus, s. an (animal) not-in
curving-change. *Ent.*
Dis-cubol, quoit-throwing. *Ant.*
Arcu-balist, i. one who casts-with a
Ar-balist, s bow. *Ant.*
Hyper-BOREAN, Gr. (boreus), be-yond-the north.
-BOSCO, Gr., I feed.
Hippo -bosch, (a fly) feeding -on
horses. *Ent.*
Pro-boscis, the feeder-in front. *Zool.*
-BOTE, -BOURN. See former Index.
Di-BOTHRIAN, Gr. (bothros, a pit),
two-pitted (worm).
-BOUCHE, Fr., mouth; opening.
De bouche, (to get) from-the mouth.
Em-bouchure, an opening-in. *Mech.*
Dis-em-bogue, (to get) from-the mouth-
into.
-BRACHUS, Gr., short. **BRA-
CHION**, the short or upper arm;
the arm.
Amphi-brach, short-on both sides.
Tri-brach, three-short. *Gram.*
Anti-brach, the opposite or lower
arm. *Anat.*
Cilio-brach, an animal (having) arms
(like) eyelashes. *Mal.* [*Ant.*]
Coraco-brach, crow (beak)-armed.
Nudi-brach, (having) naked-arms.
Sub-brachians, or brachia, (fishes hav-
ing) arms-under, i. e., ventral fins
under the pectoral. *Ich.*
-BRANCHIA, Gr., a gill; the tonsils.
-BRANCH, adj., having gills; s.,
an animal having gills.
Amphi-branchial, about the tonsils.
Aporo-branch, wanting-gills. *Ent.*
Cadoc-branch, fading-gill; a tadpole.
Cteno-branch, a comb-gilled (snail).
Cydo-branch, a circle-gilled (mollusk).
Cysti-branch, bladder-gilled.
Dermato branch, a skin-gilled (snail).
Dermo-branch, (snail with) gills-on
the skin.
Di-branch, a two-gilled (cephalopod).
Dorsi-branch, (worm with) gills-on
the back. [*belly.*]
Gastro-branch, (having) gills-on the
histero branch (having) varied gills.

-BREVIS

Infero-branch, (having) gills-below (the mouth).
Lamelli-branch, plate-gill; a mollusk.
Lopho-branch, tufted-gill; a fish.
Meno-branch, retaining the-gills.
Mono-neuro-branch, an animal having gills on one-side (only). *Mal.*
Nodi-branch, naked-gill; a mollusk.
Pallio-branch, mantle-gill; a gastropod.
Pectini-branch, comb-gill; a gastropod.
Perenni-branch, having gills-throughout.
Placo-branch, slab-gill. *Mal.*
Pneumo-branch, air-gill; a reptile and mollusk.
Sepio-branch, shielded-gill; a gastropod.
Siphono-branch, siphon-gill; a gastropod.
Testi-branch, covered-gill; a gastropod.
Tetra-branch, four-gilled animal.
Tubuli-branch, animal having its gills in a tube. *Mal.*
-BREVIS, Lat., short. Compare *Brachys*.
Ab-breviate, to shorten-from (the original).
Semi-breve, half-a breve or short note (in old music).
Em-BROCCATE, Gr. (brecho, I wet), to (throw) moisture-on.
Am-BROSIA, Gr., im-mortal (plant).
Ana-BROSY, Gr., a consuming-away.
-BRUO, Gr., (written as Eng. *bruy*), I shoot up or grow.
An-iso-bryous, not-growing-equally.
Em-bryo, (that which) grows-within.
E-BULLIENT, Lat., out or up-boiling.
-BURSA, Lat., a purse.*
Dis-burse, (to throw) away in different parts-from the purse.
Re-im-burse, (to bring) back-into the purse.
-BUS, Lat., termin. of Dat. in Omnibus, (a carriage) for-all, whence Duo-bus, (carriage) for-two; Tri-bus, for-three; Quadru-bus, for-four; Quintu-bus, for-five; Se-decu-bus, for-sixteen, &c.
-BY. See the previous Index.

-CACIA, Gr., illness, badness. [*Med.*]
Arthro-cacy, illness-in the joints.
Stoma-cacy, illness-of the mouth.
-CACTOS, Gr., an artichoke.
Echino-cactus, hedgehog (or prickly)-cactus. *Bot.*
Melo-cactus, melon-cactus. *Bot.*
-CAL. See the previous Index.
PITTA-CAL, Gr., beautiful-pitch.
Bi-CALCARATE, Lat. (calcar, from calx, heel), double-spurred.
Apo-CALYPSE, Gr. (calupto), (a taking the) cover-from; a revelation.
Actino-CAMAX, Gr., (a shell like) a pallisade of rays.
-CAMPTO, Gr., I bend or inflect.
Ana-campic, bent-back, i. e. reflected.
Phono-campic, inflecting-sound.
Hippo-camp, the lithesome (sea)-horse.
-CAMPUS, Lat., a field; perh., where horses bend their limbs. See *Campio*.
De-camp, (to go) from the field.
En-camp, (to move) into the field.
-CANDEO, Lat., I am white, clear, bright, fiery, burning.
In-candescence, brightness-within.
Un-candid, not-open or clear.
Dis-candy, to destroy the brightness (of, by melting). [*burn.*]
Ac-cend, (to set) fire-to.
In-cend, (to put) fire - within; to
In-cense, (that which) burns-inwardly
En-CANTHIS, Gr., in-the corner of the eye. *Med.*

-CARPOS

-CANTUS, Lat., a song; any noise; in compounds often -CENTUS.
De-cant, (to pour) down-with noise.
Des-cant, a singing-in parts (so as to dwell upon). [*upon.*]
Re-cant, a calling-back. [*upon.*]
In-cantation, a singing, or calling.
Ac-cent, modulation-(added) to or on.
Con-cent, a singing-together.
Pre-centor, fore or first-singer. *Mus.*
En-chant, to sing-into (an ecstasy).
-CAPIO, &c. See *Ceptus*.
CAPUT, Lat., the head. See *Cephale*.
De-capitate, (to cut) the head off.
Re-capitulate, (to mention) the chief points-again. [*head-foremost.*]
Pre-cipice, (where one may fall).
Pre-cipitate, (to throw) head-foremost.
Oc-ciput, (the part) opposite-the sin.
Sin(semi)-ciput, the (fore) half-head.
An-cipital, or -ous, (having) two heads: (that may be) taken-in two ways; doubtful.
Bi-cipital, two-headed. *Anat.*
Centi-cipital, hundred-headed. *Myth.*
Flori-cipital, flower-headed. *Bot.*
Levi-cipital, smooth-headed. *Bot.*
Multi-cipital, many-headed. *Bot.*
Pedi-cipital, (having) headed or divided-feet. *Orn.*
Ker-chief, (Fr. *chef*), a cover for the head. [*a head-badly.*]
Mis-chief, (that which is brought to) A-chieve, (to bring) to a head.
-CARCER, Lat., a prison, a place where one is co-Ereced, which see.
Dis-carcerate, (to free) from prison.
In-carcerate, (to put) in-prison.
-CARCINOS, Gr., a crab.
Geo-carcinian, land-crab.
Platy-carcinian, broad-crab.
Pseudo-carcinian, false crab.
CARDIA, Gr., the heart.
En-cardia, (in shape) of a heart. *Min.*
Peri-cardium, (the part) about-the heart.
Hydro-peri-cardium, water or dropsy about-the heart. *Med.*
-CARDO, Lat., a hinge.
A-cardian, In-cardinate, hinge-less.
Iso-cardian, Equi-cardinate, equal-hinged. *Geol.*
Epi-CARIDAN, Gr. (cari-), (a parasitic animal) upon-shrimps.
Multi CARINATE, Lat. (carina, a keel, on which the ship runs), many keeled. See *Curro*.
-CARNIS, Lat., of flesh. *Caro*, flesh.
Dis-carnate, un-fleshed.
Ex-carnate, out of-the flesh.
In-carnate, in-the flesh.
-CARPOS, Gr., fruit, produce; hence the wrist, a production of the arm.
Arto-carp, the bread-fruit (tree). *Bot.*
Calli-carp, beautiful-fruit (plant).
Dasy-carp, close or rough-fruit (plant).
Ptero-carp, fruit (having) two wing (like appendages). *Arch.*
En-carp, fruit-on (a festoon). *Arch.*
Endo-carp, the inward (coat-of) fruit. *Bot.*
Eremo-carp, solitary-fruit; a plant. *Bot.*
Erio-carp, wool-fruit; a plant. *Bot.*
Micro-carp, small-fruit; a plant. *Bot.*
Peri-carp, (the part) round-the fruit.
Angio carpos, (having the) fruit-in-a case. *Bot.*
Apo-carpos, (having) the fruit-separate from, i. e., not adhering. *Bot.*
Auto-carpos, (having) the fruit-by itself, i. e., without any calyx. *Bot.*
Blasto-carpos, (becoming) fruit from a germ (inside the pericarp).
Canlo-carpos, having fruit-on the stem or branch. *Bot.*

-CELE

Mono-carpos, single-fruited. *Bot.*
Syn-carpos, united-fruited. *Bot.*
Angio carpon, a case-fruited plant.
Mono-carpon, a single-fruited plant.
Meta carp, (metacarpal, adj., not ous) (the part) between-the wrist (and hand).
-CASTER. See the previous Index.
-CATENA, Lat., a chain, a link.
Con-catenate, to chain-together.
In-catenate, linked-in (each other).
In chain, Inter-chain, Un-chain, are other compounds.
-Lati-CAUDAL, Lat., broad-tailed.
-CAULIS, Gr., -CAULIS, Lat., a stem or stalk.
-CAULOUS, stem-less. *Bot.* [*Bot.*]
Amplexi-caul, embracing its stem.
Multi-caul, having many-stalks. *Bot.*
-CAUSTOS, Gr., burned. -CAUMA, a burning or heating.
Cata-caustic, burning-by reflection.
Dia-caustic, burning-through or by refraction. *Opt.*
En-caustic, burnt-in. *Paint.*
Holo-caust, a burning-of-all (the victim). *Ant.*
Hypo-caust, (a room) under (the building) for heating it. *Arch.*
En-caum, a burning-in or scar. *Med.*
Epi-caum, ulceration-on (pupils of eye). *Med.*
-CAUTUS, Lat., cautious, careful; retiring from self-care into caves. *In-cautious, not careful.
Pre-caution, care-beforehand.
-CAVO, Lat., I hollow. See *Chene*.
Con-cave, with-a hollow or cave.
En-cave, to hollow-in.
Ex-cavate, to hollow-out.
Saxi-cave, a stone-borer. *Mal.*
Con-CEAL, Lat., to hide-together.
Oc-CECATION, Lat., blindness-(to what is over) against or before (us).
Epi-CEDIUM, Gr. (cedos), (a poem written) upon or after-the grief (of a funeral).
-CEDO, Lat.,* I go, go away, yield.
-CESSUM, to give place, to depart.
Ac-cede, to yield (in opinion)-to.
Ante-cede, to go-before.
Con-cede, to go-with (an opinion).
Ex-cede, to go-out, or beyond.
Inter-cede, to go-between or mediate.
Pre-cede, to go-before.
Pro-cede, to go-on or forward.
Re-cede, to go-back.
Se-cede, to go-apart.
Sue-cede, to go-under or after.
Un-pre-cedented, never-previously going or happening. [*Med.*]
Abs-cess, a yielding-(of matter) from. [*(mark).*]
Ac-cess, a going-to.
Ex-cess, a going-out of or beyond (the Ant(e)-cestor, a goer-before.
De-cession, a going-down or away.
Dis-cession, a going-diversely or away.
Retro-cession, a backward-going.
De-cese, a downward-going.
Sur-cession, to yield or give-over (extension); to stop.
In-cessant, going-on.
-CEIVE.* See *Ceptus*.
-CELE, Gr., a tumour or rupture.*
Broncho-cele, a throat-tumour. *Surg.*
Cirso-cele, a tumour-of a dilated vein.
Cyato-cele, a tumour (produced by protrusion of the)-bladder. *Surg.*
En-cephalo-cele, a tumour-(in which is) in-the head, i. e., of the brain.
Enter-cele, a rupture-of the intestine. *Surg.*
Enter-eipilo-cele, a rupture-of the intestines-and omentum. *Surg.**

Ac-CELERATE

-CERNO

-CHORDE

Hemato-cele, a blood-tumour. *Surg.*
Hydro-cele, a water-tumour. *Surg.*
Sarco-cele, a flesh-tumour. *Surg.*
Tracheo-cele, a tumour on the trachea.
Ac-CELERATE, Lat. (celer, swift), to add-speed (to). See next.
Pro-CELEUSMATIC, Gr. (celeus, I bid), animating or urging-forward.
-CENOS, Eng., for Gr. *Cainos*, which as Lat. is *Cainos*, new, recent.
Eo-cene, the dawning of the new or present world. *Geol.*
Neo-cene, less-new or recent. *Geol.*
Plio-cene, more-recent. *Geol.*
-CENSEO, Lat., I think, I opine.
Re-cense, to think-over again.
Un-censored, not-(lowered in public) opinion.
-CENTRON, Gr., a goad, a point.
-CENTRUM, Lat., point or centre.
Dia-centeton, a thoroughly-stimulating or goading (medicine).
Para-centesis, a piercing-by the side (of the water, as in tapping). *Surg.*
Eo-centric, out of-centre.
Geo-centric, (having the earth in the centre. *Ast.*
Helio-centric, (having the sun in the centre. *Ast.*
Para-centric, beside the centre. *Math.*
Meta-centre, a changing-centre, (opposed to the centre of gravity which is fixed.) *Hyd.*
Mis-centre, (to place) the centre wrongly. [a centre.
Con-centrate, (to bring) together-to
-CEPHALE, Gr., head.
A-cephalous, head-less.
A-cephalan, (an animal) without-a head. *Mol.* [(worm).
Acantho-cephalan, a spiny-headed
Bothrio-cephalous, (having a) pit-in the head. *Mol.*
Cyno-cephalous, dog-headed. *Zool.*
Draco-cephal, Draconio-cephal, dragon's-head. *Bot.*
En-cephalon, (what is) in-the head, i.e., brain. [Bot.
Gymno-cephalous, naked-headed.
Hetero-cephalous, (having) different heads. *Bot.*
Horo-cephalous, (having) a border (round) the head. *Bot.*
Hydro-cephalous, (having) water-in the head. *Med.* [(fish).
Lepto-cephalan, a slender-headed
Lyrio-cephalous, lyre-headed. *Zool.*
Micro-cephalous, little-headed. *Bot.*
Myel-en-cephalous, marrow-brained. See *Encephalon*. *Zool.*
Platy-cephalous, broad-headed. *Con.*
Sauro-cephalous, lizard-headed. *Geol.*
Tricho-cephalous, (having a pointed) head-(like) a hair. *Mol.*
Tri-gono-cephalous, tri- or three-angular-headed. *Zool.*
-CEPTUS, -**CIPIO**, Lat., terminations of compounds of *Cipitus*, taken, **CAPIO**, I take, seize, draw, allure.
Prin-cep (one) taking-the first (place).
Ac-cept, to take-to (oneself).
Ex-cept, to take or leave-out.
Inter-cept, to seize-between, i.e., in the middle of its passage.
Pro-cept, (that which is) taken or put-before (as an example).
Ap-per-cep, a thorough-taking-to (oneself the meaning of a thing).
Con-ception, a taking-together, i.e., gathering or retaining (of meaning, &c.). [matter].
In-ception, a taking-on or up (of a Dis-ception, a taking-in different ways, controversy.
In-per-reptible, not-(to be) tho-

roughly-taken (in, seen, or understood).
E-man-cipate, to take-out-of (a master's) hands.
Parti-cipate, to take-a part.
In-cipient, taking-on or up, i.e., beginning.
Omni-per-cipient, thoroughly-taking all things (in mind).
Man-cipate, (one who) takes-in hand (matters); a steward.
Muni-cipal, taking-the gift or duties (of the franchise, &c.).
Prin-cipal, first-taken. [taken.
In-capable, not-(fit) to take or be
In-capacitate, (to make) in-capable.
Con-ceive, Fr., to take (in)-altogether (in mind, &c.).
De-ceive, to allure-from (right or truth). [mind].
Per-ceive, to take-thoroughly (in the Re-ceive, to take-back.
Re-cuperable, (that can be) taken-back.
Ir-re-cov-er-able, not to be taken-back.
Oc-cupy, to seize-in opposition to or before (any one)
-CERAS, Gr., a horn. **-CERATOS**, of a horn.
A-ceral, horn-less. [Ext.
A-ceran, (an animal) without-horns.
A-delo-ceral, (with) the horns or fore legs-not-manifest, i.e., invisible.
Ammo-ceral, powdery-horned.
Ammono-ceral, (curved like the) horns (on the statue of Jupiter)
Ammon (in the study desert). *Mal.*
Atheri-ceral, with horns-(like) beards of corn. *Bot.*
Cheli-ceral, pincher-horned. *Ent.*
Cteni-ceral, with comb (like)-horns or antennae. *Ent.*
Curto-ceral, bent-horned. *Geol.*
Di-cerate or **an**, a two horned (animal).
Egi-ceral, goat horned. *Bot.*
Nemo-ceran, a thread-horned (animal).
Ontho-cerate, a straight-horned (animal). *Mol.*
Peri-ceral, horned-around. *Ent.*
Petalo ceran, (an animal with) leaf (like)-horns. *Ent.*
Phenico ceral, purple-horned. *Orn.*
Uro-ceran, a horn-tailed (animal).
Antho-ceros, horn-flower. *Bot.*
Bu-ceros, an ox-horned (bird).
Mono-ceros, a uni-corn or one-horn.
Rhino-ceros, a snout-horned (beast).
Tetra-ceros, a four-horned (beast).
Di-cerite, a two-horned (shell). *Con.*
Di-cerate, (a fossil like) a double-horn. *Geol.*
Di-cranio-cerite, (a fossil with a) two-forked or headed-horn. *Geol.* [Geol.
Eury-cerite, a broad-horned (fossil).
Ortho-cerate, (a fossil like) a straight-horn. *Geol.*
-CERCOS, Gr., tail.
Hetero-cercal, (with) irregular-tail.
Homo-cercal, (with) regular-tail. *Ich.*
-CERNO, * Lat., I see, I separate, I part, I am sure. **-CRETUM**, to see.
-CRITICOS, Gr., discerning.
Con-cern, (that which must be) seen-to or looked-together.
Dis-cern, to separate-into parts; so as to see. [others].
Se-cern, to separate-apart (from De-cree, to separate, show, or lay down (as a law).
Dis-cree, discerning; see above.
Re-crem-ent, (that which is) parted-(and thrown) back.
Se-crot, se-crowned; see above.
Se-cretary, one intrusted with secrets. The following are Greek.
Dia-crisis, thorough-distinction or parting. *Med.*
Ec-crisis, separation-from. *Med.*

Dia-critic, thoroughly-separating.
Hyper-critic, (one) over-critical.
Onco-critic, a dream-sifter, separator, or interpreter.
Hypo-crite, one under- (a false) sight or appearance.
-CEROS, Gr., -**CERA**, Lat., wax.
Ozo-cerite, odorous-wax (fossil).
Meli-cere, (a tumour containing a) watery honey. *Med.* [wax].
Sin-cere, (pure as honey) without
-CERPO, for *Carpo*, Lat., I pluck or
Dis-cerp, to pluck-a-part. [pick.
Ex-cerp, to pick-out.
As-CERTAIN, Lat. (certus, sure), (to learn) to-a certainty. See *Cerno*.
-CERTO, Lat., I strive. See *Sertus*.
Con-cert, a striving-together. (thing).
De-certation, strife-concerning (some-
Ammo-CETE, Gr. (coite), (a fish making its) bed-in the sand.
Pa-CHA (padi-shah), Pers., foot-of the shah; a title.
Dia-CHALASY, Gr. (chalo, loosen), a thorough-relaxation. *Med.*
Ori-CHALCH, Gr. (chalcos), mountain-brass (a metal).
Eu-CHARIST, Gr. (charis, grace), a well-giving) thanks.
Pur-CHASE, Fr., to seek or chase-for.
-CHANTE, Fr., from Lat. *CASTUS*.
Un-chaste, not-pure. [pure
Un-chastised, Un-castigated, not-whipped.
-CHENO, Eng. of Gr. *Chaino*, written as Lat. *Chacno*, I gape. *Chaw*, I gape.
Gastro-chene, a belly-gaper; a worm.
A-chania, (a plant whose corolla does) not-gape. *Bot.*
In-choate, (to enter) upon-the grasping
vide chaos, i.e., the beginning.
-CHETE, Eng. of Gr. *Chaitr*, written as Lat. *Chactr*, hair, bristle.
Di-chete, double-bristled.
Hexa-chete, six-haired.
Tetra-chete, four-haired.
Peri-chetial, bristled-around.
Dis-(c)HEVEL, Fr., (to throw) the hair-apart.
-CHIRAL, Eng., from Gr. *Chair*, hand. [hand. *Geol.*
Centro-chiral, (having) a spur-in the
Dia-chiral, (done) by means of-the hand, i.e., manual. *Med.*
Pseudo-chiral, false-handed. *Zool.*
En-chiridion, (a thing) in-the hand, a manual. *Lit.*
A-CHLAMYDEOUS, Gr., without-tunic (i.e., calyx or corolla).
-CHLOROS, Gr., green. [(mole).
Chlyso-chlore, a gold- and green
Pyro-chlore, fire-green; a mineral.
-CHOLE, Gr., bile, anger. See *Chyma*.
Caco-choly, badness-of bile. *Med.*
Epi-choly, over (flow) of bile.
Melan-choly, (overflow of) black bile.
-CHONDROS, Gr., a cartilage.
Hypo-chondria, (disease of) under-cartilage or stomach. *Med.*
Peri-chondrium, (that which goes) round or covers-a cartilage. *Anat.*
-CHORDE, Gr., a string or sinew.
Acro-chord, (a serpent with) elevated-sinews or warts.
Hexa-chord, a sixth; a six-stringed (instrument). (ment).
Mono-chord, a single-stringed (instru-
Tetra-chord, a four-stringed (instru-
ment. Perhaps the following are also allied. Compare *Cord*.
Ac-cordant, } having equal strings,
Con-cordant, } and therefore sounding
in unison.
Dis-cordant, sounding-differently.

-COCCOS

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* See the previous Index.

-COCTUS

-COSTA

In-CREMALE

Echino-coccus, spine-cysted (worm)
-COCTUS,* Lat., cooked or ripened.
Coquo, I cook. Cuire, Fr., to cook.
 Con-coction, a cooking-together or up.
 De-coction, a cooking-from or down.
 Pre-coxious, ripened-before (the time)
 Bis-cuit, (a cake) twice-cooked.
 BIA-CODIUM, Gr. (code), (composition made) by means of puppies.
-COGITO, Lat., I think. *[ing.]*
 Ex-cogitate, (to strike) out-by think-
 ing-cogitant, un-thinking.
 Un-COIF, Fr., to (take) the hood-off.
-COLLA, Gr., glue, cement, seal.
 Auri-col, cement of gold.
 Caro-col, (L. G.), flesh-glue; the
 name of an adhesive snail.
 Chryso-col, gold-glue or borax.
 Ichthy-col, fish-glue or isinglass.
 Osteo-col, bone-glue; carbonate of
 lime supposed to have this prop-
 erty.
 Proto-col, the first-seal(ed document).
 Sarc-col, flesh-glue; tree sap.
-COLLUM, Lat., the neck.
 Ac-collate, (a stroke) to or on-the neck
 De-collate, (to cut) the neck-down-
 wards, or (the head) from-the neck.
 Rubi-coll, a red-necked (bird).
-COLO, Lat., I cultivate or inhabit.
-CULTUS, cultivation, use.
 Arri-cultus, inhabiting the fields;
 hence Arrivole, the field-mouse.
 Fluvi-colous, inhabiting-rivers.
 Fungi-colous, living in-fungi. *Ent.*
 Galli-colous, inhabiting the galls or
 warts on trees.
 Petri-colous, inhabiting-stones or
 Saxi-colous, rocks; as stone-borers.
 Sylvi-colous, living in the woods. *Orn.*
 Tubi-colous, dwelling in-a tube. *Mal.*
 Aus-cultation, (G. L.), the use of-the
 ear, (listening).
 Agri-culture, cultivation-of the fields.
 Arbori-culture, cultivation-of trees.
 Flori-culture, cultivation-of flowers.
 Horti-culture, cultivation-of a garden.
 In-cult, not-cultivated.
 Oc-cult, covered by-the furrows.
-COLON, Gr. and Lat., a limb, a
 member, the intestines (which
 strain the fluids passing through;
 hence) **-COLATUS**, Lat., strained.
 Meso-colon, the mid or mesentery-of
 the colon or great intestine.
 Semi-colon, half-the colon or stop
 dividing a sentence into members.
 Per-colate, } to strain-through or
 Trans-colate, } across.
 Inter-COLUMNATION, Lat. (co-
 lumna), (space) between-columns.
CATA-COMB, Gr., a hollow-down or
 below. See also former Index.
COME, Gr., hair.
 Azyro-come, silver-hair, a plant.
 Chryso-come, (millefoil, whose leaves
 are like) golden-hair.
-COMITIS, Lat., of a companion,
 from comes, a companion, a count.
 Com-comitant, company-ing-with.
 Vis count, (vice-comes) (one) in
 place of-the companion (to the
 general).
EN-COMIUM, Gr. (come, a canton),
 (praise) amongst-the tribe.
 Gero-COMY, Gr., care of-the old.
 Crypto-CONCH, Gr., (an animal
 with) chambered or concealed-shell.
-CONTRA, Lat., against, or oppo-
 site; contr, Fr.
EN-COUNTER, (to come) upon-from an
 opposite (point); hence, R-en-
 counter, a returning or determined
 position

Sub-contrary, slightly-opposed or
 differing. *Geom.*
-COPE, Gr., a cut. *[Rhet.]*
 Apo-cope, a cutting-off (from the end).
 Dia-cope, a cutting-through or deeply.
 En-cope, a cutting-in. *Med.*
 Peri-cope, a cutting-round (so as to
 extract).
 Syn-cope, a cutting-(to bring) to-
 gether, i.e., a cutting-short (of life).
 Cornu-COPIUM or -COPIÆ, Lat.,
 (an ornamental) horn-of plenty.
-COPROS, Gr., ordure. *[Med.]*
 Cheno-coprus, goose-ordure. *Ant.*
 Cyno-coprus, dog-ordure. *Ant Med.*
 Ichthy-coprus, fish-ordure. *Geol.*
 Ornitho-coprus, bird-ordure, guano.
 Ec-coprotic, (causing) discharge of
 ordure. *Med.*
-CORD, Eng., from Lat., CORDIS,
 of the heart; cor, the heart.
 Ac-cord, (heart) to-heart, } agree-
 Con-cord, (heart) with-heart, } ment.
 Dis-cord, division-in heart.
 Re-cord, (to bring) back-to heart or
 mind.
 Bi-cordate, (having a) double-heart.
 Præ-cordia, (the parts) before or
 about-the heart. *Anat.*
 En-courage, Fr., (to put) in-heart.
 Neo-CORE, Gr. (coreo, I sweep), a
 church or temple-sweeper. *Ecc.*
 Ex-CORIATE, Lat. (corium), (to
 strip) the skin-from. See Carnis.
 Hydro-CORIS, Gr., the water-bug.
 Pachy-CORN, Gr. (cormos), thick
 -trunk or body, a fossil fish.
-CORNU, Lat., a horn, an antenna.*
 Bi-corn, two-horned, or a two-horned
 (animal). *[Ent.]*
 Brevi-corn, (having) short-antennæ.
 Capri-corn, a goat-horned (animal).
 Cavi-corn, a hollow-horned (animal),
 as the antelope.
 Clavi-corn, (having) club or key
 (like)-antennæ.
 Dami-corn, a deer-horned (animal).
 Lamelli-corn, (having) horns-(or an-
 tennæ flat as) a plate.
 Lat-corn, (a beetle with) broad-horns.
 Longi-corn, (having) antennæ-as long
 (as the body). *Ent.*
 Pleni-corn, a full or solid-horned
 (animal), as deer. *[Zool. and Ent.]*
 Quadri-corn, a four-horned (animal).
 Serri-corn, (with) saw (like)-antennæ.
 Taxi-corn, (with) antennæ - (like) a
 yew tree. *Ent.*
 Tubi-corn, a tube-horned (animal).
 Uni-corn, a one-horned (animal).
-CORPORIS, Lat., of the body. *Cor-
 pus*, the body.
 Ac-corporate, to add-body (to body).
 Con-corporate, together-in a body.
 In-corporate, (to put) into-a body.
 De-CORTICATE, Lat. (cortex), (to
 strip) the bark-from. See Coriæte.
-COSMOS, Gr., neatness, order;
 hence, the world.*
 Macro-cosm, the great-world; the
 Mega-cosm, } world.
 Micro-cosm, the little-world (of a
 man's heart).
 Typo-cosm, a typical or model-world.
 Typo-cosmy, a representation or mo-
 del-of the world.
-COSTA, Lat., a rib, a side, (a coast).
 Ac-cost, (to come) to-the side.
 Inter-costal, between-the ribs.
 Fissil-costate, having divided-ribs.
 Flexi-costate, having bent-ribs.
 In-equi-costate, having ribs-not-alike.
 Lat-costate, broad-ribbed.
 Penni-costate, feather-ribbed.
 Piant-costate, blunt or smooth-ribbed.

Quadri-costate, four-ribbed.
 Quinque-costate, five-ribbed.
 Vario-costate, differently-ribbed.
MALA-CONSTRACIAN, Gr., Lat., a
 soft-crustacean (or crustated animal,
 as a shrimp). See Ostracœm.
-COTYLE, Eng., of Gr. cotyle, a cup
 or hollow.
 Ac-cotyledon (a plant) without-a cup
 or seed lobe; hence acotyledonous.
 Di-cotyledon, (a plant with) double
 -seed lobe. *[seed lobe.]*
 Mono-cotyledon, (a plant with) one
 Poly-cotyledon, (a plant with) many
 -seed lobes.
 Di-cotyl, (an animal having as it
 were) two-cups or navels; as the
 peccari.
-CRANION, Gr., the skull, the head.
 Hemi-cranly, half-the head (or a pain
 there). *[Anat.]*
 Ole-cranly, the head-of the ulna.
 Peri-cranly or cranium, (the mem-
 brane) around-the skull.
-CRASIS, Gr., a mixture (as into
 horn cups; compare Ceras, a horn),
 a tempering, a blending; union.
 A-crazy, not-(due) temperament; re-
 pletion.
 Dys-crazy, undue-mixture (of fluids).
 Epi-crazy, ad or at-temperament (of
 humours). *[ment.]*
 Eu-crazy, good or suitable-tempera-
 ment.
 Idio-crazy, temperament-peculiar to
 oneself.
 Idio-syn-crazy, the collective-tempera-
 ment-peculiar (to oneself).
 Syn-cratism, a blending-(of different
 things) together. *[God.]*
 Theo-crazy, union-(of the soul) with
 Oxy-crate, acid-mixture.
-CRASSUS, Lat., thick; allied to
 great; gross. See Creas.
 In-crasate, to thicken-(by throwing
 something) in.
 En-gross, (to seize) in-the gross or
 whole; (to write) in-large.
 Pro-CRASTINATE, Lat. (cras), (to
 put) off or forward-to the morrow.
-CRATOS, Gr., strength, sway, rule,
 power, government. *Cracy,**
 A-cracy, want-of-strength.
 Aristo-cracy, sway-of the best (in
 war); hence Aristocrat.
 Auto-cracy, power-(centered) in one-
 self.
 Demo-cracy, rule-of the people.
 Dulo-cracy, slave-government.
 Gyneco-cracy, woman-government.
 Oculo-cracy, mob-government.
 Pan-cracy, (a wrestling or endeavour
 to) subdue-all.
 Pluto-cracy, sway-of the wealthy.
 Theo-cracy, Divine-government.
 Timo-cracy, sway-of the honourable.
 Pan-CREAS, Gr., all-flesh; a name of
 the sweetbread.
-CREATUS, Lat., created, brought
 into life; from creo, I create or
 beget.
 In-crete, not-begotten.
 Mis-create, wrongly- begotten; and
 hence mis-creant. See Credo.
 Pro-create, to bring-forth. *[Rits.]*
 Re-create, (to bring) back-life or spi-
 rit.
-CREDO, Lat., I believe. **-CREDI-
 TUS**, believed, trusted.
 Ac-credit, (to give) trust-to.
 Dis-credit, to part from-trust.
 In-credible, not-to be believed.
 Mis-creant, (Fr.), one believing
 -wrongly; in-an infidel.
 Re-creant, (one going) back -from
 faith; an apostate.
IN-CREMALE, Lat. (cremo, I
 burn, not (to be)-burned.

* See the previous Index.

- Zygo-dactyl**, (a bird having) yoked *-toes*; two before and two behind.
- A-ADAMANT**, Gr. (*damao*, I tame); (the diamond, because) not-to be tamed or cut into form.
- DAME**. See *Dam* in previous Index.
- Noti-DANE**, Gr. (*danos*, dry; fr. *dao*, See *Dezy*); shrivel-back; a fish.
- DAR**, Hindoo, a holder; hence, governor, captain.
- Jaghire-dar**, the holder-of a jaghire or assignment of land. [fort.]
- Killa-dar**, the governor of a country
- Soubah-dah**, the holder-of a large province; now a military rank.
- DEAN**, DEN.*
- DEBITUS**, Lat. (*de-habitus*, *wh. see*, held or kept-from); owing, due. *Debita*, I owe.
- In-debited**, (in a state of) owing
- En-deavour**, (Fr.) (to be pushing), towards or upon-(one's) duty.
- DECEM**; *Deni*, Lat. ten.
- Duo-decimal**, (proceeding by twelves) i. e., by two-and ten.
- Duo-decimo**, (a book in which each sheet folds into) two-and ten or (twelve leaves).
- Duo-denum**, (a small intestine, in length about the breadth of) two-and ten (or twelve fingers).
- DECEIT**, Lat., it is becoming, binding, *Decor*, comeliness. See *Desma*.
- In-decent**, un-becoming.
- In-decorous**, not-comely.
- DECT**. See *Duchos*. **DEEM**.*
- DEIROUS-DEXIS**. See *Drious*, *Diis*.
- In-DELEBLE**, Lat. (*in-de-leo* or *lino*, I smear - not - down); not-to be blotted (out).
- DELOS**, Gr., visible, manifest.
- Carmo-delious**, (having one, and therefore a plainly) visible-seed (in each cell). *Bot.*
- Entero-dele**, (an animalcule with) visible-inside.
- Uro-dele**, (a sort of tadpole with perpetual or) visible-tail.
- DELPHYS**, Eng. for *Gr. delphus*, a mother, a receptacle.
- A-delphi**, (those who have) one and the same-mother; (*a*, together, or as one; hence a collection into one).
- A-delphous**, (with) a receptacle (producing) one (bundle, as of stamens).
- Di-a-delphous**, (with) a receptacle (producing) two (collections into) one.
- Mon-a-delphous**, (with) a receptacle (producing) a single-one; i. e., a single collection.
- Poly-a-delphous**, (with) a receptacle (producing) many-collections.
- Di-delphi**, (an animal with a) double receptacle (as the opossum). [*Zool.*]
- Mono-delphous**, (with) one-receptacle.
- DEM**. See *Desma*.
- DEMIOS**, Gr. (perh. fr. *deo*, I bind or collect; comp. *Desma*), public, belonging to the people, *Demic*.*
- En-demial**, (falling as a disease)
- En-demic**, { upon-the people (of one place); local.
- Epi-demic**, upon (many) people. *M. d.*
- En-demic**, (upon) all-the people.
- DEMNO**, Lat. termination of compounds of *Damao*, I devote to loss, I doom. *Damnus*, loss, damage.
- Con-demn**, to doom-altogether.
- In-demnity**, (something) against-loss.
- En-damage**, Fr., (to bring) into-loss.
- Carmo-DEMON**, Gr. (*daimon*, fr. *dao*, I have knowledge, I discern, or learn by separating), an evil-ti-vinity. See *Dezy*.
- DENDRON**, Gr., a tree.
- liothro-dendron**, pitted-tree; a fossil.
- Clero-dendron**, a tree or shrub-with pebble (shaped drupe).
- Corallo-dendron**, the coral-tree.
- Crino-dendron**, the lily (like)-tree.
- Litho-dendron**, the stony-tree; a name for coral.
- Rhodo-dendron**, the rose (laurel)-tree.
- Syringo-dendron**, a (fossil) tree-with pipe (like flutings). [fossil.]
- Ulo-or Hylo dendron**, wood-tree; a
- Con-DENSE**, * Lat. (*densus*, thick, in a mass, as by chewing; (to bring) close-together. See *Dentatus*).
- DENTATUS**, Lat., toothed. *Dens* (fr. Gr.; see *Odontus*), a tooth.
- Bi-dental**, or -ate, having two-teeth.
- E-dental**, (with) the teeth-out.
- In-dent**, (to mark) in-as with a tooth.
- Lati dental**, broad-toothed. *Geol.*
- Multi-dental**, (having) many-teeth.
- Tri-dent**, a three-toothed (fork).
- DERMA**, Gr., (fr. *dero*, I flay); skin, hide, membrane.
- Astro-derm**, star-skin; a fossil fish.
- Blasto-derm**, the germinal-membrane.
- Echino-derm**, (an animal with a prickly) skin (like) a sea urchin.
- Epi-dermis**, (the cuticle, because) upon-the (true) skin. [fish]
- Hetero-derm**, irregular-skin; a fossil
- Litho-derm**, stony or granulated skin; a sort of echinoderm.
- Malaco-derm**, the soft-skinned (beetle). [shell-and skin.]
- Ostraco-derm**, (a mollusk with both) Paehy-dermous, or dermatous, thick-skinned; as the elephant.
- Sclero-derm**, hard-skin or scale; a fish.
- Taxi-dermy**, (the art of) arranging (stuffed) skins.
- DESMA**, Gr., a bond, fillet, junction, ligament, or chain. *Dro*, I bind.
- Amphi-desm**, (a mollusk with) a ligament on both sides; i. e., external and internal.
- Anti-desm**, (a plant, fit for ropes) instead-of a chain. [ing-together.]
- Chondro-syn-desm**, a cartilage-binding.
- En-desis**, a binding-in or together. *Med.*
- Epi-desm**, a bandage-upon. *Med.*
- Syn-desmosis**, (the natural) binding-together (of the bones).
- Ana-dem**, (a chaplet) binding-up or back (the hair).
- Dia-dem**, (a fillet) bound-throughout or about (the head).
- A-syn-deton**, (a binding of words) without-a conjunction. *Rhet.*
- Carmo-det**, a fillet-fruited (plant).
- Un-DESPOTIC**, Gr. (*despotes*, a master); not (like) an owner.
- Geo-DESY**, Gr., (*dao*, I divide or burst; out as flie); division-of-the earth (for mensuration).
- DEXTER**, Lat. (fr. *Gr. dexternal*, I take; for the right-hand takes); right handed. See *Duchos*.
- Amphi-dexter**, (one having as it were) both-hands right or powerful.
- In-dexterity**, want of right handed (skill).
- A-DIANT**, Gr., (*diaino*, I wet); not-moistened; a plant, maidenhair, which throws off the wet.
- DICATUS**, Lat., attributed, set apart; hence shown clearly, consecrated. Comp. *Dictus*. [to reject.]
- Ab-dicate**, to set apart-from (one);
- De-dicate**, to set apart-from (others).
- In-dicate**, to show (by pointing) to or upon; hence Contra-indication, an opposite or forbidding-indication; Sub-indication, an under or slight indication.
- * See the previous Index.
- Pre-dicate**, to show or affirm-previously or before (all); hence, *l'asca*.
- DICE**, Gr., justice, rectitude.
- Syn-dic**, (an officer intrusted) with (the administration of)-justice.
- Theo-dicy**, the justice-of god.
- DICTUS**, Lat., spoken, told, shown, called, pronounced. * Comp. *Diis*.
- Ad-dict**, to call-to; (to give up) to a calling. [positively.]
- Contra-dict**, to speak-against or op-
- E-dict**, (a thing) spoken-out or published.
- In-dict**, to speak-concerning or upon (an accusation).
- In-dite**, to speak-concerning; to compose, to write.
- Inter-dict**, to speak-between (the intention and the act); to forbid.
- Pre-dict**, to fore-tell.
- Ver-dict**, a true-saying or declaration.
- Bene-diction**, a speaking-well (to). i. e., blessing.
- Male-diction**, a speaking-evilly or slanderously.
- Vale-diction**, a speaking-farewell.
- Juri-dical**, pronouncing-justice or law.
- In-DIGITATE**, Lat. (*digitus*, a finger; (to point) upon or to-with the finger. Comp. *Diis*).
- DIGNUS**, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. *dice*, rectitude, *wh. see*); worthy, suitable.
- Daigner**, Fr., to think worthy.
- In-dignant**, (angry, as if used) not-worthy.
- Con-dign**, suited-with or to; fit.
- In-dign**, un-worthy. (from-worthiness.)
- Dis-dain**, (to think one) apart or far
- Ana-DIPLOSI**, Gr. (fr. *dis*, twice); a doubling-back, i. e., repetition.
- Dolicho-DIROUS**, Gr. (*deire*, neck), long-necked.
- Con-DITATION**, Lat. (*ditis*, *dis*, rich); an enriching-together.
- DITUS**, Lat. termin.-of compounds of *Datus*, given. *Dandus*, to be given; *Donum*, a gift. *Do*, I give, commit, put, appoint or fix. Comp. *Dosis*.
- Ad-dition**, a giving-to; increase;
- Super-addition**, Sur-addition, addition-over and above.
- Con-dition**, (a thing) fixed or appointed-with (regard to something else); In-condite, not-fixed or shaped (in manners); rude.
- De-dition**, a giving-from (one); i. e., a giving-up.
- E-dition**, a giving-out.
- Per-dition**, a giving (up)-thoroughly (to loss).
- Pro-dition**, a giving or bringing-forward or up; a betraying.
- Re(d)-dition**, a giving-back.
- Trans-dition**, a giving or handing-across; transmission from father to son.
- Trans(d)-ition**, (one who) gives or hands-over (another to punishment).
- Deo-dand**, (that which is) to be given-to God. [Compare *Reddition*.]
- Re(n)der**, Fr., to give-back or up.
- Auto-date**, to give out or fix-before (the time).
- Con-diment**, (that which) is given-with (food, as a relish); sauce.
- Als-con-d**, to put (oneself) completely-from or out of the way.
- Re-con-dite**, put-completely or to-gether-back (from view).
- Con-donation**, a forgiving-altogether.
- Par-don**, (per), to forgive-thoroughly.
- DIURNUS**, Lat., daily. *Dies*, Lat., a day. *Jour*, Fr., a day.
- Bi-diurnal**, (happening) twice-daily.
- Ad-journ**, (to put off to-another) day.

- Peri-ecian** (one who) dwells-round about; i. e., living on the same parallel of latitude, but opposite meridians.
- Di-ecous**, or **ecious**, (having) two houses; dwelling-in two, apart, or distinctly; having male and female flowers on distinct individuals.
- Mon-ecous**, (having) one-house; dwelling-together. *Bot.*
- Met-ec**, (one who has) changed-(his) dwelling; an emigrant. *Ant.*
- Xyn-ecy**, a dwelling-in common. *Ant.*
- Dy-ocesan**, (having jurisdiction over those) dwelling-throughout (a certain circuit).
- Par-ochial**, (*Par-ish*), (having jurisdiction over those) dwelling-near.
- Andr-oceum**, the dwelling or receptacle-of the stamens. *See Andrus.*
- IER, EER.* -EDRA, -ED.* -EER, see Ier, in.* -EDRA, see Hedra.**
- EGON**, Gr., I led. -**EGESIS**, a leading, rule, from Gr. *Agos*. *See Agoge.*
- Ex-egesy**, a leading-out; e-limination, or elucidation. *Rhet.*
- Chor-egy**, a chorus-leading.
- Strat-egy**, (that which pertains to) the leading-of an army; hence, *Stratagem.*
- EGOREMA**, *Egoric, Egyric.* *See Agora.*
- EL -IL -OL -YL -ET**, frequently are diminutives: some words under this head terminating in *cel*, as *Navicel*, belong rather to the termination *cle* or *cule*; which see.
- Carin-el**, a little-keel. *Conch.*
- Cereb-el**, a little-head. *Conch.*
- Clitron-el**, a little-tunic. *Conch.*
- Clithr-el**, a little-harp. *Conch.*
- Cochlear-el**, a little-screw. *Conch.*
- Columb-el**, a little-dove. *Conch.*
- Colum-el**, a little-pillar. *Conch.*
- Cost-el**, a little-rib. *Conch.*
- Crist-el**, a little-crest. *Conch.*
- Dolab-el**, a little-axe. *Conch.*
- Fissur-el**, a little-cleft. *Conch.*
- Haust-el**, a little-drawer or bucket.
- Hydr-achn-el**, a little-water-mite.
- Lab-el**, a little-lip; a little-lappet.
- Margin-el**, a little-margin. *Conch.*
- Navic-el**, a little-ship. *Conch.*
- Oc-el**, a little-eye. *Conch.*
- Pat-el**, a little-dish. *Conch.*
- Pedic-el**, a little-foot; a division of a peduncle.
- Plicat-el**, a little-fold. *Conch.*
- Rast-el**, a little-rake. *Conch. [Mus.]*
- Ritorn-el**, a little-return or chorus.
- Rost-el**, a little-beak. *Conch.*
- Scissur-el**, a little-cut or cleft. *Conch.*
- Scut-el**, a little-shield. *Conch.*
- Stomat-el**, a little-mouth. *Conch.*
- Tereb-el**, a little-borer. *Mal.*
- Testac-el**, a little-shell. *Conch.*
- Turbin-el**, a little-top. *Conch.*
- Vagin-el**, a little-sheath. *Conch.*
- Van-el**, a little-fan. *Conch.*
- Vit-el**, a little-existence or yolk. *Zool.*
- Xat-il**, a little-dish. *Conch.*
- Codi-cil**, a little-code or book.
- Motac-il**, (a mover of the tail in rapid and) small motions; a wag-tail.
- Rach-il**, a little-spine. *Bot.*
- Tons-il**, a little-lobe or globe. *Anat.*
- Torment-il**, a little-grasper. *Bot.*
- Guer-illa**, a little-warfare.
- Vici-il-la**, a little-dwelling; from *Vicus*, i. e., a street. *Comp. Econ.*
- Cor-ol** or **Cor-olla**, a little-crown. *Bot.*
- Id-yl-l**, a little-resemblance or copy (of verses).
- Amul-et** or **Amun-et**, a little-fortifier or preservative. [*Her. Puit.*]
- Pall-et**, a small-pale or piece of wood.
- Spin-et**, a small-(wood of) briars.
- Spin-nar-et**, a small-spinning (hole).
- Spir-et**, a small-spire.
- Tourniqu-et**, a small-bandage, screw, or turn. *Surg.*
- Vign-et**, a small-vine: originally an ornament placed as a head piece to a book.
- ELASIS**, Gr., a driving or expulsion.
- Xen-elasy**, an expulsion of strangers or foreigners. [(back).
- Un-elastic**, not-driving or springing.
- Pros-ELYTE**, Gr. (*eleutho*, I come); (one who) comes-towards or over (in faith).
- ELYTRON**, Eng. for Gr. *Elutron*, a wrapper or sheath. *Eluio, Heluo, Heiluo*, I roll.
- An-elytrous**, without-a-sheath; as the wings of certain insects.
- Brach-elytrous**, short-sheathed. *Ent.*
- Hem-elytrous**, half-sheathed. *Ent.*
- Sten-elytran**, a narrow-sheathed (insect). [fore; preface. *See Ion.*
- Pro-EM, Gr.**, (that which) goes-be-
- Hemat-EMETIC**, Gr. (*emeo*, I vomit); (causing the) vomiting-of blood.
- EMPTUS**, Lat., purchased. *Emo*, (perh. fr. Gr. *emos*, mine), I take or take off as mine, I buy.
- Co-emption**, a purchasing-all together.
- Ex-emption**, a buying-from or off.
- Pre-emption**, (the right of) buying-before (others).
- Red-ee-m**, to buy-back; to ransom.
- Per-emptory**, (of such a character as to cause all doubt to be) taken-thoroughly (away). By a contraction of this word we have *Prompt*, immediate, ready, done on the moment; whence, *Im* (in)-*promptu*, (done) on-the-moment; or in-a-ready (manner); *Un-prompted*, not-(put in) readiness or fitness.
- EN -ENE**. *See the previous Index.*
- ENETOS**, Eng. for Gr. *Aienetos*, praiseworthy, laudable. *Aineo*, I praise.
- Ep-enetic**, (giving praise) upon-praise.
- Par-enetic**, (giving) praise or exhortation-(as if standing) by the side (of one).
- ENNIS**, Lat. termination of compound of *Annus*, a year, a cycle or circuit.
- Bi-ennial**, (lasting for) two-years; (happening once in) two-years.
- Dec-ennial**, (lasting for) ten-years, &c.
- Nov-ennial**, (lasting for) nine-years, &c. [for years.
- Per-ennial**, (lasting) through-the-year
- Sept-ennial**, (lasting for) seven-years; (happening once in) seven-years.
- Tri-ennial**, (lasting for) three-years, &c.
- Mill-ennium**, (a space of) a thousand-years.
- Super-annuate**, (to declare) beyond or above-years (for active exertion).
- ENT**. *See Ant.*
- ENTERON**, Gr. (fr. *en*, in), that which is more inward; an intestine.
- Dys-entery**, illness of the intestines.
- Li-entery**, (as it were) a slipperiness-of the intestines (so that the food passes undigested).
- Mes-entery**, (a natural membrane in) the middle-of the intestines.
- An-enter**, (an animalcule with) no-intestinal(tube). The word *Entrails* is connected with this class, and probably the verb to Enter.
- EO, I go; see Ion. EO, I am; see Esse.**
- EOUS, IOUS**, adj., having the qualities of, resembling, like. *Comp. Ital.*
- Betul-ous**, like the birch tree.
- Pergamen-ous**, like-parchment.
- Opunt-ions**, like-*opuntia* or *Indian fig*: *Opunti-aceous*, like-the class to which *opuntia* belongs. *Comp. Accous.*
- EPTUS**, Lat. termination of compounds of *Aptus*, (fr. L. and G. *apto*, wh. see. I fit, bring near, touch); having reached or obtained.
- Ad-ept**, (one who has) reached-to (a certain skill). [taining]-again.
- Re-ad-option**, a reaching-to (or obtaining) or pronunciation.
- Ortho-EPY**, Gr. (*epo*, I say), a right-speaking or pronunciation.
- Co-EQUITATION**, Lat. (*equus*, a horse), a riding-together.
- EQUUS**, Eng. for Lat. *Æquus*, equal.
- Co-equal**, equal-together; i. e., one with another.
- Ad-equate**, equal-to.
- In-iquitous**, not-equal or just.
- ERCEO**, Lat. termination of compounds of *Arceo* (fr. Gr. *arceo*, ergo, I constrain within a fence), I keep forcibly, I drive.
- Co-erce**, to keep forcibly-together; to drive (one)-with (you).
- Ex-ercise**, a driving-out (of repose); a pushing on; practice, use. For the word *Exert*; see *Serius*.
- ERESIS**, Eng. -*Eresis*.
- ERGY**, See, from Gr. *Ergon*. *See Urgy.*
- ERRANS**, Lat., wandering. *Erro*, Lat. and Gr., I wander, flow away, perish. *Akin to Rheo*. [place].
- Ab-erration**, a wandering-from (its In-erration, a wandering-in.
- In-errable**, not(liable to) wander or err.
- Per-erration**, a wandering-through (places).
- ES -ESS.***
- ESSE**, Lat. to be. *Ess*, being. *Assentia*, essence, which constitutes the being: fr. Gr. *Eimi* or *Eo*, I am. *Esuam*, I shall be; whence *Lat. Sum*, I am;
- Co-essential**, together; i. e., the same -in-essence or being. [scandal.
- Extra-essential**, beyond-(what) is es-Quint-essence, the essence-after five (distillations), the essence.
- Inter-est**, (that which) is or exists -(for us, preeminently) among (others); hence, that which concerns (us). [intense].
- Non-ent-ity**, a not-being or non-ex-istence, being-from or away.
- Pre-sent**, (sum), being-before (the eyes); hence, *Omni-present*, present-in all (places); *Re-present*, (to bring) back-the-presence of; to exhibit or personate.
- EST**, Eng., from Gr. *Euthio* or *Eto*. I eat, I devour. *Estum* or *Essum*, Lat., to eat; from *Lat. Edo*. *See also.**
- Derm-est** (G) skin-devourer (an insect living on dried skins).
- Com-essation**, an eating or feasting-together.
- Ex-ession**, an eating-out or through.
- Per-esurient**, thoroughly-hungry.
- ESTHESIS**, Eng. for Gr. *Aisthesis*, (fr. *aio*, I hear); *Æsthesis*, as *Lat.*, feeling, sense, sensibility.
- An-esth-ey**, in-sensibility (when touched).
- Dys-esth-ey**, bad or impaired-sense (of touch).
- Ex-ESTUATION**, Lat. (*estus*, hot weather, a boiling of the tide), a boiling or raging-up or out. To this belongs *Estuary*, a narrow *sum*, causing the water to rage.

-PECTUM

-ET

-ET. See also *El*.

Co-ETANEUS, Lat. (*etas*, an age; perh. for *avitas*; fr. *etum*; see *Evum*); together-in-age.

-ETERNUS, Eng. of Lat. *Eternus*, (*eternus*); together or ever eternal, lasting.

Co-eternal, *eternal*; together or ever Semp(er)-eternal, always or ever (of the past).

Pre-eternity, the eternity before; i.e., -lasting.

Caco-ETHES, Gr. (*ethos*); a bad-custon or habit. Ethic, belongs.

-ETOS, Gr., a year.

Octa-eteris, (a cycle of eight-years.

Tetra-eteris, (a cycle of four-years.

Tri-eteris, (a cycle of three-years.

(so as to comprehend an insertion of thirty days).

Tri-eterical, (lasting) three-years: Etiesian, annual; belongs.

Hyp-ETHRAL, Gr. (either, the em-pyreum; fr. *athro*, I kindle); under the air or sky: Ethereal, belongs.

An-ETIC, Gr. (*heo*, I make to go); casting-lack or re-mitting (pain).

An-EURISM, Gr. (*eurus*, broad), a backward or complete-dilatation or broadening (of the coats of an artery so as to produce rupture).

-EVUM, Eng. for Lat. *Evum* (fr. *Evon*, a year; perh. fr. *aeon*); ever-being; an; participle of *Ev*: see *Esse*, an age.

Co-eval, together or the same-in age.

Prim-eval, (belonging to) the first age, or ages.

-EXIS. See *Echo*. -EY. See.*

FACE, * FACTION.* Also see *Fec-tum*.

De-FALCATE, Lat. (*falc*, a sickle or falchion, a hook); (to cut) from (as with) a sickle; hence, Defalcation; Falchion, belongs.

-FALLO, Lat., I deceive. *Falsus*, deceived; erring, failing, false.

In-fallible, (that can) not-err. [-deceit.

Un-fallacious, (not) deceiving. [-deceit.

Re-fel, (to) repel or throw back.

De-fault (Fr.), a failing-from (ex-celence). Fail, Fallacious, False, Falter, Fault, Fell, *Fr. Fall*, belong.

Fall, Balk, are akin.

Pro-FANE, Lat. (*fanum*, fr. *Naos*, wh. see); (not) holy enough to stand with n, but only before-the temple.

FANS, Lat., speaking. *Fari*, (fr. *Phemi*, wh. see); to speak. *Fabula*, a little tale, speech, or conversa-tion.

In-fant, (one who can) not-speak; a child or boy; hence Infantry (foot boys).

Ne-fandous, not-to be named or spoken.

Af-fable, (inviting) conversation to or with; (willing to be) spoken-to.

In-ef-fable, not-to be spoken-out.

-FARAN, Anglo-Sax., to fare or go.

For-fare, to go forth; to depart or perish.

Mis-fare, to go badly or wrongly.

Fare, Ferry, belong.

-FARIOUS, Eng., *Fariam*; Lat., prob. fr. *Farius*, changing, varied.

Bi-farius, varied or arranged-in two (rows).

Multi-farius, much or many-varied.

Omni-farius, of all-varieties.

Con-FARREATION, Lat. (*farreum*, wheat cake; fr. *far*, corn); (mar-

-ing by eating a cake of) *four*

-FATIGO, Lat. (poss. fr. *af-fatim* -ago, un-speakably-I drive; see *A*, *Fans*, and *Agoge*); I drive abundantly, I tire.

De-fatigate, to tire-down; hence, In-defatigable, not (to be) tired-down or completely.

Un-fatigued, not-tired.

In-FATUATED, Lat. (*fatuus*, fool-ish, mad, possessed, as speaking prophets; see *Fans*.); imbued with folly. *Fatuous*, belongs.

De-FECATE, Lat. (*faex*, the dregs; perh. that which is done or done with: see *Fectum*.); (to clear) from dregs; (to let) the dregs-(go) down.

Feces, belong.

-FACTUM.* Lat. of compounds of *Factum*, to do, act, make, produce, or cause; from *Facio*, I do. *Factus*, done, *Ec.* *Fio*, (fr. *Gr. Phy*, wh. done, *Ec.* I am made or become. *Facies*, face, appearance, make.

Af-fect, to act-towards or upon; to make-at, or aim at.

Con-fect, (a sweetmeat formed by) making or putting (a mixture) to-gether; hence, Confit.

De-fect, (want or absence) from (what should be) done; (depar-ture) from-(what has been) done.

Effect, (that which comes) from-an act.

In-fect, to cause (diseases) -in.

Pre-fect, one made or set-over (an- other).

Per-fect, thoroughly-done or finished; Im-perfect, not-perfect; Preter-per-fect, beyond or past-and perfect; Preter-imperfect, past-but not finished; Preter-plus(s)-perfect, past-and more than-perfect.

Re-fect, to make or refresh-again.

Un-af-fected, not-making-to (oneself, airs); not-made-up; natural.

Bene-faction, a doing-well (to).

Made-faction, a making-wet.

Male-faction, an evil-doing.

Pate-faction, a making-open.

Putre-faction, a becoming-putrid.

Tab-faction, a making-tepid or warm.

Tepe-faction, a making-by hand.

Manu-facture, a making-by hand.

Ol-factory, causing-the (power of) smelling.

Bene-fice, (that which) does-good (to).

Lani-fice, a making-of wool (len fabrics).

Or-i-fice, (the place where) a mouth (the place where one's) acts

Of-fice, (the place where one's) acts or business-(come) before (one); or business-(coming) before also, business-(coming) before (one); duty: Official, belonging to a workshop: Officious, busy, meddling.

Sacri-fice, a making-holy.

Suf-fice, to act or be-(just) under (the required excellence, but so as to answer).

Muni-ficent, making-gifts.

Pro-ficient, making (way)-forward.

Pro-fit, (that portion which) makes -for (or comes to, one).

Ampli-fy, to make-large.

Are-fy, to make-dry.

Beati-fy, to make-blessed.

Cale-fy, to make-hot.

Carni-fy, (to increase in) or make -flesh.

Dulci-fy, to make-sweet.

Edi-fy, to make-a house; to build up in knowledge.

Fructi-fy, to make-fruitful.

In-demi-fy, to make (safe) against

Lab-e-fy, to make-to totter.

Leni-fy, to make-mild.

Magni-fy, to make-great.

Modi-fy, to make or bring-(into a certain) measure.

Molli-fy, to make soft or tender.

Morti-fy, to cause-death or great in-jury; to become-dead.

Mundi-fy, to make-clean.

Nulli-fy, to make-of none (effect).

Ossi-fy, to make-bone.

Paci-fy, to make-peace(ful).

Petri-fy, to make-(into) rock.

Quali-fy, to make-such (as is neces-sary).

Rami-fy, to make-(into) branches or

Rare-fy, to make-rare or thin.

Rati-fy, to make-established (after consideration).

Recti-fy, to make-right.

Sangui-fy, to produce-blood.

Satis-fy, to become-sufficient (for).

Speci-fy, to produce or show-specially (or so that one may see clearly).

Multi-fy, to make or show-(to be) foolish.

Testify, to make-witness (of).

Torre-fy, to make-hot.

Tume-fy, to become-swollen.

Veri-fy, to make or show-(to be) true

Vill-fy, to make-vile or of no value.

Vitri-fy, to make-(into) glass.

Damni-fic, producing-loss.

Dolori-fic, producing-pain.

Male-fic, producing-bad or injury.

Morbi-fic, producing-disease.

Omni-fic, producing-all things.

Pro-li-fic, producing-offspring.

Sapori-fic, producing-savour.

Semini-fic, producing-seed.

Somni-fic, producing-sleep.

Soporifi-fic, producing-forced sleep.

Sudori-fic, producing-sweat.

Tran(s)-fic, production of-(passage across from one person or place to another).

Lapidi-fication, production of stone.

Ludi-fication, a making-sport.

Melli-fication, production of honey.

Nidi-fication, the making-a nest.

Thuri-fication, production of (the smoke from)-incense.

Post-fact, after-the-deed. (with (one) Af-fair (Fr.), acts or business-to or De-faillance, (a being adverse to) from -doing; an undoing

Un-feasible, not-to be done

De-fect, to act or drive-down; to undo.

Un-featured, not-(having the) make or form (of any part of the face).

Counter-feit, to make-(a thing re-semble one) of opposite-(character).

For-feit, to cause-to be abroad; i.e., separate (from the owner).

Sur-feit, an over-doing or feeding

De-fate, to deprive of or destroy-the

face, or that which shows the make

or character; (to bring) down from

-(former) appearance.

Ef-face, (to rub) out-the face, make, or appearance.

Sur-face, the face, make, or appear-ance-upon (a thing).

Super-ficies, (that which is) upon-the face, or make; the outermost fac-

-e, or part or far from-(being)

Diff-icult, make-to be done. Face, Facile, done; hard to be done. Face, Facile, Facinorous, Fact, Fashion, Feasi-ble, Feat, Feature, Fit, belong.

Con-FEDERATE, Lat. (*foedus*, a league; prob. fr. *Fido*, wh. see); joined-in league. Federal, belongs.

-FENDO, Ant. Lat., I strike. *Fensura*, to strike.

De-fend, to strike-down (a blow aimed at one); hence, In-de-fensible, &c.

Fore-fend, (Sax. L.) to strike (so as to turn from its course)-beforehand (or annoy

Of-fend, to strike against; to wound

Super-FENESTRAL

-FILUM

-FLATUS

Super-FENESTRAL, Lat. (*fenestra*, perh. fr. *Phaeno*, wh. see), above the window.

FERO, * Lat., I bear, carry, bring, have, or produce. Comp. *Phero*. Con-fer, to bring-together (persons or facts in order to decide); to carry (a gift) to or with (a person); to unite a gift with a person.

De-fer, to bear or put-off or from.

Dis-fer, to bear i. e., to go apart.

In-fer, to bring-in or on (from something before); to deduce.

Of-fer, to bring-before or against.

Pre-fer, to carry or put-before.

Pro-fer, to carry or bring-forward.

Re-fer, to carry (the eye, mind, &c.) back; to turn to or back.

Trans-fer, to carry-across.

Inter-fer, to carry (oneself) or go between.

Circum-fer-ence, (a line) carried De-ferent, carrying-down or about; De-fer-ence, a carrying (oneself) down or humbly.

Anthi-ferous, bearing-an anther. Bot.

Aquili-fer, an eagle or standard bearer.

Argenti-ferous, producing-silver.

Axi-ferous, having-a centre (without leaves). Bot.

Bacci-ferous, bearing-berries.

Byssi-fer, the bearer of a byssus or organ of adhesion. Mal.

Canali-ferous, having-a channel. Zool.

Carboni-ferous, producing-coal.

Cili-ferous, having-(vibratory organs like) eyelashes. [neal.

Cocheniili-ferous, producing - cochini-fer, the bearer-of - cochini-fer, (a dyestuff) shell. [fir tree).

Coni-fer, the bearer of a cone, (as a corymbi-fer, the bearer-of a corymb, or flat headed kind of inflorescence.

Cruci-fer, (a tree) bearing-flowers like a Maltese cross.

Cupuli-fer, the bearer-of a cup. Bot.

Dapi-fer, a feast-bringer or server.

Dorsi-ferous, bearing-(seeds) on the back (of the leaf).

Flabelli-ferous, bearing-a fan.

Foramini-ferous, bearing-a (small) pierced opening.

Glandi-ferous, acorn-bearing.

Gutti-ferous, bearing-(as it were) drops (of water). Bot.

Lacti-ferous, producing-milk.

Mammari-ferous, having-a breast.

Margariti-ferous, producing-pearls.

Melli-ferous, producing-honey. [fish.

Monilli-fer, necklace-bearer; a fossil

Moschi-ferous, producing-musk.

Morti-ferous, producing-death.

Osculi-ferous, having-a little mouth.

Ossi-ferous, producing-bones.

Ovi-ferous, (pertaining to) the production-of eggs. [hair.

Pili-ferous, having-(a point like) a Plumbi-ferous, producing-lead.

Prolifi-ferous, bearing-a shoot or progeny.

Purpuri-ferous, producing-purple dye.

Roti-fer, a wheel-bearing (animalcule).

Securi-fer, hatchet-bearer. Ent.

Signi-ferous, having-signs or marks.

Somni-ferous, producing-sleep.

Spiri-fer, the bearer-of a spiral (shell).

Stoloni-fer, the bearer-of a stolon or runner.

Umbelli-ferous, bearing-an umbel, or inflorescence proceeding from a single point.

Uvi-ferous, producing-grapes.

Veli-ferous, carrying-sails.

Infertile, not-bearing, unproductive.

Fertile, Feraculous, belong.

FERVESCO, Lat., I begin to grow hot or throw up bubbles. *Ferveo*

(perh. fr. Gr. *pur*, fire; see *Pyr*); I am hot. *Ferventum*, that which makes or grows hot or ferments.

Effervesce, to begin to bubble-up or out.

Un-ferment, not-ardent or hot.

Un-fermented, not-fermented.

Un-febrile, not-(producing) fever or heat.

Fervent, Ferment, belong.

FESSUS, Lat., termination of compounds of *Fessus*, acknowledged.

Fator (fr. Gr. *phao*, I bring to light or show); I own to. See *Phaizo*.

Con-fess, to acknowledge-altogether.

Pro-fess, to acknowledge-before (all).

IN-FEST, Lat. (*festus*, feasting; welcoming to the hearth; fr. Gr. *hestia*, a hearth, prob. fr. *hizo*, I sit); (to make) not-festive or easy.

Fest, Festal, Festive, Festival, belong. See *Hedra*.

-FETUS, or *Fetus*, Lat. (fr. *feo*, I beget, akin to Gr. *phuo*; see *Fhyo*); conception, progeny. *Fœtus*, fruitful.

Eff-fete, out of or having lost-(the capability of) production; worn-out.

Super-fetate, to co-exist-upon or after (another conception).

In-fecund, not-fruitful.

-FIDI, Lat., I clove or divided. *Fissum*, to cleave; *Findo*, I cleave.

Centi-fidus, divided-(into a) hundred (parts).

Multi-fid, (having) many-clefts, or an animal having, &c.

Quadri-fid, (having) four-clefts.

Tri-fid, (having) three-clefts. Fissure, belongs.

-FIDO, * Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. *peitho*; see *Pithecos*); I trust. *Fidelis*, trusting, believing, faithful.

Con-fide, to trust-altogether; (to put one's trust-with (another).

Dis-fide, (to be) apart or far from trusting; to not to trust.

Af-fy, to trust-to, or (give) to-the faith of (as in marriage).

De-fy, (to be) averse from-believing; to distrust, to declare a liar; hence, to challenge.

Af-fidavit, he has (given his) faith or oath-to.

In-fidel, not-trusting or believing.

Per-fidy, (a breaking) through-faith.

Soli-fidian, (one advocating the necessity of) faith-alone. Theol.

En-fest, to invest with-a trust or fee.

In-festation, (investment with) -a trust. Faith, Fealty, Fee, Feod, Fiance, Fidelity, belong.

-FIGURA, Lat., figure. *Fingo* (perh. akin to pingo, I paint; see *Pictus*); I mould, form, or fashion. *Fictus*, formed, feigned, fictitious.

Eff-fig, (that which is) fashioned-out; an image.

Con-figure, to form or put-together; to make (of like proportion) with (another).

Dis-figure, (to pull) apart; i. e., to destroy-the form (of).

Pre-figure, to form or image-before-hand.

Trans-figure, to cross or change-(from form to) form.

Un-feigned, not -fictitious. Feign, Fictile, Fiction, Figment, Figure, belong.

De-FILE, Sax., to be-foul; i. e., to make-foul.

-FILUM, Lat., thread, line.

De-file, (a narrow) thread (like passage)-down (between hills).

Pro-file, (the out) line-of the front (or prominent part of the face, &c.)

Pur-file, (Fr.) (an old trimming made)

by-thread; hence, to Purle, to trim with purtle.

En filade, (to march, or sweep with artillery) in-a thread or straight line. File, Fillet, a thread bandage, also the nervous or thready and circular thigh of veal, belong.

-FIN, Fr., finished highly, polished, fine. See *Finis*.

Re-fine, to fine-by throwing the refuse back; to purify again.

Super-fine, above or beyond-fine.

Finesse, Finical, belong.

-FINDO, * See also *Fidi*.

FINIS, * Lat., that for which anything is done; the finish, end, limit, or boundary. See *Fictum*.

Con-fine, (to keep) together-in-a limit.

De-fine, (to lay) down-the limits (of).

Pre-fine, to limit-beforehand.

Af-finity, (adjacency of boundary) to boundary; connection.

In-finite, not-bounded; end-less.

Un-finished, not-(brought to) end.

Final, Final, Finite, belong.

-FIRMUS, * Lat., upbearing, strong. See *Fero*.

Af-firm, (to add) strength-to (as by positive declaration).

Con-firm, (to unite) one's own strength-with; (to add) complete strength (to).

In-firm, not-strong.

Ob-firm, to strengthen-against; to make obdurate. Firm, Firmament, which uphold, as the ancients thought, the stars, belong.

Con-FISCATE, Lat., (fiscus, a money bag or hanaper, poss. fr. Gr. *phuscos*, a bladder; fr. *Physson*, wh. see); (to forfeit and put) with-(the money in the public treasure) bag or hamper. Fiscal, belongs.

Tri-FISTULARY, Lat. (fistula, a pipe; fr. Gr. *phusao*, I inflate; see *Physson*); (having) three-pipes.

-FIXUS, Lat., fixed, joined. *Figo* (fr. Gr. *pegno*, I fix; see *Pegin*); I fasten.

Af-fix, to join-to (something).

Con-fix, to fix-completely or together.

De-fix, to fix-down.

In-fix, to fasten or pierce-in.

Per-fix, to fix or settle-thoroughly.

Pre-fix, to join-before.

Suf-fix, to join-under or after.

Trans-fix, to fix-across (with an arrow).

Dis-com-fit, (to throw) apart-(what was before) joined-together; or, (to throw) a junction-completely-apart; to rout.

-FLAGRO, Lat. (fr. *Flatus*, a blast; and akin to Gr. *Phlego*, I flicker, or burn, wh. see; being all words formed from sound); I flame or burn vehemently, as in the blast.

Con-flagration, a burning-(of all) together; complete-burning.

De-flagration, a burning-down or away.

Flagrant, belongs.

In-FLAME, Lat. (flamma), to imitate with flame; (to put) flame-within. See *Phlego*.

-FLATUS, Lat., a blowing or blast. *Flo*, I blow. [bladder).

Eff-flate, to blow or puff-out. (as a)

In-flate, to blow-into (and distend).

Per-flate, to blow-through.

Suf-flate, to blow-up (as from) under.

Af-flation, a blowing or breathing-to, towards, or upon.

Con-flation, a blowing-(of two instruments) together.

Dis-flation, a blowing-apart. Chem.

Af-flatus, blast or breath-to or upon;

-FLEXUS

-FORMA

-FRAYER

In-spiration. Flutulent, Flute, be-long.
FLEET. See the previous Index.
FLEXUS, Lat., bent. *Flecto*, I bend.*
 Circum-flex, bent-round.
 De-flect, to bend-down or aside.
 In-flect, to bend-in (from a straight course).
 Re-flect, to bend-back (as the mind).
 Genu-flection, a bending of the knee.
 Flexible, Flexion, belong.
-FLICTUS, * Lat., thrown, dashed.
Fligo (prob. fr. the sound, and al-lied to Eng. flog; and poss. to *Phlego*, from the burning pain); I beat, dash.
AF-flict, to throw-to or on (the ground); to depress.
 Con-flict, a dashing or fighting-to-gether. (thing)-upon.
 In-flict, to throw-in; to dash (some)-
 Pro-figate, beaten or driven-before; routed, utterly ruined.
-FLORIS, * Lat., of a flower. *Flos*, that which flows from fulness of vigour; a flow-er or fruit. See *Fluens*.
 De-flour, (to take) the flower or beauty from.
 Effloresce, (to begin to put out flowers).
 Da-phne-florous, laurel-flowered.
 Echii-florous, flowered (like) viper's bugloss.
 Grandi-florous, (having) large-flowers.
 Sessili-florous, (having) flowers-seated or placed (immediately on the stem).
 Tenui-florous, slender-flowered. Flo-
 ral, Flower, Flour, Flourish, belong-
-FLUENS, * Lat., flowing. *Fluens*,
 having flowed; a flux or flowing.
Fluo, (fr. Gr. *phleo*, I gush); I flow. (ing).
 See *Phyllon*.
AF-fluent, flowing-to; hence, abound-
 Circum-fluent, flowing-around.
 Con-fluent, flowing-together.
 Dif-fluent, flowing-apart.
 Ef-fluent, flowing-out.
 Inter-fluent, flowing-between.
 Melli-fluent, flowing-with honey.
 Pro-fluent, flowing-forward.
 Re-fluent, flowing-back.
 De-fluxion, a flowing-down.
 In-fluence, a flowing-in or on (as of some power). (lat-in).
EF-fluvium, a flowing out; an ex-ha-
 sty-raci-fluvius, flowing-with storax.
 Super-fluvius, over-flowing (and there-
 fore wasting). Fluent, Flux, Flue-
 tuate, belong.
Re-FOCILLATE, Lat. (focillo, I
 cherish or warm; fr. focus, a
 hearth); to warm-again.
Asa-FÆTIDA, Lat. *fœtid-lasar*; a gum.
UN-FOILED, Fr. (faillir, to miss,
 fail; fr. Lat. *Fallo*: wh. see); not
 (made to) fail.
FOLD, FOLK, FORD. See previous
 Index.
-FOLIUM, * Lat. (fr. Gr. *Phyllon*, wh.
 see); a leaf.
 De-foliate, (to throw or pull) down
 the leaves. (thin pieces)
 Ex-foliate, (to cast) out or off-leaves or
 alder-leaved.
 Alci-foliosus, narrow-leaved.
 Angusti-foliosus, goat-leaf;
 Capri-folium, suckle, which has leaves
 like the milk of the goat
 i. e., honey Jupiter.
 Cordi-foliosus, (having) heart (shaped)
 leaves.
 Lati-foliosus, broad-leaved.
 Myrtil-foliosus, myrtle-leaved.
 Serpylli-foliosus, thyme-leaved.
ANQUE - foil, five-leaved (clover).

Mille-foil, Tre foil, and Foliage,
 belong.
-FORES, Lat., a folding door, a valve.
 Foro, I bore, I pierce a hole or a
 door. See *Poros*.
 Circum-foraneous, (wandering) about
 (from door to) door.
 Un-foreign, not-distant or out of doors.
 Bi-forate, doubly-pierced.
 Bi-foro, Bi-forine, Bi-forian, (that
 which has, or having) two-doors or
 valves.
 Per-forate, to pierce-through.
 Quadri-foro, (an animal having) four
 valves (as a covering of the tube).
 Tri-forium, (a passage as it were)
 pierced (under the roof and running
 round)-three (sides of a cathedral);
 or perhaps called from the windows
 which light it often having three
 glazed portions or openings.
-FORMA, * Lat. (poss. by metath. fr.
 Gr. *Morphe*, wh. see; but more
 likely akin to Eng. frame); form,
 resemblance, shape.
 Con-form, (to make) together or alike
 -in form.
 De-form, (to take) the form-from.
 Dif-form, scattered or irregular-in
 form. *Bis*.
 Ef-form, to shape-out.
 In-form, (to bring) into form (as the
 mind), to im(plan)-facts or forms.
 Per-form, to form or do-thoroughly.
 Pre-form, to shape-beforehand.
 Re-form, to form-again.
 Trans-form, to cross or change (from
 form to) form. (badly).
 Mal-formation, a shaping-wrongly or
 Acinaci-form, scimitar-shaped.
 Aculei-form, prick or sting-shaped.
 Aspergilli-form, eel-shaped.
 Anguilli-form, brush-shaped; A(d)-
 Aspergilli-form, eel-shaped.
 sperg-illus, a little (brush for)
 sprinkling-on (persons holy water).
 Bi-form, (having) two-forms.
 Byssi-form, shaped-(like) fine flax, or
 a byssus.
 Campani-form, bell-shaped.
 Cordi-form, heart-shaped.
 Cotti-form, cup-shaped.
 Craboni-form, hornet-shaped.
 Crateri-form, goblet-shaped.
 Cunei-form, wedge-shaped.
 Cupuli-form, cupola-shaped.
 Cyathi-form, cup-shaped.
 Cymbi-form, boat-shaped.
 Digitali-form, finger-shaped.
 Dolabri-form, axe-shaped.
 Ensi-form, sword-shaped.
 Equi-seti-form, horse-tail-shaped.
 Falei-form, sickle-shaped.
 Filicci-form, fern-shaped.
 Filabelli-form, fan-shaped.
 Flagelli-form, whip-shaped.
 Fungi-form, fungus-shaped.
 Fusti-form, spindle-shaped.
 Hasti-form, dart-shaped.
 Hippo-podi-form, shaped (like)-hip-
 popodium or horse-foot (plant).
 Hypo-crateri-form, shaped (like what
 is -under-a cup; i. e., a saucer or
 salver. -pourer-in or funnel.
 In-fundib-uli-form, shaped as a little
 Iso-podal (in length).
 Lenti-form, lens-shaped.
 Lernei-form, shaped as a sort of para-
 sitic worm.
 Lingui-form, tongue-shaped.
 Litu-form, clarion-shaped.
 Mespili-form, medlar-shaped.
 Monile-form, necklace-shaped.
 Multi-form, of many-shapes.
 Muscari-form, brush-shaped.
 Musci-form, fly-shaped.
 Napi-form, turnip-shaped.
 Nummi-form, coin-shaped.

Omni-form, of all-shapes.
 Ovi-form, egg-shaped.
 Panduri-form, fiddle-shaped.
 Patelli-form, limpet-shaped.
 Pedi-form, foot-shaped.
 Pelti-form, pelta or half-moon-shaped.
 Penne-form, wing-shaped.
 Piri-form, pear-shaped.
 Pisi-form, pea-shaped.
 Pistilli-form, pestle-shaped.
 Poculi-form, cup-shaped.
 Pyri-form, pear-shaped.
 Radici-form, root-shaped.
 Remi-form, oar-shaped.
 Renti-form, kidney-shaped.
 Scalari-form, ladder-shaped.
 Scalpri-form, knife-shaped.
 Scopi-form, broom-shaped.
 Scuti-form, buckler-shaped.
 Securi-form, axe-shaped.
 Strombuli-form, top-shaped.
 Unci-form, hook-shaped.
 Uni-form, of one-shape or appearance.
 Vermi-form, worm-shaped.
-FORS, Lat., chance, hap- *Fortuna*,
 the fortune or bearing of things.
 See *Fero*.
 Un-fortuitous, not-(coming) by
 chance.
 Mis-fortune, a chance-(coming) amiss.
-FORTIS, * Lat. (fr. Gr. herctos or
 erctos, fenced; fr. ergo, I coop in);
 braced, strong. See *Erceo*.
 Con-fort, (to unite one's) strength
 -with; to strengthen-a-together;
 Dis-comfort, (the being) apart from
 -comfort; Re-comfort, to comfort
 -again.
 Ef-fort, strength-(put) forth or out.
 De-force, (to keep) from by strength.
 Law. To En-force, to imbue with
 -strength; Per-force, by-strength or
 force, with Fort and Force, belong.
-FRACTUS, Lat., broken. *Frango*,
Frago, in compounds, *Fringo*,*
 (fr. Gr. *rhegnuo* or *fregnuo*, I break
 or wreck); I break. See *Rhagus*.
 Con-fract, broken-a-together; craggy.
 In-fract, to in-fringe, wh. see.
 Re-fract, to break or bend-back.
 An-fractuous, breaking or "twisting
 -about. (or down).
 Ir-re-fragable, not-to be broken or
 Re-frangible, (that can be) broken or
 bent-back.
 Nau-frage, ship-breaking or wreck.
 In-fringe, to break-in upon. Frangible,
 Fracture, Fracture, belong.
Re-FRAIN, Lat. (frenum, a rein,
 poss. akin to Gr. *phren*, the midriff,
 heart, reins, or diaphragm, which
 bridle back the upper part of the
 lower viscera; fr. *phrasso*, I fence;
 see *Phractus*); to bridle-back (one-
 self).
-FRANC, Fr. (poss. Eng. rank; i. e.,
 wild, luxuriant; or Lat., feroc,
 fierce, wild; or Fr., franchir, to
 leap over boundaries); free.
 Af-franchise, (to bring) freedom-to.
 Dis-franchise, (to throw) apart from
 freedom; to deprive of freedom.
 En-franchise, (to bring) into-freedom.
 Frank, belongs.
 Con-FRATERNITY, Lat. (frater, a
 brother); brotherhood-collectively.
 Fraternal, Friar, belong.
-FRAYER, Fr. (perh fr. Lat. *frio*,
 rub into pieces or crumble; fr. Gr.
 rhao or *raio*, I break or shatter
 akin to *Rhagus*; wh. see); to rub
 or wear out, destroy, be expensive
 or weary (perh. akin).
Frayure, *Frayeur*, a tearing away
 rubbing of a deer's horns against
 trees in flight; a horns away.

- ruffling or rubbing of temper; fear, fright.
- Al-fray**, a rubbing or jostling to or against; a collision or brawl.
- De-fray**, (to pay) away the charges or expense; to discharge (a debt).
- Al-fright**, (to bring) fear-to. Friable, Friable, Frivolous, petty, fond of crumbs or tritles; Fripper, Fritter, belong.
- Trans-FRETATION**, Lat. (*fretum*, a frith, perh. akin to *Gr.* *porthmos*, a ferry; *fr.* *peiro*, I pass. See *Poros*; also *Porto*); (passage) across a frith.
- Con-FRICATION**, Lat. (*frico*, I rub or chafe, as stiff things or porcupines' bristles do; poss. *fr.* *Gr.* *phrisso*: see *Frigidus*); a rubbing-together.
- FRIGIDUS**, Lat. (*fr.* *Gr.* *phrisso*, I am rough or bristle; I shudder so as to make the flesh bristle or creep; akin to *Fr.* *frissonner*, and *Eng.* *rigid*); cold.
- In-frigidate**, (to bring) cold-upon; to chill.
- Re-frigerate**, to make cold again; to refresh. *Frigid*, belongs.
- FRONTIS**, Lat., of the face. *Frons* (perh. *fr.* *foramina*, openings, as of the eyes), the face. See *Fora*.
- Al-front**, (to abuse) to the face.
- Con-front**, (to stand with) faces-together; or face to face.
- Ef-frontery**, the facing-(a matter) out. *Bi-fronted*, double-faced.
- Usu-FRUCT**, Lat. (*fructus*, fruit, *fr.* *Gr.* *Phero*, I bear, wh. see); the use or enjoyment of the fruits or profits. *Fruit*, *Fructify*, *Frugal*, taking care of the fruits of one's labour, belong.
- FUGIO**, Lat. (*fr.* *Gr.* *phengio*, I flee; akin to *Phobos*, wh. see); I flee. *Fuga*,* I put to flight or expel.
- Re-fuge**, a fleeing-back or away.
- Regi-fuge**, a fleeing-of the king.
- Subter-fuge**, a fleeing or escape-beneath (an appearance). [*Alc.*]
- Vermi-fuge**, an expeller-of worms.
- Centri-fugal**, fleeing from the centre.
- Fugacious*, *Fugitive*, belong.
- FUL**. See the previous Index.
- FULGEO**, Lat. (*fr.* *Gr.* *Phlego*, wh. see); I shine or am bright.
- Eff-ulgent**, shining-out.
- Pro-fulgent**, shining-forth.
- Re-fulgent**, shining-back; reflecting splendour.
- Pre-fulgency**, brightness-before or above (others). *Fulgent*, belongs.
- FUMUS**, Lat. (*fr.* *Gr.* *thuo*, I rush; see *Thymos*); smoke, vapour.
- Ef-fume**, to smoke or breathe-out.
- In-fume**, (to dry) in-smoke.
- Per-fume**, (that which) smokes-throughout (a place).
- Suf-fumigate**, to fumigate or smoke-(as from) under. *Fume*, belongs.
- FUNCTUS**, Lat., discharged, performed. *Fungo*, (possib. *fr.* *Finis*, wh. see); I perform or bring to an end.
- De-funct**, (one having) discharged-(and laid) down (the duties of life).
- Per-functory**, discharged or run-through (for the purpose of getting rid of). *Function*, belongs.
- FUNDUS**, Lat., the bottom or base. *Fundo* (akin to *Gr.* *benthos*, bathos, depth; and poss. *fr.* *phuo*, I plant; see *Phyo*); I found or lay the base of.
- Pro-found**, (having) the bottom or end (prolonged or drawn far)-forward; with a base far away or deep.
- Un-founded**, (having) no base.
- Co-founder**, (one who) founds-with (another); to Found, to Founder, to go to the bottom, *Fundament*, belong.
- Bi-FURCATE**, Lat. (*furca*, a fork; poss. *fr.* *Fractus*, broken, divided; wh. see); (divided into) two-forks or branches. *Fork*, *Furcation*, belong.
- FUSCUS**, Lat. (*fr.* *Gr.* *phosco*, I shine; *fr.* *phao*: see *Phaino*); scorched, brown, tawny, dark.
- Ob-fuscate**, to darken-(a thing where it is) opposed (to the sight); to darken-over; to blind-so that one runs) against (everything).
- Sub-fusc**, slightly-dark. *Fuscous*, belongs.
- FUSUS**,* Lat., poured out, as on the ground, spread, scattered. *Fudo*, *Fundo* (*fr.* *Gr.* *huo*: see *Hydor*); I pour out.
- Al-fuse**, to pour-to or upon.
- Circum-fuse**, to pour-around.
- Con-fuse**, to pour or mix-together (so as to render indistinct).
- Dis-fuse**, to scatter-in different parts.
- EF-fuse**, to pour-out.
- In-fuse**, to pour-in or among.
- Inter-fuse**, to pour-between.
- Per-fuse**, spread-throughout.
- Pro-fuse**, poured-forth or forward (in abundance).
- Suf-fuse**, to spread-beneath.
- Trans-fuse**, to pour-across (from one to another). [*Bot.*]
- Humi-fused**, spread-on the ground.
- Con-found**, to confuse; wh. see.
- Re-fund**, to pour-back (money).
- Fuse**, to Found, to melt, belong.
- FUTO**, (*Ant.* Lat.), I quench, I allay (hot water by pouring cold upon it). See *Fusus*.
- Con-fute**, to quench-altogether; to stop an assertion; hence, *In-con-futable*.
- Re-fute**, to quench-(so as to cast) back (the assertion).
- FY**,* See also *Fectum*.
- GAGE**,* *Fr.* (*fr.* Lat. *vas*, *vadis*, one who goes for another into a cause; see *Vado*); a pledge or hire.
- Dis-gage**, to part or relieve-from pledge.
- En-gage**, (to bring) into-(a state of being) pledged; hence, *Co-engage*; *Dis-engage*, to part-from being pledged; *Pre-engage*, to engage-beforehand; *Re-engage*, to engage-again.
- Mort-gage**, a pledge-which dies, or is lost for ever unless redeemed.
- Gage* and *Wage*, belong.
- GALAXY**. See *Lac*.
- GALE**, *Gr.*, a wensel.
- Myo-gale**, the mouse (like)-weasel.
- Phasco-gale**, the pouched-weasel.
- GAMON**,* *Gr.*, a wedding, joining, nuptials. *Gameo*, I wed.
- Amal-gam**, marriage-together; a paste produced by union of mercury and a metal.
- Syn-gam**, (an intestinal worm having apparently two heads) joined-together (at the body).
- Bi-gamy**, marriage-with-two (at once).
- Deutero-gamy**, a second-marriage (the first spouse being dead).
- Mono-gamy**, marriage-with-one.
- Poly-gamy**, marriage-with-many.
- Tri-gamy**, marriage-with-three (at once).
- A-etho-gamous**, (having) un-usual
- nuptials** or mode of propagation; cryptogamic. *Bot.*
- A-gamous**, without-nuptials; having no sexes. *Bot.*
- Amphi-gamous**, (with) nuptials or sex-both or two ways, i. e., male or female; of doubtful sex, without trace of sex.
- Crypto-gamous** or gamic, of concealed-nuptials; producing without sexual intercourse. *Bot.*
- Hemi-gamous**, of half-nuptials; having one floret neuter, the other of only one sex. *Bot.*
- Hemi-olo-gamous**, of half-(and) whole-nuptials; having one floret neuter, the other hermaphrodite. *Bot.*
- Hetero-gamous**, of varied-nuptials; having different arrangements of sexes on different specklets. *Bot.*
- Homo-gamous**, of similar-nuptials; having all the florets hermaphrodite. *Bot.*
- Phanero-gamous**, of evident-nuptials, having the organs of reproduction apparent. *Bot.*
- Poly-gamous**, of many-nuptials; having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers. *Bot.*
- GANGLION**, *Gr.*, a tubercle, a round mass of nervous matter.
- Hetero-gangliate**, (having) other i. e., unsymmetrical-gangliated (filaments).
- Homo-gangliate**, (having) together i. e., symmetrical-gangliated (filaments).
- GARDER**, *Fr.*, to keep, preserve. See *Ward*.
- Re-gard**, (to throw the eyes) back (upon, so as to) keep (in view); to observe: *Dis-regard*, (to be) apart or far from-regarding; not to mind.
- En-guard**, (to put) inside-(and) preserve.
- Un-guarded**, not-kept (as from external influence).
- GASTER**, *Gr.* (perh. *fr.* *gento*, he grasped; whence *Fr.* *enter*, wh. see); the food grasper; the belly, stomach, paunch.
- A-gastric**, without-a stomach.
- Di-gastric**, (having) a double-(swelling like) a paunch. [*Arch.*]
- Epi-gastric**, upon or above-the stomach.
- Epi-po-gastric**, below the stomach.
- Erythro-gaster**, (a bird with) red-stomach.
- Lepado-gaster**, (a fish which adheres by its) stomach to shell fish.
- Melano-gaster**, the black-bellied (co-morant).
- Poly-gaster**, a many-stomached (animalcule). *Gastric*, belongs.
- GE**,* *Gr.*, the earth.
- Ap-o-gee**, (the point in an orbit farthest away) from-the earth. *Ast.*
- Peri-gee**, (the point) about or near-the earth. *Ast.*
- Epi-gee**, (growing close) upon-the earth. *Bot.*
- Hypo-gee**, (growing) under-the earth. *Bot.*
- GELO**, Lat., I freeze. *Glaciers* (glaciers, perh. *fr.* *Gr.* *gela*, lustre, tinsel); ice.
- Con-geal**, to freeze-together (into a mass).
- Ag-gelation**, (a turning) to-ice.
- Con-glaciate**, frozen-together. *Glaciated*, *Gelatin*, *Jelly*, belong.
- GEMINUS**, Lat. (*fr.* *geno*, I bear. See *Genos*); produced abundantly; i. e., double, or alike.
- In-geminate**, (to produce) a doubling or repetition-in.
- Tri-gemini**, the double-three: the fifth

-GENOS

pair of nerves divided into three branches which again divide into three. Germinate, Gemel, be-long.

GENOS, Gr. race, descent, kind. *Genio, Genus, Genio*, to come into being; I produce, beget, give birth to. *Genos*, birth, seed. **GENE-RIS**, Lat., of a race. *Geno*, race. *Genitus*, produced. *Geno*, give, I produce, beget, conceive. *Genos*, full of well born quali-ties, generous.

Hetero-geneous, of other or different kinds.

Homo-geneous, of the same-kind. **Aero-gen**, (a tree) produced or grow-ing (by additions to the) top.

Endo gen, (a tree) produced (by ac-cumulations from) within : Endo-genite, a fossil endo-en.

Exo-gen, (a tree) produced (from) without.

Thallo-gen, (a plant) produced by -thalli or beds of fibres.

Cyano-gen, (a gas) producing (when burnt) a blue (colour).

Halo-gen, (a gas) producing saline (compounds).

Hydro-gen, (a gas) generating-water.

Nitro-gen, (a gas) producing-nitric acid or aquafortis.

Oxy-gen, (a gas) producing-sharpness, acidity, or rust.

Hypo-gene, produced-under (the sur-face of the earth).

Phos gene, (a gas) produced by-light.

Anthero-genic, (having petals) pro-duced from anthers.

Auto-genic, self-begotten.

Litho-genous, producing-stone.

Photo-genic, produced-by fire.

Pyro-genic, produced-by fire.

Osteo-genic, production of-bone.

Epi-genesis, (a being) additional (in existence to all former)-existences or productions.

Pala-genesis, (the being) born-again : re-generation. *Theol*.

Syn-genesious, (having the anthers or organs of) production-together or united. [world.]

Cosmo-gony, creation or birth-of the earth.

Geo-gony, creation-of the earth.

Peri-gony, (that which is) produced -about (the flower); a perianth.

Theo-gony, (history of) the birth-of the gods.

Epi-goni, (those) born-after; posterity.

Gyrogonite, a circular-seed (vessel).

The rest are Latin.

De-generate, (to decline) from-(the excellence of) the race.

In-generate, produced-within.

Re-generate, to produce-back or again.

Con-gener, together or similar-in race.

En-gender, to produce-within.

Un-generous, not-(like a well) born (man).

Un-general, not (belonging to) a race, or many individuals.

Con-genital, (arising) with or at-the birth. [the first-begotten.]

Primo-geniture, (the state of being) the only-begotten.

On-genial, together or the same-in race or character.

Primi-genial, not-(favourable to) pro-duction.

Un-genial, born or produced (Indu)-genous, born or produced -within (a country).

Pro-geny, production-forward or on-ward.

Pre-gnant, (in a state of) previous conception : hence, Im-pre-gn.

Pre-concious, (having) in-born (capa-

-GLOBUS

cities); skillful; hence, Engine, a skillfully contrived machine.

Dis-in genuous, not-(like one having good) in-born (qualities).

Mal-en-gin, evil-in-born (character); guile. Gender, General, Generate, Generous, Genus, belong.

Acantho-GENYS, Gr. (genus, the jaw, chin, or bill); thorn-bill; a honey sucking bird.

-Gypo-GERAN, Gr. (geranos, a crane); the vulture -crane or secrete ary : Geranium, or crane's bill, belongs.

Re-GERMINATION, Lat. (germen, a bud, prob fr. Gr. geno); a budding -again. See *Genos*.

-GERO,* Lat., I bear, carry, carry on, wage. *Gestum*,* to bear.

Armi-ger, (one) bearing armour or a coat of arms. [esquire. *Her*.

Scuti-ger, a buckler-bearing

Seti ger, (a worm) bearing bristles as feet.

Belli gerent, carrying on-war.

Vice gerent, carrying on (business)-in place (of another).

Mori-gerous, bearing or having (good) manners. [-the eggs.]

Ovi-gerous, (receiving and) carrying Mal-in-ger, to carry-(or pretend to carry or have) ill (health)-within (in a mass).

Con-gest, to carry-together (or collect the body).

Di-gest, to carry-apart or separate.

E-gest, to carry or cast-out.

In-gest, to carry or cast-in (as to the stomach).

Sug-gest, to carry or place-(some thing) under or underhandedly (so as to alter the bearing or look of a matter) : to hint, to sup-pose.

Circum-gestation, a carrying-about.

Re-gister, to carry or lay-by or back (as in a book). *Gest*, Gesticulate, Jest, to mock by gestures or bear-ings of the body; i. e., attitudes, and Gestation, belong.

-GERON, Gr., an old man, prob. because the old bear rewards or honours. *Geras*, a reward, rank, age, decay.

A-gersy, not-old age; i. e., a vigorous old age.

A-gerate, (sweet maudlin, whose flower does) not-decay (soon).

-GERRY, *Ghur, Gurh, Gurry*, Hindoo, a small fortified place. The ex-amples are Kistna-gerry; Rag-gurh; Kutool-gurh; Barra-gurry, &c.

GHAUT, Hindoo, a mountain pass, or landing place.

Poon-ghat, Hinghen-ghat, &c.

-GHT. See the previous Index.

-GILD, *Geld*, Sax., money.

Were-gild, man-money; money paid for homicide.

Dane-geld, dane's-money; tax paid to the Danes.

-GLADIUS, Lat. (possib. fr. Gr. clados, a lopped branch, a stick; clao, I break); a brand or sword.

Di-gladiate, (to fence with) a sword -diversely or oppositely; to fight a duel.

Mor-glay, a deadly-weapon or sword.

Gladiator, Glaive, belong.

Eu-GLENE, Gr. (prob. fr. lao, I see; comp. *Leon*); (an animalcule in which) the eye-(can be discerned) well.

-GLOBUS, Lat. (see perh. next class and *Gluten*); or fr. Gr. colpos, the bosom, akin to Eng. gulf, a hollow; a globe.

• See the previous Index.

-GNOSIS

Con-globe, (to collect) together into -a globe.

In-globe, (to place) in-a globe.

-GLOMERO, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. gloios, sticky, gluey); I wind into a ball or mass; I gather. Allied perh. to *Globus*.

Ag-glomerate, to add-to the mass.

Con-glomerate, to gather-together.

-GLOSSA or *Glossa*, Gr., the tongue.

Chondro-gloss, the cartilage-of the tongue. [a plant.]

Cyno-gloss, dog's or hound's tongue : Di-gloss, double-tongue; a plant.

Lepto-gloss, slender-tongue; a bird.

Tachy-gloss, swift-tongue; a sort of hedgehog which catches ants by extending the tongue.

Nemo-glossal, (having a) thread (like)-tongue; as the bee.

Pachy-glossal, (having a) thick-tongue; as a parrot; *Pachy-glos*-sate, belonging to a tribe of pachy-glossal animals.

Mono-glot, (written in) one-tongue.

Poly-glot, (written in) many-tongues or languages.

Epi-glottis, (a cartilage) upon or above-the tongue.

-GLUTEN, Lat. (fr. Gr. glaios, viscid) glue.

Ag-glutinate, to glue or join-together. *Con-glutinate*, to glue or join-together.

De-glutinate, (to take) from-the glueing or junction. *Glue*, belong.

-GLUTIO, Lat., I swallow.

De-glutition, a swallowing-down.

En-glut, to swallow-in. *Glut*, Gluti-tion, belong.

Methe-GLYN, Gr. (glucos, sweet); (a mixture of) sweet (honey and) -wine.

-GLYPHO,* Eng. for Gr. *Glupho*, I carve delicately, sculpture or en-grave. *Glupho*, I hew, dig.

Ana-glyph, a carving-upward or in relief; *Anaglyphic*, relating to an anaglyph; *Anaglyphic*, carved-up or in relief.

Dactylo-glyph, an engraving-on a finger (ring).

Di-glyph, a carving-through (the substance) or in intaglio.

Hiero-glyph, a sacred -writing or sculpture.

Di-glyph, a double-depression, car-ving, or indentation.

Tri-glyph, a threefold -depression or carving; *Di-tri-glyph*, (a building having) two-tri-glyphs (inserted be-tween those over the columns).

Mono-tri-glyph, (a building having) one, &c.

GM. See the previous Index.

-GNATHOS, Gr. (akin to *Genys*); a jaw, mandible, or cheek.

Chilio-gnath, or gnathic (an insect having) the jaw (and tongue united into a lip); *Chiliognathus*, one of a class having, &c.

Eu-gnath, well; i. e., fine or orna-mental-mandible; a fossil fish.

Plecto-gnath, infolded-jaw; a fish.

Syn-gnath, united-jaw; a fish.

Thysy-gnathous, puffing out-the cheeks.

-GNOSIS, Gr., knowledge. *Ginosco* (see *Notum*); I mark, I know.

Gnosmon, an indicator or index.

Astro-gnosy, knowledge-of (the) stars.

Dia-gnosis, thorough-knowledge (a discrimination). *Med*.

Geo-gnosy, knowledge-of (the earth (structure); mineralogy.

Orycto-gnosy, *knowledge*-(of things) dug up or fossils.

Prop-nosis, *previous-knowledge*; prophecy. *Med.* distinguishing.

Dia-gnostie, thoroughly-*knowing* or *Psycho-gnosy*, the science or *knowledge* of nature (or character from the nature of the face).

Patho-gnomonic, indicating (any particular) feeling. *Med.* Gnostic Gnomon, belong.

A-GOMPHIAN, Gr. (gomphos, a nail or trowl); (one of a class of tooth-less animals).

GONG, Hindoo, a village; or a corruption of *gung*, a granary, a market place: hence, De-gong.

-GONIA,* Gr., a corner, an angle.

Deca-gon, (a figure of) ten-angles.

Do-deca-gon, a two and ten; i. e., twelve-angle (figure).

En-deca-gon, a one-and ten, i. e., eleven-angle (figure).

Enece-gon, a nine-angle (figure).

Hepta-gon, a seven-angle (figure).

Hexa-gon, a six-angle (figure).

Octa-gon, an eight-angle (figure).

Ortho-gon, a right; i. e., square angled (figure);

Oxy-gon, a sharp or acute-angle (figure).

Penta-gon, a five-angle (figure).

Poly-gon, a many-angle (figure)

Quin-deca-gon, a fif-teen-angle (figure).

Tetra-gon, a four-angle (figure).

Tri-gon, a three-angle (figure).

Ambyl-gonal, (having) a blunt or obtuse-angle. [site angles]

Dia-gonal, (passing) through-(oppo-Ortho-gonal, right-angled).

Tri-gon, a three-cornered (crab): Tri-gonlian, (one of the class of trigons); Tri-gonite (one of a class of fossil) tri-angular (bivalves). Cologne, belongs.

-GORGE, Fr., the throat. *Gurger*, (fr. Lat. gurgis, a gullet, a whirl-pool); to swallow. See *Gurgitis*.

Dia gorge, (to throw) apart from-the throat; to un-*incallor*; to vomit.

En-gorge, (to put) in-the throat; to devour.

Re-gorge, to swallow-again; also (to cast) back from-the throat.

Demo-GORGON, Gr. (gorgos, fearful, grim; akin to orge, impulse, passion, wild fury, such as was exhibited in orgies. See *Orexsis*). The terrible-divinity.

-GRADUS,* Lat., a step, a degree. *Gradior* (perh. fr. *gero*, I bear; myself); I go or progress. *Gressus*, a going.

Centi-grade, of a hundred-degrees.

Cilio-grade, *progressing*-by cilia or eye lash (like organs); or an animal progressing, &c.

De-grade, (to bring) down in degree.

Digiti-grade, *progressing*-on the fingers or extremities of the feet.

Physio-grade, (Gr. and Lat.), or Fisco-grade (Lat.); *progressing* or swimming-by inflating an air bag or bladder.

Pinni-grade, *progressing*-by fin (like appendages). [of the foot.]

Planti-grade, *progressing*-on the sole

Pulmo-grade, *progressing*-by (con-traction of) lungs (or respiratory organs). [waid.]

Retro-grade, *going* or moving-back.

Salti-grade, *progressing* (to seize prey) -by leaps.

Tardi-grade, *progressing*-slowly.

Un-graduated, not (marked with) -degrees.

Ag-gress, to go-to or upon (without cause or permission); to trespass, approach, or invade.

Con-gress, *going* or meeting-together. **Di-gress**, to go-apart or away (from the road).

E-gress, a *going-out*.

In-gress, a *going-in*.

Pro-gress, a *going-forward*.

Re-gress, a *going-back* or return.

Trans-gress, to go-across (the bound-ary). [with other things].

Ingre-dient, (that which) *goes*-in

De-gree, a *step-down*; a *step-from*.

Pedi-gree, (a scheme of) the *steps* (or generations of a family from its origin or)-foot. Grade, Gradient, Grassation, belong.

Ag-GRANDIZE, Lat. (grandis, great; perh. fr. *gero*, I carry to so as to increase); to add-greatness (to). Grand, belongs.

-GRANUM, Lat. (possib. fr. *gero*, I bear or produce) the production of the straw; a grain of corn.

Fili-grane, (an ornament wrought like small) grains-and threads.

Pome-granate, an apple (having many)-grains.

Gro-gram, (Ital.), a gross-grained (stuff). Grog, Garner, Garnet, coloured as the grains of pome-granate, Grange, Granite, Granule, belong.

-GRAPHO,* Gr., I grave or scrape on a tablet; I write, delineate, describe. *Gramma*, a thing written; a scripture, treatise, writing, character, or letter. Akin to grapho: see *Glypho*.

Ana-glypto-graph, (an engraving (like)-upward-sculpture; i. e., like relievio, as on coin.

Chiro-graph, a hand-writing: a signed deed. [sound, as *th*].

Di-graph, a double-letter (with one *Dia* graph, a machine for delineating-per(spective objects; i. e., objects seen as) through (a transparent medium); a perspective instrument.

Epi-graph, a writing-upon; a motto.

Hagio-graph, the holy-scripture.

Hiero-graph, a sacred-writing.

Holo-graph, (a will) written-wholly (by the testator). [ject].

Mono-graph, a treatise-on one (sub-Opistho-graph, (a book) to write-back (or down memoranda); a register or repository.

Panta-graph, (an instrument to) delineate-all; i. e., to copy in large or full.

Para-graph, (a portion of a discourse having the mark ¶) written-beside.

Poly-graph, a writing of many; a collection of authors into one book.

Syn-graph, a writing-(signed by creditor and debtor) together.

Tele-graph, (an instrument for) describing-afar off or to a distance.

Ideo-graphic, (expressing) an idea or word-by (a single) letter.

Ortho-graphic, delineated-(by lines at) right (angles to a plane).

Stereo-graphic, delineated-on a solid (plane).

Aero-graphy, description of-the air.

Auto-bio-graphy, the writing-the life of-one-self.

Biblio-graphy, a writing about-books. Bio-graphy the writing-lives.

Brachy-graphy, short-(hand) writing.

Caco-graphy, bad-writing or spelling.

Calu-graphy, beautiful-writing.

Chalco-graphy, (art of) writing on-brass. [or district.]

Choro-graphy, description of-a place

Chrono-graphy, description of-(past) time.

Cosmo-graphy, description of-the world. [concealed-character.]

Crypto-graphy, (art of writing in) Crystallo-graphy, description of-crystals.

Dactylo-graphy, a writing or engraving on-finger (rings or gems).

Ethno-graphy, description of-(peculiarities of) nations.

Geo-graphy, description of-(the surface of) the earth.

Historio-grapher, (a professed) writer of-history. [-hour (diale).]

Horo-graphy, a delineation or marking

Horo-logio-graphy, a discourse or account of-(the science of) marking-hour (diale), or of the way in which

Hydro-graphy, description of-(the limits of) water or the sea.

Ichno-graphy, a delineation or drawing out-a model.

Lexico-graphy, (methodical) description of-words or phrases.

Litho-graphy, (the art of) writing or engraving on-stone.

Logo-graphy, (art of) writing-words (in full, while being spoken).

Micro-graphy, a writing in-small or of small (objects).

Organo-graphy, description of-the organs (of plants). [-aright.]

Ortho-graphy, a writing or spelling

Ourano-graphy or **Urano-graphy**, description of-the heavens.

Paleo-graphy, (a deciphering of) ancient-writings or inscriptions.

Past-graphy, (art of) writing-(so as to be understood) by all (nations).

Photo-graphy, a writing-(by the action) of light.

Phyto-graphy, description of-plants.

Pros-opo-graphy, description of-the before or front-eye or face, i. e., of the front appearance (of animated objects).

Pseud-epi-graphy, a writing-false (names of authors) upon (works).

Pseudo-graphy, false-writing.

Scia-graphy, (a right) delineation of-shadows.

Scleno-graphy, description-(of the surface) of the moon.

Stegano-graphy, covered or secret-writing.

Steno-graphy, a writing on-pillars.

Steno-graphy, squeezed or short (hand) writing.

Stereo-graphy, delineation-on a solid (plane) or of solids (on a plane)

Tachy-graphy, (art of) writing-swifly.

Topo-graphy, description of-places.

Typo-graphy, a delineation or printing-by images (of letters) or types.

Xylo-graphy, wood-*engraving*.

Zoo-graphy, description of-animals.

Ana-gram, a writing-(which makes sense when read) backwards.

Chrono-gram, a writing-(which includes letters that show a) time or date.

Dia-gram, a thorough-delineation or scheme; (a scheme made by lines) written-about.

Epi-gram, (a short and witty) writing-upon (some subject).

Hiero-gram, a sacred-writing.

Mono-gram, a single-character (em-bracing the letters or initials of a name).

Para-gram, a writing-by the side or similarly; a pun.

Par-allole-gram, a figure or delineation-(the opposite sides of which are parallel; i. e.) by the side-of each other.

-GRATUS

Poly-gram, a figure of many (lines).
 Program of grammar, a writing or
 scheme (drawn out) beforehand.
 Un-grammatical, not (according to
 the rules of) writing. Graphic,
 Grave, to sculpture, Graffier, Gram-
 mar, belong.

-GRATUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. charis, grace;
 chairon, I rejoice); thankful, agree-
 able. Gratia, favour. See Christ-
 (of).
 In-grate, not-thankful.
 In-gratiate, (to get) into the favour
 Dis-grace, (a being thrown) apart
 from i. e. out of favour.
 Un-graceful not-(having grace, or the
 quality producing) favour. Grace,
 Gratulatio, belong.

-GRAVE,* Revere, Eng. of Germ.
 Graf, an earl, governor; also a
 wood or forest.

Land-grave, curl-of (a certain portion
 of) territory. [borders.
 Mar-grave, curl-of the marches or
 She-riff, governor-of the shire.
 Bel-grave, a fine-wood.

-GRAVIS, Lat. (perh. fr. Gero, I
 bear); heavy to be borne, weighty.
 Ag-gravate, to add-grievousness or
 weight (to). [Med.
 In-gravitate, to imbue with-weight.
 Un-gravely, not-weightily or seri-
 ously. [spirits to].

Ag-grieve, to add-grief or heaviness (of
 En-grieve, to imbue with-grief.
 Grave, heavy, serious, Grief, belong.
 (to behave) to
 A-GREE, Fr. (gré); (to) agree,
 (one's) liking; hence, Dis-agree,
 (to be) apart from-liking, and
 Re-agree. See Gratus. Grez, a

-GREOIS, Lat., of a flock. Grez, a
 flock or collection.
 Ag-gregate, to add-(as one collection
 to another) collection. [collection.
 Con-gregate, to gather (into one)
 Dis-gregate, (to throw) a collection
 apart; to dissipate. [collection.
 Se-gregate, (to place) aside from-the
 E-gregious, (as if taken) out of-the
 flock; selected. Gregarious, be-
 long.

Hippo-GRIFF, or -Griff, Gr. (grups,
 fr. grupos, hook nosed or beaked);
 a horse-griffin.
 Logo-GRIPH, Gr. (griphos, a net;
 fr. rhips, wicker work made of rushes
 dashed by waves; fr. rhpto: see
 Rite); a net or riddle of words.
 -GRUS, Lat. (prob. fr. Gr. geranos);
 a crane. See G-ran.
 Con-gruent, craving-together; i. e.,
 coming or fitting-together as a flock
 of cranes; hence, In-congruent;
 (a not-agreeing; Dis-congruity, (a
 being) apart or far from-agree-
 ment.

Dis-GUISE, Fr. (allied to Enz. wise,
 in a manner); (to dress) apart from
 -the (usual) manner. Guise be-
 longs.
 -GURGITIS, Lat., of a whirlpool.
 Gurgas, a gulf or whirlpool.
 In-gurgitate, (to drive as) into-a
 whirlpool; to swallow up.
 Re-gurgitate, (to throw) back - (as
 from) a whirlpool. Gurgie, belongs.
 -GUSTO, Lat. (fr. Gr. geuo, I taste);
 I taste.
 Dis-gusting, a part from or unpleasant
 to-the taste.
 In-gustable, not-to be tasted.
 Pre-gustation, a tasting-beforehand.

Or-GYAN, Gr. (guion, a limb); (one
 of a class of insects with) extended
 -limbs.
 GYMNAST, Gr. (gymnos,

HEDRA

naked; ancient exercisers or wrest-
 lers being denuded (of clothes);
 hand-exerciser; a dumb piano.
 -GYNE, Eng. of Gr. Gune, a woman,
 female, pistil, style, ovary, or
 fructifier.

Myso-gyny, hatred (towards)-women.
 Andro-gyny, a man-and woman; an
 hermaphrodite. [ovary.
 Basi-gyn, a base or stalk-(bearing) an
 Peri-gyn, (a pitcher shaped body
 which sometimes) surrounds-a
 [having] no-style.
 pistil.

A-gynian, (one of a class of plants
 Andro-gynous, (uniting) male-and
 female or stamen-and pistil.
 A-gynous, fructifying-(but) once.
 A-podo-gynous, not-(adhering) to the
 foot-of the ovary.
 Epi-gynous, (growing) upon-(the
 summit of) the ovary.
 Hetero-gynian, (one of a class in
 which the) females-(are) different;
 i. e., some fertile, others infertile;
 as bees. [the ovary.

Hypo-gynous, (growing from) below
 Peri-gynous, (growing) around-the
 ovary or the calyx.
 A-tomo-gynia, (an order of plants
 having) an un-cleft or cut-ovary. one
 Mono-gynia, (an order having) one
 pistil. Di. Tri. Tetra. Penta.
 Hexa. Hepta. Octa. Ennea. Deca.
 En-deca. Do-deca-gynia. Poly-
 gynia, (having) many-pistils.
 Circum-GYRATION, Lat. (gyrus, fr.
 Gr. gyros, a ring); (a wheeling)
 about-in a circle.

-HABITUM,* Lat., to have or hold.
 Habitus, that to which one holds;
 in custom, habit. Hobbo, I hold; in
 compounds generally Hibeo. Ha-
 bito, I hold or use often or as my
 own; hence, I dwell in.
 Co-habit, to dwell-together.
 In-habit, to dwell-in.
 Ad-habit, to hold or apply-to.
 Ex-habit, to hold-out (so as to show).
 In-habit, to hold-(oneself) against; to
 forbid.

Pro-habit, to hold-forward (some ob-
 struction against).
 Dis-habille, (in a state of having
 thrown) apart or off-the habit or
 customary dress of ceremony.
 Pre-(ha)bend, (an ecclesiastical sti-
 pend one) holds-before or in pre-
 ference to (others).
 Prob. to the above class belongs Lat.
 Habilis, holding or possessing
 power, skillful, able.
 En-able, to imbue with-power.
 In-ability, want of-power.
 In-hability, want of-skill.
 Re-habilitate, (to bring) back to
 power or rank. Habit, Habillment,
 Able, belong.

-HAE, Chinese, sea.
 Hoang-hae, yellow-sea.
 Si-hae, western-sea.

-HAGIOS. See Agion.

-HALO, Lat., I breathe.
 Ex-hale, to breathe-out.
 In-hale, to breathe-in.
 An-helation, a breathing-(with diffi-
 culty, so as to be heard) around.
 Halituous, belongs.

-HAM.* HAPLE: see Aplo.

-HAUSTUS, Lat. drawn, sucked up.
 Haurio, (fr. Gr. aruo or ruo, I
 draw: see Rugate); I draw. [whole].
 Ex-haust, to draw-out or off (the
 In-ex-hausted, not-drawn-off.

-HEDRA,* Gr. (fr. hezomai, I seat
 myself; hizio, I seat); a seat,
 * See the previous Index.

HIATUS

session, base, or side (the last ge-
 nerally to a regular solid).
 Cat-hedral, (a church containing the
 bishop's chair or place to) sit-down.
 Ex-hedra, (a public room for persons
 having come) from-sitting (in a
 bath). Ant.

Pro-hedra, (senators sitting in) the
 front-seat. Ant.

San(syn)-hedrim, the session or sit-
 ting-together (of elders). Ecc.
 Chilia-hedron, (a figure) of a thou-
 sand-sides or bases.

Do-deca-hedron, (a figure of) two-and
 ten; i. e., twelve-sides.

Hexa-hedron, a six-sided (figure).
 Icosa-hedron, a twenty-sided (figure).
 Octa-hedron, an eight-sided (figure).
 Poly-hedron, a many-sided (figure).
 Tetra-hedron, a four-sided (figure).

Ep-HELICY, Gr. (helcos, a wound or
 abscess); (anything resulting) from
 or upon-an ulcer.

-HELIOS, Gr. (fr. hele, the light or
 the heat of the sun, brightness); the
 sun. [away] from-the sun.

Ap-helion, (the point in) an orbit
 Ep-hely, (stroke of) the sun-upon
 (one).

Par-helion, (a false image of) the sun
 by the side of or near-the sun.
 Peri-helion (the point near) about
 -the sun.

Ant-HELIX, Gr. (the outer ridge of
 the ear) opposite-the helix or in-
 rolled margin. See Elytron.

-HELMINTHOS, Gr. of a worm.
 Helmin, (fr. heileo, I roll or curl);
 a worm, generally intestinal. See
 Helix. [worms.

Ant-helminthic, (a medicine) against
 Cel-helminth, a worm with (an ab-
 dominal)-hollow or cavity.
 Ent-helminth, a within or intestinal
 -worm.

Ster-eiminthian (or helminthian),
 (one of a class of) worms with-solid
 (body).

-HEMERA, Gr., a day.
 Ep-hemeral, (lasting) upon or for-a
 day (only); hence, Ep-hemeran,
 a day ly, and Ep-hemeris, (a scheme
 of the places of the stars) upon
 -the day.

Nyc-t-hemer, (anything belonging
 to) a night-and-a day: hence,
 nyc-t-hemerous. [days.
 Dec-ameron, (a work, lasting) ten

Hyp-HEN, Gr., (a mark uniting two
 words) under or into-one.

HEND. See Prechendo. Herd,*

-HEREDIS, Eng. of Lat. Heredis, of
 an heir. Hares (prob. akin to
 herus, sir; fr. Gr. heros, sir, or
 a hero); an heir.

Ex-heredation, (a casting one) out of
 -heirship or inheritance.

In-herit, (to enter) upon-as heir.
 Co-heir, a together or fellow-heir.
 Hereditary, belongs.

-HEREO,* Eng. for Lat. Harreo, I
 stick. Haesum, to stick.

Ad-hero, to stick-to; Ad-hesive.
 Co-hero, to stick-together; In-co-he-
 rent, not-sticking or hanging-to-
 gether; unconnected.

In-hero, to stick or hang-in or on.
 Hesi-tate, belongs.

-HERESIS. See Aresis.

-HEXIS. See Echis.

-HIATUS, Lat., a gaping. Hio (fr.
 Gr. chairo), I gape, yawn. Hiscu,
 I begin to gape. See Heno.
 In-hiscent, a gaping-in or upon.
 De-hiscent, (beginning) to gape or
 open-downwards (about the axis).

HIBITION. See *Habitum*.

HIEN, Chinese, a town of the third order.

She-Kiang-hien, town-(on) a tongue of land-(in the river). [stream.]

Tse-toong-hien, town-the son-of the

HILAROS, Gr. (fr. *hilaios*, soothed, kind): *Hilaris*, Lat., cheerful, gay.

Ex-hilarate, (to elicit or bring) out

-cheerfulness.

In-hilarate, to imbue with **cheerfulness.** *Hilarity*, belongs.

-HO, Chinese; river.

Hoang-ho, yellow or royal-river.

Pei-ho, white-river.

Shing-ho, sacred-river.

-HODOS, See *Odos*. **HOLD**. * **HOOD**. *

-HOLOS, Gr., whole, entire, perfect.

Cat-holic, according to-(the opinions of) all or the *whole*; universal;

hence, Catholicism, a universal

-thing or medicine, and Dia-catholicon, a universal medicine-(which goes) through; a universal purge.

Ab-HOR, Lat. (horreo, I bristle up; akin to hordeum, barley, which has a beard; and also perh. to *Hortor* and *Ortus*); (to draw back) from

-(with fear or hatred, such as that the hair) *bristles up*. Horrid, rough, exciting fear, Horror, belong.

-HORCOS, Gr. (fr. *heirgo*, I secure or confine); the object by which one swears, a security, oath, or adjuration. Akin to *Erceco*.

Ex-orcise, (to drive) out-by *adjurations*.

Syn-orcism or **-orcism**, (a taking) an

-HOROS, Gr., a boundary, limit, separation.

Ap-horism, (a thing) *separated*-from (others); a de-finition or maxim.

A-orist, not-bounded; indefinite.

Di-oristic, separating or defining

-throughout. Horizon, belongs.

-HORTOR, Lat. (prob. fr. Gr. *oro*, I encourage, I stir up); I encourage, excite, persuade. Prob. akin to *Ortus*.

De-hort, to *persuade*-from.

Ex-hort, to *encourage*-completely; to stir-up or out

Ad-hortation, *encouragement* - (directed) to; advice.

In-HOSPITABLE, Lat. (hospes, a host or guest; poss. fr. *hospium*, a door); not-(welcoming, as)-a *host* or entertainer. Hospital, a place for *guests*, belongs. Compare next.

Un-HOSTILE, Lat. (*hostis*, an enemy, one out of doors or a foreigner; prob. fr. *ostium*, a door); not-(like) an enemy.

-HOU, Chinese, lake.

Pei-hou, white-lake.

Wey-shan-hou, walled town-(on) island-(in a) lake.

Sub-HUMERAL, Lat. (*humerus*; akin to Gr. *omos*, the shoulder); beneath-the shoulder.

-HUMOR, Lat. (fr. Gr. *huo*; see *Hydor*); moisture, fluid, and-because the state of the mind or character was supposed to depend on the fluids of the body, temper, disposition.

Dis-humour, (state of being) apart or far from-(good) temper.

Sub-humectation, an under or slight

-moistening. Humid, Humour, Humect, belong.

-HUMUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. *huo*, I water); moist earth, ground. *Humilis*, lowly. See *Humor*.

Ex-hume, (to take) out-of-the ground.

In-hume, (to place) in-the ground.

Post-humous, after-(being placed in) the ground; i. e., after death.

Un-humiliated, not-(cast down to) the ground or humbled. Humble,

Humiliate, belong.

-HUKST. See the previous Index.

-HYDOR, Eng. of Gr. *Hydor* (fr. *huo*, I moisten, wet, water): water.

Hydrous, of water. [-water.]

An-hydrous, deprived of or without

Call-ydor, beautifying-water.

Cleps-ydra, (a clock which the maker

moves by having) concealed-water (within it).

El-ydoric, (having the properties of both oil-(and) water (painting)).

Hydra, belongs.

-HYMNOS, Eng. for Gr. *Hymnos*, (akin to *hudeo*, I tell or sing of; and *aoido*; see *Ode*); a sacred song.

Un-hymned, not-sung of. [-singing.]

Ant-hem, an opposite or alternate

-HYPNOS, Eng. of Gr. *Hypnos*, sleep.

A-gr(u)-ypny, sleeplessness; literally (the getting) not-a grunt or atom

of sleep. [-sleep.]

Cat-hypny, profound or complete

Ant-hypnotic, (a medicine) against

-sleep.

Cat-hypnotic, a completely-soporific

or sleeping (completely).

I. See previous Index.

-IAL, *Eal*, *Ious*, *Eous*, are *adj.* generally thus formed, (Connub-

Lat. I marry; connubium, marriage; connubialis, pertaining to

marriage; connub-ial: Funus,

Lat., a funeral; funus-is, of a funeral; funus-eus, pertaining to a

funeral; [funer-ealis, a form not Latin]; funer-eal: Humen, Gr.

Hymen; humen-aios, as Lat. hymen-eus, pertaining to Hymen;

[hymen-ealis, a form not found];

hymen-eal: Nox-a, Lat., injury;

nox-ious, in Eng. *nox-ious*, pertaining to or full of injury;

nox-ious: Os, Lat., a bone; oss-is, of a bone; oss-eus, pertaining to

bones; oss-eus:) pertaining to, having the qualities of, having,

being, like. Compare *Al* and *Ous*; also *Ous* in*

A-nom-ial, being-irregular.

A-plys-ial, being-un-washed; foul,

and hence, sponge-like.

Hyr-ial, honey comb-like.

Aran-eal, spinner or spider-like.

Sider-eal, pertaining to the stars.

Ex-it-ious, having qualities (producing)-a going-out of (life); i. e.,

death. [-darkness.]

Tenebr-ious, having the qualities of

Actul-eous, like-a sting.

Beul-eous, like-the birch (tree).

Mail-eous, hammer-like.

Pergamen-eous, like-parchment.

-IAN. * *Ean*, or *An*, are *adj.*, generally thus formed (Prætor, Lat.,

a pretor; prætor-ianus, pertaining to a pretor; pretor-ian: Pugm-e,

Gr. the cubit or lower arm: pugm-aios, pertaining to a cubit,

as a dwarf a cubit high; pygm-eus, Lat., dwarfish; [pygm-eanus, a

form not Latin]; pygm-ean: Marmor, marble; marmor-eus,

pertaining to marble; [marmor-eus, a form not Latin]; Mar-

mor-ean: pertaining to: also used as s to indicate an individual of a

tribe or race; as the Gr. pugmaios, one of a race of pigmies, a pigmy,

or rather a pigmean.

* See the previous Index.

Actin-ian, one of the class-of ray (like animals or sea anemones).

Agam-ian, one, &c.-of (lizards which change colour in an) astonishing

way). [(animals) or agompha]

A-gomph-ian, one, &c.-of tooth-less

A-nom-ian, one, &c.-of (animals) not

(easily classified or brought under) laws.

Arachn-ian, one, &c.-of spiders.

Caucas-ian, one, &c.-of (original) dwellers near Caucasus. [(birds).]

Certh-ian, one, &c.-of (tree) chipping

Chelon-ian, one, &c.-of tortoises.

Cicon-ian, one, &c.-of storks.

Ether-ian, one, &c.-of shining (oy-

sters). [lizards.]

Iguan-ian, one, &c.-of (American)

Iran-ian, one, &c.-of the class-of (free and active throngers of) markets; or

of speakers.

Lacert-ian, one, &c.-of lizards.

Lemur-ian, one, &c.-of (animals

which prow) at night like) ghosts

Limac-ian, one, &c.-of slugs.

Iucan-ian, one, &c.-of wolves.

Ma-ian, one, &c.-of (peculiar) crabs;

called sea-spiders.

Melan-ian, one, &c.-of black (mol-

lusk). [lusk.]

Myon-ian, one, &c.-of muscular (mol-

mytil-ian, one, &c.-of mussels.

Nautil-ian, one, &c.-of nautili.

Neurit-ian, one, &c.-of nerites or pec-

uliar shell fish.

Pecten-ian, one, &c.-of (peculiar)

comb (like oysters); of clams or

pectens. [peittacs.]

Psittac-ian, one, &c.-of parrots or

Psoph-ian, one, &c.-of (a peculiar sort

of stork which makes a) noise.

Pteryg-ian, one, &c.-of winged or

finned (mollusks). [or saur.]

Saur-ian, one, &c.-of (peculiar) lizards

Selac-ian, one, &c.-of selacks or a pec-

uliar kind of gristly and scaleless

fishes.

Ses-ian, one, &c.-of moths.

Sim-ian, one, &c.-of (peculiar) flat

nosed (beasts). [solens]

Solen-ian, one, &c.-of razor shells, or

Sturion-ian, one, &c.-of sturgeons.

Tellin-ian, one, &c.-of (peculiar)

mussels.

Term-ian, one, &c.-of (peculiar) ants.

Termit-ian, one, &c.-of ants; (a super-

ior class to termian, which it

could not be).

Tetraon-ian, one, &c.-of bustards.

Tettigon-ian, one, &c.-of (peculiar)

grasshoppers, or tettigons.

Triton-ian, one, &c.-of Triton (like

animals) or sea slugs.

Tyrann-ian, one, &c.-of the class-(of those

who have always submitted) to

despotic (rulers).

Aran-ean, one, &c.-of (peculiar) spiders.

Calypt-ean, one, &c.-of (peculiar)

caped or covered (animals).

Cuccul-ean, one, &c.-of cuckoos.

Cypr-ean, one, &c.-of cowry (oysters).

Gryph-ean, one, &c.-of hook beaked

(oysters).

Hyal-ean, one, &c.-of glassy or transparent (shelled oysters).

Limn-ean, one, &c.-of pool (snails).

Mail-ean, one, &c.-of hammer (ova-

ters). [bony (skeleton).]

Oss-ean, one, &c.-of (fishes with a true)

Ostr-ean, one, &c.-of oysters.

Pholad-ean, one, &c.-of (peculiar oys-

ters, excavating) hiding places (in

rocks).

Scarab-ean, one, &c.-of beetles.

-IASIS, a Gr. sub. termin., signifying

a state of doing or suffering, and

formed thus (Thrix, hair; trich os,

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presses frequency of an act, and is thus formed, (Ag-o, Lat., I drive or act; ag-it-o, I drive-often or ag-itive). Ag-itive, (to put) in frequent-action; to shake.

Co (ag)-itate, frequently to drive or cast-together (in the mind); to agitate in the mind.

Ille-itate, frequently-to stick; to stutter.

Sus-c-itate, (sub-cieo-itate), frequently to jog or rouse-up; to rouse up.

-ITE,* Eng. termin., originally *adj.*, appears to be formed thus (Cuan-o, Gr., a dark azure substance; cuan-ites, dark blue; cyan-ite: Erem-os, Gr., solitary; erem-ites, a solitary; erem-ite, or hermit): a thing like; and hence often opprobriously of persons, and commonly to express that a formerly living object is now a lifeless thing from petrification; a mineral, stone, or fossil.

Jesu-ite, one belonging to the society of Jesus. (paratied (by a vow).

Nazur-ite, one belonging to (those) so-phi-ite, *one*, &c.-(those worshipping) the serpent.

Cyan-ite, blue-stone or mineral.

Gran-ite, grained-stone. [lead.

Graph-ite, writing-stone, i.e. black.

Hemat-ite, blood (coloured)-mineral.

Pyr-ite, fire (striking)-mineral.

Stalact-ite, stone (formed by)-drops.

Belemn-ite, a dart (shaped)-fossil.

Goniat-ite, an angular-fossil.

Ornith-ichn-ite, a (foot) mark or trace

of birds in-stones.

Tri-lob-ite, a three-lobed-fossil.

Re-ITERATE, Lat. (itero, I go again;

fr. eo, I go: see *Iter*); to go (over)

again-and-again.

ITION. See *Ion*.

-ITIS, a Gr. termin., originally *adj.*,

and formed thus (Neph-ros, the

kidney; neph-itis, belonging to the

kidney as a disease); in Eng. med-

ical words it retains its original

form, and being used as *s.* it has the

meaning of a disease, generally of

an inflammatory kind.

Arthr-itis, inflammation of the joints;

gout. [throat

Bronch-itis, inflammation of the

Hydro-rach-itis, disease of a watery

(tumour)-on the spine.

Larynx-itis, inflammation of the

larynx. [ney

Neph-itis, inflammation of the kid-

Ophthalm-itis, inflammation of the

eye.

Par-ot-itis, inflammation of (a gland)

near-the ear (called the parotid).

Peri-card-itis, inflammation of (the

sac) about the heart.

Pleur-itis, inflammation of the brain.

Pleur-itis, inflammation of the pleura

or ribs.

Pneumon-itis, inflammation of the

lungs. [rickets

Rach-itis, disease of the spine: the

Re-tin-itis, inflammation of (the mem-

brane of the eye which) re-tains,

or holds-back (visible objects).

Tonsill-itis, inflammation of the ton-

sils.

Trach-itis, inflammation of the trachea

or rough (membranous tube).

Tympan-itis, drum (belly)-disease.

ITUM, to go. See *Ion*.

-ITY,* *Ety*, which are Eng. sub. ter-

min., are thus formed (Atrox, Lat

cruel; atroc-ly, to cruel; atroc-ity,

cruel ty; atroc-ity: Soci-us, Lat.,

following, accompanying; soci-ates,

company, companion-ship; soci-

ety); and denote abstractedly the

quality or state of the adjective.

Cupid-ity, the quality of desiring.

Pi-ety, the quality-of (being) pious.

-IX. See the previous Index.

-IZE,* *Asc*, *v.* to do, &c.; *Iti*,* *As*,

last, the doer; *As*, a doing; *Im*,* *As*,

asm, the thing done; *Is*tery, *As*tery,

the place where the thing is done,

or the collection of doers, are Eng.

termin. from Gr. models, and

formed thus, (Bapt-o, I dip; bapt-izo,

I dip often or bapt-ize; bapt-istes,

a dipper or bapt-ist; bapt-isma, a

dipping or bapt-ism: [bapt-ister,

not Greek, a bapt-ist; bapt-ister-

ion, see *Ion*, a place belonging to a

baptist, a dipping place or

bapt-istry: Paraphr-azo, I pa-

raphr-ase; paraphr-astes, a pa-

raphr-ast; paraphr-asis, a pa-

raphrasing or paraphr-ase).

Organ-ize, to furnish-with organs or

arrangement.

Signal-ize, to make-signal or eminent.

Phr-ase, to make or give-to know (by

a phrase or speaking); to form as

an expression into a certain shape.

Ex-or-ist, a caster-out-by oath (of

spirits).

Jansen-ist, a doer-(under the influ-

ence of the opinions) of Jansen.

Scholi-ast, a writer-of scholia or com-

ments in the hours of learned

leisure. [targeteer

Pelt-ast, a doer-(with the target; a

Enthus-ist, a doer-(with) the god

-within; one impelled by inspira-

tion.

Somn-ambul-ism, (a state of) doing

-walking; i.e., of walking-in sleep.

Alip-asm, an ointment-done or made;

an ointment. [meditation

Phront-istry, a place-for thought or

Syn-IZESY, Gr. (izesis, a sitting or

settling; fr. *hizo*: see *Hedra*);

a settling-together; a collapse or

closing.

-JACEO, Lat., I lie.

Ad-jacent, lying-(near) to.

Circum-jacent, lying-around.

Inter-jacent, lying-between.

Sub-jacent, lying-under or below.

JECTUM,* Lat. termin. of compul-

sion of Jactum, to throw. Jacturus,

throwing. Jacio,* (fr. Gr. die ein,

to throw, from which comes Eng.

Disk); I throw or cast. Jactum,

a thing thrown, a dart. Jactum,

I cast often, I cast (words) here and

there; I boast. See *Disk* in Dict.

Ab-ject, thrown-from or away (one):

hence, worthless.

Ad-ject, to throw-to or add.

De-ject, to cast-down.

E-ject, to throw-out or up.

In-ject, to throw-in.

Inter-ject, to throw-between or insert.

Ob-ject, to throw-against; to oppose:

also, Ob-ject, (that which is) thrown

against; i.e., meets (the eye).

Pro-ject, to cast or shoot-forward:

also, Pro-ject, (that which is) cast

-beforehand or schemed (in the

mind).

Re-ject, to throw-back.

Sub-ject, to throw-under; to sub-due.

Tran-ject, to cast or cause to pass-across.

Inter-jection, (a word) thrown-be-

tween (others). [mind]

Con-jecture, a casting-together (in the

E-jaculate, to dart or throw-out.

Con-jaculation, a throwing (out words)

or boasting-in company with. Jacta-

tion, Jct, belong.

Ta-JIN, Chinese, great-man; grandee.

* See the previous Index.

-JOURN;* see also *Diurnus*.

-JUDICIS, Lat., of a judge. *Judex*, (fr. *jus-dico*, I pronounce the law

of the land: see *Jus*; *Dictus*); one

who pronounces the law, a judge.

Di-judicate, to separate-(and then)

judge; to distinguish, discriminate,

or judge-between.

Pre-judicate, to judge-beforehand

(without examination); Pre-judice,

judgment-before (examination).

In-judicious, not-judging (well).

Extra-judicial, without or out-of (the

business) of judging. [upon]

Ad-judge, (to give) judgment-to or

Sub-JUGULAR, Lat. (jugulum, the

throat; fr. *jugum*, a ridge or yoke;

bec. of the protuberance or ridge

in the throat, called Adam's apple,

or because the neck yokes the head

and body: see *Junctus*), beneath

-the throat.

JUNCTUS, Lat., joined, united.

Jungo (fr. Gr. *zeugno*, I join); I

join. *Jugum* (fr. Gr. *jugon*, any

thing which joins); a union or

yoke; a ridge uniting hills.

Ad-junct, joined-to; Ad-join.

Con-junct, joined-together; Con-join.

Dis-junct, separated from-joining; not

-joined, divided; Dis-join.

Inter-junct, joined-between; Inter-

join. [ing; Se-join]

Se-junct, separated from-union or join-

Con-juncture, a joining-together (of

circumstances).

In-junction, (a thing) en-joined.

En-join, to unite-to or upon (what

has been said, by way of last com-

mand). Other compounds are,

Re-join, to join-again; Sub-join, to

join-under or after. Join,* Junc-

tion, belong.

Bi-jugate, doubly-yoked; i.e.,

(having) two-couples united.

Con-jugate, to join-together (as in

one scheme or yoke); hence, Con-

jugal. [yoke]; to subdue.

Sub-jugate, (to bring) under -the

Quadri-(ju)ga, (a chariot) yoking-four

(horses).

Ob-JURGATION, Lat. (*jurgium*, a

brawling or chiding; prob. fr. *juro*,

I swear or swear at); a scolding

-(directed) against. See *Jus*.

-JUS, human law; right. *Justus*,

just, upright. *Juro*, I swear (ac-

cording to law); I take oath.

Ad-just, (to put) to-(so as to be in)

right (proportion); to make right

or settle.

Un-just, not-(up)right.

Ab-jure, (to repel or drive) from-by

oath; to deny. [upon]

Ad-jure, (to impose) an oath-to or

Con-jure, (to ask by all) oaths-to-

gether or at once.

In-jure, (to do what is) not or con-

trary-to-right (to a person).

Per-jure, (to break) through-an oath.

Co-juror, (one) swearing-in company

with.

Con-juror, (one who brings) together

(spirits)-by oaths. Jurat, Juror,

Jurist, Just, belong.

-JUTUM, to help. *Juro* (poss. fr.

Jove, the jovial and helping god);

I help, assist, delight.

Ad-jutant, (giving) help-to.

Co-ad-jutant, (giving) joint-help-to.

Un-a-iding, (ad-joining), not (giving)

-help-to.

Re-JUVENESCENCE, Lat. (*Juvenia*,

young; of the jovial or rejoicing

age; or of the strong and helping

age: see *Jutum*); a beginning to

trac-is, of cruel; trac-ulentus, full of cruelty; trac-ulent.

Corp-ulent, of full-body.

Fraud-ulent, full of deceit.

Op-ulent, full of power or wealth.

Pulver-ulent, full of dust. [order.

Turb-ulent, full of-whirling or dis-

Vis-ulent, full of force.

-LEON, Gr. (perh. fr. lao, I gaze, as an animal of prey on his victim before killing it). *Leo*, Lat., *Lion*, Eng. and Fr. (ing-lion).

Chame-leon, (G.), a ground or creep-

Myrme-leon, (G.), an ant-lion.

Dan-de-lion, (Fr.), tooth-of a lion, lion's

tooth. *Bot.*

-LEPAS, Gr. (fr. lepas, a rock; be- cause it splinters: see *Lepis*); a shell fish adhering to rocks; a limpet. [-limpet.

Concho-lepas, the turbinated shell

Platy-lepa, the broad-limpet.

-LEPIS, Gr., a scale. *Lepo*, I peel or

splinter. Prob. akin to glapho: see *Glypha*.

Cheiro-lepis, or chiro-lepid, hand (shaped) scale; a fossil fish.

Lepo-lepis, slight-scale; a fossil saur.

Osteo-lepes, bony-scale; a fossil fish.

Psycho-lepis, folded-scale; a fossil

fish. [a fossil-fish.

Tetra-gono-lepis, four-angled-scale;

Tropido-lepis, carinated or keeled

scale; a saur.

Macro-lepidotous, (having) long

scales. Leper, Leprosy, the scab

disease, and prob. Lepid, scaled,

polished, lively, belong.

-LEPSIS,* Gr. a receiving, taking,

catching, seizing. *Labin*, to take

or receive. *Lemna*, a thing taken.

Ana-lepsy, a catching-back or up; a

sudden and frequent-seizure (with

epilepsy). *Med.*

Apo-lepsy, a catching (and tying a

vein) from (an amputated part).

Cata-lepsy, a complete-seizure or

trance.

Dia-lepsy, a taking-apart or di-

versely; a dividing or intermission.

Ep-ana-lepsy, a taking-up (what is)

upon or above; i. e., a repetition

of the above or first word at the

end of a sentence. *Rhet.*

Epi-lepsy, (a sudden) falling or

seizing-upon (as of disease); the

fitting sickness.

Meta-lepsy, the taking (a word through

many) changes (of meaning).

Pro-lepsy, a taking-before; anti-cipa-

tion.

Syl-lepsy, a taking-together; connec-

tion. [restorative.

Ana-leptic, taking or raising-up;

Astro-labe, (an instrument for)

taking (the places of) the stars.

Cosmo-labe, (an instrument for)

taking-terrestrial (distances). *Ant.*

Meso-labe, (an instrument for) taking

a mean or middle. *Ant.*

Syl-lable, (letters) taken-together (in

one sound): see *Syllable*.

Syl-labus, (a scheme which) takes

together or col-lects (the important

points); an epitome.

Ana-lemma, a taking or throwing

back (of the circles of a sphere on

to a plane passing through the

centre).

Di-lemma, a double-taking or assump-

tion, (both leading to the same

conclusion); hence, a situation

without escape.

Corco-LEPTIS, Gr. (leptos, peeled,

stripped, having the plumpness

abstracted, thin, slender: fr. lepo:

see *Lepis*); slender-tail. *Zool.*

-LESS,* LET,* LEY, LEIGH.*

-LEVIS, Lat. (akin to Gr. elaphros,

light in weight); light in weight.

Levo, I make light, I take away the

effects of weight, I lift or raise.

Elevate, to raise-out or up.

Re-levant, raising-back or up, assist-

ing; rising or going-back to, rela-

tive, pertinent.

Al-leviate, to add-lightness to.

Al-leviable, not-to be levied or raised.

Un-leavened, not-(made) light.

Re-levant, lifting-back or up, assist-

ing, supporting. Levant, where

the sun rises, Levee, an early as-

sembly. Lever, Levity, Levy,

Leaven, belong.

-LIBER, Lat. (prob. the same as Gr.

eleutheros, free; perh. fr. Lat. li-

beo, lubeo, I please or like); free

to do as one likes, free. [to do].

Al-liberal, not-free (of one's money,

De-liver, to free-from (bondage).

Liberal, Libidinous, free, wanton,

in manners, belong.

-LIBO, Lat. (fr. Gr. leibo, I pour, pour

forth, to the gods); I pour out a

libation before drinking; I drink

or taste.

De-litiate, to pour-down (and then

titate); to taste: Delibation, an

effusion.

Pre-libation, fore taste.

-LIHRA, Lat., a scale, a weight.

De-liberate, to weigh (in the mind)

-concerning; (to observe what)

weighs - down or preponderates;

hence, In-deliberate. Libration,

belongs.

-LICIT, see *Lagos*. LICIT, see *Linguo*.

Pur-LIEU, Fr. (fr. Lat. *Locus*, wh. see); a place-(made) pure or free

(from forest laws).

-LIGATUM, Lat., to bind. *Ligo*,

(poss. akin to Gr. *lugos*: see

Liqueus); I bind or trammel.

Al-ligate, to bind-(one thing) to

(another).

Col-ligate, to bind-together; hence,

Bi-colligate, bound-in two (divi-

sions). [bandago.

De-ligation, a binding-down or

Ob-ligation, a trammel-(placed) before

or against; the imposition of a bond.

Ob-lige, to bind-(something) against

(one); to tie down. [to tie].

Re-ligation, a binding-again or back (by

Un-ligable, not-bound or answerable.

Al-ly, to unite or bind-to.

Al-legiance, a binding-to (a superior).

Al-loy, to unite-(as metal) to (metal):

to mix. Ligament, League, Liable,

Liege, belong.

Pyro-LIGNEOUS, Gr., Lat. (lignum,

fallen wood; perh. such as is ga-

thered in forests; lego, I gather,

under *Lagos*); (arising from) fired

or burnt wood. Ligneous, belongs.

-LIKE, LY. See previous Index.

-LIMEN, Lat. (poss. fr. limus, obli-

lique, transverse), the transverse

beam, lintel, or threshold.

Eliminate, (to carry) out or over-the

threshold.

Post-liminary, (done) after (leaving)

-the threshold; i. e., after commencing.

Pre-liminary, (done) before (reach-

ing)-the threshold; i. e., before com-

mencing.

Post-liminy, (restoration to one's)

threshold (and rights)-after (ab-

sence).

Sub-lime, aloft, on high, elevated;

(poss. taken from the upward flight

of a bird after having issued from)

under-the lintel (of the house or of

his cage).

IL-LIMITABLE, Lat. (limes, a bound-

ary or limit placed across: perh.

fr. limus, oblique; see *Lumen*); not

-to be bounded. Limit, belongs.

Bu-LIMY, Gr. (leimos, hunger, emp-

tiness; prob. fr. leipo, I am want-

ing: see *Lipsis*); large; i. e., vor-

acious-hunger; literally, ox-hunger,

as we say horse radish for large

radish.

-LINEA,* Lat., a rope, a line. *Linum*,

(Gr. linon, flax, thread); flax.

De-lineate, (to lay) down (or describe)

-by lines.

Multi-lineal, (having) many-lines.

Recti-lineal, (having) right or straight

-lines.

Gri-de-lin, (Fr.), gray-of-flax; flax-

gray. Line, Lineament, also Linen,

Lint, Lawn, belong.

-LING. See previous Index.

-LINQUO, Lat., I leave, quit, forsake,

withdraw, shrink from. *Lictum*, to

leave. [-from (duty).

De-lingent, with-drawing or running

Re-linguish, to leave-back or behind;

to give back or up.

De-reliction, a withdrawal-from.

Re-lic, (that which is) left-behind or

remains.

Re-lict, (one) left-behind.

-LIPSIS, Eng., of Gr. *Leipsis*, a leav-

ing, omission, falling. *Leipo*, I

leave, leave behind, withdraw from,

am wanting or deficient.

Eclipse, a withdrawal-out of (right,

of a luminary): Ecliptic, a zone

where eclipses happen; hence,

El-lipse, (a variation of eclipse);

(an oval figure in which the squares

of the ordinates) full-from (reach-

ing the size of the rectangle under

the parameters and abscissa):

El-lipsis, a leaving-out (part of a

sentence).

Para-lipsis, a leaving (with slight

mention in passing)-by; intention-

al omission. *Rhet.*: hence,

Para-lipomena, Lat. (things) left

(out in passing)-by; a supplement.

Ob-LIQUE, Lat. (liquus, fr. Gr. *loxos*:

see *Luro*); slanting-down upon or

against.

-LIQUEO, Lat. (prob. fr. lix, liquor,

water); I reduce to water, I melt.

Liquesco, I begin to melt. See

Lixation. [gather.

Col-ligate, to melt-altogether, or to

De-ligate, to melt-down.

De-liquescence, liable or beginning to

melt-down (by absorption of the

moisture of the air). Ligate,

Liquor, belong.

-LISUM, Lat. termin. of compds. of

Liesum, to hurt. *Lædo*, I hurt or

injure, as by a blow.

Al-lision, injury (by dashing)-to or

against. [gather.

Col-lision, injury (by dashing)-to

E-lision, injury (by dashing or

striking)-out: Collide, Elide, be-

long.

-LITE,* Eng., *Lith*, Fr. of Gr.

Lithos, (akin to laos: see *Lapidis*);

a stone.

Actino-lite, ray-stone. [grapes.

Botryo-lite, stone-(like) a cluster of

Risso-lite, flax-stone. [fruit.

Carmo-lite, Carp-ite, fruit-stone, fossil

Chryso-lite, gold-stone.

Colo-lite, Col-ite, intestine-stone, pe-

trified (fish)-intestine.

Copro-lite, ordure (bezoar)-stone.

Cupho-lite, light (or pearl)-stone.

* See the previous Index.

-LOGOS

-LITERA

Cryo-lite, ice-stone.
Dendro-lite, Dendr-lite, tree-stone, petrified-tree.
Glauco-lite, (a greenish) blue-stone.
Gompho-lite, nail or tooth-stone.
Grapho-lite, a stone-having marks like written (characters).
Gyro-lite, glass-stone: opal.
Ieno-lite, a stone (impressed with) foot-marks.
Ichthyo-doru-lite, Ichthyo-dor-lite, fish-spear-stone, fossil-fish-spear or fish-bones.
Ichthyo-lite, Ichth-lite, fish-stone, a fossil-fish.
Lepido-lite, scale or granular-stone.
Litho-lite, stone-stone.
Malaco-lite, honey or mellitic (acid)-stone.
Meo-lite, dead (flesh or putrid) smelling-stone.
Novacu-lite, (Lat. and Gr.), razor (sharpening)-stone.
Nummo-lite, Numm-lite, stone (like) money; fossil-coin (like animals).
Oo-lite, egg-stone; (roestone).
Ornitho-lite, Ornith-lite, bird-stone, a fossil-bird.
Phono-lite, voice or sonorous-stone.
Pimo-lite, greasy-stone.
Poly-ha-lite, a stone (compounded of) many (kinds of)-salt.
Pyr-osma-lite, a stone (giving) odour (when) fired or burnt. [spar.
Ryaco-lite, stream-stone; glassy feld-
Sarco-lite, flesh (coloured)-stone: zeolite.
Scapo-lite, rod (like)-stone.
Stauro-lite, cross-stone.
Zeo-lite, stone (appearing to) boil (when) melted.
Aero-lith, Aero-lite, an air or meteoric stone.
Mono-lith, one or single-stone, an obelisk. Lithic, belongs.

-LITERA, Lat. (poss. fr. litum, to smear; fr. lino, I smear. s.e. Delib-; an alphabetic letter, poss. ble); written on a tablet smeared with wax.

Il-literate, un-lettered, not-learned. Ob-literate, (to erase by scraping anything) against or over the letters. Tri-literal, (a putting letter) to Al-literation, repetition of a letter. Letter, Literal, Literature, belong.

De-LITESCENCE, Lat. (litesco, I begin to be hid; fr. lateo, I lie hid; fr. Gr. letho, I escape notice, forget, become oblivious; or a lying hid or hiding-from, away, or down. Latent, Latitant, and (fr. the Gr. Lethe, oblivion), Lethal, causing oblivion or death, belong.

Myrio-LITRE, Gr. (litra, a pound; a thousand-pound (weight). See Libra.

LITY, *LLE.*
E-LIXATION. Lat. (lix, liquor, water); a boiling-up or out, distillation: Elixir, an essence from distillation. Lixivium, Lye, belong.

-LOBOS, Gr. (fr. lepo; see Lepis; perh. akin to Eng. lap, lapnet); Lobus, Lat., the lobe or pod of the ear, resembling the ped of leguminous plants. Lobe, Lob, Lobby, belong.

Bi-lobate, three-lobed.
Tri-lobate, Looby, belong.
covered passage, belong.

-LOCUS, Lat. (prob. fr. Gr. lego, I lay or place; see Logos); a place, a place of rest or residence. Loculo, a little place, a cell.

Al-locate, (to join) to a place; to allot.
Col-locate, (to put) together-in (the

same) place; to place-(what has been already brought) together.
Dis-locate, (to put) apart or far from (its) place; to put out of joint.

Al-location, (allowance) to (a man of money expended in)-a place or office; allotment.

E-location, (removal) from out of inter-location, a placing-between.

Trans-location, (a movin.) across: a place.

Bi-ocular, double-celled or cham-bred.
Multi-ocular, many celled.
Uni-ocular, one-celled.

-LOGOS, *Gr., a word, laid down outwardly to express an inward thought, speech, discourse, account, reasoning, ratio, science, treatise. Lectus, spoken, gathered, chosen. Logo, *I lay, place, so as to choose, sleep, I lay in order, so as to choose, gather, gather the meaning or read, or so as to enumerate. LECTUS, *I lay, chosen, gathered, read; Logo, *I lay, gather, read. Loqor, *I speak: Locutus, *having spoken. Legis, that which is laid down, law: Legis, of law: Licitus, lawful, allowable.

Apo-logue, a speaking-from (the plain matter), an allusion or fable.

Cata-logue, a complete or downward enumeration.

Deca-logue, the ten-enumerations.

Di-logue, a speaking-dividely or oppositely. [piece].

Ee-logue, a chosen-out or select.

Epi-logue, an after-speech.

Mono-logue, a speech-(by) one; a soli-logue.

Mono-poly-logue, a speech by-one (man, imitative of)-many (persons).

Pro-logue, a speech-beforehand.

Aero-logy, doctrine (of the effects of) the air. Med.

Amphi-bo-logy, a speech-casting about; i. e., doubtful.

Ana-logy, a reasoning-upward or backward (so as to show identity of cause, and deduce a probable similarity of effect).

Angio-logy, discourse on-the vessels (of the body).

Antho-logy, a discourse on or collection-of-flowers or beauties.

Anthropo-logy, discourse on-(the nature of) man. [a charge].

Apo-logy, a word-from (in answer to) nature of man.

Archeo-logy, discourse on-ancient (things).

Astro-logy, discourse on (the influences of) the stars.

Asstro-theo-logy, discourse on-(the proof given by) the stars (of the existence of) a God.

Brachyo-logy, a speaking-concise.

Chi-ro-logy, a speaking-with the hand or fingers.

Chondro-logy, discourse on-the cartilages.

Chrono-logy, doctrine of-(production of) time.

Chryso-logy, discourse on-(conduct of wealth in) gold. Pol. Econ.

Concho-logy, science-of shells (and shell fish). [of] the world.

Cosmo-logy, doctrine of (the origin of) the world.

Cosmo-logy, science of (the influence of mind on the shape of) the skull.

Cyrio-logy, a discourse on proper or real (hieroglyphics opposed to figurative). [with one's]-fingers.

Dactylo-logy, Dacty-logy, a speaking of-fingers.

Demono-logy, discourse on-(man's) duty. [and its diseases].

Deonto-logy, discourse on-(man's) duty. [and its diseases].

Dermato-logy, science-of the skin (the speaking of) a

word-a second (time); ana-di-plosis. (meaning).

Di-logy, a speaking with-double (meaning).

Doxo-logy, a speech (ascribing)-glory.

Entero-logy, discourse on-the intestines.

Entomo-logy, discourse on-in-secta.

Etho-logy, science of-character.

Etiology, science of-the causes (of disease).

Etymo-logy, science of-the true (meaning of) words. [prayers].

Eucho-logy, a discourse or book-of (prayers).

Eu-logy, a speaking-well (of).

Genea-logy, account of-(a man's) race.

Geo-logy, science of-(composition of) the earth.

Glosso-logy, account of-tongues, glosses, or interpretations.

Helmintho-logy, treatise on-worms.

Herpeto-logy, discourse on-reptiles or creepers.

Horismo-logy, account of-(technical) terms or bounds.

Horo-logy, science (of making) horo-loges or hour-tellers or clocks.

Hydro-logy, science (of properties of) water. [atmosphere].

Hygro-logy, science of-moisture (in water).

Hysro-logy, (a putting of) a letter (word) into the place of a former.

Ichthyo-logy, science of-fishes.

Ideology, science of-(evolutions of) ideas. [alone].

Lexico-logy, a treatise on-words.

Litho-logy, the science of-stones.

Malaco-logy, science of-soft (bodied animals) or mollusks.

Mamma-logy, (Lat. and Gr.), science (of animals having)-breasts.

Meno-logy, an account-of months.

Morpho-logy, science of-(a common form or plan (in organs of plants)).

Myo-logy, doctrine of-the muscles.

Mytho-logy, account of-(early histo-rica) fables.

Neuro-logy, account of-the dead; an obituary.

Neuro-logy, the doctrine of-the nerves.

Noso-logy, the doctrine of-diseases.

Odonto-logy, the doctrine of-the teeth.

Onto-logy, the science-of being or existence.

Ornitho-logy, account-of birds.

Ortho-logy, a right-account (of things).

Orycto-logy, science of-fossils or (things) dug up.

Osteo-logy, doctrine of-the bones.

Paleo-onto-logy, discourse on-ancient existences; i. e., on fossil organic remains. [repetition].

Pali-logy, a speaking-(over) again; a cyclopedia.

Patho-logy, doctrine of-suffering or disease. [medicines].

Pharmacology, science of-drugs or medicine.

Philology, fondness (for the science of) speech or language.

Phono-logy, doctrine of-(elementary sounds of) the voice.

Phraseo-logy, account-of (peculiar modes of) speech, phrase, or style.

Phreno-logy, science-of the mind (of things) as modifying the form of (the brain as) modifying the form of (the skull). [of thing].

Physio-logy, doctrine-of the nature.

Phyto-logy, doctrine of-plants.

Pseudo-logy, falsehood of-speech.

Psycho-logy, doctrine of-the soul.

Pyreto-logy, doctrine of-very heat.

Rhabdo-logy, science of-(multi-ing. &c. by) rods.

Sarco-logy, doctrine-of the flesh (parts of the body).

Semato-logy, doctrine of-(lang. the sign of) thought. [or v].

Splanchno-logy, doctrine of-the

Auto-logy, a *speaking* the same thing (in different words).
Techno-logy, a *treatise* on-art.
Telco-logy, *doctrine* of-final (causes).
Terato-logy, *discourse* on monstrosities.
Termo-logy, (Lat and Gr.), *science* or knowledge of-terms or boundaries.
Tetra-logy, (collection of) four-(dramatic) *treatises* or poems.
Theo-logy, *doctrine* of-(the relations of man to) God. [sculpture].
Toreumato-logy, *science* or account of Toxico-logy, *science* of-poisons.
Tri-logy, (a series of) three-(dramatic) *treatises* or poems.
Zoo-logy, the *science* of-animals.
Zymo-logy, the *doctrine* of-fermentation.
Homologous, of similar-ratio or proportional, not-(according to correct) *reasoning*. [summing up].
Epi-logic, an after-enumeration; a Neo-logic, a new-word.
Para-logic, a *reasoning*-beside (the mark) or false.
Syl-logic, a connected-reasoning.
Ana-lect, a *gathering*-back (from others) a-lection.
Dia-lect (language) *spoken*-throughout (a territory).
E-lect, *chosen*-out, a-lected.
Prolegomena, (things) *spoken*-before: preliminary observations. Logic, poss. Lodge, belong. The following are all Latin relations.
Col-lect, to *gather*-together; hence, perhaps Cull and Coil.
E-lect, *gathered* or *chosen*-out of.
Intellect, (that which dis-criminates or *chooses*-between (things)).
Neg-lect, not-to *gather*, to leave untouched.
Pre-lect, to *read*-(a lecture) b-fore (people).
Re-col-lect, to *gather*-together-again or back (as in mind).
Se-lect, to *choose*-(and place) apart. Llection, belongs.
Col-lege, a *gathering*-together (or collection of individuals). [lois].
Sorti-lege, a drawing or *choosing* of-Col-league, one *chosen*-with (another).
Diligent, (earnest, as if following an object) *chosen* or set-apart (from others).
E-legant, *chosen* or picked-out; E-ligible, (worth) picking-out.
Il-legible, not-to be read. Legible, Legend, belong.
Col-loquy, a *speaking*-together.
Ob-loquy, a *speaking*-against.
Soli-loquy, a *speech*-(by) oneself.
Multi-loquy, foolish-*speaking*.
E-loquence, a *speaking*-out.
Magni-loquence, a *speaking*-big.
Ventri-loquism, a *speaking*-(as if) from the belly.
Al-location, a *speaking*-to; address.
Circum-location, a round about *speech*.
E-location, a *speaking*-out.
Inter-location, a *speaking*-between; Interchange of speech.
Pro-locutor, a *speaker*-in front of (others); a chairman. Loquacious, Location, belong.
Il-legal, Il-legitimate, not-lawful.
Privi-lege, a private-allowance or permission.
Il-licit, not-allowable. Legal, Legitimate, Loyal, and prob. Law, belong. Lay, Lie are akin to the class.

LOIN, Fr. (fr. Lat. *longus*, wh. see; akin to Eng. long); at a long distance, far off, afar. (one).
E loin, (to remove) *far*-out of or from

Pur-loin, (to remove) to a distance (from the owner)-*far* (oneself); to steal quietly.
-LONGU*, Lat., long.
Ob-long, long-(in proportion to the part) opposed; i. e., to the breadth.
Pro-long, to *lengthen*-(by adding to the) front.
Elongate, to *lengthen*-out or extend.
Long, Length, Belong, are akin to the class.
Che-LOO, Chinese, governor's-road.
-LOOP, *Lope*, Eng. (prob. akin to Lat. *lepus*, a hare; and Gr. *elaphos*, a deer; also to *Leri*, wh. see); to leap, to run with leaps, to run.
E-lope, to *run*-out of (an abode or legitimate protection). [or passage].
Gant-lope, perh. the *running*-a going, Inter-loper, (one who) *leaps* or *runs* -between (and intercepts some advantage). Leap, Lobster, a leaping fish, Leveret, Loop, a bow, bend, curve, or leaping, in a string or twig; belong. Light, in weight, is perh. akin.
-LOPHOS, Gr. (fr. *lepo*: see *Lepis*); the back of the neck, which the yoke *peels*, skins, or rubs; the mane or crest.
Electro-loph, rock's-crest; a plant.
Brachy-loph, the short-necked (agami-an).
Chryso-loph, the gold-crested (pheas-Dicho-loph, the divided-crest (wader). [raco].
Erythro-loph, the red-crested (tou-
-LOQUOR. See under *Logos*.
-LORN*, *LOW*.
-LUCENS, *Lucidus*, Lat., shining, clear. *Lucco*, I shine. *Lucina*, of light. *Lux* (fr. Gr. *lao*, I see, behold, look at: comp. *Glen*); light. Lumen, light. *Lustr*, I enlighten, clarify, purify.
Re-lucent, *shining*-back, reflecting.
Trans-lucent, Trans-lucent, *shining* -through, transparent.
Nocti-lucent, Nocti-lucent, *shining* by-night.
Pel lucid, thoroughly-clear.
E-lucidate, (to make to) *shine*-out, to clear. [dawn].
Ante-lucan, before -(day)light or Il-lume, (to throw) light-on.
Re-lume, to light-again.
Al-luminor, (one who gives) *lights* (and ornaments)-to; now Limner.
Il-lustrate, (to throw) light-upon; to make clear.
Per-lustration, a thorough-clarifying.
Lucent, Luculent, Lucid, Lucubration, and (from the same root through Gr. *Lampo*, I give light); Lamp, Limpid, belong.
-LUCTOR, Lat. (fr. *lao*, wh. see); I bend my opponent slantwise in wrestling; I wrestle or struggle.
Col-luctation, a *struggling*-with; a complete-struggle. [forth].
E-luctation, a *struggling*-out of or Ob-luctation, a *struggling*-against.
Re-luctant, *struggling*-back. Luctation, belongs.
-LUDO*, Lat., I play. *Lusum*, to play.
Al-lude, (to refer) to-(by) a play (on words, quibble, or pun).
Col-lude, to *play*-together; i. e., into each other's hands.
De-lude, (to draw) from (right)-by *playing* (false); (to make) *game*-of.
E-lude, (to get) out or away-by *playing* (false); i. e., by artifice.
Il-lude, to *play*-upon (one).
Inter-lude, a *play* or drama-between (others).

Pre-lude, a *playing*-beforehand.
Il-lusory, Il-luding; deceptive.
Pro-lusion, a *pre-lude*. Ludibrious, Ludicrous, Lusory, belong.
-LUNA*, Lat. (prob. *Lucina*, fr. *Lucens*, wh. see); the moon.
Inter-lune, (the period when) the moon-is between (the sun and earth); hence, interlunar.
Pleni-lune, the full-moon.
Semi-lune, a half-moon.
Sub-lunary, beneath-the moon, terrestrial. [moon, celestial].
Super-lunary, above or beyond the Trans-lunary, across or beyond the moon. Lunar, Lunacy, belong.
-LUO, Lat. (fr. Gr. *lao*, I wash; perh. akin to *Lago*); I wash or purge. *Laro*, I wash.
Di-lute, to separate (the particles) -by *washing* or adding liquid.
E-lute, to *wash* (the dirt)-out of.
Al-luent, *washing* (the dirt)-from or away; hence, Ablution. [twem].
Inter-luent, *washing* or *flowing*-be-
Al-luvial, *washed*-to or upon; added -by *washing*.
Di-luvial, *washing* (all things)-apart or away: De-luge (Fr.): Ante-diluvian, before-the deluge.
E-lutrate, to *wash*-(the dirt) out of; is perh. akin. Lave, Lotion, Launder, belong.
-LUXO, Lat. (fr. Gr. *loxos*, slanting crosswise: see *Lique*); I strain crosswise; I bend or put out of joint. *Luxas*, a going out of place, excess, riot, luxury.
E-luxate, to *strain* crosswise-out of (joint or place).
Il-luxurious, not (given to)-*excess* Luxation, Luxury, belong.
-LYO*, Eng. of Gr. *Lao*, I loose, unfasten, ransom. *Lusis*, a loosing. *Lao*, Lat., I loose, ransom.
Ana-lyse, to *loosen* or separate-back (to its elements for the sake of scrutiny); hence, Analysis, Analytic.
Para-lyze, to *loosen*-completely (so that the parts may be placed at the side); hence, Paralysis and Palsy.
Antho-lysis, a *loosening*, breaking up, or change of-flowers (from their usual state).
Apo-lysis, a *loosening*-from (a disease).
Cata-lysis, a thorough-*loosening* or dis-solution (so that the parts may be laid down). [strength].
Dia-lysis, a thorough-*loosening* (of
-LYSSA, Eng. of Gr. *Lussa*, martial rage, madness, (as of dogs).
A-lyssum, (madwort; which cures or deprives of-madness.
Anti-lysm, (a remedy) against-madness.
-MACHE*, Gr., a battle, fight, strife, combat, war. -(and) mice.
Batracho-mio-machy, a battle of-frogs
Giganto-machy, combats (of)-giants.
Logo-machy, a war of-words.
Mono-machy, single-combat.
Nau-machy, a ship-fight.
Scio-machy, a *fighting*-with a shadow; i. e., a beating the air for practice.
Theo-machy, a *fighting* or rebellion -(against) God.
Di-mach, a combatant or soldier (fighting) two (ways, on horseback and on foot).
Heresi-mach, a combatant or fighter (against) heresy.
Pneumato-mach, a combatant or impugner (of the divinity of the holy) -Spirit.
E-MACIATE, Lat. (macco, I am leann or lank; perh. fr. Gr. *macro*, long,

MACULA

lank; fr. mecos, length); to *thin* out; to stretch or change into thinness-out of a former condition, Macerate, to make thin and tender, and Meagre are closely akin.

MACULA, Lat., a spot or stain. Bi-maculate, (marked with) two spots. E-maculate, (to take) stains-out of. Im-maculate, spot-less. To Maculate, Im-maculate, spot, belong.

Mole, a spot, belong. Dis-MAL, Eng. (perh. fr. Lat. malus, bad, evil); twice or doubly-evil; or evil-day. To mulus, belong. Malady, Malice, Malign, Malison, Malure.

Un-MALLEABLE, Lat. (mallens, a mallet); not to be hammered (into shape). Maul, Mall, belong.

Sub-MAMMILLARY, Lat. (mamma, a child's first word, a mother; a mother's breast); under-the-breasts. E-MANATE, Lat. (mano, I flow; poss. fr. meo: see Meatus); to flow out (in a small stream).

-MANCY: see also Manteia.

-MANDO* Lat. (perh. fr. manus -do, into the hands I give: see Manus, Ditus); I intrust with a commission; I send away, order, bid.

Com-mand, to bid-completely, or at once; (to unite) a commission with; to enjoin.

Counter-mand, to oppose or forego-a (former) bidding. (person).

Re-mand, to bid, order, or send-back. De-mand, to intrust-with; i. e., to Com-mend, to a person, with injunction the care of (a person, with injunction as to the value of the charge); to value highly, to praise: Re-

commend, (to restore or give) back-(a thing) commended, (with a word confirmatory of its value); to give-back or give (with praise). Mandate, belongs.

-MANENS, Lat., staying, abiding. Ma-neo, (fr. Gr. meno; I wait; fr. meo I strive after, seek, desire steadfastly); I stay. See Mania. Im-manent, abiding-in; inherent. Per-manent, abiding-throughout or long.

Re-mnant, (that which) stays or is left-back or behind.

Re-main, to stay-back or behind. Mansion, Manse, prob. Mason, perh. Message, belong.

-MANIA, Gr. (fr. mainomai, I rage; fr. mao: see Maton); madness, rage.

Biblio-mania, rage for books. Mono-mania, madness on-one (subject).

-MANTEIA, Gr. (fr. mantis, a divinely inspired or phrensated prophet; fr. mainomai: see Mania); divination, prophecy.

Aero-mancy, divination (by spectres) in the air. (picking up corn).

Alectryo-mancy, divination-by cocks (each of) javelins.

Belo-mancy, divination-by (the curl of) wine.

Capno-mancy, divination-by (the lines of) the hand.

Chiro-mancy, divination-by (pouring of) money, divination-by ventriloquism).

Gastro-mancy, divination-by (drawing circles on) the earth.

Geo-mancy, divination-by (walking in) water.

Gyro-mancy, divination-by (observing a circle).

Hydro-mancy, divination-by (marks on or sound of) stones.

A-MASS

Neero-mancy, divination-by (consulting the spirits of) the dead.

Oneiro-mancy, divination-by dreams. Ono-mancy, divination-by (the letters of) the name.

Ophio-mancy, divination-by (the coils of) serpents. (flight of) birds

Ornitho-mancy, divination-by (the flight of) birds. (flight of) birds

Psycho-mancy, divination-by (the souls departed) spirits.

Pyro-mancy, divination-by (sacrificial fires)-by a rod.

Rhabdo-mancy, divination (of) mirrors. Sticho-mancy, divination-by lines (in hot) ashes.

Tephro-mancy, divination-by (figures books). Theo-mancy, divination-by (the answer of) the god (himself).

-MANUS, Lat., Main, Fr., the hand. Bi-manous, (having) two-hands.

Pedi-manous, (having) the foot-(made like) a hand, and the hand (like a) foot: Pedi-man, one having, &c. as the opossom.

Quadru-manous, having four-(as it were) hands.

Simplici-manous, (having) simple or fingerless-hands. (of-the hand).

E-mancipate, (to free or let go) out Leger-de-main, light or sleight-of-hand.

Mort-main, (possession of land) in dead -hands; i. e., that cannot alienate. Manual, Manacle, Manage, belong.

-MARAINO, Gr., I put out, quench, weaken, waste, fade. Marcesco, Lat., I pine away, fade, putrify.

A-maranth, the un-fading (plant). Im-marcescible, not-(capable of) fading. Marcid, belongs.

En-MARBLE, Eng. (fr. Lat. marmor, marble; fr. Gr. marmaros, marble; fr. marmairo, mair, I flash, gleam, sparkle); to imbue with-marble (coldness). Marmorate, Marble, belong. Emerald, or Esmerald, is akin.

Litho-MARGE, Gr., Lat. (marga, marl); stone-marl. Marl, belongs.

E-MARGINATE, Lat. (margo, a brink); (to cut or chip) out from the margin or brink. Marge, Margin, belong.

-MARINUS, Lat., belonging to the sea. Mare, the sea.

Sub-marine, under-the sea. Trans-marine, across-the sea.

Ultra-marine, beyond or beyond (the blueness of)-the sea.

Cor(vus)-morant, the sea-raven. Marine, Maritime, and poss. Marsh, belong.

Proto-MARTYR, Gr. (martyr, a witness; poss. akin to Memort); the first-martyr or witness.

-MAS* Lat. (akin to Mars, the god of bravery and war; perh. to Gr. Ares, Mars, and to Lat. arma, arms); a male, a man. Maris, of a male.

E-masculate, (to take) the manhood out of or from.

Inter-marry, (to be united) amongst (each other) or reciprocally-to a man.

Re-marry, (to be united) to a man -again. Masculine, Male, Marital, Marry: also Mars, March, Martial, belong.

A-MASS* Lat. (massa, a heap or mass; prob. fr. Gr. masso, I knead together, I handle eagerly or covetously; fr. mao: see Maton); (to bring) to a heap; (to add heap) to -heap. Mass, Mace, a club, peri. Massacre, belong. Moustache, (fr.

Gr. mastax, the jaw or pounder; fr. masso) is akin, as also, though Lat., mando, I chew), are Mandible and Manducate.

-MATER. See under, Meter.

-MATHEMA* Gr., a lesson, learning. Mathesis (fr. mathein, to learn by inquiry); the getting knowledge, learning: akin to Mechanical.

Philo-math, a lover of-learning. Apo-mathema, (loss of or a being) from-learning (by disease): forgetfulness.

Chresto-mathy, useful-knowledge (such as is found in a common place book).

Opsi-mathy, a learning-late (in life). Poly-mathy, knowledge of -many (arts). Mathematics, belongs.

Auto-MATON, Gr. (mao, I strive after, wish, attempt, long for; a seek, touch, grasp; covet); (a machine moving apparently by its own or self-wish or will. Muses, the seeking or inventing goddesses, Mosaic, elegant, as if made by the Muses, belong.

-MATURUS, Lat. (poss. fr. matus, mellow, rosy; fr. Matuta, Aurora; and mané in the morning, akin to Eng. matin, matutinal); ripe. Im-mature, not-ripe.

Pre-mature, before-ripeness. Mature, belongs.

Inter-MAXILLARY, Lat. (maxilla, the jaw which kneads or pounds things into a Mass, wh. see); between-the jaw bones.

A-MAZON, Gr. (mazos, a breast: akin to Mass, wh. see); (a person without-(one) breast; i. e., having only one.

-MEATUS, Lat., a passage. Meo, I go, pass, or flow. [trate.]

Per-meate, to pass-through or pene Im-meability, (a being) not-passable, or (that which makes a thing) not-passable. (passing-back.)

Ir-re-meable, not (allowing any) contrivance, art; fr. mechos, a contrivance, expedient, remedy); not done by, or belonging to-machinery or art. Machinate, Mechanic, Machine, belong.

-MEDICOR, Lat., I give, in order to cure. Medeor, (fr. Gr. medomai, I take care of, I devise remedies; akin to mechos: see Mechanical); I cure or heal.

Im-medicable, not to be cured. Re-medey, (that which will bring back-health; hence, Ir-re-mediable, not-to be remedied. Medical, Medicate, Medicine, belong. Poss. Meditate, to think, devise, is akin.

-MEDIUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. mesos, the middle; fr. Meta, between: wh. see in list of prefixes); the middle Im-mediate, (being or acting directly); i. e., without-a middle intervening (thing).

Inter-mediate, (being) in the middle-between (others). (of two)

Bi-medial, (being) a middle or middle-between (others). (of two)

Di-mediate, Mean, the middle, Mediate, Mean, the middle, Medium, Mediocre, Mizzen, p. Moiety, belong.

-MELAS, Gr., dark, black. Calo-mel, beautiful or excellent Calo-mel, beautiful or excellent (of Ethiop's (mineral). Cryso-mel, a gold and-black (bo-

-MELI, Gr., Mel, Lat., honey.

An-aphro-mel, *honey*-(which will) not froth.
 Dia-rh-do-mel, (a composition made) through or of rose (juice) and *honey*. *Mfd.*
 Dros-mel, *honey-dew*; i. e., manna.
 Eleo-mel, oil-*honey*; a gum.
 Hydro-mel, water and *honey* (mixture); metheglyn.
 Myzo-mel, a *honey-sucking* (bird)
 Oxy-mel, (a mixture of) acid and *honey*.
 Picro-mel, bitter-*honey*: a bitter sweet substance in bile. *Perh.* Molasses, belongs.
 A-MELIORATE, Lat. (melius, better: prob. fr. *magis-velis*, more what you wish; see *Volo*); (to bring) to-better.
 -MEMORIA,* Lat., the faculty which retains or stays things; memory. *Memini* (fr. *Gr.* *mnao*, I remember; fr. *meno* and *mao*: see *Mnesis* and *Maneus*); I remember or call to mind.
 Im-memorial, not (within)-*memory*.
 Com-memorate, to call to mind (anything, by associating it) with (a ceremony).
 Re-memorate, (to bring) back-to-*memory* or *mind*; hence, Re-member. Memorial, Memory, belong.
 -MEN.*
 -MEN, Gr. (fr. Sansc. *mā*, to measure); a month. *Mene*, the moon. *Mensis*, Lat., a month.
 Cata-menial, (happening over) against or upon-(each) month.
 Neo-menial, (happening on) the new moon or month. *Mensitrium*, *Mensual*, also Moon, Month, belong.
 -MENDA, Lat., blemish, defect, want, fault, error. *Mendax*, erroneous, lying, false. *Mendacio*, I beg from want or I tell my wants.
 A-mend, (to purge) from-fault.
 E-mend, (to bring) out of-faults.
 Mend, Mendacious, Mendicant, belong.
 -MENER, Fr. (poss. fr. Lat. *Manus*, the hand); to lead by hand, to bring, fetch, conduct. *Menger*, (fr. *Manus*, wh. see); to manage or guide by hand.
 A-menable, (that may be) brought-to (punishment, justice, &c.).
 De-mean, (to let loose) from-conduct or restraint; to behave or act when let loose from control; to behave.
 Menage, and *perh.* Mine, a place leading under ground, belong.
 Com-MENSAL, Lat. (*mensa*, a table or board); *boarding* i. e. eating-together. *Mensual*, belongs.
 -MENT.*
 -MENTIS, Lat., of the mind. *Mens* (fr. *Gr.* *menos*, strength, power, faculty; fr. *mao*: see *Memoria*); the mind *Mnise r*, I call to mind.
 Com-ment, (to cast) together-in-mind; (to couple one's own) mind, opinions or notes-with; to muse or make notes on.
 De-mentate, (to 'ake) the mind-from; to madden.
 Re-mix-ence, (a calling) back-to-mind. Mental, Mention, belong.
 Mind, to Mean, v. are prob. akin.
 A-MERCE,* Lat. (*merces*, share, wages, recompense; fr. *Merx*, wh. see); (to stop) from-(one's) wages or portion; to fine. Mercenary, belongs.
 MERCOR, Lat., buy. *Merx* (fr. *merces*: see *Merce*); that which

will bring money or recompense; merchandise, commodity.
 Com-merce, a buying (and selling) -together or reciprocally; traffic.
 Im-mercantile, not (pertaining to) -buying (and selling). To Merchand, Merchant, Mercantile, Mercer, originally a merchant, and *perh.* Curmudgeon, a corn-merchant, a hoarder of corn, belong.
 -MERGO, Lat. (fr. *mare*; see *Marinus*); I dip in the sea; I dip or plunge. *Merxum*,* to dip.
 E-merge, (to rise) from or out of-a-plunge.
 Im-merge, to plunge-into.
 Sub-merge, to plunge-under.
 De-merge, to plunge-down.
 Im-merse, to plunge-into. Merge, Merson, belong.
 -MEROS, *Meris*, Gr., a part, share, portion, lot, destiny. *Meiro*, I portion, share, divide. *Moirra*, a part. *Moros*, lot, portion, fate, death. *MEROE*, Lat., I am portioned or deserve a portion, I deserve. *Meritum*, desert.
 Hepta-merid, (a thing with) seven-*portions* or divisions.
 Home-mery, similarity of-parts.
 Iso-meric, (having) equality of-parts or ratios.
 Capno-mor, (an oily substance) divided or parted-by smoke.
 De-merit, (L.) (gain obtained) from-desert; (Eng.), (a being far) from-desert; unworthiness.
 Pre-merit, previous-desert.
 E-merited, (discharged with desert) from-the portion or pay (of an office); superannuated. Merit, Meretricious, serving for hire, belong.
 -MEROS, Gr. the thigh, tarsus, or leg.
 Di-meran, (one of a class of beetles having apparently only two joints in each)-tarsus.
 Hetero-meran, (a beetle with) legs-varying (in the number of joints).
 Mono-meran, (a beetle with) one-(jointed) tarsi. [--(jointed) tarsi].
 Penta-meran, (a beetle with) five Tri-meran, (a beetle with) three-(jointed) tarsi.
 Epi-meral, upon-the thigh.
 -METER, Gr., a mother. *Metra*, the uterus. *Miter*, Lat., a mother. Akin to *Mamma*.
 De-meter, mother-earth; Ceres.
 Phyco-meter, the mother (or vegetating gelatine) of sea weeds.
 Hydro-meter, dropsy of the ut. rurs.
 Hydro-metridan, (one of a class of bugs having their birth place on)-the water.
 Dura-meter, (the hard or firm-mother or originator (of other membranes)).
 Pia-meter, the loving or tender-mother (membrane). Maternal, Matron, Matriculate, Matrimony, Mother, Matrice, belong.
 A-METHYST, Gr. (*methuo*, I am drunk with wine; fr. *metliu*, wine, mead); (a stone supposed to drive away or deprive of-intoxication. Mead, belongs.
 -METRON,* Gr. (fr. Sansc. *mā*, to measure; see *Mena*); a measure, reckoner, weight. *Metrum*, Lat., a measure. *Mensus*, measured. *Metior*, I measure. *Metor*, I mark out.
 Actino-meter, (an instrument for) measuring-(the intensity of the sun's) rays. [*metratur*].
 Anemo-meter, (velocity of the) wind.
 Aero-meter, a measurer of-the rarity (or density of fluids).

Atmo-meter, a measurer of-vapour or evaporation.
 Baro-meter, a measurer of-the weight (of the atmosphere).
 Chloro-meter, a measurer or tester of-chloride (of lime).
 Chrono-meter, a time-measurer or clock. [*dip* (of strata)].
 Clino-meter, a measurer of-the bend or
 Cyano-meter, a measurer of-the azure (of the atmosphere).
 Dia-meter, a measure-through (to opposite points). [*sions*]. *Poet.*
 Di-meter, a measure with-two (divi-
 Dros-meter, a measurer of-(the quantity of) dew.
 Dynamo-meter, a measurer of-(any kind of) force or power.
 Electro-meter, a measurer of-(the intensity of) electricity.
 Erio-meter, a measurer of-(the diameter of) wool or fibres.
 Eu-di-meter, a measurer of-(the components of) well, good, or calm-air.
 Gonio-meter, a measurer of-angles.
 Grapho-meter, a measurer which-writes or delineates: used in levelling.
 Hecato-meter, a measure with-a hundred (divisions).
 Helio-meter, a measurer of-the sun's (&c., diameter). [*sions*]. *Poet.*
 Hexa-meter, a measure with-six (divi-
 Hydro-meter, a measurer of-(the gravity and strength of) water or liquids.
 Hygro-meter, a measurer of-the moisture (of the atmosphere).
 Hyper-meter, (a thing) beyond-the measure. [*restrial*] magnetism.
 Magneto-meter, a measurer of-(ter-
 Mano-meter, a measurer of-the rarity, pliancy, or elasticity (of air).
 Micro meter, a measure of-small (distances). [*measures*].
 Myria-meter, ten thousand-meters or
 Ombro-meter, a rain-gauge or measurer.
 Oysio-meter, a measurer-(of the extent) of sight.
 Panto-chrono-meter, a universal-time-measurer: a compass, sundial, and clock in one instrument.
 Para-meter, a measure or proportional (drawn to)-the side (of the ellipse).
 Penta-meter, a measure with-five (divisions). *Poet.* [-around].
 Peri-meter, the measure or boundary
 Photo-meter, a measurer-(of the intensity) of light.
 Piezo-meter, a measurer of-the pressibility (of liquids).
 Polo-meter, a reckoner of foot(steps).
 Psychro-meter, a measurer of-the coolness (and therefore tension of vapour).
 Pyro-meter, a measurer-(of the intensity) of fire.
 Seismo-meter, a measurer of-shocks (as of earthquakes).
 Sphero-meter, a measurer of-the curvity (of optical glasses, &c.).
 Spigmo-meter, a reckoner of-puls(a-tions).
 Stereo-meter, a measurer of-(the specif. grav. of) solids, &c.
 Sym-piezo-meter, a measurer-(of the weight of air) by the compression (of gas).
 Tacho-meter, a measurer of-speed.
 Tetra-meter, a measure with-four (divisions). *Poet.*
 Thermo-meter, a measurer of warmth.
 Tribo-meter, a measurer of-rubbing or friction.
 Tri meter, a measure with-three (divisions). *Poet.*
 Zymo-meter, a measurer of-leaven or fermentation.

Aero-metry, a measuring (the qualities) of the air. [of]-staves.

Raculo-metry, a measuring (by means of) staves.

Cyclo-metry, a measuring-circles or cycles. [or figured space.]

Geo-metry, a measuring of the earth.

Horo-metry, a measuring by-hours.

Poly-gono-metry, the measurement (by rules) of polygons or figures with many-angles.

Sym-metry, measure-together; proportion: A-symmetry, want of proportion.

Iso-peri-metrical, (having) equal measure-around. Metre, belongs.

The rest are Latin.

Calori-meter, a measurer of heat (given out by bodies).

Centi-meter, a measure with a hundred (divisions). [sions].

Deci-meter, a measure with ten (divisions).

Gravi-meter, a measurer of (specific) gravities or weights.

Lacto-meter, a measurer of (the proportions of) cream to milk.

Milli-meter, a thousand-meters or measures.

Pedo-meter, a reckoner of foot (steps).

Pluvia-meter, a rain-gauge or measure.

Saccharo-meter, a measurer of (the spec. grav. of) sweet (infusions) or worts.

Alti-meter, a measuring of heights.

Im-mense, not to be measured.

Di-mension, measurement of (various) parts. [-in measure.]

Com-mensurate, together or similar.

Ad-measurement, (proportion found by applying) to a measure-to.

Castra-metation, the marking out of a camp. Measure, Mensurate, Mete, belong.

A-MIANTH, Gr. (miano, I dye a white body, I stain, taint, pollute); (earth tax, which is) not-depleted (or consumed by fire). Mianm, belongs.

MICO, Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. *Maiche*; wh. see); I glitter in arms or battle; I shine, sparkle.

Di-mication, a glitter of separate or opposed (arms); a strife or contest.

E-mication, (a darting) out of sparkles. Mica, belongs.

-MIGRATUS, Lat., a removing. Migro, I migrate or remove.

Com-migrate, to move-together.

E-migrate, to move-out of (a place).

Im-migrate, to move-into (a place).

Inter-migrate, to move-among (each other) or reciprocally.

Re-migrate, to move-back.

Trans-migrate, to move or pass-across (from one place or condition to another). Migrate, belongs.

Chamo-MILE, Gr. (melon, an apple, or anything like; any tree fruit); the ground or dwarf-apple (smelling flower). Melon, and poss. Marmalade, belong.

Com-MILITANT, Lat. (miles, a soldier; prob. fr. mille, a thousand, a legion containing originally three thousand men); (one) fighting-with (another); a fellow soldier. Militant, Militia, belong. Mile, a thousand paces, Milliare, Millenary, Million, a thousand thousand, and perh. Millet, a thousand seeded plant, are akin.

Panto-MIME, Gr. (mimos, one who measures himself by another, an imitator; prob. fr. Sansc. *mā*: see *Mā*); an imitator or mimic of all (things or men). Mimic, Mime, belong.

-MINÆ, Lat. (perh. fr. *mnas*: see *Mnas*); warnings, threats. Minor,

I tower threateningly; I overhang threateningly; I threaten.

E-minent, towering or elevated-out of or from (the mass); egregious:

Pre-eminent, eminent - before (others); Super-eminent, eminent - above (others).

Im-minent, (hanging) threateningly - upon or over. [-forward.]

Pro-minent, (hanging) threateningly

Inter-minate, (to thrust or interpose) a threat-between.

Com-mination, a threatening - altogether or completely. Menace, Minacious, belong.

-MINUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. *minus*, little); less. Minuo, I lessen. Minutus, lessened. Minister, a servant, who is less than his (magister) greater or master.

Com-minute, to lessen (by crushing).

Di-minution, a lessening-(by) division (and abstraction): hence, Diminish.

Im-minution, (a bringing) into-less.

Ad-minister, (to afford) service or help - to: Pre-administration, a former-administering.

Sub-minister, to serve-under; to subserve, to underprop. Minim, Minish, Minor, Minute, Minnow, Minister, Minstrel, a minister of song. Miniature, prob. Minion, Mite, belong. Mince, to cut into minute pieces, is akin.

-MIRROR, * Lat., I gaze or look at with wonder or esteem. Mirabilis, wonderful.

Ad-mire, (to look) at-(with) wonder, esteem, or love: hence, Ad-mirable.

Co-miracle, an accompanying-wonderful (thing).

Un-mirrored, not (reflected in a) looking(glass). Miracle, Mirror, Marvel, belong.

Com-MISERATE, Lat. (miser, wretched); to be miserable with; to sympathize; to condole with or pity. Miser, one who afflicts himself to hoard, Miserable, belong.

Im-MITIGABLE, Lat. (mitigo, I soften; fr. *mitis*, mild); not-to be softened. Mitigate, belongs.

-MITTO, * Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. *met* - hiemi or - heo, I let go; fr. *meta* - heo, I send-beyond or away: see *Etic*); I let go, send, make to pass, thrust, throw, place, put. Missus, sent. Mettre, Fr., to put.

A-mit, to send-from or away; to lose: In-amissible.

Ad-mit, to send-to; (to make or suffer) to pass-to (a person or place); to let into: Re-admit: In-admissible.

Com-mit, to send (a charge)-with; i. e., under care of (an emissary); to intrust-with (a charge): Re-commit; Com-mitte; Sub-committee.

E-mit, to send-out.

Im-mit, to send-in.

Inter-mit, to send or place (time) -between; to discontinue by intervals. [to pass-within.]

Intro-mit, to send-within; (to suffer) Manu-mit, to send, (let) go, or pass, -from the hand: the Roman mode of freeing slaves.

Ob(-)mit, to send or thrust-against (so as to drive aside, and then to pass on); to pass by: or better, to make to pass-over; to pass-over (without notice); to leave out.

Per-mit, to send-through; (to make or suffer) to pass-through (a limit or boundary); to let loose, to free, to allow. [-by or beyond, to o-mit.]

Preter-mit, to send-beyond; to pass

Re-mit, to send-back; to put-back or away; to put off, to relax: Ir-remissible.

Sub-mit, to send-under; to pass or go -under; to undergo. [another.]

Trans-mit, to send-across (from one to De-mise, a casting or laying-down (of life, &c.).

Pre-mise, (that which is) sent or put -before; a preface; hence, Premises, buildings, &c., described in the early part of a deed.

Pro-mise, (a message or plan) sent -beforehand (to show what one means to do); a pledge for subsequent conduct put into another's hands: Com-promise, together or mutual-promise: v. to settle by mutual promise; to injure or hazard by a compromise.

Sur-mise, (something) sent or put -over and above (the truth); conjecture.

Dis-mis, to send-apart or away (as from employment). [dilatory.]

Re-miss, sent or let go back; slack.

Di-missory, sent-apart or away.

E-missary, (one) sent-out; a messenger.

In-a-missible, not-(liable to be) sent or let go-from or away; i. e., to be lost.

Com-mission, (a thing) sent, put, or trusted-with (one; i. e., into one's hands). Mitten, Mission, Message, Mass, from the dismissing words which concluded, Mis-sal, belong.

-MIXTUS or Mixtus, Lat., mingled. Misceo (fr. Gr. *mignuo* or *misgo*, I mix); I mix. Meler, Fr., to mix.

Com-mix, to mingle-together.

Im-mix, (to throw) into the mixture.

Inter-mix, to mingle-between (each other) or reciprocally.

Ad-mixture, an adding-to-a mixture; a mixture-(made by such) addition.

Per-mixible, (that may be) thoroughly-mixed.

Per-mixture, mixture-throughout.

Pro-miscuous, mingled-(as to the part) before; i. e., as to the front or appearance, (but not united in substance); confused but not totally blended; Indiscriminate. Mix, Missible, Mixture, Meal, Medley, Mottle, Mesline, Meddle, Pell-mell (perh. par) by-the heap or mixture, confusedly, perh. Milliner, a dealer in a mixed variety of things, belong.

-MNESIS, *Mnēstis*, Gr., a remembering, memory, recollection. Mnemon, mindful, remembering. Mnem (contracted form of *mnas*: see *Mnas*); I desire, seek for, court, woo, think on with desire, dwell or meditate on, remember, remind.

A-mnēstis, want or privation of memory: forgetfulness of injury, oblivion, pardon.

Ana-mnēstis, (a running) the recollection-back or upwards; enumeration: Ana-mnēstic, reminding (one of something)-back or by(-gone).

Hiero-mnemon, a reminder of sacred (rights) or sacrifices. Ant. Mnemonics, belongs.

Hypo-MOCHLEON, Gr (mochlos, a lever or crow bar; fr. *ochlos*, that which holds; holding: see *Echo*); (that which is) under-a lever; i. e., a fulcrum.

-MODUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. *medimnos*, an Attic corn measure: akin to *Metron*, wh. see); a measure, rule, manner.

Com-modious, adapted or measured -with (one's wants); agreeable,

convenient, fit. Dis-commode, (to be) apart or far from commodious; hence, (to make one feel) apart or far from commodious: In-commode, (to make) not-commodious or comfortable: Ac-commode, to add - (what is) commodious; to add or supply - the measure (of one's wants).

Im-moderate, not (within)-measure.

Re-model, (to make) again-(after) a measure or copy.

Im-moderate, without-rule or reserve.

Mode, Modish, Moderate, Modest, Modulate, Mo, d, Model, Mould, to model, belong.

-MOLA, Lat. (fr. Gr. olai, olulai, coarse barley; fr. aleo, I grind; fr. elo, elauo, I drive, wound, bruise; see *Alais*); a mill, millstone, grinder; also what is ground, meal.

Sub-molar, under-(the teeth, called the grinders).

E-molument, (toll taken) out of the grinding or meal ground; proflit.

Im-molate, (to sprinkle) meal-upon (a victim before sacrifice); to sacrifice. [Molar, Mill, belong.

Com-molition, a grinding-all together.

-MOLES, Lat. (fr. Gr. mogos, mochthos, toil; perh. fr. oclthos, a mound, bank, burthen; and achthos, a burthen of grief; grief); a mass, a trouble, a grievous burthen.

Mole-tus, troublesome.

Un-molested, not-troubled. [pile.

De-molish, (to throw) down-a mass or

A-mulet, (something which drives) away or off-trouble. Mole, Molest, Moliminous, belong.

E-MOLLIENT, Lat. (mollis, mild, soft; fr. Gr. malacos, soft; akin to *Meli* and *Mulcent*; wh. see); softening out (the asperity of); removing asperity. Mull, perh. Mould, earth, and Moulder, belong.

A-MOMUM, Gr. (momos, blame, spot, ridicule; fr. memphomai, I blame); the spot-less (or fragrant plant). Mummy, a body preserved with amomum, belongs.

MONITUS,* Lat., warned, called to mind, advised. *Moneo* (fr. Gr. mnao; see *Maesis*); I call to mind, make to remember.

Con-monitive, warning-completely.

Ad-monish, (to give) advice or warning-to: Pre-admonish, to admonish - previously. [Pre-monition.

Pre-monish, to fore-learn; hence, Sub-monish, to warn-underhandedly; hence, Sum-mon, to call (from) under; to call-up.

Pre-munire, (a writ to) fore-learn (a person to appear). Monish, Monument, pos. Money, coin having a stamp which gives notice of its value, belong.

Anti-MONY, Gr. (fr. monos, alone; fr. ia, mia, feminine of heis, one; see *Unus*); (a metallic body) opposed to-solitude; i. e., seldom found un-mixed with other metals. Monal, Monachism, Monastery, Monk, belong.

-MONSTRO,* Lat. (fr. *Monitus*, wh. see); I call to mind by pointing, I show. *Monstrum*, something shown, a prodigy.

De-monstrate, (to lay) down-the shew or proof; to prove-clearly.

Pre-monstrate, to shew-beforehand.

De-monstrate, to shew or state (a matter)-again (with earnestness); to repeat, to expostulate. Monster, Monstration, belong.

-MONTIS, Lat., of a mountain. *Mons* (pos. fr. Gr. meno; see *Maneus*); the everlasting hills: a mount, elevation, or headland. *Monter*,* Fr., to mount, rise, or ascend.

Pro-montory, a headland-(jutting) forward.

Tra(n)s-montane, across or over-a mountain.

Ultra-montane, beyond-a mountain.

A-mount, to rise-to.

Dis-mount, (to throw) apart or down from-(its) elevation; (to come) down from-(one's) elevation; to descend.

Far-a-mount, thoroughly - raised - to (superiority).

Re-mount, to ascend-again.

Sur-mount, to over-come or rise-superior to.

Tant-a-mount, rising-to-as much; equivalent. Mount, Mountain, perh. Mound, belong.

MOO, Chinese, a tree; Moo-moo, a thicket; Moo-moo-moo, a forest.

-MORA, Lat. (pos. fr. Gr. meiro; see *Meros*); loss of time from division or want of unity of purpose; indecision, delay, stay.

Com-morance, a staying-together (in a place).

De-mur, to stay or keep-from or back.

Moration, perh. Moor, to stay a ship, belong.

-MORDEO, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. moros -edo, I eat a division or portion; see *Meros* and *Eat*); I eat, bite, or gnaw. *Morsus*, bitten.

Re-mord, to gnaw-in return (for crime, as conscience).

Re-morse, a biting or compunction-in return (for guilt). Mordacious, Morsel, perh. Mortise, to fasten by biting it into a hole, belong.

-MORIS, Lat., of manner or custom.

Mos (pos. fr. *Modus*, wh. see); manner, custom, habit, temper.

Im-moral, not (of good)-habits

De-moralize, (to reduce) from (good) -habits.

De-mure, (Fr. dès), to the very point of-manners or reserve. Moral, Morose, showing temper, belong.

Oxy - MORON, Gr. (moros, dull, sluggish, stupid; akin to molus, feeble, sluggish, and Lat. mollis; see *Mollent*); a sharp (saying which at first appears)-foolish.

-MORPHE,* Gr., form, shape, appearance.

A-mor-phous, shape-less.

Anthropo - morphous, (resembling the) human-form.

Calli-morphous, of beautiful-shape.

Di-morphous, of double-form.

Iso-morphous, of equal or similar form.

Plesio-morphous, of near or resembling-form.

Poly-morphous, of many-shapes.

Pseudo-morphous, of false or deceptive-appearance.

Pyro-morphite, (native phosphate of lead, which subjected to fire-(assumes a globular) form.

Ana-morphosis, backward, wrong, or distorted-form.

Meta-morphosis, change of-form.

-MORTIS, Lat., of death. *Mors* (fr. Gr. moros; see *Meros*); death. *Mortuus*, diseased.

Im-mortal, not (subject to)-death.

A-mort, (through) to (the state of) -the dead.

Com-moriant, dying-together. Mort, Mortal, Mortuary, belong. Morbid, Morpheus; also Mortar, a dividing or destroying machine, are akin.

* See the previous Index.

-MOST, *Mote*,* MOUNT;* see also *Montis*.

-MOVEO, Lat., I move. *Motes*, moved. *Motor*, a mover.

Com - move, to move - completely hence, Commotion.

Em-move, to imbue with-motion.

Re-move, to move-back or away.

Im-movable, not-to be moved. [on.

Pro-mote, to move or urge-forward or

E-motion, a moving-up or out (of the mind); excitement.

Loco-motion, a moving-from place (to place). [movable).

Im-mobility, (quality of) not-being

Calori-motor, (a peculiar voltaic apparatus), a mover or producer-of heat.

Magneto-motor, (a voltaic apparatus), a mover or producer-of (electro) magnetism.

E-mute, (Fr.), a moving-out (or houses for the purpose of uproot); e-motion. Move, Moment, Motion, Mutiny, Muster, Movable, Mobile, Mob, the fickle crowd, belong.

Re-MUGIENT, Lat. (mugio, I low or bellow; fr. Gr. mucuo, I low; fr. muo; see *Myo*; all from the sound); bellowing-back.

De-MULCENT, Lat. (mulceo, I soothe; fr. Gr. melisso, I soothe; fr. *Meli*; wh. see; and akin to *Mollent*); softening or mellowing-down.

-MULGEO, Lat. (akin to Gr. amelgo, I milk; fr. gala, milk; see *Lac*); I milk.

E-mulgent, milking or straining-out: hence, E-mulsion.

Capri-mulgas, the goat -milker or sucker; a bird. Milk, perh. Mulet, belong.

Fan-ho-MUN, Chinese, foreign-river -see gates.

E-MUNCTORY, Lat. (mungo, I wipe, as the nose; fr. Gr. musso, muno, I squeeze; see *Myo*, and akin to masso, I knead; see *Mass*); wiping or cleansing-out. Mucus, Mucilage, belong.

-MUNDUS, Lat., clean, trim, orderly, systematic. *Mundus*; (perh. akin to the former: comp. the meanings of *Cosmos*, wh. however, is no relation to the present class); the system or universe; the world, an orb.

Im-mund, un-clean.

Ante-mundane, before-the world.

Extra-mundane, out-of-the world.

Infra-mundane, beneath-the world.

Inter-mundane, between-*orb* (and orb).

Supra-mundane, above-the world.

Ultra-mundane, beyond-the world.

Mundic, Mundane, belong.

-MUNITUS, Lat., fortified. *Munia*, (fr. Gr. amuno, muno, I keep or ward off); I fortify. *Munitio*, a guard, wall, or fortification.

Am-munition, (things necessary) to -fortifying or defence.

Pre-munition, a fortifying or securing (oneself)-beforehand (against objections). Munite, belongs.

-MUNUS, Lat., a gift, office, duty

Im-munity, (the having) no-duty (to perform); freedom from duty.

Re-munerate, (to give) a gift-in return; to reward. Pos. the present and previous classes are related. If so, Im-munity is reception *within the walls*, and hence freedom, privilege, exemption; or it is freedom from guarding the walls as a pos

-MURUS

-NATUS

-NEURON

forming the duties of a citizen. Common, belonging to those within the walls is a *body*. Community, the people *detected* within the walls. Municipal, (having the rights of one) received within the walls; i. e., the rights of a citizen. Other words, as Remunerate, see above, Communicate, Commune, to make *communis* the thoughts, follow easily.

Re-MURMUR, Lat. (murmura, I murmur; fr. Gr. muro, I flow, trickle, ripple, fr. the sound); to murmur-again or back. Perh. Mumble, and Murn, strong beer, that makes one mumble, belong.

-MURUS* Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. *mōra*: see *Meros*); a wall, particularly of a city, of which each citizen had to keep an assigned *portion* in repair. Circum-mure, to wall-around.

Counter-mure, (to raise one) wall against (another to support it). Im-mure, (to imprison) within-walls. Mure, Mural, belong.

E-MUSCATION, Lat. (musculus, moss, also musk; fr. Gr. moschos, a young, tender shoot; also a young buffalo; fr. osche, ochos, a young branch: akin to *Osme*, wh. see); (a cleansing) from-moss. Moss, Musk, Muscadell; also Must, new wine; Nutmeg, musk-nut, perh. Mustard, from its strength, belong.

-MUSCULUS, Lat., a little mouse, and (from its resemblance to a skinned mouse), a muscle. Mus fr. Gr. mus: see *Mys*; a mouse. Uni-muscular, single-muscled. Muscle, Muscular, double-muscled. Muscle, Mouse, belong.

A-MUSEMENT, Lat. (musa, a muse; fr. Gr. mousa, a muse; fr. nao: see *Alatona*); (absence) from-the muses or study; relaxation. Muse, Music, to Muse, Museum, belong.

-MUTATUS* Lat., changed. *Muto* (fr. *Movro*, wh. see); I move or remove the possession of; I change. Com-mute, to change-together; i. e., to interchange.

Per-mutation, a changing-for (something): thorough-changing.

Trans-mutation, a changing-across (from one character to another).

Im-mutable, not-to be changed. Mutable, Moulit, Mew, to confine while moulting, belong.

Ob-MUTESCENCE, Lat. (mutus, dumb; fr. Gr. muttos, dumb, having the mouth shut; fr. muo: see *Myo*); (a stroke of) dumbness-upon (one); obstinate-silence or dumbness. Mute, Mutter, perh. Mutilate, deprived of the tongue or any member, belong.

Ceno-MYCE, Gr. (mucos, any slime, a sponge or mushroom; fr. musco, muo, I squeeze: see *Mucitory*); the hollow-mushroom.

-MYO, Eng. for Gr. *Muo* (fr. mu, mu, the sound we make when the lips are closed); I shut the lips or eyes, I wink or wince; I squeeze. *Miom*, a compressor or muscle. *Meaz*, a mussel, limpet, or shutting fish.

Bysm-mya, the mussel-with a byssus or flax (like adhesive organ).

Pholado-mya, the burrowing-mussel, (partaking of the characteristics of Pholadus and Mya).

Sole-mya, the tube (or razor shell)-mussel.

Di-mary, (one of a class of livalves

having) two (adductor) muscles (or muscular impressions on each valve). [muscle.]

Mono-myary, (one, &c., with, one Try-myary, one, &c., with) three muscles. Mystery, that which is shut upon concealed, belongs. Poss. Muzzle is skin.

-MYS, Eng. for Gr. *Mus* (perh. fr. muo: see *Myo*); an animal which keeps itself close or shut up, or perh. a biting animal; a mouse.

Arcto-mys, or Arcto-me, the bear-mouse or marmot: hence, Arctomian: Arctomidan. [chinchilla.]

Calo-mys, the beautiful-mouse or Capromys, the bear-mouse; a dormouse. [a rat.]

Cereo-mys, the (long) tailed mouse; Chiro-mys, hand mouse; a squirrel.

Echi-mys, the spine (tailed)-mouse; a dormouse. [sand rat.]

Geo-mys, the earth-mouse: mole or Hela-mys, the springing-mouse or hare.

Hydro-mys, the water-mouse or rat. Lago-mys, hare-mouse or rat hare.

Plascolo-me, the pouched-mouse or wombat.

Ptero-mys, winged-mouse.

Sacco-mys, the sac or purse-mouse.

MYZAO, Eng. for Gr. *Muzo* (fr. muzo, I suck, with the sound mu: see *Myo*); I suck.

Antho-myza, a flower-sucker; a bird and insect. [prey.]

Petro-myzon, a stone-sucker or lampr.

Kiang-NAN, Chinese, south-river.

Pro-NAOS, Gr. (fr. nato, I dwell or inhabit, I settle down; perh. fr. nasso, I ram down or fill up; fr. neo, I pile or heap up: poss. akin to neo, I overflow or swim: see *Naus*); (the porch) before-a temple.

Spike-NARD, Lat. (nardus, nard, a plant; fr. Gr. nardos); (a perfumed oil from the nard-with corn) spiked (blossom). Nard, belong.

ENARRATION, Lat. (narro, I relate, or make known; fr. gnarus, knowing, skillful; fr. Gr. *Enais*: wh. see); a recital-out or at length. Narration, belong.

Sub-NATATION, Lat. (nato, I swim; fr. Gr. nao, I flow: see *Naus*); a swimming-under (water). Natation, Naiad, also Ocea-n, the rapid flowing, are akin.

-NATUS, Lat. (akin to Gr. gen-nao, I produce: see *Genus*); born, growing. Nascor, I am born. *Naturalis*, innate, natural. *Naturus*, nature. *Natio*, a nation, into which one is born.

Ad-nate, growing-(immediately) to: Bot: Ag-nate, born or belonging-to (by name; hence, related on the father's side). The first word is literal, the second figurate.

Con-nate, born together; united-in birth or origin: Cog-nate, kindred or together-by birth. The first word is literal, the second figurate.

E-nate, growing-out.

In-nate, within or in-born; growing-upon or on the (top).

Post-nate, born-after, subsequent.

Non-natural, not (constituting part of)-the nature (of man).

Preter-natural, beyond (what is) natural.

Super-natural, above (what is) natural.

Dis-natured, parted from or deprived of-natural (feelings).

Ad-nascent, ad-nate, wh. see. Con-nascent, born-together. Re-nascent, (springing) again-(into) birth.

Sub-nascent, growing-underneath. Inter-national, (regulating intercourse) between-nations.

De-nationality, (a being averse) from (one's) nation; decline of national (feeling). Nascent, Nation, Native, Nature, Natal, Navel or Noel, the nativity or Christmas, belong.

-NAUS, Gr. (fr. neo, I swim: akin to nao: see *Natation*); a ship. *Nautas*, a shipman, sailor, or navigator. *Nichu*, I swim.

Aero-naut, one who navigates-(in) the Argo-naut, one who navigates-d (in the ship) Argo.

Chiro-nect, a swimmer-by hand (like fins); a frog fish.

Noto-nect, a swimmer-on-the back; the water boatman insect: hence, Notonectidan.

Pleuro-nect, a swimmer-(on) the side; the sole. Nautical, Nausea, Nautilus, belong.

-NAVIS, Lat. (fr. Gr. *Naur*, wh. see); a ship, anything hollow. *Naviga* (navis, and perh. ago, I drive-a ship); I sail.

Circum-navigate, to sail-around. Naval, Navy, Navicel, belong.

-NECIS, Lat. of death or destruction. *Nec* (fr. Gr. necus a dead body; fr. Sansc. nap, to perish: and akin to *Noco*, wh. see); slaughter, destruction [or universally]

Inter-necine, (bringing) death-among Per-nicious, thoroughly-destructive.

-NECTO*, Lat. (fr. Gr. neo, I spin fr. Sansc. nah, to join together); I link, join, knit. *Nectum*, to join

Con-nect, to link-together: Dis-connect, to part-the connection: In-connection, want of connection.

An-nex, to join-to: Re-annex.

-NEGATUM, Lat., to deny. *Nego* (perh. non or ne-nio, no-I say; ai, I cry hey or ay; akin to Gr. ai-a, the fatal decree of a god; prob. fr. ai ai alai alai: see *Eatus*; wh. is akin); I deny or say nay. Ab-negation, (a driving) off (a charge by saying)-nay; aljuration.

De-negation, (a withdrawal) from (a charge by saying)-nay; De-ny.

Re-negado, (one who drives) back (his faith, when imputed to him, by saying)-nay. Negation, perh. Nay, belong.

Cherso-NESE, Gr. (nesos, an island, which, as it were, floats in the sea; perh. fr. neo: see *Naus*); a land-island; an island attached to the main land; a peninsula.

-NESS. See previous Index.

-NEURON*, Gr., *Nervus*, Lat., a nerve, sinew, tendon, or string.

Diplo-neuran, (one of a class having) a double-nervous (system, ganglionic and cerebro spinal), as man.

Ganglio-neuran, (one having) a ganglionic-nervous (system).

Mono-neuran, (one having) the ganglionic or knotty system of nerves-alone.

Myelo-neuran, (one having) gangliated system of nerves-(answering to the apical) marrow.

Nemato-neurnn, (one having distinct) nervous-filaments.

Phanero-neuran, (one having) apparent or distinctly visible-nerves.

Apo-neurosis, (an extension) of os from-a nerve.

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- By-neurosis**, a union (of bones)-by *sutures*.
- B-nerve**, (supported by) two *nerves*.
- E-nerve**, (having) the *nerve* or strength-(taken) out. *Nerve*, belongs.
- De-NIGRATE**, Lat. (niger, black; perh. fr. Gr. *neeros*, a corpse, a shade; i. e., one in the shades below; fr. Sansc. *naç*: *Necis*; (to bring) from (other colour) to-black; to blacken. *Negro*, belongs.
- AN-NIHILATE**, Lat. (nihil, nothing; perh. fr. *ne-hilum*, not-the black of a bean); (to bring) to-nothing. *Nihility*, belongs.
- Sub-NITED**, Lat. (nites, I am near, spruce, shining: fr. Gr. *nizo*, nipto, I wash; fr. *nips*, nibs, or nipha, snow: and poss. akin to *Lilo*, wh. see); slightly-shining. *Neat*, *Nitid*: *Niveous* (thiro. Lat., *nix*, snow), belongs.
- NITOR**, Lat., I strain, struggle, or lean on.
- Per-nicious**, *struggling-through*; determined, quick. *Milton*. [ing.]
- Re-nitent**, *struggling-back*; resist-
- In-tency**, a *leaning-on*. *Niteny*, belongs.
- Con-NIVE**, Lat. (niveo, I wink); to *wink-together* (with the performance of some act, so as not to see it); tacitly to allow. *Nictate*, *Nictitate*, belongs.
- NOCIO**, Lat. (fr. *nex*, destruction: see *Necis*; prob. akin to Gr. *nosos*: see *Nusy*); I hurt or harm.
- In-nocent**, not-*hurting*.
- Ob-noxious**, (bound down) on account of (the fear of)-*hurt* or punishment; under awe, liable.
- An-noy**, (Fr.), (to do) *hurt-to*. *No-cent*, *Noisome*, *Noxious*, *Nuisance*, *Noise*, that which annoys, belongs.
- NODUS**, Lat. (prob. fr. *Necto*: wh. see); a knot or joint.
- Curvi-node**, bent (at the)-*joints*.
- E-node**, (having) the *knot*-(taken) out: *E-nodate*, (to take) out-the *knots*.
- Inter-nodial**, between -the *knots* or joints. *Node*, *Knot*, *Knit*, perh. *Knight*, an *attaché*, and *Noose*, belongs.
- NOMEN**, Lat. (fr. *nosco*: see *Notum*: akin to Gr. *onoma*: see *Oynna*); that by which a thing is *known*; a name, particularly of a gens or clan; as *Tullius* or the modern name preceded by *de*, as *de Santilane*. *Nominis*, of a name.
- Ag-nomen**, (a title) added to the *name* (for some exploit): *Agnominate*, to give an agnomen.
- Cog-nomen**, (a surname or family name going) with-the *name* (of the clan, as *Marcus Tullius Cicero*; *Gil Blas*): *Cognominal*.
- Præ-nomen**, (the, as it were, Christian name going) before the *name*, as *Marcus*: *Præ-nominate*, to give a prenominal; to name-beforehand.
- De-nominate**, (to give) a *name*-from (some quality, &c.)
- In-nominate**, (having) no-*name*;
- Ig-nominy**, loss of name or fame.
- Ih-nomial**, (having) two-terms or *names*. [unex.]
- Multi-nomial**, (of) many-terms or *names*.
- Tri-nomial**, of three-terms or *names*.
- U(ni)-nomial**, of one-term or *name*.
- Ad-noun**, (that which is joined) to -a *name* or noun; an adjective.
- Pro-noun**, (that which is) instead of -a *name* or noun.
- Re-noun**, (Fr.), (the having one's *name*-(echoed) back (from people's mouths)).
- Mis-nomer**, (Fr.), a *nam*-g-wrongly.
- Nomen**, *Nominal*, *Noun*, *Nuncupate*, (fr. *nomen-capio*, I take-a name), belongs.
- NOMOS**,* Gr., a law or rule. *N.mo*, I distribute or regulate; I distribute food, I feed.
- Agro-nomy**, the *law* or art of-field (cultivation); agriculture.
- A-nomy**, a violation or want of-*law*.
- Astronomy**, the *law* of-the stars.
- Chiro-nomy**, the *law* of-the hands or gesture. [the]-*law*.
- Deutero-nomy**, the second (giving of *Eco-nomy*, the *rule*-(for good management of) a house).
- Zoo-nomy**, the *law* of animal (life).
- Metro-nome**, (an instrument for) *regulating*-(musical) measure or time.
- Agora-nomy**, the *regulator* of-a market. [law] (of good works).
- Anti-nomian**, (one) opposed to the
- Demo-nomist**, (one living by) the *law* of-the devil.
- Gastro-nomist**, a *lawgiver* of-the stomach; i. e., a portioner of food.
- Phoro-nomic**, (belonging to) the *law* of-bearing or motion.
- Di nomial**, (of) two-terms or *distributions*. [ti.n.]
- Mo-nomial**, (of) one-term or *distributions*.
- Polv-nomial**, (of) many-terms or *distributions*.
- Tri-nomial**, (of) three-terms or *distributions*. *Nome*, *Nomadic*, *Numismatic*, (relating to coin) distributed and sanctioned by the state, *Nemesis*, the distributor of divine judgements or wrath, belongs.
- E-NORMOS**,* Lat. (*norma*, a rule, to measure angles; fr. Gr. *gnorisma*, *gnomon*, a mark, indicator, rule, carpenter's square: fr. *ginosco*: see *Gnosis*); out of-(all) *rule* or measure. *Normal*, belongs.
- A-NOSY**, Gr. (fr. *nosos*, sickness, disease; fr. Sansc. *naç*; to perish: see *Nucro*); absence of-disease.
- NOTOS**, Gr., the back.
- Eury-note**, broad-back; a fossil fish.
- Gym-note**, naked or finless-back; the electric eel. [the]-back-like.
- Hom-olo-note**, (trilobites having) all *Platy-note*, broad-back.
- Semio-note**, marked-back; a fossil fish.
- Trachy-note**, rough-back.
- Tropido-note**, keel (shaped)-back; a small innoxious snake.
- NOTUM**, Lat., to know, to be acquainted. *Nusco*, (akin to Gr. *Gnosis* and *Oynna*: wh. see; and all fr. a root, *gno*, no, to know); I know. *Nota*, a thing to know by, a mark or note. *Notitis*, well known; noble.
- Cog-novit**, (he has made) common or communicated (the fact of his having) *knowledge*; he has acknowledged: see (Cognition, below).
- Pre-notion**, previous or fore-*knowledge*.
- Ag-nition**, (a giving) *knowledge*-to (a person that something has been received); acknowledgement.
- Cog-nition**, *acquaintance* or *knowledge* with; community of knowledge: *Pre-cognition*, previous or beforehand-*acquaintance*: *Re-cognition*, renewed-*acquaintance*; (a means of) *knowing* (one)-again. *Re-cognoitre*, (Fr.), to notice-again (and again): *In-cognito*, (so as) not-to-be *known*: *Cognition*, contracted, becomes *Quint*, wh. see.
- An-note**, to add-marks or remarks, hence, *Annotate*.
- Con-note**, to *note* with (something else); hence, *Connotate*.
- De-note**, (to put) a *mark*-down (upon, so as to indicate).
- Protho-notary**, the chief-*utter* or clerk.
- En-noble**, to imbue with-nobility.
- Ig-noble**, not-noble. *Notion*, *Notorious*, *Note*, *Notice*, *Noble*, belongs.
- Also**, *Noematical*, *mental*, *know*, *Ken*, and *Con*.
- NOUNCE**, Eng. of Lat. *Nuncio*, (fr. *Nuncius*, wh. see, I tell news; I tell or give a message).
- An-nounce**, to tell or utter-to.
- De-nounce**, to tell-down right or determinately.
- E-nounce**, to tell or publish-out.
- Pro-nounce**, to tell before (all persons).
- Re-nounce**, to bring word-again: also (to drive) back-by *telling* or void of mouth; to disclaim.
- Inter-nuncio**, a *messenger* -between (persons). *Nuncio*, *Nunciate*, belongs.
- NOVUS**, Lat. (fr. Gr. *nevus*, *neos*, young, new; poss. fr. *nu*, *nun*, now); new. [-upon] (the old).
- In-novate**, (to bring what is) *new*.
- Re-novate**, (to make) *new*-again.
- Novel**, *Novice*, *New*, *Naive*, also *Neoteric*, belongs.
- NOX**, Lat., night. *Noctis*, of night.
- Nyx**, Eng. of Gr. *Nyx*, night. *Nocturis*, a night bird; a bat.
- Equi-nox**, (the period when) the *nights* are-equal (over the globe).
- Per-noctation**, (a remaining) through-the *night*. *Noctuary*, *Nocturn*, *Night*, belongs. The rest are Greek.
- Aero-nycal**, at the extreme of-the *night*; i. e., opposite the sun.
- Mega-nycter**, the great-bat or flying fox.
- Phyllo-nycter**, the foliated-bat.
- Oh-NUBILATE**, Lat. (nubilo, I grow cloudy; fr. *Nubis*, wh. see); (to cover) over-(with little) *clouds*; to cloud-over.
- NUBO**, Lat. 'akin to Gr. *numphe*, a nymph or bride: *nephos*, a cloud: Sansc. *nabhas*, heaven); I cloud or veil; I cover with a flame coloured veil denoting modesty, as was customary in marriage; I marry. *Neptum*, to marry.
- Con-nubial**, (pertaining to those) married-together.
- Ante-nuptial**, before *marriage*. *Nubile*, *Nuptial*, also *Nymph*, belongs.
- E-NUCLEATE**, Lat. (*nucleus*, a kernel; fr. *nux*, a nut); (to take) out-the *kernel*. *Nucleus*, also *Nut*, belongs.
- De-NUDE**, Lat. (*nudus*, naked; perh. fr. *ne-dutus*, not clothed or put on; *dutus*, fr. *duo*, I get into: see *Divio*; poss. akin to *dao*, *dalo*, I divide, get through: see *Drey*; fr. *Pha*: see list of prefixes); (to make) *naked*-(by stripping the covering) from. *Nude*, *Nudity*, belongs.
- Gurra-NURRA**, Hindoo, the small river-GURRA.
- NULLUS**, Lat. (fr. *ne-ullus*, not-any); no one, none. *Nullum*, nothing.
- An nul**, (to bring) to-nothing; *Dis-an-nul*, (to pull) apart-(and bring) to-nothing. *Null*, of none effect, belongs.
- NUMERUS**, Lat. (fr. Gr. *numeros*: see *Nomos*); a distribution a number.

waterer - see *Allimentum*; I increase or grow up.
 Ad-olescence, (the period during which there is) additional-growth.
 In-olescence, a growing up-upon.
 Sub-olescence, a growing up-(as from) under. [grown].
 Ad-ult, (having come) to-growth: full.
 -OLEUS, Lat. (fr. *Osme*; wh. see); smelling.
 Grave-olent, smelling-grievously or exceedingly.
 Red-olent, (casting) back-a scent or smell.
 Sub-olent, (having) a slight-smell or savour of. *Olid*, also *Odour*, belong.
 -OLLYO, Eng. of Gr. *Oliu*, I destroy, lose, perish: *Oleo*, Ant. Lat.
 Ap-ollose, (one who causes a) *perishing*-away; the destroyer.
 Cherad-olethrum, hog's destruction or bane; a plant, louse bur. The rest are Latin.
 Ab-oliah, (to cause to) *perish*-away.
 Obs-olite, (having) *destruct*-ion or loss -(brought) over (it): perished, past.
 -OMA, *Ema*, Gr. subst. terminis. are thus formed (steat. fat; steat-os, of fat; steat-oo, I turn into, or make -fat; steat-oma [a tumour] made of fat: *Old*-os, a swelling; *old-oe*, I become-swollen; *old-oma*, as Lat. *old-oma*, [a tumour] made of puffiness); and hence, carry the force of a disease.
 Glau-oma, grayness of or pearl on (the eye)-disease.
 Neur-oma, disease - (from a tumour formed on) a nervous (trunk).
 Schir-oma, disease of (the eye from dryness, occasioning a feeling of) chip or grit (in the eye).
 Staphyl-oma, disease of (the eye, in which the cornea resembles) a grape.
 Steat-oma, disease (occasioned by a) fat (like tumour).
 Oed-oma, disease of puffiness or swelling (from water).
 An-OMALOUS, Gr. (homalios, even, level; fr. *homos*, one and the same, common generally in place: akin to *Hama*, together; and *Sansae*, as, sam, together: see list of prefixes; also *Similis*); not-level, *alike*, or regular; wanting regularity.
 -OMEN, Lat. (for oremen; fr. *oris*, of the mouth; fr. *Os*: wh. see); that which is uttered, said, or decreed; a prognostic, sign, token, foreboding.
 Ab-ominate, (to pray that a thing may be taken) away-as foreboding (evil); to deprecate, to hate.
 Pre-ominate, to fore-bode or prognosticate. *Omen*, Ominous, belong.
 En-OMOTY, Gr. (omotes, a sweaver; fr. *omnuo*, I swear); (a body of soldiers) *sworn*-in.
 -ON, *Aion*, *Eion*, *Ion*, Gr., *Um*, *Eum*, *Ium*, Lat., are thus formed, (Parthen-os, a maiden; parthen-on, [the place or chamber] of the maidens: *Lex*-is, a rare word: *lex*-ic-on, a thing or book-pertaining to words; a dictionary: *Athen*-a, *Minerva*; *athen*-aion, as Lat. *athen-aeum*, a place pertaining to *Minerva*; i.e., her temple): hence, a thing, a place, a building.
 Onomastic-on, a place or book-for names.
 Pan-optic-on, a building (so contrived that one can over)look the whole.
 Pan-technic-on, a building-for all-the arts.
 Pan-the-on, a temple-for all the gods.

Phlegeth-on, the burning-river.
 Athen-aeum, the building-for *Minerva* or wisdom.
 Propyl-aeum, the place-before-the-door; the porch or vestibule.
 Lye-um, originally, a place near the temple of Apollo *Lyceus* or deliverer from wolves; hence, a building-for the god of song.
 Od-um, a place-for singing (and music). [devils or deities].
 Pan-deimon-ium, a place-for all-the
 Pent-athl-ium, a collection-of the five contests; i.e., running, leaping, quoit and javelin throwing, with wrestling. [rom].
 Lacon-ic-um, a Lacon-ian- (bath)
 Lact-ari-um, a house-for (keeping) -milk; a dairy.
 Menstru-um, a preparation (only effective at particular periods of) the month. [a race].
 Stad-ia, standing or starting-post (in Ex-ONERATE, Lat. *onero*, I load; fr. *onus*, a burden; poss. fr. Gr. *onia*, *ania*, heaviness, grief, sorrow; (to take) the burden-off or from: *Ess-oine*, is the same. *erous*, belongs.
 ONYMA, * Eng. of Gr. *Onuma*, *Onoma* (Sansc. *nāma*; fr. root *gnō*, no, to know - see *gnosis*); that by which anything is known; a name.
 Calli-onym, (a flash) named-for-beauty.
 Hom-onym, a name or word-similar (to another in sound, but not in signification).
 Syn-onym, a name or word-(agreeing) with (another in signification, not in sound): hence, *Synonymous*.
 Met-onymy, a change-of-name.
 An-onymous, without-name.
 Par-onymous, (side) by side-in name or derivation; i.e., having the same derivation.
 Pseud-onymous, (having) a false-name.
 Patr-onymic, (alluding to) the paternal or ancestral-name.
 Ant-onomasy, (a putting one) name -instead of (another). *Rhet*.
 Met-onomasy, a change of-(proper) name.
 Par-onomasy, (an opposition of) names -side by (side, or similar in sound).
 -ONYX, Eng. of Gr. *Onyx* (perh. fr. *nusso*, I touch with a sharp point, prick, pierce); talons, a claw, a nail, a hoof; also a stone with veins or claw like marks.
 Acanth-onyx, thorn-claw; a crab; hence, *Acanthonychian*.
 Gamps-onyx, hooked-claw: a falcon-hawk.
 Hipp-onyx, (a mollusk with a) horse -hoof or shoe (shaped muscle)
 Megal-onyx, a great-clawed (mam-mal).
 Sard-onyx, the Sardinian-onyx.
 Lept-onychial, fine or small-nailed.
 Par-onych, (a thing) by-the nail; i.e., a whitlow. *Onyx*, belongs. *Nail*, is akin.
 -OON, * fr. Fr., thus formed, (ba, pa, a child's first word; *haba*, *pupa*, Lat., a babe, a puppet: *bal*-ooun, *poup-ée*, a little babe: *Boll*, *Ger*., round; *ball*; *ball*-on, *ball*-oon, a little ball); signifiess littleness; a subordinate class: hence, a thing like; of the same kind; shaped like.
 Bal-oon, a babe-like (animal).
 Ball-oon, a ball shaped (body).
 Bass-oon, (an instrument of) the base -hind: opposed to *hautboy*.
 Mons-oon, (Malay), a kind (of wind blowing for-) a season.

Pont-oon, a kind of (boat used to form)-bridges.
 Quad-oon, (one of) a sub class, a quarter (from whole blood).
 The words *Panta-loon*, *Ital*, *lion* -planter; i.e., boaster: *Ptaoon*, Fr., a ball of thread, a handful of men: *Typhoon*, Gr., a whirlwind, now, also, in feeling, belong to this class.
 -OON, *Onv*, Gr., an egg, an ovary.
 Dendrod-oon, (a mollusk with) tree (like or ramified)-ovary: hence, *Dendroloa*.
 Syn-ovia, (that which is) with-the egg; (i.e., the white): hence, a glairy fluid which lubricates the joints.
 Met-OPA, Gr. (or ope, an opening or hole for a chimney; prob. fr. *Ops*, the eye: wh. see); the hole or space-between (triangles or where beams are laid).
 Semi-OPACOUS, Lat. (*opacus*, shady, dark; poss. fr. *Opn*); half-dusky or dark. *Opaque*, *Opacity*, belong.
 -OPERIO, see *Parco*.
 -OPERIS, Lat., of a work. *Opus*, (prob. akin to Gr. *ophelos*, furtherance, advantage; fr. *ophello*, I increase, strengthen: akin to *ompne*: see *Opious*); a work.
 Co-operate, to work-with.
 In-operative, not-working or effective.
 Man-œuvre, handy or artful-work.
 Man-ure, to work or till (the ground) -by hand (labour). *Operate*, *Opera*, belong.
 -OPHIS, Gr., a serpent or snake.
 Acanth-ophis, a spine or thorn (ailed) -serpent.
 Dendr-ophis, a tree (like, or long and slender)-serpent.
 Hydr-ophis, a water-snake.
 -OPHRYS, Eng. of Gr. *Opheus*, the brow, eyebrow, or eyelash.
 Actin-ophrys, (an infusory with a mouth surrounded by) radiated -lashes.
 Leuc-ophrys, the white or limpid -lashed (infusory). [petrel].
 Melan-ophrys, the black -browed
 C(o)-OPIOUS, Lat. (*copia*, plenty; fr. *ops*, power, assistance, riches; akin to Gr. *ompne*, food, corn, wheat: also to *ophello*: see *Opieris*); (with) united -power or riches: abundant. *Opulent*, belongs.
 Pan-OLPY, Gr. (*hoplon*, a tool, tackle, arms); all-arms and armour; complete-armour.
 -OPS, Gr. (fr. *epo*; see *Epy*); a voice, discourse, word. [beauty].
 Calli-ope, (she with the voice-of *Mer-ops*, twice-dividing; i.e., uttering syllables: hence, a speaking (bird); starling, bee-eater, &c.
 -OPS, Gr. (fr. root *op*, opt: akin to *Oculus*); the eye, face. *Opis*, a sight, appearance, resemblance. *Optumai*, *Ossumai*, I see or look. *Oise*, the two eyes. *Optron*, a looking glass. *Ophthalmos*, the eye.
 Agri-ope, *herce-ecy*: (a fish, so called from its retarded suborbital plates).
 Cycl-ope, cycl-ope, a circular-eyed (giant). [tyred (crab)].
 Megal-ope, macr-ope, a large or long
 My-ope, a wink-eyed or short sighted (person). [night or dusk].
 Nyctal-ope, (one who) se- (only at) Pyrr-ope, eye of fire: sort of garnet.
 Scyth-ope, sullen-face, (a sort of pie).
 Ambly-opy, obtuse or dull sight.
 Dipl-opy, a seeing-double. *Med*.

Egil-opy, *great-eyed* (disease): an *aloeum* in the eye giving a cast to it.
Hemeral-opy, a *seeing* (only in broad) day (from disease).
Hemi-opy, a *seeing* (things)-halved (from disease).
Oxy-opy, (a morbidly) sharp-sight.
Presby-opy, aged-sight. [view].
Aut-opy, a *seeing*-(for) oneself; actual.
Cary-opy, the *resemblance* of a nut; a name of the grain of corn.
Cat-opy, (a morbidly) complete or brilliant-sight. [-water].
Hydr-opy, Dr-opy, an *appearance* of *Acanth-opsis*, thorny-face; a fossil fish.
arang-opsis, *scad-resembling* (fish).
Di-opsis, (an insect having) the *sight* through (a long peduncle, at the end of which the eyes are placed).
Saur-opsis, lizard-eye; a fish.
Thryss-opsis, (a fish) of bristly-appearance.
Syn-opsis, a collective-view or sight.
Ep-opt, an over *seer* (of the Eusebian mysteries).
Cat-opter, (a thing which one) looks against; a mirror: hence, Catoptric, relating to mirrored or reflected light. [-glass].
Poly-opter, a many or multiplying.
Di-optic, (relating to) sight or light (passing)-through (media or refracted).
Sci-optic, (relating to) a shadow or a glass (which casts)-a shadow or image.
Rh phthalm, ox-eye; a plant.
Edri-ophthalm, a fixed or sessile-eyed (crustacean).
Ex-ophthalm, an outward (protusion) of the eye. [the eye].
Hydr-ophthalm, water or dropsy-of.
Pso-ophthalm, a scab or ulceration of the eye.
Ichthy-ophthalmite, fish-eyed thing; a sort of zeolite.
Col-osoma, (a thing so tall as to) forbid the eye (to scan it). Optic, Ophthalmic, belong. Poss. Ope, Open, are akin.
-OPTO, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. optamai: see *Ops*); I look on desiringly; I wish, desire, choose.
Ad-opt, to *choose* or take-to (oneself).
Pre-option, (a right of) previous choice.
Co-optate, to *choose*-with (another).
Optative, perh. Hope, belong.
-OR, Lat and Eng. sub. termin., denotes the performer or originator of an action. In the Latin the termination is appended to the supine of a verb, but the verb seldom exists in our language: the termin. *Er* is of similar meaning and Eng. *Or*, Lat. and Eng.; *ur*, Norman, from Lat., is also found appended to Latin verbs to denote action or state. [account].
Audit-or, one who *audits* or hears (an Edit-or, one who gives-out or edits (a book)).
Ex-ecut-or, one who *follows*-out or executes (one's will).
Monit-or, one who *(ad)monishes* or warns. The following belong to the second, *Or*. [right].
Err-or, a state of wandering (from Pull-or, a state of paleness).
Clam-or, act or state of crying aloud.
-ORA, Gr. (whence Lat. *Oratio*; whose etymology is incorrectly given under the word); care, concern, heed, regard, consultation.
The-ory, a *watching* or consultation-of the god or an oracle; a speculating on divine or other things.

The-orem, (the speech of) the god (which is) *watched* or consulted; a matter for thought or exhibition.
-ORAMA, * or *Horama*, Gr., that which is seen; a view, sight, exhibition, picture. *Horao*, and prob. *Vorao*, (fr. Sansc. *vrī*, to ware, to be aware); I see.
Alethi-orama, a true or authentic-exhibition or picture.
Athlet-orama, exhibition of-wrestlers.
Cosm-orama, an ornamental-exhibition; also, an exhibition of the world.
Di-orama, an exhibition (of a picture) through (an opening).
Pan-orama, an exhibition of-all (the landscape visible from one point).
Pan-stere-orama, a solid exhibition, a solid-model or exhibition of-the whole (of some district).
Ep-hor, an over-seer, or inspector.
-ORBIS, Lat., a circle or globe.
Dis-orbed, (thrown) apart or aside from its circle or orbit.
Ex-orbitant, out-of-the-circle or bound; excessive. Orb. Orbit, belong.
-ORCISM, see *Harcos*: *Order*, see *Ortus*.
-OREXIS, Gr., a longing for, desire, appetite. *Orego* (root, reg); I reach or extend the hands.
An-orexy, want of-appetite.
Dys-orexy, ill or depraved-appetite.
Orgies, wild passion, fury, perh. belong.
-ORGANON, Gr. (fr. *ergon*: see *Urgy*), an instrument, tool, machine; the work, product, anything constituted. [constituted].
Dis-organize, (to pull) apart-anything.
In-organic, not-e-stituted, or having the structure of life. Organ, belong.
-ORISM. See *Huras*.
-ORNIS, Gr. (prob. fr. *oro*, *ornui*, I stir up, arouse, rise, excite); a bird.
Anth-ornis, flower-(or honey) sucker.
Hemat-ornis, blood (red crested) bird; a sort of eagle.
Mell-ornis, honey (sucking)-bird.
Nyct-ornis, the night (feeding)-bird.
-ORNO, Lat. (perh. akin to Gr. *horao*, decked, adorned; fr. *hora*, a limited time, an hour, a season, early time, youth, vigour, beauty); I deck, garnish, beautify.
Ad-orn, to add-garnishments (to); Dis-adorn, to deprive - of adornment; Re-adorn, to adorn-again.
Ex-ornation, a *decking*-out.
Un-ornamental, not-beautifying. Ornament, belong.
DI-ORTHOSIS, Gr. (fr. *orthos*, roused, straight, upright; fr. *oro*: see *Ornis*); (a making) thoroughly-straight, right, or erect.
-ORTUS, Lat., arisen; a rising or birth. *Oriri*, (fr. Gr. *oro*: see *Ornis*); I arise. *Orients*, arising; the east. *Origo*, a beginning, origin. (*trior*, I begin. *Ordo*, beginning, regularity, order).
Ab-ortive, risen or sprung-from, (immaturely); (produced at a time) away or distant from-the (proper) birth.
Un-original, not (having at the time) a beginning.
Prim-ordial, first-in order; beginning from-the first.
Co-ordinate, together-in order or rank.
De-ordinate, (let loose) from-order.
In-ordinate, (having) no-order or bound.
Sub-ordinate, under-in order or rank.

Extra-ordinary, beyond or out-of-the (usual) order or course of things.
Pre-ordain, to *order* or determine before-hand.
Re-ordain, (to introduce into) an order or rank-again.
Pre-orient, rising-before-hand Orient, Origin, Order, Ordain, Ordinance, belong.
-ORUS, Lat., of Gr. *Ouros*, *Oros*, (fr. *oro*; wh. see); a watcher, warder, keeper.
Pyl-orus, (the lower orifice of the stomach, as it were), the gate-keeper or guard (to the intestinal canal).
Thyr-orus, a door-keeper. Perh. Ore, metal to be refined with care, belongs.
-ORY. See the previous Index.
-OS, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. *eiro*, I join discourse, I speak, say, tell: comp. *Scrtus*); the mouth. *Oris*, of the mouth. *Osculum*, a little mouth; slight union or junction, as in veins, by the opening of a little mouth; a kiss. *Oro*, I speak, beseech, or pray.
Ad-osculation, a *joining* - to (not deeply); an insertion-(of a plant) into or to (another).
De-osculation, a *kissing*-completely.
In-osculation, a *junction* (of vessels) -in or upon (each other).
Ad-ore, to *pray*-to.
Ex-orable, (that may be obtained) from (a person)-by prayer; hence, (that may be changed) from (a former state)-by prayer; In-exorable, not-exorable.
Per-oration, (the summing up or going) through (the heads of)-a speech. Oral, Oracle, Oration, Orison, O-ulate, Oscitant, also, Osiary, belong.
-OS, a bone: see *Osteom*.
-OSME, *Odme*, Gr. (fr. *ozo*, I smell); a smell, scent, odour. [I smell].
An-osmy, privation of-the sense of.
Camphor-osma, camphor - odour (plant).
-OSMOS, *Othismos*, Gr. (fr. *otheo*, I thrust, push, shove); a thrust, impulsion.
End-osmose, or End-osm, *impulsion* or transmission-inwards (of gaseous bodies). [wards].
Ex-osmose, *impulsion* or passage-out.
-OSTEON, Gr. *Os*, Lat. (as *asti*, Sansc.); a bone. *Osis*, Lat., of a bone.
Ostinos, Gr. a bone pipe.
Ex-ostosis, (a tumour upon or) out of -a bone.
Peri-osteum, (the membrane) around -the bones.
Pente-tars-otin, (a lizard with) five -bones-in the tarsus.
Tessares-tars-otin, (one with a) four -boned-tarsus.
Tria-tars-otin, (one with a) three -boned-tarsus. The rest are Latin.
Ex-osceous, (with -the bones)-taken out.
Inter-osceous, between-bones. Osseous, Ossuary, belong.
-OSTRACON, Gr. (fr. *Osteon*; wh. see); the shell or bony part of shell fish. [-in or divided].
En-tom-ostracan, (having) a shell-cut.
Malac-ostracan, soft-shelled or curved.
The etymol. fr. Lat. *crusta* is wrong.
Pori-ostracum, (the natural skin) around-a shell. Ostracism, Oyter, belong.
-OSUS, Lat. *adj.*, termin. as Eng. *xsix*.

Ose,* or Ous;* denotes abundance, full of.
Acer-ose, full of chaff; chaffy.
Cellul-ose, full of little cells.
Cortic-ose, full of bark; like bark.
Fil-ose, full of thread; thread like.
Fron-ose, full of leaves; tree like; branching; hence, **Fron-ous**.
Lacun-ose, full of ditches or furrows.
Nod-ose, full of knots; knotty.
Racem-ose, full of bunches.
Rain-ose, full of branches; branching.
Suffrutesc-ose, full of under-shrubs; under-shrub-like. [like wool].
Toment-ose, full of sheared wool; Verruc-ose, full of warts; warty.
Note, that the Gr. **subst.** termin. **Osis**, as **Ana-diplosis**, a doubling-back or repetition. **Rhet.** **Ana-stomosis**, (a throwing) back (or unclosing of the) mouths (of vessels). **Med.** is no relation to the above.
Neg-OTIATE, Lat. (perh. otium, leisure, rest); (to transact business or that which is) not or un-rest. Otiose, belongs.
-OTOS, Gr., of the ear. **Ous**, the ear.
Dolich-ote, a long-eared (animal); a cavy.
Itali-ote, the sea-ear.
Macr-ote, a long-eared (fish).
Megal-ote, a great-eared (fish).
Pachy-ote, a thick-eared (bat).
Par-otid, by or under the ear.
-OUR. See previous Index.
-OUS,* adj.: see **Ous** and **Us**.
-OUSIA, Gr. (fr. eo: see **Euse**): existence, being.
Homoi-ousian, similar-in being.
Hom-o-ousian, the same or identical-in being.
Sub-OVATE, or **Oval**, Lat. (ovum, an egg: fr. Gr. **Oon**, wh. see); under or slightly-egg (shaped).
OXUS, Gr., as Eng. **Oxys**, sharp, keen, acid.
Di-oxus, a collyrium made by means of acid or vinegar.
Stern-oxus, (an insect with) sharp breast bone.
Cac-oxene, (a mineral containing) acids-lad or injurious (to iron).
Par-oxysm, (a coming) near or on-of the sharpness (of a disease).
-PACIS, Lat., of peace. **Pax** (fr. pago, I settle: see **Pactus**); fixed or settled state; peace, quiet.
Im-pacable, not-to be quieted.
Ap-peace, (to bring) peace-to; (to bring) to-peace: **Appay**, is the same.
Re-pay, (to bring) back-(to) peace; to satisfy-again or in return. **Peace**, **Pacable**, **Pax**, belong.
-PACTUS,* Lat., fixed, agreed. **Pacificus**, I covenant. **Pingo**, **Pago** (fr. Gr. **Pegma**, wh. see); I drive in, fix, settle, agree on.
Com-pact, driven-together; s., (a thing) agreed on-together: hence, **It-and** **Im-compact**.
Im-pact, driven-upon (each other) close; hence s., touch.
Im-pinge, to drive or strike-upon. **Paction**, **Pack**, belong.
Areo-PAGUS, Gr. (pagos, a firm-set rock; fr. **pegnuo**: see **Pegm**); an assembly held on the rock or hill of Mars.
PALLEO, Lat. (fr. Gr. **paluno**, I shake, besprinkle: akin to **palo**, I shake: see **Pult**; and **ballo**: see **Bilio**); I perspire with fear, I look pale or wan.
Ap-pal, (to bring) paleness or fear-to.

Im-pallid, to imbue with-weakness.
Pale, **Pallid**, belong. **Palpitate** is akin.
Un-PALLIATED, Lat. (pallium, a cloak; prob. fr. Gr. **pharos**, a cloth, sheet, mantle; fr. **pharo**: see **Partis**), not-colored, **Pall**, **Palliate**, belong.
Toti-PALMATE, Lat. (palma, the palm of the hand; fr. Gr. **palame**, the palm; poss. fr. **pallo**: see **Pult**); (having) the whole (foot)-palmated; i. e., joined or webbed. **Palm**, the hand, and a tree with hand-like branches, belong.
-PALPO, Lat. (fr. Gr. **pallo**: see **Pult**); I dandle, stroke, soothe, touch, or feel. [feelers].
Longi-palp, (a beetle with) long **Pedi-palp**, a foot-(having) feelers (like pinners).
Securi-palp, (a beetle with) hatchet (shaped maxillary)-feelers. [touch].
Im-palpable, not-(perceptible to) the **Sup-palpation**, an under or slight-touching or patting; a caress. **Palpable**, belongs.
-PALUS, Lat. (fr. **pango**: see **Pactus**); a peg, pin, post, or stake.
Em-pale, (to put) within-posts or fences; (to drive) a stake-into.
Inter-pale (to place) **pales**-between; to interlace. **Pale**, **Esplanier**, **Balus**, belong.
-PANDO, Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. **Phaino**: wh. see); I show, open, or spread. **Pinsum**, **Passum**, to show. **Pissus,*** a spreading; a stretch (with the legs); a pace or step.
Ex-pand, to open or spread-out.
Re-pand, opened (so as to bend)-back.
Com-pass, (that which is marked out) together as a whole-(by being) stepped (round); or (a tract of land) spreading-as a whole: hence, **En-com-pass**, to in(close)-together-by passing (round); to pass round.
Re-pass, to step or pass-back or again.
Sur-pass, to step or pass-over or beyond. [boundary].
Tres-pass, to step or go-across-(another's) **Counter-pace**, a step-in opposition. **Pace**, **Pass**, belong.
PANGO, see **Pactus**. **PAN**, see **Pas**.
PANIS, Lat., bread, provision.
Ap-panage, (that which goes) to or for-the provision.
Im-panate, (embodied) in-bread.
Com-pany, (to break) bread-with; to be with as a messmate. **Panada**, **Pannage**, **Pannier**, **Pantry**, **Pantler**, belong.
-PAR, Lat., like, similar, equal, fit.
Com-peer, (one who is) equal-with (another).
Dis pair, (to take things) fitted or coupled-apart: **Disparity**.
Dis-parage, (to match) apart or far from-equality; to degrade. [tion].
Im-parity, not-quality: disproportion.
Omni-parity, equality-in-all (respects).
Se-parate, (to take) apart-(from) its equal or couple; to uncouple: hence, **Se-ver**.
Non-pareil, not (having an)-equal.
Par, **Pair**, **Parity**, **Peer**, belong.
-PARDOS, Gr., **Pardus**, Lat., a pard, panther, or ounce. [(like)-camel].
Camelo-pard, (a spotted), panther.
Leo-pard, (a spotted), panther (like)-lion. **Parl**, belong.
-PAREO, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. **para-eo**, I am-by or near: eo, see **Euse**; I am present, seen, shown, or manifest).
Ap-present, showing (clearly)-to (one).
Trans-present, showing (light)-across or through.

Ap-pear, to be present or show (one-self)-to; hence, **Re-appear**.
Over-peer, (fr.), to look or see-over.
O(b)-percule, (that which is) against (a thing's being) seen; i. e., a cover: hence, **O-vo-per**, (co-ob-per), (that which) opposes or prevents (a thing)-altogether-(from being) seen: **Dis-cover**, (to take) the cover-aside. **To Peer**, and perh. **Re-per-tory**, (a book where one may) see or find-again (what has been inserted), belong.
Sub-PARIETAL, Lat. (paries, a wall); under-the wall. **Parietal**, **Parietare**, a wall plant, poss. **Parget**, belong.
PARIO, Lat. I bear, bring forth, produce, propagate. **Parios,***
Fissi-parous, propagating-by splitting (into two).
Gemmi-parous, propagating-by buds.
Larvi-parous, propagating-by masked (forms); i. e., by young destined to undergo change, to throw off the mask. [birth].
Multi-parous, producing-many (at a time).
Ovi-parous, producing-by eggs.
Ovo-vivi-parous, producing-alive (and more or less extricated from)-the egg (coverings).
Pupi parous, producing-by puppets, nymphs, or chrysalides. [birth].
Uni-parous, producing (but) one (at a time).
Vivi-parous, producing-alive.
Puer-peral, child-bearing.
Multi parturient, about to bring forth-many. **Parent**, **Parturient**, belong.
-PARLER, Fr. (fr. **parole**, a word, speech: fr. **parable**: fr. Gr. **para** -allo, place-side by side: see under **Basis**); to compare notes; to converse, converse, speak.
Em-par, (to settle by) speaking-upon.
Inter-parlance, a speaking-between (persons), conference. **Parle**, **Parlour**, **Parliament**, belong.
-PARO, Lat. (perh. fr. **Par**: wh. see); I make equal (to the occasion), fit, or ready. **Paratus**, made ready, ready. **Pair,***
Com -pare, (to make) altogether ready: to fit or couple-together, so as to estimate size, &c.
Pre-pare, to make ready-beforehand.
Re-pare, to make ready again: hence, **Ir-reparable**, not-to be repaired.
Ap-paratus, (things) made ready-to or for (a purpose).
Ap-parallel, (that which is necessary) to-the making (one) ready: dress.
Un-parried, not-made ready (or provided for).
Un-pared, (perhaps) not-made ready, (as an orange for eating, or a horse's hoof for shoeing).
Im-perative, made ready-on (the moment), as by command; commanding, urgent: hence, **Em-pire**, a place in which im-perative orders are issued by a superior, and perh. **Uni-pire**, (one who utters, orders, or decides-on). **Paré**, **Parry**, belong.
-PARTIS,* Lat., of a part. **Pross**, (fr. Gr. **pharos**, a piece torn off; a portion; fr. **pharo**, I cleave, sever; whence Lat. **far**; spelt, com: see **Furcation**: and akin to **peiro**: see **Poros**); a share or part. **Partio**, I separate or portion out.
Com-part, (to portion) together-into parts: hence, **Com-partiment**, a part-together, i. e., separate from the rest.
Counter-part, an opposite-part.
De-part, to separate (one-self)-from; to go away.
Dis-part, to part-apart or asunder.

Pre-ponderate, (to be) before - in weight; to outweigh.
Im-ponderable, not-to be weighed; without weight.
Avoir-du-poids, (a measure for gross goods or which may be said) to have-some-weight.
Counter-poise, a weight-(balancing) against (another); equi-ponder-
 ace. Pendent, Pennant, Pensele,
 Pent, sloping, Pension, Pensive,
 Poise, also Spend, belong.
-PENNA, Lat. (fr. Gr. *petenos*;
 winged; fr. *petomai*: see *Petala*);
 a quill, wing, or fin.
Im-pennous, not-winged.
Bi-pennate, double-winged.
Brevi-pennate, short-quilled.
Longi-pennate, long-winged.
Plant-pennate, flat-winged. *Ent.*
Plici-pennate, with folded-wings. *Ent.*
Quadri-pennate, four-winged. *Ent.*
Squamipennate, scaly-finned. *Ich.*
 Pen, belongs.
Ne-PENTHE, Gr. (*penthos*, acute
 feeling, grief; fr. *Pithus* wh. see);
 (a medicine which makes) grief
 (not to exist, or cures it).
Dys-PEPSY, Gr. (*pepsia*, concoction;
 fr. *pepsa*, pepto I soften or cook;
 comp. *Cetus*, wh. is prob. derived fr.
 peptos, cooked); difficult-concoction
 (of food); indigestion. Peptic,
 belongs.
Ligni-PERDOUS, Lat. (*perdo*, I de-
 stroy or lose; prob. fr. *per-do*, I
 give-thoroughly, over, or up: for
 do, see *Ditus*); wood-destroying.
Im-PERIL, Fr. (fr. Lat. *periculum*,
 danger from adventure or trial;
 prob. fr. *perior*: see *Peritus*); (to
 put) into-danger. Peril, Pericu-
 lous, belong.
-PERITUS, Lat., practised, skilful.
Perior, Ant. Lat. (fr. Gr. *peirao*:
 see *Peric*); I try or practise.
Ex-perit, (skilful) out of or from
 -practise: Ex perience: In-ex-perit.
Im-perit, not-practised.
Ana-PEST, Gr. (*paistos*, struck; fr.
 paio, I strike); (a foot in verse
 like a dactyl) struck or turned
 -backwards: an echo (of the dactyl)
 -backwards; to Pave, is prob. akin.
-PETALON,* Gr. (fr. *petannno*; I
 spread out flat; *petomai*, I spread
 the wings to fly; fr. root *pet*, pat,
 having, from the sound, the force
 of *flut*); an expanded thing, a leaf
 or petal.
Andro-petalous, (with stamens or
 male (organs converted into) -petals.
A-petalous, without-petals or corolla.
Cata-petalous, (with stamens grow-
 ing) against (the base) of the petals.
Lusio-petalous, hairy-petal-d.
Mono-petalous, single-petaled.
Poly-petalous, many-petaled.
Tetra-petalous, four-petaled. Petal,
 belongs.
-PETO,* Lat., I entreat, seek, wish.
 Com-pete, to seek (the same end)
 -with (another); hence, Competitor.
 Re-peat, to seek or do-again.
 Ap-petent, seeking-towards: i. e., for.
 Com-petent, seeking (for an office) -with
 (others); and therefore properly
 qualified.
Centri-petal, seeking the centre.
Musci-petal, seeking-flies (for food).
Im-petuous, (pushing) on-(as one)
 seeking (an enemy).
Ex-petible, (to be) completely-wished.
Com-patible, seeking or tending-to-
 gether (to one point); similar,
 congruous.

Ap-petite, a seeking-towards or after
 (gratification). Petition, Petible,
 belong.

Per-PETRATE, (patro, I beget. pro-
 duce, effect; fr. *Puter*, wh. see);
 to off-ci-thoroughly.

-PETROS, Gr. a piece of rock, a stone.
Petro, Gr. and Lat., a rock.

Glosso-petre, tongue (like) -stone;
 fossil sharks' teeth.

Odonto-petre, teeth-tone; the same.
Salt-petre, (E. G.), a salt (nitrate of
 potash, found in certain) -stony
 (soils).

Lam-prey, (L.), (fish which) licks or
 adheres to-rocks. Peter, Petrify,
 Petroleum, belong.

-PIAGOS,* Gr., I eat, devour, feed on.
 Ad-piagous, eating-abundantly. *Ent.*
Anthropo-piagous, man-eating.

Bu-piagous, eating (the larvae of In-
 sects deposited in the backs of)
 -oxen.

Conopo-piagous, ant-eating.
Copio-piagous, oodre-eating.

En-tonio-piagous, in sect-eating.
Litho-piagous, stone-eating or boring.

Loto-piagous, eating-lotus (berries).
Melli-piagous, feeding on-honey.

Muso-piagous, plantain-eating.
Myrmeco-piagous, ant-eating.

Necro-piagous, feeding on-dead (ani-
 mal substances).

Ophio-piagous, feeding on-serpents.
Phyllo-piagous, feeding on-leaves.

Phyto-piagous, plant-eating.
Poo-piagous, grass-eating.

Rhizo-piagous, feeding on-roots.
Sapro-piagous, feeding on-decom-
 posing matter.

Sarco-piagous, feeding on-flesh.
Seto-piagous, moth-eating.

Xylo-piagous, wood-eating. [Z ol.
Zoo-piagous, eating-animal (food).]

Oso-piagous, I will carry what is
 eaten; the tube conveying the food
 to the stomach.

Sarco-phagus, (a coffin made originally
 of Assos stone supposed to) eat or
 corrode the flesh.

Ade-phagy, an eating-abundantly;
 glutinous: hence, Adephagin, one
 of a class of voracious leeches.

Drimy-phagy, an eating-acid (things).
Dys-phagy, difficulty of eating or
 swallowing.

Xero-phagy, (a religious) eating-of
 dry (food only without butter, &c.).
 Fauces, is akin.

-PHAINO, Gr., I bring to light or
 make manifest; I show, shine, ap-
 pear. *Phasis*,* appearance, phase.

Pheni, I show by words, I speak or
 report. *Phaos*, light. *Phao* (fr. root
 pha: Sansc. bhā, to shine); lahine.

Choro phane, shining (with) pale
 green (lustre); a sort of floor-spar:
 Chloro-haite, a green mineral.

Hydro-phane, (sort of opal which)
 shines (transparently) in water.

Tri-phane, a three (ways) shining or
 transparent (mineral).

A-phany, (a diminutive plant which
 is) not-distinct or showing.

Epi-phany, a shining-above (and an-
 nouncing or showing clearly, as the
 star of Bethlehem).

Theo-phany, a manifestation-of God
 (in visible form).

Dia-phanous, shining-through.

Apo-phasis, a showing or exhibition
 (when appearing to go) from (the
 point).

Em-phasis, an appearance or meaning
 (thrown) upon or into (a sentence
 by laying unusual stress upon a
 word, and thereby invariably im-

port). [({mysteries}); a priest.

Hiero-plant, (one who) shows-sacra
 Syco-plant, (one who) shows or in-
 forms (of the exportation of figs
 (forbidden by the laws of Athens);
 a pander to the luxuries of the
 great.

Cory-phene, (a fish crested with,
 a helmet (like) -appearance. [part.

Blas-phemy, hurtful or injurious-re-
 Ent-phemy, a well or elegant-learn-
 Pro-phet, a fore-teller or speaker.
 Phantasy, Fancy, Phantasm, Phau-
 tom, Fantastic, Phase, belong.

-PHARMACON, Gr., a medicine,
 drug, poison. [its effects.

Alexi-harmic, driving away-pain or
 Tetra-pharmacum, (an ointment made
 of) four-medicines. Pharmacy, be-
 longs.

Para-PHERNALIA, Gr. (*pherne*,
 what a wife brings; a dowry: fr.
 phero: see *Phoreo*); (goods or por-
 tion) besides or with-the dowry;
 appurtenances.

-PHEMI: see *Phaino*. **PIERO**:
Phuro.

PHILEO, Gr., I love. *Philos*, dear,
 loved.

Ammo-philous, sand-loving. *Ent.*
Deile-philous, loving-twilight.
Drymo-philous, oak wood or forest
 -loving.

Geo-philous, earth-loving.
Glyci-philous, loving-sweets.

Hydro-philous, water-loving. [Ent.
Xylo-philous, loving-(decayed) wood.
Egi-phil, (a plant that) goats-love.

-PHILEO, Gr. (*Sanse*, thrst, to shine
 or dazzle: formed partly fr. sound);
 I flicker in the breeze powerfully;
 I burn or kindle. *Phlegma*, in-
 flammation, or its result, spitting.

De-phlegmate, (L. G.), to burn (the
 moisture)-from.

Leuco-phlegmatic, pale(new with
 hectic)-inflammation.

Anti-phlogistic, against-inflammation.

Epi-phlogistic, adding to-inflamma-
 tion. Phlegm, Phlegmon, (Phlo-
 giston, perh. Flash, belong.

-PHOBOS, Gr. (fr. *phobomai*, I am
 scared; I flee); fear, dread.
Hydro-phobia, dread-of-water.
Photo-phobia, dread-of-light.

-PHONE,* Gr. (fr. *phao*, phos
 light: see class *Phaino*); that which
 brings matters to light, voice,
 speech, sound, singing.

Anti-hony, a singing-on opposite
 (sides alternately).

A-hony, privation-of voice.

Bary-hony, heaviness; i. e., diffi-
 culty of speech. *Met.*

Caco-hony, badness of sound. *Rhet.*

Dys-phony, difficulty of speech.

Eu-phony, well or good-sound (in
 concurrent letters). *Unison*.

Homo-phony, sameness of sound,
 Laryngo-hony, the sound (of the
 voice by stethoscope) in the larynx.

Para-phony, nearness or slight al-
 teration of voice. *Voices*.

Poly-phony, (a speaking in) many
 Sym-phony, (sound) with -sound;
 combination of sound.

Micro-hone, (an instrument to mea-
 sure) small or low-sounds.

Dia-phnic, sounding-through (so as
 to be refracted). [feelings].

Ec-phonestic, a speaking-out (one's)
 Epi-phonia, a speech or word-in-ad-
 dition. Phonics, Belongs.

Eu-PHORBIOS, Gr. (*phorbe*, res-
 ture, food; fr. *pherbo*, I feed,
 cii

fr. piso, pinso, I bruise, pound; fr.
Gr. ptiso, I crush, grind; fr. sinse-
pish, to bruise; (belonging to the
captain of the vanguard, as nearest
the first-javelin, or standard, Peste,
belongs.

PILO, Lat. (prob. fr. pilum: see
Pilar); I pound or beat with a
pestle; I compress into a mass so as
to take the goodness from, I pilfer.
Com-pile, (to put) together in a mass.
De-opilate, (to take) away-a mass
or obstruction (placed) against (a
thing); to remove an obstruction.
Ex-pilation, (a squeezing) out of the
mass; a pilfering. To Pill, Pilfer,
Pillage, perh. Pile, Pillar, belong.

-PILOS, Lat. (fr. Gr. pilos, wool or
hair wrought into felt); felt, pile,
the hair.

De-pilatory, (taking) away-the hair.
Horri-pilation, a roughness or stand-
ing on end of the hair. Felt, Pi-
losity, Plush, belong.

Im PINGUATE, Lat. (pinguis fat); to
imbue with-fat. Pinguid, belong-
ings.

PINO. See Poto.

Em-PION, Gr., a well (looking lim-
pid liquid, but of)-fat or greasy
(quality).

PIPTO. See Ptois. PIRE. See
Puro.

Em-PIRIC, Gr. (peiricos, tried; fr.
peirao, I try or attempt; fr. peira,
a trial, a pushing on, a piercing;
perh. akin to Pirus); (founded) on
trial or experiment; (making) ex-
periments on (persons at hazard).
Pirate, belongs.

-PISCIS, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. pieln, to
have drunk; fr. pino: see Puto);
a drinking animal, a fish.

Ex-pication, a fishing-out.
For-poise, (Fr.), the hog-fish. Pisca-
tion, Fish, belong.

-PITHECOS, Gr. (fr. peitho, I per-
suade, listen to, believe, watch,
mimic); an ape, monkey.
Cercio-pitheke, the (long) tailed
monkey.
Galeo-pitheke, the weasle-ape.

PIUS, Lat., pious. Piatas, stoned.
Pio, I worship, I do my duty to
God and my neighbour.
Im pious, not-pious or worshipping.
Ex-piate, (to blot) out-by atonement
or worship. [-atonement]
Im-piacular or -lous, not (requiring)
Un-pituous, not-kind to one's neigh-
bour). Pious, Piety, Pity, Piacle,
belong.

Im-PLACENTAT, Lat. (placenta, a
cake or anything like; fr. Gr.
placous, a cake; anything flat; fr.
Plax: wh. see); (having) no-pla-
centa (or cake like blood origin).

PLACIO,* Lat. (perh. fr. per-lacio,
I thoroughly-entice: see Lectum);
I please. Placio, I appease or bring
to peace, pleasure, or satisfaction.
Com-placent, Com-plaisant, (Fr.),
(making others) please-a-with-one).
Dis-placency, (a being) apart or far
from-pleasing; Dis-please, to be
apart, &c.

Im-Placible, not-to be appeased.
Please, Placid, Placable, belong.

-PLANGO, (fr. Gr. plesso: see Ple-
ge); I beat, or dash, as the hands or
breast; I bewail. Pains.*
Com-plain, to beat (the hands)-to-
gether (in grief): to bewail - to
(another) or complete*.

Sub-plangent, dashing-beneath (as
a wave). Plain, Plangent, belong.

-PLANUS* Lat. (fr. Gr. platus,
broad, flat; prob. fr. Plax: wh.
see); flat, smooth, level, easy, clear.
Ex-plain, (to bring) out-clear; to
clear-out (the difficulties).

Com-planate, (to make the parts)
level-with (each other); i. e., alto-
gether-level. Plain, Plane, belong.

-PLASSO, Gr. (prob. plasso, plax,
plash, slap, flat; and many
other words have a kind of connec-
tion, being formed from similar
sound); I plaster, anoint, mould,
form, model, fasten. Plasm.*

Cero-plastic, modelled-in-wax.
Dia-plastic, thoroughly-anointing or
fastening (a broken limb).

Em-plastrum, (ointment) daubed in;
a plaster. [-bone]-again.

Ana-plasis, a fastening (a luxated
Cata-plasm, an ointment - (spread)
against (some body); a plaster.

Meta-plasm, a change-in the form (of
a sentence)

Pro-plasm, the former or first-mould.
Proto-plast, the first-model; proto-
type. Plastic, Plaster, Plasm, be-
long.

-PLAUDO, Lat., I clap or strike the
hands, &c.; I encourage by noise,
like the sound of the word.

Ap-plaud, to strike (the feet)-to or on
(the ground); to (give) encour-
agement-to.

Im-plausible, not-(likely to gain) be-
lieve or encouragement.

Dis-plode, (to break) apart-(with) a
clap or clattering noise.

Ex-plode, (to burst) out-(with) a
noise. Plaudit, Longa.

Gono-PLAX, Gr. (plax, anything
flat or flattened, or broad: compare
the words in the etymol. of Plasso);
an angular-plated or crusted (crab).

Plate, Plat, Flat, belong. Plank is
akin.

-PLEGE, Gr. (fr. plesso, I strike,
smite; fr. root pleg, plag: prob.
akin to Plasso); a stroke, blow.

Plectron, a smiter, goad, or spur.
Plectis, a smiting.

Hemi-plegy, a (paralytic) stroke-on
half (the body).

Para-plegy, a (paralytic) stroke-(on
all parts) near; i. e., all the body.

Poly-plectron, the many - spurred
(peacock).

Apo-plexy, a stroke-(taking) away
(motion and sense).

Cata-plexy, a striking-down (of the
power in a limb).

Ex-plexy, a striking-out (of one's
senses); stupefaction. Plague, be-
longs.

-PLEO, Ant. Lat. (fr. Gr. pleo, I
overflow: see Ploos; akin to Plev-
sis); I fill. Plenus, full.

Com-plete, completely - filled; ful-
filled; hence, In-complete.

Re-plete, filled-again; filled-(to the
extent of flowing) back or over.

Com-plement, (that which taken) to-
gether or with (the rest)-fills (any-
thing).

Im-plement, (that which) fills-in or
supplies (full power to the hands).

Sup-plement, (that which) fills or
completes-under or after. [ness.]

De-pletion, (a taking) from-the ful-
Ex-pletion, a filling out or up; Exple-
tion, filling-out to (full size); com-
pleting.

Im-pletion, a filling-in or up.
Sup-ply, to fill-(from) under; to add;

*** See the previous Index.**

to the bottom as much as is taken
from the top.

Com-pline, (the service which) com-
-pletes or ful-fills (the day).

Ac-com-plish, to add-ful-ment (to).
Re-plenish, (to make) full or plen-
-tiful - again. Plenial, Plenitude,
Plenty, belong.

Epi-PLEROSIS, Gr. (fr. pleos, full;
akin to pleo: see Ploos); over-ful-
-ling or repletion.

-PLEURA, Gr., the side or ribs.
Bu-pleur, ox-rib; a plant.

Endo-pleur, the internal-side or in-
-tegument (of a seed). [-or ribs.*]

Micro-pleur, (a fish with) little-side
Placello-pleur, little bundle-zone or
side; a mollusk.

Tetra-pleuron, a square or four-sided
(pillar). Pleurisy, belongs.

Re-PLEVY, Fr. (plevir, to pledge;
fr. low Lat. plegio, I pledge;
perh. fr. Lat. plico, I bind or en-
-twine: see Plexus); (to claim)
again or back-(upon given) pledges.

Pledge, Plight, Plot, a conspiracy,
belong.

-PLEXUS,* Lat. Plectus, Gr. woven,
wound, plaited. Ple-co, Plic-co,* L.
Pleco, Fr., I knit, twist, bend, en-
-twine, fold. Plier, Fr., to bend.

Em-plecton, (G.), a knitting-in (of
rough and smooth stones in a wall).

Eu-plectomus, (G.), (having) well
-twisted or braided - ringlets).

Com-plex, woven-together; difficult
to unravel.

Im-plex, woven-in; entangled.
Per-plex, (to put) thoroughly-in a
maze or winding.

Im-pleach, to in-weave.
Com-plete, to weave-together.

Com-tortu-plicate, folded-(with) con-
-tortions or twistings-together.

Du-plicate, (in) two-folds; doubled;
multiplied into itself: hence, Com-
-duplication, a doubling-over each
other or together; Re-duplication,
a doubling-back; Du-plicity, two
-foldness (of character); doubleness,
insincerity.

Ex-plicate, (to bring) out of-the web
or difficulty; to unfold, to explain:
hence, In-explicable.

Im-plicate, (to bring) into-the web.
Oto-plexae, eight-folded.

Quadri-plicate, four-folded.
Re-plicate, folded-back.

Semi-plexae, half-folded.
Septem-plicate, seven-folded.

Uni-plicate, once-folded.
Ac-com-plex, (one) added or belong-
-ing to-(those) entwined-with (a
trans-action).

Du-plex, folded-in-two; two-fold.
Sub-duple, (a fraction of one with)
two-under; i. e., a half.

Multi-plex, many-folded.
Quad-ruple, four-fold.

Quintu-plex, five-fold.
Sextu-plex, six-fold.

Tri-ple, Tre-ble, three-fold; also the
third and highest part in music, the
others being the second, and funda-
-mental bass.

Ap-ply, to bend-to; to bend (the facul-
-ties)-to; to touch. In-applicable,
not-to be bent or adapted to: Re-ap-
-plication, an applying-again.

Com-ply, to bend-with (one's wishes);
to oblige: hence Com-pliment, and
In-compliant, not bending.

Multi-ply, to fold-many (times); to
increase.

Re-ply, to bend-back (an answer);
hence, Re-plication, an echo.

Sup-pliant, (one who entreates with
knives) bent under (him).

*** See the previous Index.**

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CIV

-Podos

-PLORO

De-ploy, (to take) from the folds; to unfold.
 Em-ploy, to fold or involve in (business).
 Ex-ploit, (an act which brings out of the folds, evolves, or achieves (something)). Plication, Pliable, Ply, belong.

-PLOS, Gr., a sailing. *Pleo*, (fr. Sansc. plu, to swim); and akin to phleo: see *Phyllo*; I overflow, flow, sail, or float.

Epi-ploom, (a membrane which floats upon the intestines).
 Peri-plus, a sailing-around.

-PIO, O, * Lat. (perh. fr. the sound); I halloo, wall, lament, shed tears.

De-plore, (to be cast) down with weeping; to shed tears-down; to wail for.

Ex-plore, (to search) out-by hallooing (into, as a dark cavern); to try by sounding.

Im-plore, (to call) upon-with weeping.
 PLUMA, Lat., a feather.

De-plume, (to take) away-the feathers; to unplume.

Dis-plume, to separate-the (tuft of) feathers (from the animal); to un-plume. Plume, belongs.

-PLUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. pleion, pleon, more; for poleion; fr. polus, many, much); more. Pluris, of more.

Non-plus a no-more or further; a stand still.

Sur-plus, the more or remainder (-which is) over: hence, Surplusage. Plural, belongs.

Im-PLUVIUM, a Lat. (fr. pluo, I rain; fr. Gr. philo, I gush, flow; see *Phyllo*); (a court in Roman see *Phyllo*) into (which) the rain (was houses) into (which) Pluvial, Plover, allowed to fall). Pluvial, Plover, a rain loving bird, belong.

A-PLYSIAN, Gr. (plusias, washed; fr. pluno, I wash; fr. pleo: see *Phyllo*); the un-clean or wash; *Plus*; (the sea hare; also, a sponge, from their dirty look. Plunge is akin.

-PNEO, * Gr. (fr. root pne, pne); I blow or breathe. *Pneuma*, breath. *Pneumon*, the lungs.

A-pnea, want or difficulty of breath. Isachy-pnea, shortness of breathing.

Dys-pnea, difficulty of breathing. Ortho-pnea, (ability) to breathe (only with the body up right.

Amphi-pneust, (one) breathing-in two ways; i.e., by lungs and gills.

Di-pneumonian, a double-lunged (spider).

Tetra-pneumonian, a four-lunged (spider).

-Podos, Gr., of a foot. *Pous*, (fr. Sansc. pad, to go; prob. fr. the sound, and akin to pad, pat, paddle, foot, and perh. hoof; also, to pod, foot, and perh. others); a round full and many others); a round full and many others); a foot, a leg. *Pes*, Lat., a foot. *Pedis*, of a foot.

Acantho-pod, a spiny-legged or footed (beetle).

Amphi-pod, (a crustacean with) feet diversely (conformed). *Apod*, a-pod, a foot-less (animal); Apodal, Brachio-pod, (a mollusk having) arms (-in place of) the foot or organ of progression (in cockles, &c.).

Brady-pod, the slow-footed (sloth). Branchio-pod, (a crustacean with) gills-in the feet.

Cephalo-pod, (a mollusk with) the head-(between the body and) feet.

Cilio-pod, (a centipede) pair of feet. Lip (is formed by a pair) of feet. Condyllo-pod, knuckle-foot.

Centopod, (an animal with) cent-anodal, adj.

Deca-pod, a ten-footed (mollusk).

Eury-pod, broad-foot; a crab.

Gastero-pod, (a mollusk creeping as with) a foot-(by means of a muscular disk) on the stomach.

Hetero-pod, (a mollusk with) feet-of different (length).

Hexa-pod, a six-footed (insect).

Iso-pod, (a crab with) legs-alike.

Lamodi-pod, (a crustacean whose) throat-(supports the four forward) feet.

Lophyro-pod, a tufted-footed (crustacean).

Octo-pod, an eight-footed (mollusk).

Ocy-pod, a swift-footed (crab).

Phylo-pod, (a crab with) leaf (like) feet.

Pencil-pod, a varied-footed (crustacean).

Pseudo-pod, (an infusory, whose body produces) false or apparent-feet.

Ptero-pod, (a mollusk with) winged (fore) feet.

Scizago-pod, divided-foot; a shrimp.

Seigano-pod, (a bird whose whole foot-(is) covered (with a web).

Stoma-pod, (a crustacean whose) jaw or mouth-feet (resemble with) feet.

Tracheli-pod, (a mollusk with) feet-on the neck.

Tri-pod, (a stool with) three-legs or feet.

Anti-podes, (persons having) the feet-opposite or over against (others).

Acro-podium, the top of the foot.

Ægo-podium, goat-foot; goatweel, a plant.

Cheno-podium, goose-foot; a plant.

Lycopodium, wolf's-foot; a moss.

A-pus, foot-less; the martinet, which does not use its feet.

Arcto-pus, bear's-foot, a plant.

Dasy-pus, hairy-foot (beast).

Di-pus, a two-footed (beast).

Echino-pus, hedgehog-foot; a plant.

Erythro-pus, red-foot.

Himantopus, thong or slender-leg or foot; the stilt, a bird.

Hippo-pus, (a mollusk with) horse-foot or hoof (like shell).

Lago-pus, hare-foot; a feather-toed grouse.

Lepido-pus, (a fish with) scaly-feet; i.e., ventral fins.

Macro-pus, long-foot; the kangaroo, also a beetle.

Platy-pus, broad-foot. [hog.

Oryctero-pe, digging-foot; the ground.

Phalero-pe, scolloped-foot; a bird.

Poly-pe, (a radiated animal with) many-feet or feelers. The following are Latin.

Bi-ped, a two-footed (being); a man.

Cirri-ped, curly-foot; the barnacle.

Crassi-ped, thick-footed.

Corti-ped, short-footed.

Cygni-ped, swan-footed.

Im-ped, (having) no-feet.

Levi-ped, bald or slender-footed.

Lori-ped, thong or girth-footed.

Nudi-ped, naked-footed, as ducks.

Palmi-ped, palm-footed.

Pinnati-ped, membraned-footed. Orn.

Pinni-ped, fin-footed; a crab.

Pro-ped, a forward or front-foot.

Quadruped, a four-footed (beast).

Reti-ped, net or scale-foot. Orn.

Scuti-ped, shield or ring-legged. Orn.

Soli-ped, solid-foot or hoof.

Centi-pede, hundred-foot; a worm.

Im-pede, (to get) between-the feet; to hinder.

Milli-pede, thousand-foot. Ent.

Romi-pede, ear-foot; a worm.

Scopi-pede, broom-foot; a worm.

Veloci-pede, a foot-hastener.

Sesqui-pedal, (containing) a foot-and a half.

Ex-pedient, (letting) the feet-out (of shackles); hastening. In-ex-pedient, Ex-pedite.

* see the previous Index.

Ex-peditate, (to let) the feet-out. Sup-peditate, (to put) under-the feet: to sup-ply.

Sup-pedaneous, under-the feet.

Im-peach, Fr. (to throw) between-the feet; to detain by an accusation.

Pedal, Pedestal, Pedestrian, belong

Path, is akin.

PGE. See Pe.

-POGON, Gr., the beard.

Andro-pogon, man's beard; a grass.

Cyano-pogon, blue-beard; a bird.

Gero-pogon, old man's beard; a plant.

Trago-pogon, (a plant with seeds) bearded, as-a goat.

-POIEO, Gr., I make, produce, generate, create.

Chlyo-poetic, generating-chyle.

Galacto-poetic, generating-milk.

Noso-poetic, producing-disease.

Un-poetic, not-creating (from imagination).

Epo-pee, a creation-in words.

Onomaio-poe, a making-of names (from the sound).

Pharmaco-poe, (a book on) making medicines.

Pros-opo-poe, a making or feigning the before or front-eye or face (of persons); i.e., their front appearance, or form generally; personification. Poem, Poet, belong.

-POISE: see also Pendeo.

-POLEO, Gr. (fr. polao, I deal, traffic; prob. fr. pelo, I am in motion or busy); I traffic, trade, sell.

Biblio-polist, a book-seller.

Mono-polist, the only-seller.

-POLIO, Lat. (fr. Gr. poleamai, I turn; fr. pelo: see Puleo); I turn, polish by turning, refine.

Inter-polate, (to place a thing with a different) polish-between (others); to both.

Re-polish, to polish-again. Polish, Pole, on which the earth turns, belong.

-POLIS, Gr. (fr. poleo, I turn up the soil with a plough; fr. pelo: see Puleo); a place marked out by the plough; a city.

Acro-polis, the elevated (part of the) city; the citadel.

Helio-polis, the city-of the sun.

Metro-polis, the mother-city.

Nepo-polis, new-city: Na-ples.

Necro-polis, the city-of the dead; a burying ground. [-cities,

Persa-polis, (a collection of) five Persa-polis, (the capital) city-of Persia.

Adriano-pole, the city-of Adrian.

Constantino-pole, the city-of Constantine. [a wanderer.

Cosmo-polite, a citizen-of the world;

Im-polite, not (like)-a citizen, urbane, or well bred person.

Im-politic, not (benefiting) the city or state. Police, Politic, Polite, belong.

-POLLEO, Lat. (fr. Gr. polus: see Plus); I am much able or powerful.

Equi-pollent, (of) equal-power.

Pre-pollent, before-in power. The Poll, the many, is akin.

POMA, Gr., a cover or lid.

Cyclo-pomous, with circular (-gill) covers; Cyclopome, an animal with, &c.

Macro-pomous, with long-(gill) covers.

Meno-pomous, (having) the aperture of the gill covers-lasting.

Micro-pomous, with little-(gill) covers.

Plectro-pomous, with spurred or fringed-(gill) covers.

PONDER: see Pendeo.

Positus.

Geo-PONIC, Gr. (ponos, hard work)

cy

Negro-PONT

POTAMOS

PREHEND

fr. *péno*, *penomat*, I work for bread, I am in penury; *working* or *tilling* the earth.

Negro-PONT, Lat. (*pons*, a bridge; *perh.* fr. *overhanging* a stream: see *P. ndro*); the *bridge*-of the *Egripus*, a corruption of *Euripus*.

PONTOS, Gr., *Pontus*, Lat. (akin to *benthos* and *Euxinus*: wh. see); the deep, the sea, particularly the *Euxine*.

Helles *point*, the *sea*-of *Helle*.

Pro-point, the *sea* (which to the Greeks was *before* (the *Euxine*). *Pontage*, *Pontoon*, *Punt*, belong.

POOR, *poora*, *Poor*, Hindoo, a town. *Hajee-poor*, the *town* of a *hajee* or *Mecca* pilgrim.

Shah-lehan-poor, the *town* of, &c.

POPULUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. *popus*: see *Plus*: and akin to *Polk*); the many, the people.

De-populate, (to take) the *people* -from; to devastate.

Un-popular, not - (belonging to or liked by) the *people*.

Dis-people, (to scatter) *apart* or *de-destroy* the *people*.

Im-people, (to form) into-a *people*.

Re-people, to *people*-again. *People*, *Popular*, *Populate*, *Populate*, belong.

-POROS, Gr., *Poros*, Lat., a passage or pore. *Petra*, Gr. (fr. *pera*, *peran*, end, boundary; hence, beyond the boundary, beyond, across; fr. *Pro*, forward: see List of Prefixes); I pass or pierce through. [*passage*].

Poro-porus, or *porous*, an ox-ford or *Crypto-porous*, (with) hidden-*poros*.

Lechino-porous, (with) spined-*poros*.

Poly-porous, (with) many-*poros*.

Pislo-porous, (with) fine-*poros*.

Dia-poreis, a twofold-*passage*; a doubt which way to turn. *Rhet*.

The rest are Latin.

Celle-pore, (a polype having) cells - (pierced with) a *pore*.

Maistre-pore, (Fr., Lat.), (a worm) spotted with *poros*.

Mille-pore, a thousand-*pored* (polype).

Nulli-pore, (a polype having) no -*poros*.

Tubi-pore, (a zoophyte living in) a *pore*; depression, or cell - (lengthened into) a tube.

Im-porous, not-*porous*. *Pore*, belongs.

-PORTO, Lat., I carry or bear (a burthen) *Portus*, a port. *Porta*, (prob. fr. Gr. *Poros*, a passage, wh. see); a gate.

Com-port, to bear or suit-with; to bear (oneself on the)-whole.

De-port, to carry-away; banish.

De-portment, (the manners which one) carries-away (with him, into the world): *Dis* (for *De*)-port, a downward or descending *carriage*.

Doml-port, (a snail which) carries-its *carriage* out of (a country).

Im-port, to carry-into; to *car*-upon: *Im-portant*, bearing-upon; relevant.

Im-portune, to bear (hard)-on (one with solicitation). [*aim*].

Pur-port, the *leaving*-for or towards;

Re-port, to bear-back (an answer, sound, &c.)

Sup-port, to under-prop or bear;

In *sup-portable*, not-(to be up)held (as from)-under.

Trans-port, to carry-across.

As *ally*-portation, a carrying-away.

Op-portune, bearing-against or upon (one); coming near, at hand, convenient.

Pass-port, (Fr.), (a permission) to pass-the gates (of a town).

Out-port, an outward-port or harbour. *Port*, belongs. *Ford*, *Frith*, are akin.

-POSITUS, Lat., put or placed.

Pimo, * I put, lay aside, place.

Ap-pose, to place-to or near; *Ap-position*, a putting or adding to.

Com-pose, to put-together, to unite; to form: *De-compose*, (to take) away-union: *Dis-compose*, (to take) what is united-apart: *Pre-compose*, to form-beforehand: *Re-compose*, to form-again.

De-pose, to put or lay-down.

Dis-pose, to put or arrange-in (its) different parts; to give a general character or inclination to: *In-dispose*, to disarrange, or put out of order: hence, also, *Pre-dispose*, and *Re-dispose*.

Ex-pose, to place-without (doors, so as to exhibit).

Im-pose, to put (a weight, astonishment, deception, &c.)-upon (one).

Inter-pose, to put (something)-between (others).

Op-pose, to put (force)-against

Pre-pose, to put-before: *Pre-position*, place-before; a word placed before a noun.

Pro-pose, to put (an offer)-forward or before: *Pur-pose*, (that which one) puts-before (him); an object in view.

Re-pose, to put or lay-back, out of the way, or at rest; to rest.

Sup-pose, to put (something)-under, (and make all rest on a new foundation): to put (something in) underhandedly, secretly, or falsely, (which will be or is assumed as true); to imagine: hence, *Pre-suppose*.

Trans-pose, (to take) across-(from one) place (language, &c., to another).

Im-post, (something) placed-on; a

Out-post, an outward-place or position.

Ovi-positor, (the instrument in insects which) places-the eggs.

Circum-position, a placing-around (in a circle).

Contra-position, opposition-in place.

Juxta-position, nearness-in place.

De-pone, to lay-down or de-clare: hence, *De-ponent*.

Post-pone, to put-afterwards or off.

Com-ponent, putting-together (or helping to do so).

Ex-ponent, putting or setting-out or forth; showing, denoting.

Com-pound, to put-together.

Ex-pound, to put-out or forward; to show or explain. [*&c.*]

Im-pound, to put-in (confinement).

Pro-vest, one placed-before (others).

Ponent, Position, Post, Posture, *perh.* *Pose*, belong.

Pre-POSTEROUS, Lat. (*posterus*, that which is after; fr. *post*, afterwards: *pos*, for *Postus*, laid aside, postponed): (putting what should be, before-after, (and the contrary).

Postern, *Postil*, belong.

Ex-POSTULATE, Lat. (*postulo*, I demand as a right; I ask; *perh.* fr. *posco*, I demand): to demand -from (with earnestness); to re-monstrate. *Postulate*, belongs.

-POTAMOS, Gr. (prob. fr. *pino*: see *Poto*); drinkable or fresh water; a river, stream.

Chero-potamus, the *river*-pig or hog.

Hippo-potamus, the *river*-horse.

* See the previous index.

Meso-potamia, (a country) in the middle of or between-rivers.

-POTIS, *Pos*, Lat. (akin to *Sansc. pá*, to defend; whence *perh.* *Despot*); able, powerful. *Posse*, (*pos-Esse*, to be-able); to be able. *Potens*, powerful.

Im possible, not-able to be or happen.

In-com-possible, not-able to be or happen with (another thing).

Im-puissant, not-powerful.

Im-potent, (having) no-power.

Multi-potent, powerful-in much.

Omni-potent, all-powerful.

Pleni-potent, (having) full-power.

Pre-potent, before; i.e., superior-in power: very powerful. *Potent*, *Possible*, *Puissant*, belong.

-POTO, Lat., I drink. *Pian*, Gr. (fr. root *po*); I drink. *Potis*, drink.

Com-potation, a drinking-together.

Counter-poison, (something) against - (a medicated) drink.

Em-poison, to imbue with *poison*.

Pro-pine, (G.), to drink-before; to offer the cup; to offer.

Dy-cata-poty, (G.) difficulty of drinking-down; hydrophobia. *Potable*, *Poison*, belong.

Em-POWER, Fr. (*pouvoir*, to be able; fr. Lat. *potere*, posse: see *Plus*); to imbue with-power or ability. *Power*, belongs.

-PRACTICOS, Gr., fit for doing, effective, able. *Praxis*, *Praxis*, *Praxis*, (poss. fr. *peran*: see *Poros*); I bring to an end, I achieve, accomplish, do. *Pragma*, a deed.

Im-practicable, not-to be done.

Mal-practice, (F.), an evil-deed.

Hyper-pragmatical, over-able, effective, efficacious. *Praxis*, *Practical*, *Pragmatic*, belong.

Chryso-PRASE, Gr. (*prason*, a leek; (a mineral of) a golden-and leek (green hue). *Porridge* is *perh.* akin.

De-PRAVE, Lat. (*pravus*, poor, crooked, spiritless, wicked: *perh.* fr. Gr. *praos*, inclining forward, yielding, mild, craven; prob. fr. *Pro*: see List of Prefixes); (to bring) down-(to what is) wicked. *Pravity*, belongs.

-PRECATUS, Lat., having entreated.

Pr. cor (fr. Gr. *proissomai*, I beg; *perh.* fr. *pro-ischo*, *pro-Echo*, I hold-forward (the hand to beg): wh. see); I beg or pray good or bad.

Ap-precate, to pray-to.

De-precate, to pray (that something may be taken)-away. [(one).]

Im-precate, to pray (curses)-upon

Un-precarious, not-to be prayed (at another's hand); not uncertain or depending on another.

Out-pray, to pray-more than (another). *Pray*, belongs.

De-PREDATE, Lat. (*præda*, spoil, booty, property; (to take) away -as *spoil*). *Predal*, *Prey*, *Predatory*, *Predial*, belong.

-PREHEND, * Eng. of Lat. *Præhendo* (prob. fr. *prehendo*, I hand-before; I put my hand before and prevent escape); I lay hold of, take, seize, grasp. *Prendre*, Fr. to take, *Pris*, taken.

Ap-prehend, to take-to (oneself the meaning, &c.); to seize, to understand. In -*apprehensible* (that can-not-be understood; *Pre-apprehension*, the understanding (a thing)-beforehand: *Ap-prentice*, one who apprehends; i.e., learns; or (one who) is taken-to (oneself as a servant).

Com-PRESBYTERIAL

Com-prehend, to take-together (in the mind, &c.); to include: In-com-prehensible, not-to be included in the mind; Un-comprehensive, not *grasp* (much)-together.
 De-prehend, to take-away; to seize: a person or knowledge; hence, In-deprehensible.
 Re-prehend, to take-back; to check: Ir-reprehensible, not-to be checked or blamed.
 Ap-prize, to take (information)-to; (to give) the *grasp* or knowledge (of something)-to (a person): hence, Un-apprised. {prehend.
 Com-prize, to take-together; to com-Em-prize, (a thing) taken {an under-
 -in (hand), {Enter-prize, (a thing) taken {taking.
 -between (the hands), {
 Mis-prize, to take-amiss: i.e., (to have) guilty or bad-knowledge, be-haviour, &c.
 Fur-prize, a taking-for (oneself what belongs to the public).
 Re-prize, to take-back again; to seize -in return. {to seize-upon.
 Sar-prize, to over-take, (unawares); Im-prison (to put) into (a place of) seizing or detention. {crime.
 Cut-prit, (one) taken-in a fault or Main-primor, a taking-by the hand (in token of a pledge given); surety.
 Re-prive, a taking-back (of a sentence); hence, Un-reprived.
 Im-pregnable, not-to be taken. Pren-ation, belongs.
 Com-PRESBYTERIAL, Lat. (pres-byter: fr. Gr. presbut, an elder; perh. fr. prepo, I am conspicuous, tried, honoured, distinguished, proper; perh. fr. peirao: see *Price*); (belonging to) elders or presbyters-together or in common. Priest, belongs.
 -PRESUS,* Lat., weighed down, squeezed. *Preno.* (poss. fr. Gr. barema, weight; fr. baros, weight); I press. {to. Bot.
 Ap-press, to squeeze-to; to grow close Com-press, to squeeze-together: In-compressible, not-to be com-pressed; and Un-compressible.
 De-press, to weigh-down.
 Ex-press, to squeeze-out (as juice, words, &c.); hence, In-expressible.
 Im-press, to squeeze-upon or in (so as to leave a mark): Re-impression, impression (made)-anew.
 Op-press, to squeeze or weigh-upon (the whole so as to thrust down).
 Re-press, to squeeze or push-back; to check: hence, Ir-repressible.
 Sup-press, to squeeze-under; to stifle; hence, Insuppressible.
 Counter-pressure, weight or thrust-in opposition.
 Im-primatur, (let it be) pressed-upon, (let it be put) into-the press; i.e., printed.
 Im-print, to press-in (so as to leave a mark): hence, Re-imprint.
 Re-print, (to put) again-in the press.
 Re-primand, a pressing or thrusting-back; a check. Press, Print, be-long.
 -PRETIUM, Lat. (perh. fr. prehendo: see *Prehend*); a prize, booty taken, worth, price.
 Appreciate, (to set) a price-to (a thing); (to esteem)-to-its worth.
 De-precate, (to bring) down-the price (of).
 Appraise, (to set) a price-to.
 Dis-praise, to part from or deprive of (a) price or estimation.
 To-prize, to destroy-the price; hence,

-PROPINQUUS

to undervalue. Price, Prize, Praise, Precious, belong.
 -PRISTES, Gr. (fr. prio, I saw); the saw fish.
 Hemi-rist, half-saw; a fossil fish.
 Myri-rist, ten thousand-saws; a fossil fish. The word *Prism* is related.
 -PRIVO, Lat. (fr. privus, one's own; perh. fr. Gr. priamai, I buy; akin to *perao*, I pass from hand to hand, I pass or pierce; fr. pers: see *Poros*); I take away as my own, I keep apart or secret from others.
 De-priv, to take-from (another); In-deprivable, not-to be taken-away.
 Re-private, one's own-matter: opposed to re-public. *Rindolph.* Private, Privilege, Privation, belong. *Prismi*, who was redeemed from captivity, is akin.
 -PROBO, Lat. (fr. probus, approved, honest; prob. fr. Gr. prapon, be-coming; fr. prepo: see *Presbyter-ial*); I prove, show clearly, try. *Probatas*, tried, proved, with hon-our.
 Ap-prove, (to apply) a trial-to; (to have) the trial-applied (with hon-our); to prove-to (others one's worthiness under trial): Ap-proba-tion, esteem from the result of the trial; Dis-prove, (to be) apart or far from-approving.
 Dis-prove, (to make) apart or far from-proof.
 Im-prove, (to put) into-the trial: (to correct or be corrected) in-the trial: hence, Dis-improvement.
 Re-prove, (to send) back from-the trial (as unworthy); to condemn, to blame: hence, Re-probate, sent back, given over as worthless: Ir-re-provable, not (with justice)-to be re-proved.
 Com-probate, (to join) with (another) -in proof or testimony.
 Im-probable, (that can not be proved (true)). Probable, Probate, Proof, belong.
 -PROBRUM, Lat., disgrace, reproach.
 Ex-probate, (to hold) out-as disgrace-ful, or vicious.
 Op-probrious, (throwing) disgrace or reproach-against or upon.
 PROMPT. See *Emo*.
 -PROPINQUUS, Lat., one near in place or relationship. *Proprius*, that which is near about one; one's own; one's property. *Proptius*, near at hand in trouble, favourable, kind. *Proximus*, (for propiusness, nearest; fr. prop, near, before us; prob. fr. *Pro*, before: see List of Prefixes); nearest, next. *Proche*, Fr., near.
 Co-propinquity, nearness in blood-in common with (another).
 Ap-propriate, (to give) to (oneself or another)-one's own or his own: hence, Dis-appropriate, to disavow from-appropriation.
 Ex-propriate, (to take) out of (the condition of being)-one's own.
 Im-propriate, (to bring) into (the condition of being)-some one's own.
 Im-pro; er, not-one's own; not adapted to oneself; unfit, unbecoming.
 Dis-property, to separate-one's own (from one).
 Un-propitious, not-favourable.
 Ap-proximate, (to come) very near-to.
 Ap-proach, (to come) near-to.
 Re-approach, (to drive one) back-(from being) near (as with menaces); (to thrust a charge) back and home: hence, Ir-reproachable, not (with

-PTERON

justice)-to be reproached. Propin-quity; Proper, Proprietary; Pro-pitiate, Propitious; Proximate, be-long.
 Im-PROSPEROUS, Lat. (prosperus; prob. fr. Gr. prospero, I carry or conduce-towards: see *Phoreo*); not-lucky or prosperous. Pros; er, be-long.
 -PRUDENT. See *Vide*.
 Sub-PRURIENT, Lat. (prurio, I itch: perh. fr. per-uro, I burn thoroughly or completely: see *Ustum*); slightly-itching. Prurient, belongs.
 Ilipti-PRYMNUM, Gr. (prumnos, the hindmost; perh. fr. peran, the end: see *Poros*); (the kangaroo rat which has its) height (in the) ca-tram: or hinder part.
 Palim-PSIST, Gr. (psao, I rub, scrape, sweep, touch; prob. fr. the sound); (a parchment prepared for writing by being) rubbed-again; i.e., twice (with pumice).
 Met-em-PSYCHOSIS, Gr. (psuche, breath, life, spirit; fr. psucho, I breathe, I blow or sweep a surface with wind; perh. fr. psuo, a form of psao: see *Psest*); a change of -the spirit or soul (from one body) -into (another).
 -PTERON,* Gr. (fr. pteron, infln. of petamai: see *Petalon*); a feather; a wing. *Pterux*, a wing, a flap, a fin.
 A-phani-pterous, (having) not-evident or distinguishable -wings: Aphanipter, an animal having, &c.
 A-pterous, without-wings or mem-branes.
 Belo-pterous, dart-winged.
 Brachy-pterous, short-winged; i.e., with wings not reaching the tail.
 Caulo-pterous, stalk-winged.
 Chiro-pterous, (having) winged-hands; as the bat.
 Coleo-pterous, (having) sheath or over-wings; as beetles.
 Cyclo-pterous, circular-winged.
 Derma-pterous, skin-winged; as ear-wigs.
 Diplo-pterous, (having) doubling (up)-wings; as some wasps.
 Di-pterous, two-winged; as a fly.
 Hemi-pterous, (having) the wing -half (coriaceous and half mem-branous); as the water-boatman.
 Hetero-pterous, (having) the wing -different (in different parts).
 Homo-pterous, (having) a uniform -wing. {branous-wings.
 Hymeno-pterous, (having four) mem-Lepido-pterous, scale -winged; as caterpillar moths.
 Loncho-pterous, lance-winged.
 Macro-pterous, long-winged.
 Megalo-pterous, great-winged.
 Neuro-pterous, (with) nerved-wings (like network); as dragon-flies.
 Odonto-pterous, tooth-winged.
 Ortho-pterous, (having) straight or unfolding-wings.
 Pachyo-pterous, thick-winged.
 Phenico-pterous, red-winged; as the flamingo.
 Rhipi-pterous, fan-winged.
 Schizo-pterous, split-winged.
 Siphon a-pterous, wing-less (and) -siphon (mouthed).
 Spheno-pterous, wedge-winged.
 Strepsi-pterous, (having wings)-like twisted (scales).
 Tetra-pterous, four-winged.
 Trichlo-pterous, with hairy (mem-branous)-wings.

A pteral, having no wings or range of columns (on the flank): Aptery, a building, having, &c.

Di-pter, having two wings or ranges of columns (on each flank); Pseudodipteral, falsely dipter, the inner row of columns being omitted.

Mono-pter, having on wing or range of columns around.

Peri-pter, having a wing, range of columns, or passage-around.

Acantho-pterigous, having spiny or thorny fins: Acanthopterygian, one of a class having, &c.

Ambly-pterigous, blunt-finned.

A-pterigous, fin-less.

Chondro-pterigous, cartilage or gristly-finned.

Dactylo-pterigous, having fins (unwebbed like) fingers.

Deca-pterigous, ten-finned.

Di-pterigous, two-finned.

Macro-pterigous, long-finned.

Malaco-pterigous, having fins with soft rays.

Pro-pterigous, finned before.

Uro-pterigous, having fins (like appendages to the) tail.

A-pteron, or -pteryx, a wing-less (bird of New Zealand).

-PTILON, Gr. (perh. fr. tillo, I pluck, pull, the hair: akin to *Velum*); a plume, a feather, anything like; a young leaf.

Coleo-ptilous, (having) the young leaves in a sheath: hence, Coleoptil, a plant having, &c.

Exo-ptilous, (having) the plumule without (a sheath). Titillate, Tickle, belong to Tillo.

-PTOSIS, Gr., a falling, a fall: a case. *Pipta*, (for) *ipeto*; fr. *peto*; fr. root *pet*, pat, meaning fall; perh. akin to *Petalon*: wh. see); I fall flat, I fall.

Met-em-ptosis, (the suppression of a day in 134 years to prevent the new moon from) falling-upon (a day) after (the right time).

Par-em-ptosis, (a parenthetical sentence) falling-in-by the side or way.

Pro-em-ptosis, (addition of a day every 330 years to prevent the new moon from) falling-upon (a day) before (the right time).

Sym-ptosis, a falling-together (of vowels).

A-ptote, (a word) without cases; i. e., fallings or grades of meaning.

A-sym-ptote, (a scheme of lines which can) not fall-together or meet.

Di-ptote, (a word with) two cases.

Sym-ptom, (an indication which) falls or happens with (the disease).

Dru-pe, (originally ripe olives ready to) fall (from an) oak or other tree: hence, a pulpy, ripe looking fruit, as a peach.

-PYCHE, Eng. of Gr. *Psyche*, (fr. *pusso*, I fold as the wings; I fold and cling to the body: prob. akin to *Petalon*, and perh. to *pango*, I pack; *Pactus*); a fold.

A ptychous, without a fold: also, greatly-folded.

Cteno-ptych, comb-fold: a fish.

Di-ptych, (a tablet with) two-leaves or folds.

Holo-ptych, all-fold: a fish.

Poly-ptych, a many-folded (tablet).

-PYUO, Eng. of Gr. *Ptyo*, (the same as *psuo*, a form of *psao*: see *Psost*): I sweep, scrape, or clear the throat or mouth; I spew, spit, disgorge.

Em-pyxis, a spitting-of (of blood from) within.

Hæmo-pyxis, a spitting-of blood.

-PUBLICUS, Lat. (poplicus; populeus; fr. *Populus*: wh. see); belonging to the people, public, common.

Re-public, the common-matter or property.

Re-publish, (to make) public-again.

Populace, Popular, people, belong.

-PUDEO, Lat. (perh. fr. puto: see *Pus*); I am ashamed. *Pudor*, bashfulness, modesty, shame.

Re-pudiate, (to put) back-shamefully.

Impudent, (having) no modesty or shame. Pudency, belongs.

Tri-PUDIARY, Lat. (terra-pavio, I strike-the ground, hop, or jump: pavio, prob. fr. Gr. *pao*: see *Pist*, also *Terra*); striking or bounding from the ground: hence, Trip.

Pave, Pavement, belong.

-PUGNO, Lat. (fr. pugnis, the fist; fr. Gr. *pux*, with clenched fist: akin to *Pungo*); I fight.

Ex-pugno, to fight or drive-out; to conquer; hence, In-expugnable.

Impugno, to fight-upon or towards; i. e., against, to oppose.

Oppugno, to fight-against.

Pro-pugno, to fight-in front of or for.

Re-pugno, (to give) back-a blow or fight; to resist: hence, Re-pugnant, opposite to, resisting. Pugnacious, belongs. Pugil, Pigma, no bigger than the cubit or fist, are akin.

Re-PULLULATE, Lat. (pullulo, I bud; fr. Gr. *polos*, a young animal); to bud-again. Pullet, Pullulate, Poult, belong. Foal, Billy, poss. Filial, are akin.

Cata PULIT, Gr. (peltes, a brandisher or hurler; perh. fr. *pailo*, I wield, brandish, swing, dandle, leap, quiver; the same word as *ballo*: see *Bo(w)*); (an engine for) downright or vehemently-hurling (stones).

-PUNGO, Lat. (prob. fr. *pegnuo*: see *Pegn*: and akin to *Pugno*); I fix in a point; I prick, pierce, or sting.

Punctus, a point.

Dis-punge, to destroy-by a point or round blot.

Ex-punge, (to scratch) out-with a pointed instrument (as the ancient style). [pricking (at heart).

Com-punction, a complete or severe Inter-punction, (the insertion of) points or stops-between (the members of a sentence). (time).

Un-punctual, not (at the appointed) Appoint, (to fix) to-with a point; to fix; (to put) a point-to or against (the name in token of choice): hence, Dis-appoint, to be apart or away-from an appointment: and Pre-appoint.

Counter-point, (originally composition in which the concords of the different parts were denoted by setting) points-one against. (another): hence, Contrapuntist.

Inter-point, (to insert) points or stops-between.

Un-poignant, not-pricking.

Counter-pane, (a quilt ornamented with) opposite or back-stitching or piercing. Pungent, Punctual, Punct, Pounce, belong.

PUNISH. See *Pena*.

-PUPUS, Lat. (akin to *puer*, a child; and prob. to Eng. *papa*, baby; fr. *pa* and *la*, a child's first words): a boy, a puppet *Pupa*, a girl. *Pupillus*, a young person, a pupil or learner: also the tender part of the eye. [with (another).

Co-pupil, one learning in company

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RASUS

Poly-PYRENOUS

Pyre, (a mineral which has red streaks) equally (with fire).
Em-pyre, (bright, pure, as if en-
wrapped in fire).
Em-pyreumatic, (obtained from sub-
stances in the fire; i.e., subjected
to its action).
A-pyre, absence or intermission of
fever (heat or fever). Pyre, Fire,
pyre, from its shape, be-
long.
Poly-PYRENOUS, Gr. (pure), the
stone in fruit; perh. bec. shaped
like, pure, or perh. fr. Pyre,
from its dark red colour; many
-kernelled.

De-QUACE, Lat. (quatio, quasso, I
crush, squeeze, jam, shake; the
same word as squash; and prob.
formed fr. the sound - see *Cussus*);
to shake-down. Quassation, Quash,
belong.

Ac-QUANT, Fr. (con-notre; fr.
Lat. con-notus, known-together -
see *Notus*); (to make a circum-
stance) known or completely known
-to.

Hou-QUANG, Chinese, government
or province of lakes.

QUANTUM, Lat. (fr. quam, how,
according to what or what ratio;
fr. quis, qui, who; fr. Gr. pos, pos,
who, what; how much, what
amount, what).

Ali-quant, some-what; making some-
what towards the whole sum, but
in no regular or equal portion.
De-quantitate, (to take) from-the-
amount. Quantity, Cantelet, belong.

Bi-QUADRATE, Lat. (quadrum, a
square; fr. quatuor, four; fr. Sansc.
square; a twofold - square; the fourth
chatur); a twofold - square; the fourth
square of a square; the fourth
power. Quadrant, Quart, Square,
Squadron, Quarrel, a square, Quad-
ragine, Quarantine, belong. Four
is akin.

-QUE, * *Quet*, see *El*, also*

Sur-QUEDRY, Ant. Fr. (cuidre, to
think or ween; fr. Lat. cogito, I
think; perh. fr. con-agito, ag, I
drive or agitate-together; in the
mind: see *Cogito* and *Agge*); an
oyer-weening or arrogance.

Fan-QUEI, Chinese, foreign-spirits or
devils; foreigners.

-QUIES, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. pausis, a
pause; fr. pauo, I cease); rest,
ease, quiet.

Dis-quiet, (to toss the mind here and
there or) apart from-rest.

Ac-quiessce, (to come) to-(a state of
rest (by yielding or agreeing).

Re-quiem, (a lying) back or down-at-
rest; rest; a hymn praying for
such a state to the dead. Quiet,
perh. Coy, belong.

In-QUINATE, Lat. (quino, I make
common; fr. Gr. coinos, xunos,
common; fr. xun, sun, with: see
common; (to bring)
Syn, in List of Prefixes); (to make sordid or
into-common; to make sordid or
corrupt: Co-inquinate, to make
corrupt-with (all persons).

Bi-QUINTILE, Lat. (quintus, the
fifth; fr. quinque, five; fr. Gr. pempe,
pente; Sansc. pancha): twice-the-
fifth (of a circle): 144 degrees.
Quinary, Quint, belong.

QUIRO, * Lat. termin. of compds.
of *Quero*; I ask, seek, search.
Queresitus, sought; (to add (oneself)-by seek-
ing: hence, Ac-quisitive.

Ex-quire, to seek or select-out: Ex-
quisite, sought out; choice.

In-quire, to search-into: hence, In-
quisition; In-quisitive: Inquest.

Re-quire, to ask-back or in return,
(and therefore with the authority
of a giver); to demand: hence,
Re-quest (a thing which has been
asked-back (but not necessarily
given); and an entreaty: Pie-require,
to demand-beforehand.

Per-quisite, sought-through (others);
taken from among other things.

Dis-quisition, a searching-in different
places; an investigation-under dif-
ferent heads.

Con-quer, to seek or draw-together
(for oneself): to bring, as a whole,
under the power of one: hence,
Re-conquer. Query, Quest, Questor,
Questuary, belong.

QUITTER, Fr. (fr. Lat. quietare, to
quiet; fr. Quies, wh. see); to quit,
quiet; fr. Quies, to render quiet or at
to free; i.e., to [charge]: (from a
rest.

Ac-quit, (to give) rest-to (from a
rest.

Re-quite, (to give) back-and quiet
(one's revenge, &c.); to repay.
Quit, belongs.

Ali-QUOT, Lat. (quot, quotos, how
many, so many as; fr. Gr. cosos,
posos, how much; fr. pos: see
many, how much; fr. pos: see
Quantum); some (part)-of so many;
i.e., a regular or exact part or por-
tion. Quota, Quotient, Quote, to
mark down or copy how much,
belong.

Hydro-RACHITIS, Gr. (fr. rhachis,
a ridge, the back; anything rugged;
fr. rhasso, see *Racet*); a watery
(looking tumour)-on the spine.
Rickets, belongs.

Cata-RACT, Gr. (rhasso, I strike,
cut, break, dash: the same as
rhasso: see *Rhagias*); a dashing
rhasso: (of water); a confusion (of
vision). Perh. Racket is akin.

-RADICIS, Lat., of a root. Radix
(fr. Gr. rhadix, a branch or twig
broken off; fr. rhasso: see *Racet*);
a root, which branches under-
ground.

E-radicate, (to pull) out-by the roots.
De-radicate, (Fr.), (to tear) from-the
root: to destroy. Radix, Radical,
Race, a family from one root; a
taste, showing the kind or root;
and perh. a running from the root
forward or upward; Radish, belong.

RADIUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. rhabdos, a rod,
switch; prob. fr. rhasso: see *Radi-
cis*); the spoke of a wheel, a ray.
Bi-radiate, (having) two-rays.
Cor-radiate, (to have) rays-(uniting)
together (in a point): hence, Cor-
radiation.

E-radiate, (to dart) out-rays.
Ir-radiate, (to dart) rays-into; to il-
luminare.

Multi radiate, (having) many-rays.
Radiate, Ray, belong.

RAMPHOS, or *Rhamphos*, Gr., a bill.
Plecto-ramp, twisted or folded-bill;
a bird.

Todi-ramp, (L. G.), titmouse-bill; a
bird.

RANGER, Fr., to put in a rank,
ring, or row.

Ar-range, (to put one) to (another)
-in a row: hence, Dis-arrange, (to
(throw) apart-from a row.

De-range, (to take) from a row:
hence, to throw out of row or order.

Dis-rank, En-rank, also belong.
class. Range, Rank, also belong.

RASUS, Lat., scraped. Rado, (perh.
fr. the sound); I scrape or scratch.

E-rase, to scrape-out.

Ab-rade, the power of drawing

-RATIO, Lat., the power of drawing
a conclusion, reason, proportion.
Ratus, judging, thinking. Rear,
(fr. Res; wh. see); I cast things
about in my mind; I think.

Ir-rational, not-(conformable to)
reason; (having) no-proportion (to
unity).

Un-reason, to deprive-of reason.

Mis-rate, to judge or compute-
amiss. To rate, to scold, belongs to *verath*.

Ar-raign, (Fr.), (to call) to-*re-ansu*;
to call on for a reason or defence.

Rate, Reason, Ratio, belong.

-RE. See previous Index.

Ar-REAR, Fr. (riere, the back. perh.
fr. Lat. retro, backward; fr. Re;
wh. see in List of Prefixes); at-the
back; i.e., behind (in payment).

Rear, the back, belongs.

-RECTUS* Lat., ruled, straight,
right. Rego, (akin to Gr. oreo, I
reach, stretch forth the hand, grasp
at); I guide, rule. Rez, a ruler, a
king.

Ar-rect, (to set, as the ears) straight
-towards (something); to set on
end or lift up.

Cor-rect, (to set) straight-with; i.e.,
by means of (a ruler or guide);
hence, in-correct.

Di-rect, (to guide) straight-when
apart (from the motive power); to
guide straightly in its course, the
impetus having been given. Di-
rectly, in the straightest; i.e.,
shortest manner or time: hence,
Dresser, Dresser, Fr.: whence,
Ad-dress, v. to direct (a letter, &c.)
-to; s. (power of) directing or
turning (one's hand) to (anything);
Re-dress, (to make matters) direct
or straight-again: A-droit, having
ad-dress. The Eng. Dress, that
which makes us ready, belongs.

E-rect, (to set) straight-out of or from
(the earth or foundation): hence,
Pre-erect and Re-erect.

Sub-rector, an under-rector or ruler of
a parish, university, &c.

Contra-regular, out of rule.

Extra-regular, out of rule.

Ir-regular, not-in rule: not-straight.

Co-regent, (one) ruling-with (an-
other).

Vice-roy, (Fr.), (one) in place of a
royal, not-kinglike. Rector, Re-
gent, Regiment, Regnant, Reign,
Region, Rectitude, Regular, Rule,
Regal, Royal, Realm, also Reach,
belong.

REMUS* Lat. (fr. Gr. eretmos, an
oar; fr. eresso, I row; poss. fr.
rhasso, rhasso: see *Racet*); an oar.

Bi-reme, (a galley with two (banks)
of oars.

Quinque-reme, of five (banks)-of oars.
Sei-reme, bristle-oar; an insect's
hairy paddle.

-REPTUS, Lat. termin. of compds. of
Reptus, snatched. Rapio, (fr. Gr.
harpazo, I snatch, tear, seize; fr.
Sansc. rabh, to bereave: and akin
to halreiss, but not arsis: see *Crope*)
Arreps; also to carpo: see *Crope*)
I snatch, seize, carry off.

Ar-reption, a seizure (of madness).
or on (a person): Ar-reption
snatching-to (oneself from another
Cor-reption, a snatching-together
up (of one's words); a taking
up. reproof.

Di-reption, a carrying off-in diffe-
rent directions; a plundering.

Sur-reption, a carrying off-u-
cix

handeily: hence, Surreptitious, stolen, not belonging to the real owner, false.

En-rapture, to imbue with (something which) *snatches* (the senses delightfully); to introduce delirium of joy: **En-ravish**, is the same, through the **Fr.** Rap, Ravacious, Rapid, Rapine, Rapture, Ravage, belong. **Harpy**, prob. Reave, Reft, and Orphan, are akin.

REPTUM, Lat., to creep. *Repo*, (fr. Gr. herpo, I go slowly, creep; fr. Sansc. srip, to creep: akin to Lat. serpo, I creep); I creep.

Ar-reptitious, *creeping-to* or on. **Ab-reption**, a *creeping* or stealing over. **Reptile**, belongs. **Serpent**, **Serpigo**, **Herpes**, are akin.

-RES, Lat. (fr. Gr. rhesis; a saying, a word; fr. rheo, ero, I will say or speak); that about which we speak; a thing. (ence as) *a thing*. **Un-real**, not (having material existence); to destroy (the reality or existence as) *a thing*. **Real**, **Rebus**, belong. **Rhetoric**, is akin.

-RET. See previous Index.

-RIAGAS, Gr., a rupture, burst, breach, rent. **Rheoso**, **Rh-gnuo**, (fr. root *reg*, rag, frag: akin to **Ract**: wh. see); I break, dash.

Dis-rhage, a *breaking-through* (of bones); fracture. [blood.]

Hemo-rhage, a *bursting* (forth)-of

-RHEO, Gr. (fr. root, *re*, *ru*: Sansc. *seru*, to flow; perh. fr. the sound); I flow, run, stream, gush.

Cata-rh, a *flowing-down* (of mucus).

Ana-rhiza, a *flowing* (of humours) upwards.

Bleno-rhiza, a *flowing* of mucus.

Dia-rhiza, (a morbid) *flowing* through or looseness: **A-diarrhiza**, want of evacuations.

Melano-rhiza, a *fluid* (varnish which in the air turns) black.

Hemo-rhoids, a *flowing* of blood.

Colly-rium, (a medicine which) forbids or stops *a flowing*. **Rheum**, **Rheumatism**, a flux of humours, belong. **Ruin**, a *flowing away*, destruction, is akin.

-RHIN, **Rhis**, Gr. (poss. fr. **Rh-o**); the nose or snout.

Anti-rhine, instead of *a snout*; Calves' Snout or Snap Dragon, a plant.

Ca-rhine, (an ape with) *snout* or nostrils (close) against (each other)

Er-rhine, (something to be snuffed) into the *nose*.

Oxy-rhine, sharp *nose*; a fish.

Platy-rhine, (an ape with) *nostrils* broad (apart).

Sipho-rhine, a tube-nosed (bird).

Ticho-rhine, (a rhinoceros with a bony) wall (supporting) the *nose*.

RHIZA, Gr., a root or sucker.

Coleo-rhize, a sheath (enclosing) *a root*.

Endo-rhize, a *root* (elongating from) within (the embryo).

Exo-rhize, a *root* (elongating from) without (the embryo).

Glycy-rhizin, (matter from) sweet *root* or **Liquo-rice**, as it is otherwise spelled.

RHODON, Gr. (perh. akin to **eruthros**, red, and **eng**, ruddy); a rose.

Cyno-rhodon, the dog-rose.

Oxy-rhodium, (oil of) *roses* and acid or vinegar.

RHYNCHOS, Eng. of Gr. **Rhynchos**, (fr. **rhuzo**, I growl, snarl; fr. the

sound: perh. akin to Eng. **ralid**); a snout, muzzle, beak. [bird.]

Acantho-rhynch, thorn(like)-*beak*; a **Aspido-rhynch**, (a fish with bony) shielded *snout*.

Callo-rhynch, beautiful or ornamented *snout*; a fish. [a petrel.]

Chloro-rhynch, orange (colour)-*beak*; **Cymbi-rhynch**, boat (shaped)-*snout*.

Ornitho-rhynch, bird-*beak*; an Australian quadruped.

Oxy-rhynch, sharp *beak*; a crab.

Platy-rhynch, broad *snout*.

Plecto-rhynch, folded *snout*; a fish.

Steno-rhynch, narrow *beak*; a crab.

Tropido-rhynch, twisted *beak*; a bird.

Xiphi-rhynch, sword *snout*; a fish.

-RHYTHM, Eng. of Gr. **Rhythmus**, (fr. **Rheo**: wh. see); flow or motion, measure, poetical time, rhyme.

Eu-rhythy, well or good *measure* or proportion (in art).

Mono-rhyme, (poetry with every line ending with) one or the same *rhyme*. **Rhythm**, **Rhyme**, belong.

-RICK. See previous Index.

RIDEO,* Lat., I laugh. **Risum**, to laugh.

De-ride, to *laugh-down*; to abuse by **Ir-ri-sion**, a *laughing-upon* or at. **Ridic-ule**, **Risible**, belong.

Ir-RIGATE, Lat. (**rigo**, I water; akin to Gr. **brecho**, I wet, bedew: see **Brocate**; poss. fr. **bruo**, I cause to burst forth; I am full of; akin to **bluo**, I gush, and **pluo**, I flow: see **Phyllon**); (to throw) *water-upon*.

Rain, belong.

Ar-RIVE, **Fr.** (**rive**, a bank or shore; prob. fr. Gr. **rhipe**, dash of waves; fr. **rhpto**: I throw, cast, hurl, dash; fr. root, *rip*; prob. fr. the sound); (to reach) to the *shore* or *coast* (of a country). Perh. **Ripple**, belong.

-RIVUS, Lat. (fr. **Rheo**: wh. see); a flowing stream, or river.

De-rive, to *flow-down* or have its origin from.

Cor-ri-vate, to *flow-together*. **River**, **Rill**, poss. **Rival**, one who contends with another for the use of the same river, belong.

Cor - **ROBORATE**, Lat. (**robur**, strength; prob. fr. Gr. **rhoomai**, I rush on as a warrior, I move; and perh. akin to **rhizo**: see **Rugate**); (to unite one's) *strength* with (another's); to strengthen completely.

Robust, belong.

-RODO, Lat. (perh. akin to **rado**: see **Ratus**; and perh. fr. the sound); I gnaw. **Rovum**, to gnaw.

Cor-rod, to *gnaw-together*; to eat away: hence **Corrosion**, [belongs].

E-rod, to *eat-out* or away. **Rodent**, belong.

-ROGATUS, Lat., asked, begged, required, demanded. **Rogo**, (fr. Gr. **orego**: see **Rectus**); I stretch out my hand for, ask for, beg; particularly votes to pass a law.

Ab-rogate, to *demand* (that something may be done) away: to annul.

Ar-rogate, to *demand-to* or for (one-self unreasonably): **Ar-rogant**.

De-rogate, to *require* (something) from; hence to lessen or lower.

E-rogate, (to give) out (money) which is required; to expend: **Super-erogate**, (to give) out or do over or more than what is required.

In-er-rogate, to *ask* or *question* between or in the middle (of a rectal)

Sur-rogate, (one who is) asked for (under or after (another)); an underling, substitute, or deputy:

Surrogate, v. to substitute.

Pre-rogative, (a benefit demanded before; i. e., beyond (what others have)).

Pro-rogue, (to put) forward or off-*asking* or *question*: to put off. **Rogation**, belongs.

-ROLE, **Fr.** (fr. Lat. **rotula**, a little wheel; fr. **Rota**: wh. see); a roll or list.

Cont-roll, a list of (ac)counts: hence, **Control**, r. to check accounts by a roll, to overlook; **In-controllable**, not-to be checked.

En-roll, (to put) in a list or *roll*. **Dis-enroll**, (to take) apart or away from a *roll*; to strike out. **Roll**, belong.

Prim-ROSE, Lat. (**rosa**, a rose; fr. Gr. **Rh-don**: wh. see); the first or early-*rose*. **Rose**, **Rosy**, **Rosary**, originally a chaplet of roses, belong.

-ROSTRUM, Lat. (fr. **Rodo**: wh. see); the gnawing instrument; a beak or bill.

Acuti-rostral, sharp *beaked*. **Brevi rostral**, short *beak*. **Curvi-rostral**, (with) bent *beak* or jaw. **Re-curvi-rostral**, (with) jaw or *beak* bent-back.

Coni roster, cone *beak*; a bird.

Crassi-roster, thick *beak*; a pterodactyl. [notched *beak*.]

Denti-roster, (a bird with) toothed or **Fist-roster**, cleft or widely opening *beak*; a bird, as the swallow.

Lamelli-roster, (a bird, as the swan, with) thin plates (at the margin of) the *beak*.

Longi-roster, long *beak*; a wader.

Plesi-roster, flattened *beak*; a wader.

Tenui-roster, slender *beak*; a percher.

Rostral, **Rostrated**, belong.

-ROTA, Lat. (poss. fr. **ruo**, I rush; fr. Gr. **Rico**: wh. see; akin to **rhoomai**: see **Roborate**); a roller, a wheel. **Rotundus**, round.

Circum-rotate, to *wheel-round*.

Contra-rotation, a contrary *wheeling* (round). [surround.]

En-round, (to put) in a *round*; to **Sur-round**, (to put) a *round* or *circle* upon (a person or thing). **Rotation**, **Rotund**, **Round**, **Rowel**, belong.

E-RUDITE, Lat. (**rudis**, rude, uncultivated); (brought) out of *rudens* or want of polish; learned. **Rude**, **Rudiment**, belong.

Cor-RUGATE, Lat. (**ruga**, a wrinkle; fr. Gr. **rhutis**, a fold which draws together, a wrinkle; fr. **rhizo**, **rhoomai**, I draw, I draw away, *save*); *wrinkled-together* or up. **Rugose**, belong.

Av-er-RUNCATE, Lat. (**runco**, I draw away weeds; fr. Gr. **rhoo**: see **Rugate**); (to clear) out from *weeds*; to weed.

-RUPTUS,* Lat. broken, rent, burst. **Rumpo**, (prob. fr. the sound, and akin to **rumble**, **grumble**); I read and break.

Ab-rupt, broken (short) off.

Bank-rupt, broken-in bank or money.

Cor-rupt, altogether broken or destroyed; spoilt: altogether *burst* (from putrefaction): hence, **In-corrupt**.

Dis-rupt, burst-apart: hence, **Disruption**. [that which is going on.]

Inter-rupt, to *break-in-between* (some).

E-ruption, a *breaking-out*.

Ir-ruption, a *breaking-in* or upon.

Pro-ruption, a *bursting-forth*. **Rump**, **Rupture**, **Rout**, belong.

-RY. See previous Index.

-SCIA

Ovi-SAC

Ovi-SAC, Lat. (sacrus, a bag, fr. Gr. sacros, a hair cloth bag; fr. satio, I pack, load, stuff; the bag-clothing) the egg. Sack, Satchel, belong.

-SALIENT: see Sultum. SAL: see long.

-SALUS, Lat., health, safety. Salus, (prob. akin to Gr. Holos, wh. see; and Sansc. sarwa, all); whole, entire, safe.

In-salubrious, not-healthy. Re-salute, (to wish) health (to) again. Un-salvable, (that can) not be saved. Un-salable, Salute, Salubrious, Un-salable, Safe, Save, belong.

-SANCTUS, Lat., sanctified, purified. Sanctio, (fr. sacer, holy: see Sacer); I make holy, ordain.

Sacro-sanct, ordained-to sacred (pur-). Un-sainted, not-(made) holy. Sancto-ty, Saint, belong.

In-SANE, Lat. (sanus, sound, poss. fr. Gr. saos, sos: see Soma); not-sane or sound.

SANGUIS, Lat., blood, particularly red blood. Sanguis, corrupt blood, matter.

Con-sanguineous, together-in blood; related: hence, Consanguinity. En-sanguined, (steeped) in blood. Ex-sanguious, (having) the blood (taken) out; bloodless. Sanguine, Sanious, belong.

-SARCOS, Gr., of flesh. Sarx, (poss. fr. sairo, suro, I draw, drag, strip); that which may be stripped off, (droppings).

Ana-sarca, a (puffing) up-of flesh (by flesh). Poly-sarcy, (a having) much-flesh; corpulency.

Hyper-sarcosis, or-sarcoma, a flesh (tumour growing)-beyond or over (the skin).

Sys-sarcosis, (union of bones) together-by flesh or muscles. Sarcotic, Sarcasm, a flesh biting reproach, belong.

In-SATIABLE, Lat. (satis, enough; poss. fr. Gr. satio; see Sae); (that can) not (have)-enough. Sate, Sature, perh. Assets (Fr. assezi), enough to pay legacies, belong.

-SAUROS, Gr., a lizard.

En-alio-saur, an in-the sea i. e. marine-lizard.

Geo-saur, Earth (the mother of the giants)-lizard.

Hyleo-saur, wood or forest-lizard. Ichthyo-saur, the fish (like)-lizard. Mast-odon-saur, the mamillary-toothed-lizard.

Megalo-saur, the great-lizard. Mosa-saur, the lizard-(of the river) Meuse.

Phyto-saur, plant-lizard. Plesio-saur, near to i. e. almost-a-lizard. Neuro-saur, side-lizard.

Proto-saur, the changing-lizard or ichthyosaur.

Rhacheo-saur, rock-lizard. Steno-saur, the narrow (beaked)-lizard.

Teleo-saur, finished or perfect-lizard. Theco-odonto-saur, a lizard-with teeth (in distinct) sockets or receptacles.

-Saurian, Saur, belong.

A-SBESTOS, Gr. (asbestos, I extinguish; fr. root she); not-to be extinguished or destroyed.

Un-SCANDALOUS, Gr. (scandalon, a stumbling block, offence, scandal; fr. scazo, I limp, halt); not (occasioning)-offence or sin, or the imputation of sin. Scandal, Scanzonic,

halting, as a kind of verse, belong.

Counter-SCARPE, Fr. (escarpe, a slope, cut or graded out of the ground; akin to Gr. scaraphos, anything scraped up, stubble; and perh. to Stribo: wh. see); (the ditch wall) opposite-the slow or face (of a fort). Scarf, Scar, belong. Scarify, is akin.

-SCELOS, Gr., the leg. Iso-sceles, equal-legged or sided. Macro-scel, the long-legged (field mouse).

-SCENDO, Lat. termin. of compds. of Scendo (poss. fr. scazo: see Scandalous); I move by halts, as in climbing; I mount or climb. A-scent, to mount-to (a place): Re-ascend, to mount-gain.

-ascend, to climb or come-down: De-scent, to come down-(to a level) with; to behave as to an equal: Re-descend, to descend again.

Trans-scent, to climb or go-across beyond: Transcendental, going beyond the limits of actual experience; going beyond a finite number of terms.

Inter-scent, climbing or going-between algebraic and transcendental quantities).

Un-scanned, not-(examined all over, as from) a climbing or eminence; not-(examined step by step, as in climbing a ladder). Scan, Scansion, belong.

-SCENE, Gr., a tent, curtain, stage, scene.

Epi-scenium, (the part) above-the scene. Aut. Arch. scene. Hypo-scenium, (the part) under-the scene. (the green room) behind the stage.

Post-scenium, (Lat.), (the part) behind the stage.

Pro-scenium, (the frontispiece) before the curtain: anciently the whole stage. Scene, belongs.

-SCHAUM, Germ., foam, scum. Kupfer-schaum, copper-foam or scum. Meer-schaum, (a mineral like) foam of the sea.

En-SCHEDULE, Lat. (schedula, a split tablet; fr. Gr. schedo: wh. see); (to put) into-a tablet or list. Schedule, belongs.

-SCHIZO, Gr. (akin to chao: see Cheno); Scindo, Lat., I split, cleave, cut, divide. Scissum, to cut.

Dia-schism, the division-of a division (in ancient music); the half of a minor semitone.

A-schid, (a quadrupungulate divided (hoof): a solidungulate. Dis-schid, (one with hoof) divided into two; a bisulcate.

Poly-schid, (one with hoof) divided into many (parts); a multungulate. Schism, Schist, belong. The rest are Latin.

Ab-scind, to cut-off; Abscissa, a segment cut off a straight line.

Ex-scind, to cut-out of or from. Pre-scind, to cut-before; i. e., from the front.

Re-scind, (to bring) back-(anything to its original state by) cutting (off what has been pro-duced or done); to abrogate.

Dis-cide, to cut-apart or in pieces. Circum-scissile, divided-round (as the sides of the ovary, in some fruit).

Scissile, Chisel, perh. Scantle, belong.

-SCIA, * Gr., shade, shadow.

* See the previous Index.

Amphi-scian, (one whose shadow -falls) both ways; i. e., north and south (at different periods of the year); one living in the torrid zone.

Anti-scian, (one whose shadow -falls) in opposite (direction to another's). A-scian, (one) without-shadow (or who hides it by standing on it): one living in the torrid zone.

Hetero-scian, (one whose shadow -always falls in) other or opposite (direction to another's).

Pert-scian, (one living near the poles, whose shadow - (moves) round (him)).

-SCIO, * Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. isco, I make like, I image, fancy, conjecture; fr. isos, equal); I know by reflection or conjecture, I know how.

Scisco, I learn or gain by calling for.

Con-scient, (participating) with-in knowledge; privity to: Con-science, knowledge-with-or of (one-self); privity to the character of our own acts; In-conscienceable, not-(conformable to) conscience.

Ne-scient, not-knowing; ignorant. Omni-scient, all-knowing.

Pre-scient, fore-knowledge, or added Ad-scitious, learned, gained, or supplied to (a person or thing); supplementary. Science, Sciolist, belong.

-SCO, Lat., verbal termin., expresses the beginning of an act, and is thus formed, (cale-o, I am warm; cale-sco, I grow warm).

Ef-floresce, to begin-(to put) out -flowers; Efflorescence, a beginning to bud. [growing quiet. ning to bud. (to be)-quiet; Quies-cent, beginning (to be)-quiet; Re-juvencence, a beginning to grow young-again.

-SCOPEO, * (Gr. fr. scopos, a watcher; fr. scopalm, I look about, spy; consider, shading or covering the eyes with the hand; perh. fr. scopas: see Squamate); I look at or after, see, view, observe, explore.

Anemo-scope, a wind-observing (instrument); a weather gauge. Astro-scope, a star viewing (instrument).

Baro-scope, (an instrument for) seeing the weight (of the atmosphere); a barometer.

Cal-di-oscope, (an instrument for) seeing-beautiful-figures. Electro-scope, (an instrument for) observing-electrical (excitement).

Engy-scope, a near-viewer; a microscope.

Ethro-scope, (an instrument for) observing-(degrees of cold under) a clear sky.

Helio-scope, a sun-viewing (instrument for) observing (of the heavens at a particular)-hour, (as one's birth).

Hydro-scope, (a time measurer, by) observing (the flow of)-water.

Hygro-scope, (an instrument to) observe-the moisture (of the air).

Mano-scope, (an instrument for) observing-the rarity (and elastic force of the air).

Mega-scope, (an instrument for) viewing-great (objects).

Micro-scope, (an instrument to) view-little (objects).

Polemio-scope, (an instrument for) viewing (obliquely or over the top of a wall, so named as being thought useful for purposes of)-viewing glass.

Poly-scope, a many-viewer or multiplying glass.

Stetho-scope, (an instrument for) *exploring* (the health of) the chest.
Telino-scope, (an instrument which) stretches (as well as diminishes the size of objects) viewed (through it); the prism telescope.

Tele-scope, (an instrument for) *seeing* distant (objects).

Thermo-scope, (an instrument to) *observe* the heat (of the air).

Urano-scope, *heaven-looker* or *stargazer*: a fish with upward directed features.

Epi-scopacy, (church government by) *over-seeing*; i. e., bishops.

Epi-scopy, an *over-looking*; *survey*.

Hydro-scopy, (art of) *exploring* for water (concealed under ground, by magic). **Metallo-scopy**, *exploring* for metals.

Met-o-po-scopy, (divination by) *observing* (the part) between the eyes; i. e., the forehead.

Peri-scope, *looking around*.

Chor-epi-scopal, (belonging to) a local *over-see*; i. e., bishop.

Bi-shop, (epi-scopus), an *over-see*; a superintendent: Arch-bishop, a chief bishop. **Sceptic**, belongs.

-SCRIBO, * Lat. (akin to *sculpo*: see *Sculp*; perh. to *grapho*: wh. see: and, with all its relations, prob. from the sound); I write, grave, draw, delineate. **Scriptus**, written.

(A(d) scribe, (deliberately to give) to -as by a writing; to attribute.

Circum-scribe, to write or draw (a line)-around (something); hence, to confine within such line: **Circumscription**, (a line)-drawn around: **In-circumscribable**, not to be circumscribed.

De-scribe, to write-down (in plain terms); to delineate. **Non-descript**, not-described or to be described.

Ex-scribe, to write-out; to copy.

In-scribe, to write-upon (something, as a tablet): **Inscription**, a writing fixed on a tablet.

Pre-scribe, to write (directions)-beforehand: hence, **Prescription**, and **Im-prescribable**.

Pro-scribe, to write (one's name on a tablet, and put it)-forward (publicly, with a reward for apprehension); hence, **Proscription**.

Re-scribe, to write-back (an answer); to write-again: **Rescript**, (an answer) written-back.

Sub-scribe, to write (one's name) -under (a document, often as a promise to pay money): hence, **Subscription**.

Super-scribe, to write (something) -over (a document): hence, **Superscription**.

Trans-scribe, (to carry, as it were), a writing-across (from one paper to another); to copy on another paper: **Transcript**, a copy.

Con-script, *written* (in a book or roll) -with (others): registered, selected.

Manu-script, (a thing) written-by the hand; i. e., not printed.

Post-script, (a thing) written-after (a mis-sive or letter).

Un-scriptural, not-(according to holy) writ. **Scribe**, **Scribble**, **Scripture**, **Scrivener**, belong. **Scrape**, is akin.

In-SCRUTABLE, Lat. (*scrutor*), I search out, as from old shreds: fr. *scruta*, old garments; fr. Gr. *grute*, frippery; poss. fr. *gru*, a grunt, anything small, an atom); not-to be searched out. **Scrutiny**, belongs.

In-SCULP, Lat. (*sculpo*), I carve; akin to *scribo*: wh. see; also to Gr. *zaino*, *zoo*: see *Acute*: and from

the sound); to carve-in; engrave. **Sculptor**, **Sculpture**, belong. **Scalp**, is akin.

-SEA. See previous Index.

-SECRIO, Lat. termin. of compds. of *Sacro* (fr. *sacer*, sacred; perh. fr. Gr. *hagios*, devoted, sacred, holy; fr. *hagos*, a matter of religious awe. *curse*: see *Agion*); I make holy or sacred, dedicate.

Con-sacrate, (to place) with (other) *sacred* (things); to dedicate.

De-sacrate, (to take) from-holy (things) or purposes. [(protection).]

Ex-(s)acrate, (to put) out of-sacred

Ob-sacration, (a begging) on account of-(all that is) *sacred*. **Sacred**, **Sacrament**, **Sacrist**, **Sacerdotal**, belong.

-SICUTUS, * Lat., cut. **Sco**, (poss. fr. Gr. *heco*, hico: see *Signa*); I cut.

Bi-sect, to cut-in two (equal parts).

Di-sect, to cut-into different parts.

In-sect, (an animal) cut-in (below the thorax). [the middle of.]

Inter-sect, to cut or go-between or in

Ex-section, a cutting-out.

Tri-section, a cutting-into three.

Veni-section, a vein-cutting or opening. **Sect**, **Section**, **Segment**, **Secant**, belong.

Super-SECULAR, Lat. (*seculum*, an age of time, a sequence of years; fr. *secur*: see *Secutus*); above-secular (things); i. e., things of time, not of eternity. **Secular**, **Secler**, belong.

-SECUS, Lat. (fr. *secundum*, following near or according to; i. e., sequendum; fr. *secur*: see *Secutus*); by, near.

Ex-trin-sic, near or belonging to-outward (things); outward.

Foren-sic, near or belonging to-the forum or justice courts. [inward.]

In-trin-sic, near to-inward (things);

-SECUTUS, Lat., having followed. **Sequor**,* (fr. Gr. *hekomai*, I follow; fr. *hepo*, I am about or with); I follow.

Ex-(s)ecute, to follow-out (a plan, to the end), to perform, to end, to kill: **In-execution**, want or neglect of-execution.

Per-secute, to follow-through (all circumstances, with enmity, &c.); hence, **Pur-sue**, to follow-through-out.

Pro-secute, to follow (up a design by taking the lead in it or going)-before; to follow-(one) before (a judge).

En-sue, (Fr.), to follow-upon or after.

Con-servative, following-with (immediately): **Con-sectary**, following -with; consequent.

As-sécution, a following-(up) to; a reaching and obtaining.

Non-suit, a not (being allowed)-to follow (up a cause).

Ex-(s)equia, (the funeral rites or procession) followed (for the last time)-out (of the house).

Ob-sequies, (the funeral procession) followed-(close) upon.

Con-sequent, following (immediately) -with, hence, necessary, important: **Consequence**, that which follows (in connection)-with; **In-consequent**, not following with; **Super-consequence**, a consequence beyond (the immediate consequence).

Ob-sequent, following or waiting upon; obedient: hence, **Obsequious**. **Sequent**, **Sequacious**, **Sue**, **Sectator**, belong.

Para-SELENE, Gr. (prob. fr. *hele*: * See the previous Index.

see *Il-lor*); a moon moon); the side of or near-the moon. **Selenia**, belongs.

-SEMINO, Lat., I sow. **Semina**, (fr. *se-ri*: see *Sitio*); seed.

Dis-seminate, (to throw) apart or scatter-seeds or first principles.

Pro-seminate, (to throw) seed-before (one); to sow-before (sowing).

Seminal, **Seminary**, belong.

-SENTIO, * Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. *aisthanomai*, I perceive; *aisthesis*, perception, sense: see *Esthesis*); I discern, perceive, think. **Sensu**, sense, perception, reason, opinion, feeling.

As-sent, (to give one's favourable) opinion-to (a person or thing); to add-(one's) opinion-to (another person); to agree: **Dis-assent**, to be apart or far from-agreeing (to something).

Consent, to think-with (another, on a subject); to agree: **Dis-consent**, to be apart, &c.

Dis-sent, to think-differently.

Re-sent, to feel-in return for (injury, &c.); sometimes, to return -feeling (by kindly action).

Non-sense, (anything) not-reasonable. **In-sensate**, (having) no-feeling or reason.

Pre-sensation, previous-thought or feeling. **Sense**, **Sentiment**, **Sentence**, **Sentinel**, **Scent**, belong.

-SEPIO, Lat. (fr. *sepes*, a hedge or fence); I enclose. **Siptum**, an enclosure. **Sulcrum**, an enclosure or tomb.

Multi-sept, (having) many-enclosures. **Transept**, an enclosure-(going) across (a church).

Dis-sepiment, (a wall) dividing (a pericarp into)-enclosures or cells.

Un-sepulchred, not-(placed within) an enclosure or tomb. **Sepulchre**, belongs.

Anti-SEPTIC, Gr. (*septicus*, putrefying; fr. *sepo*, I make putrid; fr. *root*, sap); against-putridity.

Septic, belongs.

-SERTUS, * Lat., joined, united. **Seruo**, (fr. Gr. *airo*, I tie, join, string together; string together words, say, speak; *airo*, I speak; fr. *ero*: see *Res*); I join, string together, draw or push out in a string or connected series.

As-sert, to join (a string of words or arguments)-to: **Re-assert**, to assert -again.

De-sert, (to pull) a junction-apart; to separate, quit, leave.

Ex-(s)ert, to push-out or forth (one's strength); to draw-(oneself) out.

In-sert, to join or knit-between.

Con-sertion, a joining-together; a coupling. [between.]

Inter-sertion, a joining or knitting-together.

Dis-sertation, (illustration) of different parts or views (of a subject) -by stringing (words together); discussion upon. **Series**, **Sermon**, belong.

-SERVO, * Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. *eruo*, aruo, ruo, I draw out of danger, guard, protect: see *Il-lusus*); I guard, keep, or mind. **Servus**, one who minds property, a servant, a slave. **Servio**,* I am a slave, I obey or serve.

Con-serve, to keep-together; to preserve: hence, **Conservatory**.

De-serve, (to gain or merit) from-serve: hence, **Desert** and **In-de-serve**.

In-SINUATE

-SETA

Dis-serve, (to do what is) apart or far from-service; to do ill-service.
Ob-serve, to keep (the eye)-upon; to watch a master. In-observant, not-watching.

Pre-serve, to keep (from harm by putting oneself) before; to keep.
Re-serve, to keep-back: hence, Reservoir, where water is kept back or stored.

Sub-serve, to serve-under (so as to support or assist).
In-servient, (throwing) service-upon or to; conducting to.

Super-servicable, serving or assisting above (what is wanted). Serve, Serf, belong.

-SETA, Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. chaite, flowing mane or hair; akin to cheo: see *Chyma*); a hair, or bristle.
Bi-setous, (having) two-bristles, or anything resembling.

Equi-setous, (of or like) horse-hair or bristle: Equisetum, obtained from the plant Equisetum or horse-tail. Setaceous, Seton, belong.

-SEVERUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. sebastos, revered, venerable; fr. sebo, I reverence, I feel the blood rushing reverence, I feel the blood rushing reverence; fr. in my veins through reverence; perh. Sansc. sev, to reverence: perh. akin to seuo, thuo: see *Fumus*); venerable, serious, exact, firm, harsh.

As-sever, to add or af (firm)-seriously.
Per-severe, (to be) firm-thoroughly; to continue with firmness. Severe, belongs.

Bi-SEXILE, Lat. (sextilis, the sixth; fr. sex, six: Gr. hex: Sansc. sash); (leap year, in which, to add a day, the Romans reckoned the 24 Feb., or as they called it), the sixth day before the beginning of March)-twice. Six, Sextant, Sice, Senary, belong.

-SHAN, Chan, Chinese, island.
Shang-tcheou-shan, supreme island (with) a city of first order.
Tang-shan, flood-island.

-SHIP. See the previous Index.

Quang-Si, Chinese, west-government.

-SICCATUS, Lat., dried up. *Siccus*, (akin to Gr. exio, I burn; *Caustus*, burned: wh see; and all fr. Sansc. gush, to dry up); I dry.

De-siccate, to dry (the moisture) from: to dry-down (to a smaller mass).

Ex-siccate, to dry (the moisture)-out. Siccity, belongs.

SIDE, * Lat. termin. of compds. of *Sedeo*, (fr. Gr. hedos, a seat; fr. hizo, hezo: see *Hedra*); I sit or atay. *Sessum*, to sit. *Sido*, I settle or perch, I sink or subside.

Pre-side, to sit-before (others, as chief): Pre-sidal (belonging to a those), sitting-before (others, as protection in a place); hence, belonging to a garrison.

Re-side, to perch (and remain)-back or behind (others moving on); to settle down or dwell.

Sub-side, to settle-under; i. e., at the bottom; to fall to rest.

In-sidious, sitting or lying-in (wait, or) upon (the watch); waiting to leap upon.

As-siduous, sitting-at or near, (as a nurse); continually helping: hence, Dis-assiduous, apart or far from-assiduous.

Dis-sident, sitting-apart; disagreeing: sitting-at or near (see *Idem*).

Con-sider, to set-together (for comparison); (to observe how things) settle-together; to settle or determine by reason: In-considerate, not-reasoning or comparing things, rash; In-considerable, not (worth) consideration.

De-siderate, to sit-away from (something, that one can see); to look upon something at a distance and want it: hence, by contraction, Desire.

Super-sede, to sit-before (one that was formerly first): to push before another and make him useless.

As-sess, (to apply a tax) to-in a sitting or session.

Ob-sess, to sit (down)-against or before: to besiege.

Un-sedate, not-settled or steady. Dis-seat, (to throw) apart or away (from one's) sitting or seat.

-(from one's) sitting or seat. Sit, I-seat, (to put) again-on a seat. Sit, Seat, Sedentary, Sediment, Session, See, of a bishop, Sedate, Sodality, belong.

-SIGNO, * (perh. fr. Gr. ichnos, a track, footprint, trace, mark; fr. hieono-mal, hico, I come, arrive at); I mark or note. *Sigillum*, a little mark, a seal.

As-sign, to mark (down)-to or for (a person); to allot.

Con-sign, (to send) with (a person) by a marking or writing; (for a time, to make) over-by a writing. Counter-sign, a mark or note-on the other (hand or side).

De-sign, to mark-down; to draw out (a plan).

En-sign, (anything having) a mark on (it); a badge; one carrying an -on (it); [writing] ensign.

Re-sign, (to give) back-by a mark or Sub-sign, (to set one's) mark-under. Ob-signate, (to set one's) mark-on.

-against (to confirm as a witness). Counter-seal, to seal-on the other (hand or side). Sign, Sigil, Seal, belong.

Petro-SILEX, Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. chalik, small stone, rubble; poss. fr. clao: see *Gladius*); rock-flint; hornstone. Siliceous, belongs. Calx, Calculate, Calceine, belong to chalik.

-SILIO, for *Salio*: see *Saltus*.

-SIMILIS, Lat. (fr. simul, together, alike; fr. Sansc. sa, sam, together: akin to Gr. homos: see *Omalous*; like, also to hama: see *Thumny*); like, similar. *Simulo*, I make myself like, I feign.

As-similate, (to make) like-to (qualities) (something). Con-similary, (having) like [like, ties)-with (something); un-

Dis-similar, apart from-likeness; and Dis-simulate, (to throw) apart or away (one's real) likeness; to assume a false appearance: hence, Dissimulation, and through the Fr., Dissimble.

In-simulate, to feign (a charge)-upon or against (one). [collect.

As-seemble, (to join, like) to-like; to Re-seemble, (Fr.), (to reflect) back the-likeness (of some one); to look like. Similar, Semble, Simulate, Simultaneous, Simulachre, belong.

De-SINENT, Lat. (sino, I allow or permit; perh. fr. si-non, if-not; you may do it); (taking) the person mission-from or away; not allowing to go on, ceasing: Desistive, is the same: In-desinent, not-ceasing, incessant.

In-SINUATE, Lat. (sinuo, I wind, turn, bend; fr. sinus, the bosom, sinuous Index.

any hollow, a bay); to wind on creep-into. Sine, Sinuous, belong. Apo-SIOPESES, Gr. (siopao, I am silent or mute; fr. siopoe, silence); (a passing) from or over-silently; the suppression of a word.

Dis-SIPATE, Lat. (sipo, I stuff or thrust together; poss. akin to Gr. sipue, a vessel, a meal jar or sack; a prob. akin to Gr. sibba, cubba, a pocket or coffer; and cumbo: see *Cumbo*); (to scatter) apart from (previous) union or stuffing together.

Endo-SIPHONITE, Gr. (fr. siphon, a tube, straw, anything empty or hollow; fr. siphos, empty; akin to somphos, spongy, thick, as a voice, and poss. all from the sound); (a fossil convolute shelled cephalopod with) a pipe-inside (the turns). Siphon, belongs.

-SIPHO, Lat. termin. of compds. of *Sapio* (akin to Gr. opos, vegetable juice; to *Sophos*, wh. see; and Eng. sap); I have a savour of, I taste, distinguish, know. *Sapicas*, knowing, wise.

In-sipid, (having) no-taste. Re-sipiscence, (a looking) back (on a fault)-with knowledge; repentance.

In-sapient, not-wise or knowing. Sap, In-sapory, (having) no-savour. Sap, Sapid, Sapient, Savour, belong.

Opium, is akin.

-SISTO, * Lat. (fr. Gr. histemi: see *Siema*); I place or am placed; I stand or stop.

As-sist, to stand-to or by (one); the Con-sist, to stand-together (as the several parts which make a whole); to be composed of: Con-sistory, (a place where many) stand or meet together: In-consistent, not-standing or agreeing with (something else).

De-sist, to stop-from. Ex-(sist, to stand-out (by itself, as a plant); to stand out or separate from other lives: Co-exist, In-coexist, with (another); hence, Post-existence, subsequent existence; and Pre-existence, previous-existence.

In-sist, to stand-upon (one's doing a thing); to refuse to go on till something is done.

Per-sist, to stand-through (all opposition); to be determined. Re-sist, to stand-against (force): Ir-resistible, not-to be stood against; Non-resistance.

Sub-sist, to place (oneself)-under (so as to support); to support life, &c., (mostly applied to living things); Con-subsist, to subsist-with, or in union with.

Ob-stretical, standing (with artificial aid) against (the difficulties of parturition); standing-over or near.

Para-SITE, Gr. (sitos, wheat, corn food); (one who flatters in order to get asked) by one's side-at food or feeding time: Sup-parasitatory, underhand or servile-flattery.

In-SITIENCY, Lat. (sitis, thirst); (a having) no-thirst.

In-SITION, Lat. (satum, to sow; fr. sero, I sow; poss. fr. Gr. era: see *Terra*); a planting or sowing-in: Sative, belongs.

-SIVE, -SM; -SNE: see * Dermo-SKELETON, Gr. (scello, dry, parch); the dried, parched, attenuated skin, or integument (exit)

invertebrates). Skeleton, Sclerotic, belong. Scirrhous, is akin.

SOCIUS, Lat. (fr. sequor: see *Sequitur*); following or going with; a follower, companion, or one united to another.

As-sociate, (to make or be) *companion*-to (oneself or others); **Dis-associate**, to part-companionship.

Con-sociate, to unite-together or with (another).

Dis-sociate, to part-union.

In-sociable, not-companionable; not to be united. **Sociable**, Social, belong.

-SOL, Lat. (another form of *hele*: see *Helios*); the sun.

Para-sol, (G. L.), (an instrument placed at the side (on which) the sun (is to guard one from it); (a guard) from the sun.

Turn-sol, (E. L.), (a plant whose flowers) turn to the sun.

Luni-solar, (combining periods of both sun and moon.

In-solation, (a putting) into the sunshine; a scorching. **Solar**, belong.

Entre-SOL, Fr. (sole, a sill, platform, floor; fr. Lat. *solum*, anything that sustains; soil, ground; akin to Gr. *hulia*, the sole of a shoe; prob. fr. *hule*, wood: see *Ulene*); (an apartment) between the floors. **Sole**, Soil, belong. **Sylvan**, is akin.

In-SOLENT, Lat. (*soleo*, I am wont); (having) no-usual or wonted (manners).

-SOLIDUS, Lat. (fr. *Solus*: wh. see); of one material alone, all alike, solid. [-into a solid]

Con-solidate, (to squeeze) together **In-solidity**, (a being) not-solid.

Un-soldered, not-(made) solid or into a whole. **Solid**, Solder, Soldier, because his pay was a solidus, originally a solid gold coin, afterwards a shilling, belong.

-SOLUS, Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. *Illos*: see *Sulus*); all together, in a lump or whole, apart from others, alone, lonely.

Con-sol-, (to be) with-the lonely (in affliction); (to unite) a mourner with-solace: **Dis-consolate**, (having) parted from-consolation; **In-consolable**, not-to be consoled; **Re-consolate**, to console-again.

De-solate, (left) lonely (by having all things taken) from or away. **Sole**, Solitary, belong.

-SOLVO, * Lat. (perh. se-*Luo*, I wash apart: wh. see); I dissolve, loosen, take apart. **Solutus**, unbound, free. **Ab-solve**, to loosen-from (the effects of); to do away with; **As-soil**, to solve (from guilt); to pardon: **Ab-solute**, loosened-from (all restraint).

Dis-solve, to loosen-apart or into its parts; to separate by melting: **In-dissoluble**, not-to be dissolved.

Re-solve, to loosen-back (to original separate state); to discern; to separate for the purpose of seeing clearly, and hence of judging and acting; to determine or settle: or, possibly, to *loosen* (and get rid of all considerations but the determination which remains)-back or behind: **Resolute**, determined; **Ir-resolute**, not determined: **Pre-resolve**, to resolve-beforehand; **Re-resolve**, to resolve-again.

In-soluble, not-to be loosened or melted.

Non-solvency, in(ability)-to loose (oneself from debt).

Bas-i-solute, loosened or drawn out-at the base (as a leaf).

Dis-solute, loosened-d apart (from moral restraint). **Solve**, **Solution**, belong.

-SOMA, Gr. (poss. fr. *saos*, *sos*, safe, sound, whole, entire); the body as a whole or mass, opposed to the soul.

A-campto-some, (a shelled cirriped with) un-bending-body. [-body]

Calo-some, (a beetle with) beautiful **Disco-some**, (a sea nettle with) quoit (shaped)-body.

Lepto-some, slight-body; a fish. **Mela-some**, a black-bodied (beetle).

Phyllo-some, (a crustacean with) leaf (like)-body. [-body]

Platy-some, (a beetle with flat and) -variegated as a starling.

Pyro-some, a fiery-bodied (ascidian).

-SOME, **-SON**. See *

-SONO, * Lat. (perh. fr. the sound, and akin to *Tonus*: wh. see); I sound or ring.

Ab-sonant, sounding-away from; i. e., remotely or different (to another sound).

As-sonant, sounding-to; i. e., near to or in union with.

Con-sonant, sounding-with; i. e., in union with; agreeing: s. (a letter that must be) sounded- with (a vowel: hence, **In-consonant**).

Dis-sonant, sounding-apart (from another); discordant.

Re-sound, (to reflect or throw) sound -back; to echo.

Uni-son, one (and the same) sound: concord. **Sound**, **Sonorous**, belong.

-SOPHOS, Gr. (akin to *saphes*, distinct, clear; and Lat. *sapio*: see *Sipio*); clever, skillful, shrewd, wise. **Sophia**, cleverness, prudence, knowledge.

Anthropo-sophy, (anatomical) knowledge-of man.

Pan-sophy, knowledge-on all (subjects). **Philosophy**, love-of-knowledge.

Deipno-sophist, (a man who philosophizes or speaks) wisdom-at supper.

Gymno-sophist, a naked-wise (man) or philosopher. **Hist**.

Theo-sophist, (a man) wise-from God; i. e., by inspiration. **Hist**.

Un-sophisticated, not-(perverted by) sophistry or (false) wisdom: see *Sophist*- in Dict. **Sophist**, **Sophistic**, belong.

Con-SOPITE, Lat. (*sopio*, I lull asleep; fr. *sopor*, sleep; akin to Gr. *hupnos*: see *Hypnos*); and both fr. *Sausc*, *svap*, to sleep; prob. also akin to *sopinus*: see *Sopine*); (to join) sleep-with or to (a person); (to lull) with or to-sleep. **Sopor**, **Soporance**, belong.

-SORBEO, Lat., I sup or suck in. **Sorptum**, to suck.

Ab-sorb, to suck in-from (something): hence, **Ab-sorption**: **Re-absorb**, to absorb-again.

Resorb, to suck-back or again.

-SORTIS, Lat., of a lot. **Sors**, (akin to Gr. *Horos*: wh. see); an allotment, limit, portion.

As-sort, (to put) to-its proper portion or place; to arrange.

Con-sort, (to unite) the lot (of one) -with (another's), (to join) together -in one lot.

Re-sort, (to come) back-to one's allotted (land or property); to revisit.

Con-cert, perh. (an harmonious) al-

* See the previous **Ir** dex.

luting together (of sounds); a musical entertainment: but see *Crisa*. **Sor**, belong.

De-SPAIR, Fr. (*espoir*, hope; fr. Lat. *spero*, I hope or look out for); (to be) away from-hope; (to be cast) down from-hope. **Sperable**, prob. **Spere**, belong.

-SPAO, * Gr., I draw, wrench, strain *Synsma*, a drawing, pulling, contraction.

Neuro-spast, (a puppet which move by) drawing-strings or nerves.

Poly-spast, a many-drawers; i. e., a collection-of-pulleys. [-leys]

Tetra-spast, (a collection of) four-pul-

Tri-spast, (a collection of) three-pul-

leys. **Anti-spastic**, (applied to a poetic foot which) draws-in opposite ways; i. e., having a short, long, long and short syllable in succession.

Epi-spasm, drawing-upon (the skin, as a blister).

Apo spasm, the pulling (a ligament so as to rend a part)-off.

Anti-spasmodic, (a remedy) against -spasms or contractions. **Spasm**, belong.

A-SPARAGUS, Gr. (*sparagos*; prob. fr. *spharago*, I swell and burst with a noise; fr. *spharagos*, a bursting; fr. *Sanc*, *spuri*, to explode); the much-swelling (plant).

-SPATIUM, Lat. (fr. Gr. *spadion*, stadion, that which stands fast, a standard, a measure, a race course of a certain length, a space of ground; fr. *histemi*: see *Sima*); a space, distance.

Ex-(s)patiate, (to drive) out-(to a great) space; to treat of at length.

Inter-space, the space or distance-between. **Space**, **Spatiate**, belong.

-SPECTUM, Lat., to seek or look. *Spectula*, a little show, a prospect.

Spectrum, what one sees, an idea, an apparition *Species*, appearance, form, kind. *Specio*, *Specto*, (akin to Gr. *aceptomai*: see *Scopero*); I look about, spy, see, behold.

A(d)-spect, (appearance when one) looks-at or to (a thing); also (something) looked-at.

Circum-spect, looking-around (with caution): **In-circumspection**.

Ex-(s)pect, to look-out (for); to await: **In-expected**.

In-spect, to look-within or upon; to watch; **Super-inspect**, to over-watch.

Pro-spect, the look or appearance (of things)-in front or forward: **Pro-spectus**, (a scheme which gives us) a view (of a subject) beforehand.

Re-spect, to look-back (upon with regard, in return for something done): **Dis-respect**, to part from -respect (with regard to some one).

Ir-respective, not-looking back or taking into consideration.

Retro-spect, a look-back (on the past).

Su(b)-spect, to look-underhandedly or slyly (so as to see more than one thinks); to have doubts from secret observation.

Au(avis)-spice, a looking or observation-of birds (as omens): **In-auspicious**, not-(well) omened.

Con-spicuous, (drawing all) looks-within or to (it); seen-(by all) together: **In-conspicuous**.

Per-spicuous, (easily) seen-through; clear: **Pers-pective**, (the art of delineating things as they appear on a glass held up to them and) looked-through: **Im-per-spiciuity**, a hav-

-SPONDEO

Go-SPEL

ing) no-clearness: Semi-perspicuous, half-clear. [-through.]
 Tran-spicious, (that may be) seen
 Intro-spicious, a looking-within.
 De-special, (to be) looked-down
 (upon with contempt): hence,
 De-spise.
 Un-spectral, not (like) an apparition.
 Fronti-spice, the front-look, view,
 or page. Spectacle, Speculate,
 Species, Especial, belong.
 Go-SPEL, Sax. (spellan), to declare;
 spell, a discourse; good-discourse,
 tidings, or message; ev-angel:
 Dis-gospel, (to go) apart from
 -gospel (doctrines). Spell, belongs.
 -SPEND: see *Spondeo* and *Pendeo*.
 A-SPERITY, Lat. (a-sper, rough,
 stony; unit for sowing; perh. fr.
 Gr. *speiro*: see *Sperma*); want or ab-
 sence of sowing; roughness: hence,
 Ex-Asperate: wh. see. Asperate,
 to make rough, belongs.
 -SPERMA, Gr. (fr. *speiro*, I sow, I
 sow or scatter seed); that which is
 sown; seed, germ.
 Antho-sperm, flower-seed; a plant.
 Endo-sperm, (that which is) within
 the seed; albumen.
 Epi-sperm, (that which goes) over
 the seed; the skin or integument.
 Peri-sperm, (that which is) around
 the seed; i.e., the skin: or (that
 which) the seed is around; i.e., the
 albumen: so used by different
 authors.
 Poly-sperm, (a fruit with) many-seeds.
 Troph-sperm, the seed-nourisher or
 placenta (in plants).
 Anglo-spermous, (with) the seed-in
 a vessel or pericarp.
 Athero-spermous, (with) cornbearded
 seeds. [visible] seeds.
 Gymno-spermous, (with) naked (or
 Gemino-spermous, moon or crescent
 -seeded or fruited. Sperm, Spore,
 belong.
 -SPERSUS,* Lat. termin. of compds.
 of *Sparsus*, scattered. *Spargo*, (fr.
 Gr. *speiro*: see *Sperma*); I scatter,
 sprinkle, sow, strew.
 A (d)-sperse, to scatter (blame, &c.).
 -to or upon: hence, Aspersio.
 Di-sperse, to scatter in different parts:
 In-dispersed, not-scattered.
 Inter-spere, to scatter-between or
 among.
 Re-spere, to sprinkle-by backward
 (jerks of the hand). (thing).
 In-spersion, a sprinkling-upon (some-
 thing).
 A (d)-spergil, (a brush) to sprinkle
 (holy water)-to or upon. Sparse,
 belongs.
 -SPHAIRA, Gr. (perh. akin to *speira*:
 see *Spira*); a sphere, globe, ball.
 Sphere.*
 Atmo-sphere, the sphere-of breath or
 air (encircling the globe). globe.
 En-sphere, In-sphere, (to place) in-a
 globe.
 Hemi-sphere, (L. G.), (a map) of the
 globe-(drawn on) a flat or plane.
 Sphere, Spherical, belong.
 A-SPHALT, Gr. (*sphallo*, I fall,
 totter, fail; akin to Lat. *Fallo*: wh.
 see); the un-tottering; i.e., strong,
 see); a con-tottering (mass); a cement giving
 firmness to brick work.
 Apo-SPHINKY, Gr. (*sphiggo*, I bind
 tight, I grasp or catch, as by rid-
 dles): (a loosening or taking) off
 dies): a loosening or taking off
 -a bandage. Spincter, a binding
 muscle, Sphinx, belong.
 -SPHYXIS, Gr. (fr. *sphuzo*, I throb,
 beat violently; akin to *Spao*: wh.
 see); inflammation

tion; the beating of the heart,
 pulsation.

A-sphyxy, (a gradual death by) pri-
 vation of pulsation.

Caco-sphyxy, a bad or irregular pulsa-
 tion.
 Dia-sphyxy, a pulsation-throughout
 (the body; i.e., through the ar-
 teries).

-SPINA, Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. *spizo*: see
Spissus); that which pushes forth
 or extends; a thorn or prickle.

Bi-spinose, (armed with) two prickles.
 Crassi-spine, the thick (set) thorny
 (woodcock). Conch. (belongs).

-SPIRA, Lat. (fr. Gr. *speira*, anything
 wound or rolled as a rope; fr. *eiro*:
 see *Sertus*); a turn, curl, twist,
 twist rising to a peak.

Multi-spiral, (having) many-turns.
 Acro-spire, (G.), the twisted (fibre
 stem growing from)-the top (of the
 seed).

Mega-spire, (G.), (a shell with) great
 -twists. Spire, Spiral, belong.

-SPIRO,* Lat. (fr. Gr. *spairo*, I pant,
 gasp, sigh, draw breath; fr. *Spao*:
 wh. see); I breathe, pant, blow,
 whisper.

A(d)-spire, to pant or sigh-to or after.
 Con-spire, to whisper-together (for
 bad purposes); to blow-(up a flame)
 together; to assist in something
 secret and wrong.

Ex-spire, to breathe-out; (to give)
 out (the last) breath or die.

In-spire, to breathe-in (sometimes,
 Divine powers); hence, Re-inspire.

Per-spire, (to pass) breath or vapour
 through (the pores); to sweat.

Re-spire, (to take) breath-again or (to
 pause to take) breath-again; to
 pause: also, to breathe-back.

Sus-pire, to breathe-from under or the
 bottom (of the chest); to pant after
 or desire.

Tran-spire, (to pass silently) across
 or through-(like) breath or sweat;
 to sweat out or escape, as vapour.

Di-spirit, to part from-spirit, anima-
 tion, or breath; to dishearten.

A(d)-spirate, to add-a breathing (to a
 letter or word). Spirit, Spiracle,
 belong.

-SPISSUS, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. *spidnos*,
 close, compact, fixed, or pegged to-
 gether; fr. *spizo*, I draw to a peg
 or point, I stretch, as to a point);
 solid, thick, clammy.

Con-spissation, (a contracting) to-
 gether-(into a) solid; denseness.

In-spissate, imbued with-thickness;
 thickened-within. Spiss, poss. Spit,
 for roasting, belong.

De-SPITE, Lat. (perh. *sputo*: see
Spuma); a spitting-down (upon);
 a contempt, malignity. Spite, a
 spitting, as by an enraged reptile,
 belongs.

-SPLENDEO, Lat., I shine, I cast
 rays.

Re-splendent, casting rays-back.
 Tran-splendent, (going) beyond
 (others)-in shining; transcendently
 bright. Splendid, belongs.

-SPOLIUM, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. *spolio*,
 sculo, sulao: see *Sylum*); plunder,
 spoil, pillage.

De-spoil, (to take) away-(one's) spoil
 or property; (to take) away-as
 spoil; to deplete.

Ex-spoliation, (a tricking one) out of
 the spoil; (a taking) from-as spoil;
 a robbing. Spoil, belongs.

-SPONDEO,* Lat. (fr. Gr. *spondeo*, a
 libation imprecating the pouring
 out of one's blood on breach of

oath, a solemn covenant; fr. *spondeo*,
 I pour or offer a drink offering); I
 solemnly and voluntarily pledge
 myself, I promise or undertake to
 do. Sponte, voluntarily.

De-spond, (to be) poured-down or out
 (like water, from breach of oath);
 i.e., to be cast down from fear of
 divine vengeance; (to be) down
 (cast from having broken a solemn
 promise; (to be) from or off-a
 solemn promise (and to fear heaven's
 wrath).

Re-spond, (to give) a pledge-for the
 return (of something); to return or
 return (an expected or) pro-
 mised (answer); to answer: Cor-
 respond, to answer-together; to fit,
 resemble, or be useful together;
 also to return alternate answers:
 Ir-responsible, not-responsible.

De-sponsation, (a giving) from or
 away-(under) promise; betrothal.

Dis-esponse, (Fr. e only for euphony);
 to part-the promise (of marriage);
 to prevent marriage: also, to part
 from-(the marriage) promise, to
 unmarried. Spontaneous, Sponsor,
 Spouse, Esponse, belong. Spondee,
 is akin. Di-spend, Ex-(s)pend:
 see under *Pendeo*, to wh. they be-
 long.

A-SPORADIC, Gr. (fr. *speiro*: see
Sperma); not - scattered; i.e.,
 dense, affecting many. Sporades,
 Spore, belong.

-SPUMA, Lat., spume, foam. Spao,
 Sputo, (fr. Gr. *ptuo*: see *Ptyo*); I
 spit or spew.

De-spumate, (to skim the) spume
 in-spumation, a foaming-within.

De-sputation, a spitting-down. Spame,
 Sputum, Spit, Spew, belong.

De-SQUAMATE, Lat. (squama, a
 fish scale; perh. akin to Gr. *sepas*,
 a covering, shelter); (to peel) down
 in scales. Squamous, belongs.

DI-STACHYON, Gr. (stachus, an ear
 of corn; poss. from its erect posi-
 tion; fr. *Stao*: wh. see); (a plant
 like) a double-ear of corn. Spike,
 Spigot, are derived through Lat.

Re-STAGNATE, Lat. (stagnum,
 stiffened, staccato, or still water
 such as is formed by drippings in
 caverns; fr. Gr. *stazo*: see *Stazy*);
 (to become) still or stagnant-(from
 having its stream dammed) back or
 up. Stagnant, belongs.

-STALTIC: see *Stello*.

-STAO, Hi-stem, Gr. (fr. *Sanse*, *sta*, to
 stand); I make to stand, set, place,
 place myself, be in a state, stand
 still. Stasis,* a placing or standing.
 Statics, causing to stand, weighing
 while at rest. Stemon, anything
 standing, a stamen. STANS,* Lat.,
 standing. Status, set, appointed,
 standing. Stablis, stable, fixed. Sta-
 bulum, a standing place or stable.

Sto, I stand or stay.

Apo-stasy, a standing-off (from one's
 professions); a desertion.

Re-stasy, a placing-(one) out of (or
 beside oneself, for joy).

Dia-stasy, a placing-apart (or separa-
 tion of bones): Dia stase, a separa-
 tion of substance separated from
 matter.

Hypo-stasy, a standing (distinct but
 under (one head): also, a sus-
 tistence or existence, generally.

Meta-stasis, a change of place (or
 disease).

Helio-stat, a sun-stander or stay-
 ing instrument to prevent the

of one's blood on breach of

of one's blood on breach of

of one's blood on breach of

of one's blood on breach of

of one's blood on breach of

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convenience of the sun's motion in observations.

Para-stat, (an insulated square pillar) standing beside or from (others).
Thermo-stat, (a regulator which places or fixes heat or temperature).
Aero-static, (relating to weights) standing or balancing in the air.
Aero-stat, an air balloon.

Hydro-static, (relating to weights or the weight of things) balanced or suspended in water; hence, also, to the weight or pressure of the water.

Apo-stem, a standing or drawing-off (of humours); hence, In-(apo)-sthume, (a bag) into-which the humours drain-off.

Dia-stem, a standing-apart or interval (in teeth, music, &c.).

Syn-(n)-stem, (anything) placed or brought together; composition, constitution, collocation; hence, a constituted plan or scheme: Un-systematic.

Gyno-stemium, (the column of orchid-aca-na composed of) stamens or rather filament-and style.
Iso-stemonous, (having) stamens-equal (in number to the petals).

Ile-stem, (L. G.), to stand (against)-a second time or again. Stem, the stand of a tree, to Stem, Steatine, belong. The rest are Latin.

Contra-st, a standing or placing-opposite (so as to show the difference); disagreement.

Re-st, a standing or staying-back or behind: Ar-rest, (to bring) to-rest; to stop or confine.

Con-stant, standing or holding-together; firm, unchanging: In-constant.

Di-stant, standing-apart; far off.
Ex-(s)tant, standing or staying-out or up: not de-cayed; remaining in existence.

In-stant, standing (with energy)-on (the performance of an action); earnest insisting: also, standing (close) upon; immediate.

Circum-stance, (one of the events which) stand-around (us or amongst which we are thrown).

Sub-stance, (that which) stands-under or supports: that which supports itself; hence, any mass; Con-substantiality, (a having the same) substance together: In-substantial, (having) no-substance: Transubstantiate, to cross or change (from one) substance (into another).

In-state, (to put) into-(a certain) standing or rank: Re-instate, (to put) again-into a state or place.

Mis-state, to set or place (the facts) -amiss or wrongly.

Re-estate, (Fr. e, for euphony), (to put) again-in (its) place or state.

Ob-stacle, (something which) stands -against or stops (one).

Armi-stice, a standing or staying-of arms: a truce.

Inter-stice, (space) standing-between. Sol-stice, the standing (point of) the sun (in his apparent journey towards either pole).

Super-stition, a standing-upon (vain ceremony in religion, &c.).

Ob-stinate, standing -against; opposing. (terring)

In-stable, not able to-stand; tot-Co-establish, (Fr. e, for euphony), (to establish or make) stable-together: Pre-establish, to establish before-hand; Re-establish, to establish again.

Con-establish, (comes)-stable, the count-(who)

placed (the combatants at tournaments): the count of the stable or master of the horse: hence, Stall, a contraction of stable; Fore-stal, (to get into one's) station-before-hand; In-stal, (to put) into-its station; Pede-stal, a foot-station; Re-instal, to instal-again. State, Stand, Stable, Stall, belong.

Epi-STAXY, Gr. (staxis, a dripping; fr. stazo, I drop, drip, distil); an additional or repeated-dropping (of blood from the nose). Stalactite, is akin.

Bed-STEAD, Sax. (stede, a place stood or staid in; fr. Lat. status, a standing; fr. sto: see Stao); (a place for) the bed-to stay in: Girdle-stead, a place for the girdle: Home-stead, for the home or house: In-stead, in-the place (of). Stay, belongs.

Branchio-STEGOUS, Gr. (stego, tegō, I cover, protect); (with) gills-covered (by a membrane, as in the sturgeon).

-STELLA, (poss. astella, asterula; fr. Gr. aster, astron, a star: see Astrum); a star.

Inter-stellar, (space) between-stars. Con-stellation, (an assemblage) together of stars: Sub-constellation, an under or inferior-constellation. Stellar, belongs.

-STELLO, Gr. (fr. root stel, stal); I arrange, array, send, urge, press, compress.

Apo-stle, (one) sent-from (another); a messenger. Pseudo-apostle, a false apostle.

Epi-stle, (a message) sent-on or to. Cry-stal, (water) compressed by cold; ice or anything resembling.

Ana-static, sending-back (into its place): restraining; as a medicine. Dia-stalic, sent-apart or dilated (intervals in music).

Peri-staltic, (contracting) about or around-so as to urge (the food on-ward).

Dia-stole, a sending-apart, or dilata-tion. Sy(n)-stole, a sending-together or contraction.

Agro-STEM, Gr. stemma, a chaplet, crown; fr. stepho, I surround, crown; the crowns-of the fields. For Stem, a stand, no relation to this class, see Stao.

Chole-STERINE, Gr. (stereos, stiff, hard, solid; prob. fr. Stau: wh. see); the solid (matter)-of bile or gall (stones). Steril, hard, unfertile, as ground, belongs.

-STERNO, Lat. (fr. Gr. stornumi, stornennum; see Strote); I strew, spread, level, throw down. Stratus, strewed.

Con-sternation, a throwing (down)-of all (business and thought) together (from fear); or vulg. a being thrown or stuck-all of a heap.

Pro-sternation, (a being) thrown (flat) -forward.

Pro-strate, thrown (flat) forward or on the face; depressed utterly.

Sub-stratum, (a layer) strewed-be-neath. Stratum, belongs.

-STICHOS, * Gr. (fr. sticho, I go up, mount, ascend, march: fr. root stich); a row, order, line, verse.

Acro-stich, (a set of verses in which) the top or head-row (of letters, form a name).

Deca-stich, a ten-lined or versed (poem).

Di-stich, two-lines (in a poem) or a two-lined (composition).

Hexa-stich, a six-lined (poem). Mono-stich, one-line (in a poem) or a one-lined (composition). Ogdo-stich, an eight-lined (poem), but properly, the eighth line in a poem.

Tele-stich, (a poem in which a name is made by the letters at) the end of the lines.

Tetra-stich, a four-lined (poem). Tri-stich, triple-row: a fish.

-STIGO, Lat. (fr. Gr. stizo, I mark with a pointed instrument, prick, brand); I goad or spur. Stimulus, a goad. Stimulus, marked. Stigae, I mark or prick.

In-stigate, to goad-on. Ex-stimulate, (to bring) out (the spirit)-by the goad.

In-stimulate, to goad-on. Di-stinct, separated by marks: In-distinct: Di-stinguish, to separate-by marks: Contra-distinguish, to distinguish-in an opposite (manner).

Ex-(s)tinguish, marked or blotted-out: Ex-(s)tinguish: In-extinguishable. In-strict, (that which) goads or urges -on; impulse.

Inter-strictive, marking-between; distinguishing.

Re-stinguish, (to put) back or behind-a mark; to put a mark over or blot out. Stimulus, Stimulate, belong. Stigma, is akin.

-STILLA, * Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. stalazo or stazo: see Stazy); a drop.

Di-stil, to separate-drop (by drop). In-stil, (to pour) in-drop (by drop). Still, belongs.

Con-STIPATE, Lat. (stipo, I press down, pack; fr. Gr. steilo, I tread or stamp on; fr. root stib); to press or pack-together; to s-op or dam up: hence, by contraction, Co-stive. Step, Stop, Stamp, Stump, are akin.

Ex-(s)TIRPATE, Lat. (stirps, the root): to root-out.

-STITUO, * Lat. termin. of compds. of Statio, (fr. statum, to stand; fr. sto: see Stao); I place, set up, appoint, build.

Con-stitute, to set-together; to make or build up.

De-stitute, (left, with one's staff or) acting up-(torn) away.

In-stitute, (to enter) upon-a building (in commemoration); to appoint -upon (some occasion).

Pro-stitute, to place-forward or in public; to make common or base.

Re-stitute, (to put in its) place-again; to replace or restore.

Sub-stitute, to place-under (in order to support the duties of an absent person, &c.); to change.

Counter-stature, an appointment or decree-of opposite (force). Statue, Statute, belong.

-STOKE; Stao: see.*

-STOMA, Gr. (fr. steibo: see Stipate); a food crusher; a mouth or orifice.

Endo-stome, an orifice-(through the) inner (integument of a seed).

Epi-stome, (the part) over-the mouth.

Exo-stome, the orifice or foramen-in the outer (integument of a seed).

Lago-stome, hare-mouth or lip.

Ani-so-stomous, (with) un-equal -mouths or divisions; as a calyx.

Ano-stomous, (having the last whorl or) mouth-upward (turned towards the spine).

A-stomous, mouth-less.

Aulo-stomous, pipe-mouthed.

Idello-stomous, (having) a mouth -(that can) suck.

Belono-stomous, dart-mouthed.

-STYLOS

Ob-STREPEROUS

Crypto-stomous, hidden-mouthed.
Cyclo-stomous, (with a shell having a circular mouth).
Di-stomous, (having apparently two mouths or suckers).
Exo-stomous, (with out a mouth).
Hemi-stomous, half-mouthed.
Macro-stomous, black-mouthed.
Mela-stomous, (with one orifice).
Mono-stomous, (with a shell having the orifice - (continuous or unbroken) around).
Phyllo-stomous, (with leaf-like mouth-trans-
versely (under the snout)).
Rhizo-stomous, (having) orifices on the peduncles or roots.
Siphono-stomous, siphon or pipe (mouth) or proboscis.
Tany-stomous, (with) stretching mouth.
Theco-stomous, (with) a sheath mouth-in a sheath.
Pterygo-stomian, (near to the) jaw or mouth-foot or fins; i. e., to the fore-mouth-foot.
Ana-stomous, (union of vessels, by the opening) back of mouths (into each other); also, (a turning) back and inoculation (in a vessel).
Stomate, Stomach, belong.
Ob-STREPEROUS, Lat. (strepo, I bustle, make a noise, murmur; perh. fr. the sound); making a noise-against; turbulently - obstinate. Strepent, belongs.
Multi-STRIATE, Lat. (stria, a groove or chamfer impressed; fr. stria: see Strictus); (having) many-grooves or streaks. Striate, belongs.
-STRICTUS* Lat., grasped, held tightly, bound down. Stringo, strictly, bound down. I draw tight. Strio, (fr. Gr. strago, I draw tight, bind, squeeze; fr. the sound); I bind, strain, bind, press.
A(d)-strict, to bind or strain-to (something else); to bind (part-to) (part): a-stringent, binding, &c.
Di-strict, (a portion of land) held apart or separated (from the rest); a space within which a lord has the power of di-straining, wh. see: Di-strictio, separation, egregiousness.
Ob-striction, (a putting) bonds-against (one's free motion); a bond or obligation.
Pre-striction, a binding (put)-before (the eyes); a blindfolding or dimming (of sight).
Re-striction, a binding-back; a curbness (of sight).
ing: Re-striction, to hold back.
Con-strictor, (one who) binds & squeezes-together.
Per-stringe, to bind-thoroughly; to compress, or mention in a compressed or brief manner.
Con-strain, (fr.), to bind-together (so as to make helpless, and prevent as to other will than one's own); to force - to bind-with or to (something).
Di-strain, to grasp or tear-apart or away (property, &c.).
Re-strain, to hold-back.
Super-strain, to over-strain. Strig-straight, Striel, Stringent, Strident, belong. Strangle, Strident, and distantly Crow, Croak, are akin.
-STROPHE*, Gr. (fr. strepho, I twist, turn; the same word as trepo: see Tropos); a turning, particularly, in the Gr. drama, of the chorus towards one side of the stage in singing a stanza; a stanza. Ana-strophe, a turning-back or inversion (in a word).
-epi-strophe, an opposite-turning or

Apo-strophe, a turning-from (one's audience, to address somebody not present); a mark showing that a vowel is not present; i. e., is omitted.
Cata-strophe, a turning-(upside) down: an unexpected revolution on which the interest of a tale turns; upshot, event.
Mono-strophic, (having only) one stanza or one kind of line.
Phylla-streph, (a thrush which turns or pokes, a sort of writing from left to right and then back, like the turning-of an ox (in ploughing). Strophe, belongs.
Cero-STROTE, Gr. (strotos, spread, laid; fr. storennumi, I spread, stretch out, strew; fr. Sansc. stri, to strew) (a painting done by means of, spread-wax).
-STRUCTUS*, Lat., heaped up, built, erected. Struo, (perh. fr. Gr. stereos, I make firm, steadfast; fr. erectus, see Sterine); I strengthen, build up, erect, place.
Con-struct, to build or put-together. In-struct, to heap-(knowledge) up; to build up-in (knowledge). Pre-in-struct, to instruct-beforehand.
Ob-struct, (to place) a heap or building-against (so as to impede): De-obstruct, (removing) obstruction-against.
De-structive, (pulling) down-an erection; hence, In-de-structible, not capable of having its erect (state, pulled) down; not to be pulled down or destroyed.
Sub-structure, an under-building; (a building under-the (great) building). Super-structure, a building-(raised) upon (something else).
De-stroy, (fr.), (to pull) down-an erection; to place-together (the Con-struct, to place-together words, or meaning): to arrange words, or show the arrangement or meaning of the instrument, the work tool which effects the heaping-on or up; a tool or means. Structure, belongs.
-STYLOS* Eng. of Gr. Stulos (akin to stela, a stand post, prop; fr. Stao: wh. see); a pillar, column, anything like; a pen, description, character, style.
Adeno-style, (with the style or co-lumn-covered with long) glandular (hairs).
Amphi-pro-style, (having four) columns-forward (not at the sides)-in both ways; i. e., front and rear.
Areo-style, (with) rare or widely spread-columns.
A-style, without-columns, a plant.
Crosso-style, fringed-style; a plant.
Deca-style, (with) ten-columns (in three diameters).
Di-a-style, (with) columns-divided by (front).
Do-deca-style, (with) twenty-two; i. e., twelve-columns (in front).
Epi-style, (the part) over-the column; i. e., the architrave.
En-style, (to place) a style, titles, or name-upon; to name.
Eu-style, a well-(proportioned inter-columniation); (i. e., two and a quarter diameters).
Hecaton-style, (with) a hundred-columns (in front).
Hexa-style, (with) six-columns (in front).
Octo-style, (with) eight-columns (in front).
Penta-style, (with) five-columns (in front).
Peri-style, (a court with) columns around (or on three sides).
Poly-style, (with) many-columns.

Pseudo-style, (with) thick or close columns.
Sub-style, (L.), or Hypo-style, (G.), (the line) under-the column or index (in a sun-dial).
Syn-style, (a building in which the columns would touch if each had a column-with (it or by its side).
Tetra-style, (with) four-columns (in front). Style, belongs.
-SUADEO, Lat. (perh. akin to Saevis: wh. see); I please, allure, as by words, advise, convince.
Dis-suade, to advise-(to go) apart from; i. e., not to follow or do something.
Per-suade, to allure or convince-thoroughly: In-persuadable, not-to be persuaded. Suasion, belongs.
-SUAVIS, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. hedus, hadus, sweet, pleasant; akin to hedos, delight; fr. hedomai, I enjoy myself; akin to paio, I rejoice, joy, gaud, Lat., I rejoice, and Eng. gaud, a pleasing trifle); sweet, pleasant.
In-suavly, (a having) non-sweetness. As-suage, (to bring) to-pleasantness or calmness (of feeling). Suavity, belongs.
Ex-SUCCOUS, Lat. (succus, juice; prob. fr. Suctus: wh. see); (having) the juice-(taken) out; juiceless. Succulent, belongs.
-SUCTUS, Lat., sucked, Sugo, (prob. fr. the sound); I suck.
Ex-suction, a sucking-out.
Sanguis-suge, a blood-sucker; the leech and an insect. Suction, Sug, belong.
-SUDOR, Lat. (fr. Gr. idos, sweat; fr. Sansc. svid, sweat; akin to hudor: see Hydor; perh. also to chuo: see Chyma); sweat. (down).
De-sude, to sweat (so that it runs).
Ex-sude, to sweat-out.
Trans-sude, to sweat-across or through. Sudatory, Sweat, belong.
-SUETUS, Lat., customary, accustomed, habituated. Suesco, Suet, (perh. fr. usus, use, custom; or usu-co, I go by use; see Usus and I am wont, used, or accustomed).
As-suetude, (a being) accustomed-to. Con-suetude, (that) with (Cusus) is-habituated; habit: hence, Cus-tom, (fr. fr. con-usuetudo); and Ac-customed, habituated-to.
De-suetude, (a going) from-by use or habit; (a being) from; i. e., a neglect-of-custom.
Man-suetude, (a being) accustomed-to the hand (as a horse); tractability, tameness.
-SULAR, Eng. fr. Lat. Sula (pro- fr. salis, of the brine; fr. Sal, the briny sea, also salt; fr. G. hals, the sea; poss. from its dancing motion akin to hallomai: see Sultum); belonging to the sea. In-sular, (placed) in-the sea; Pen-sing to or like an island: In-sular (a place) almost an island: In-sular (to form) into-(an) isle or place-the sea.
In-sulse, not-salted; insipid, of Salt, Salary, Sauce, Sausage, &c.
-SULCUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. holos, drawing, dragging, trace, trench, helco, I draw, drag); a furrow trench.
Bi-sulcate, two-furrowed.
Multi-sulcate, many-furrowed.
Quadri-sulcate, four-furrowed.
-ate, belongs. cxvii

SULTUM

SULTUM, Lat. termin. of compds. of *Sultum*, to leap. *Salvo*, (fr. Gr. *hallomai*, I spring, leap, bound: poss. akin to *altus*: see *Alt*); I leap. **Con-sult**, to leap (upon one's feet from sitting, in order to vote) with (one, in the senate): to divide, or take the step before a decision or decree; to confer; Juris-consult, (one learned and) consulted-in law (matters).

Ex-(s)ult, to leap-out (of oneself for joy); to leap up.

In-sult, to leap-on; to trample down. **Re-sult**, to leap-back (as a spring in consequence of pressure); to happen in consequence.

De-sultory, leaping-down (upon an enemy, as in irregular warfare); irregular, moving by fits and starts. **Sub-sultory**, (giving) under; i. e., slight-leaps.

Re-sile, to leap-back.

Dis-silation, a leaping-apart.

Ex-(s)iltion, a leaping-out.

Iran-silency, a leaping across.

As-sail, to leap-to, towards, or against: hence, **As-sault**; (Fr.)

Super-salient, leaping-over or upon: hence, **Somer-sault**, (Fr.), a leap - (head) over (heels). **Salient**, Saily, belong.

Con-SUMMATE, Lat. (summus, the highest; fr. super: see *Supero*); (to get) with or to-the highest (point); (to reach or be joined) with the top or end; to finish-completely: In-consummate, not finished. **Sum**, **Summit**, belong.

SUMO,* Lat. (fr. sub-emo, I under-take: see *Emptus*); I take up, as from under; I take to myself, receive.

Ab-sume, to take-from or away: to **As-sume**, to take-to (oneself): **Re-assume**, to assume-again.

Con-sume, to take-all together (and leave nothing); to devour-all: In-consumable, not-to be consumed. **De-sume**, to take-away.

In-sume, to take-in.

Pre-sume, to take (a place, &c.) before (another, generally without supposed right); to take-before (granted).

Re-sume, to take-back or again.

Sub-sume, to take or join-under or after.

Trans-sume, to take-across or over; to transcribe or copy. **Sumption**, **Sumptuary**, belong.

SUPERO, Lat. (fr. super, above, over; fr. Gr. *huper*: Sansc. *upari*: see *Hyper* and *Super*, in List of Prefixes: oppositely akin to sub: see *Supine*); I am above or over; I overcome.

Ex-superance, a being beyond-and out of; excess.

In-superable, not to be over(come). **Superior**, **Supernal**, **Supernatural**, **Sovereign**, also **Over**, belong.

Re-SUPINE, Lat. (supinus, lying flat along the sky; fr. sub, under; akin to Gr. *hupios*, bent back, on the back; fr. *hupo*, Sansc. *upa*, under: see *Hypo*, in Prefixes; whence prob. Gr. *hupnos*: see *Hypnos*); lying flat-backwards. **Supine**, lying along, also a part of the verb deflected or bent down into a sort of substantive, belong.

Ab-SURD, Lat. (surdus, deaf); (irrelevant, foolish; as a reply) from -a deaf (man). **Surd**, a magnitude not to be exactly expressed by rational numbers; i. e., by those of

TAILLER

the ordinary ratio or character, belongs.

SURE. See *Cura*, and also *Ora*.

SURRECTUS, Lat., set upright, lifted up. *Surgo*, (prob. sub-rego, I straighten or guide-from underneath; as in raising a ladder: see *Rectus*); I set up myself, I rise or arise.

In-surrection, a rising-upon or against (authority): In-surgent, one rising, &c.

Re-surrection, a rising-again: **Re-source**, (Fr.), a rising or spring (of hope or succour, to which one can go)-lack (for strength).

As-surgent, rising (with an incline or curve) to or towards. **Surge**, **Source**, belong.

SYLLABLE, Eng. of Gr. *Syllabe*, (fr. sun-labelin, to take-together: see *Lepis*); a collection of letters, making one sound or articulation.

Dis-syllable, a two-syllabled (word). **Hen-de-ca-syllable**, (a line, &c. of one-and ten; i. e., eleven-syllables).

Mono-syllable, a one-syllabled (word). **Octo-syllable**, (a line, &c. of eight-syllables).

Poly-syllable, a many-syllabled (word). **Syllable**, belong.

ASYLUM, Gr. (sulon, sole, the right of seizure, plunder; fr. *sulao*, I strip, plunder); (a place) without or free from-plunder or rapine.

TABULA, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. *tao*, teino: see *Tinos*); anything extended; a table or board.

Con-tabulate, (to fasten) together with boards.

En-tabulate, the extended or flat (surface)-upon or over (a pillar). **Table**, **Tabulate**, belong.

TACTUS, Lat., touched. *Tango*,* *Tago*, (fr. Gr. *thiggano*, thigo, I touch lightly); I touch, lay hands on, press upon.

Con-tact, a touching-together: **Con-tagion**, (disease spread by persons) touching-together; **Con-tiguous**, touching-together; **Con-tinuent**, touching-with or to (another, so as to hang or depend on it); **Con-taminate** (prob. for tagminate), to disease or defile by touching-together: In-contaminate, not-defiled.

In-tact, not-touched; In-tangible, not-to be touched or felt; In-teger, (something) not-touched, and therefore whole; In-tegrity, un-touched, unsullied (character).

At-tach, (Fr.), to touch-to or unite (in affection, &c.); **At-tack**, to touch-to (with violence); (to come) to-and lay hands on.

De-tach, (to bring) away from-touching or proximity. **Tact**, **Tangent**, **Touch**, perh. **Tang**, belong.

TAILLER, Fr. (prob. fr. Lat. *talea*, a billet or tally for grafting or for reckoning by cutting notches on it; fr. Gr. *thallos*, a green bough; fr. *thallo*, I bloom, flourish; fr. *thao*, I suckle, feed; fr. Sansc. *dhe*, to drink); to cut.

Cur-tail, to cut-short. (or small part. **De-tail**, (a part) cut-from; a fraction **En-tail**, (a property brought) into or on (certain persons)-by cutting (off others from possessing any portion).

Re-tail, (to sell) again-in cuttings or fractions (after buying in the gross). **In-taglio**, (a sculpture) cut-in or depressed as a seal. **Tally**, **Tallage**, **Tailor**, belong.

* See the previous Index.

TECTUS

Re-TALIATE, Lat. (talis, such, dmilar, like); (to give) back-like (for like). **Taliation**, belong.

TANGO. See *Tactus*.

TAPHOS,* Gr. (whence, *thapto*, I bury: root *taph*; prob. akin to *tupho*: see *Tumeco*); a burial, tomb, hillock.

Ceno-taph, an empty-tomb or monument (erected to one elsewhere buried).

Epi-taph, (an inscription) upon-a tomb.

A-TARAXY, Gr. (tarasso, I stir up, disturb, agitate, break one's rest; perh. ak n to rhasso, and rheo: see *Ract* and *Rhugis*); un-disturbed (demeanour); stoicism.

Re-TARD, Lat. (tardus, slow); (to keep) back-(by) slowness; to impede. **Tardy**, **Teth**, **Tire**, **Tired**, belong.

TARSO, Gr. (fr. *tersomal*, I am dry or parched; fr. Sansc. *trish*, to be thirsty; and perh. akin to *thero*: see *Thymus*); a crate or flat basket for drying things; anything broad and flat, as the sole of the foot.

Acro-tarse, the top or upper surface-of the sole.

Meta-tarse, (the instep which is) after (i. e., behind, or more towards the back than)-the sole. **Tarsus**, belong.

TAUROS, Gr., *Taurus*, Lat., a bull. **Cent-taur**, a bull-goat or spurrier; i. e., a man riding a bull or a similar figure: **Bu-centaur**, an ox-centaur.

The Centaurs are, however, represented half man, half horse; the **Bu-centaurs**, half man, half ox.

Centaur, a herb which cured the centaur Chiron: **Dia-centaur**, (a medicine made) by means of-centaury.

Mino-taur, (an allegorical creation, the son of the moon or *Psiphæ* and the bull (of the zodiac); or the bull of Minos).

Su-ov-e-taurilla, (L.), (a sacrifice of) a swine-a sheep-and a bull.

TAXIS, Gr. (fr. *tasso*, I arrange), arrangement, order.

Syn-tax, (a placing words) together -in the arrangement (the genius of the language requires); con-struction.

A-taxy, want of-order (in the pulse).

Para-taxia, an arranging (of propositions)-side by side, (without showing their dependence). **Tactics**, belong.

TCHEOU, *Choo* or *Chew*, Chinese, a town of the second order, walled.

Quang-tcheou, government-town.

Tung-tcheou, east-town.

Wey-tcheou, walled-town.

TECHNE,* Gr. (akin to *tecto*: see *Toca* and *to tectho*: see *Techos*); an art, handicraft, trade, contrivance.

A-techny, want of-art. [art.]

Caco-techny, bad, or a corruption of

Pan-techny, all-the arts.

Poly-techny, many-arts or sciences.

Pyro-techny, the art-of fire(work making).

Architect, the chief-artisan or work-man. **Technical**, belong.

TECTUS,* Lat., covered. *Tecto*, (fr. Gr. *tegos*, stegos, a roof, covering; fr. *stego*, I cover closely and keep out wet); I cover. *Tecto*, I cover thread with thread, I weave.

De-tect, (to find out by pulling) away the cover or cloak; to discover.

-TENTUM

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- water-tenour**, (the highest male voice, as it were) opposed to the tenour; i. e., (to its ordinary strain, melody, pitch, tone, or course. Tenable, Tenement, Tenet, Tenou, Tenour, Tenure, belong.
- TENUIS**, Lat. (fr. *Tendo*: wh. see); stretched till thin; thin, slender.
- At-tenuate**, (to stretch) to thinness; to lessen or weaken.
- Ex-tenuate**, (to draw out-) into thinness; to lessen (the character or bad character of). Tenuity, belongs. Thin is akin.
- De-TER**, Lat. (terreo, I fright; fr. *Gr.* *tremo*, I tremble, quake, quiver; run away; fr. *Sansc.* *tras*, to tremble: all formed fr. sound of the teeth, &c., chattering; and perh. akin to *trepo*: see *Trepid*); to frighten (from doing a thing); to hinder. Terror, Terrible, belong. Tremble, Tremour, Tremendous, are akin.
- TERGEO**, Lat. (perh. fr. *Gr.* *terno*: see *Tarsos*); I wipe dry, I wipe. [cleanse.]
- Alu-terge**, to wipe off (spots); to De-terge, to wipe from or away; to cleanse. Terse, smooth, clean, neat, belongs. Torrid, Dry, perh. Torrent, a boiling stream, are akin.
- TERMINUS**, Lat. (fr. *Gr.* *terma*, the bound or post round which the chariots in races turned, the stone that is worn by turning round; prob. fr. *teiro*: see *Trity*); a bound, end, or limit.
- De-termino**, (to lay) down the limit; to define or settle: In-determinate, not-determined: Pre-determine, to determine beforehand.
- Con-terminate**, together: In limits; i. e., (having) the same-limits.
- Dis-terminate**, parted (by) a boundary; also, (thrown) apart or away from the boundary; expelled.
- Ex-terminate**, (to drive) out of a limit or country; to root out, to destroy.
- In-terminable**, (having) no-limit, end, or stop. Terminus, Terminate, Term, belong.
- TERRA**, Lat. (fr. *Gr.* *era*, earth; poss. akin to *sero*: *Sition*); the earth, ground, land. [exile.]
- Dis-ter**, to separate from the land; to In-ter, (to put) in the earth; to bury: Dis-inter, to part from-being in the earth; to unbury: Re-inter, to bury again.
- De-terrations**, (a routing) from the earth; an un-earthling.
- Circum-terranean**, around the earth.
- Con-terranean**, (united) with (another or others in having a common father)-land; (having) the same (father) land: Country, (a tract of) land-together or united (under one rule); in a particular sense, land opposed to buildings or a town.
- Medi-terranean**, in the middle or centre-of the land; inland.
- Sub-terranean**, under the ground.
- Terrene**, Terrace, belong.
- Ar-TERY**, *Gr.* (tereo, I watch over, take care of, keep; fr. *teros*, a watch or guard; perh. fr. *Sansc.* *trā*, to guard or preserve); an air-keeper, holder, or pipe; originally the wind pipe, then applied to blood vessels from a mistaken notion of their use.
- Con-TESSERATION**, Lat., *Gr.* (tes-sara, four; fr. *Sansc.* *chatur*, four: see *Quadrati*); (a pitting) four (cornered tiles or dice)-together; a chequering. Tesserae, Temelated, belong.
- TESTIS**, Lat. (perh. fr. *Gr.* *theastai*, to place, lay down, depose; fr. *tithemi*: see *Thrice*); one who makes a deposition, a witness.
- At-test**, (to call) to-witness; to add (one's name to)-as witness.
- Con-test**, (to bring) witnesses-together (that by their conflicting testimony, truth may be elicited); to pit one against the other, to dispute or fight: In-contestable.
- De-test**, (to repel or throw) from (one) -by (solemn) deposition or declaration; to declare abhorrence of.
- Ob-test**, (to call) upon-to witness or (to call to give) witness-upon.
- Pro-test**, (to put) forth-(one's) testimony or deposition.
- In-testate**, (having made) no testament, evidence, or *testis* (of one's will). Test, Testator, belong.
- TEUCHOS**, *Gr.* (fr. *teucho*, I prepare, make ready, make, form; nearly akin to *tugchano*: see *Tetricos*; akin also to *tictio*: see *Triche*); a tool, implement, tackle, preparation, compilation.
- Oeta-teuch**, a preparation or compilation of eight: the first eight books of the Old Testament.
- Penta-teuch**, a compilation of five; the five books of Moses.
- Omycho-TEUTHIS**, *Gr.*, a calumny with clawed or hooked (suckers).
- TEXT**: see *Tectus*. **TH**: see*
- THALAMOS**, *Gr.*, an inner or bed-chamber; a bed.
- A-thalamous**, without-shields or beds (for the spouses).
- Mono-thalamous**, (with) one-chamber.
- Poly-thalamous**, (with) many-chambers.
- Epi thalamium**, (a song) upon-(nuptials, uttered as the bride entered) the chamber.
- Argy-THAMNY**, *Gr.* (thamnos, a bush; fr. *thama*, crowded; fr. *hama*, together; akin to *homos*: see *Similis*); white-shrub; a plant.
- THANATOS**, *Gr.* (fr. *thanein*, to die; *thnesco*, I die; fr. *root than*); death. [and plant.]
- A-thansy**, death-lessness; a medicine.
- Eu thanasy**, a well or good-death; a good (means of)-riddance.
- THECE**, or *Theke*, *Gr.*, a case to put anything in, a box, repository, receptacle. *Thesis*, a setting, placing, arranging; something set. *Thema*, that which is placed or set. *Tithemi*, (fr. *root the*); I set, put, place, fix, cause.
- Apo-theke**, (a place) to put (anything, as oil, or drugs)-away: Apothecary, one who keeps an apothecary or repository: Apothecium, the shield in which the asci or bladders of lichens are deposited.
- Biblio-theke**, a book-case.
- Dactylio-theke**, a finger-stall, case, or bandage. [or sculpture.]
- Glypto-theke**, a repository of carving.
- Gnatho-theke**, (the skin or horn) case. [which covers the] jaw or beak (of birds); the skin over the bill.
- Masto-theke**, the receptacle or pouch (in marsupials within which are) the breasts or ducts.
- Pinaco theke**, a repository of (painted) slabs or paintings.
- Zoo-theke**, a repository of living (beings) or animals.
- Zo-theke**, a receptacle or chamber to live (in by day); opposed to dormitory.
- Endo-thecium**, (a fibrous tissue) within-(the sides of) an anther or pollen) case.
- Exo-thecium**, (the coating) without side-(the anther or pollen)-case.
- Hypo-thecation**, a placing (a thing with a person)-under (conditions, as in pledging); at present, the putting a thing in pledge without parting with the possession.
- Anti-thesis**, a placing (words)-in opposition (to each other).
- Apo-thesis**, a place (to put things) -away; also, a placing or setting (a bone which has been thrust) away (from its place).
- Dis-thesis**, (general arrangement or) placing of different parts; general character or inclination, especially to fever; dis-position.
- Ep-en-thesis**, a placing -additional (letters)-in (the middle of a word).
- Hypo-thesis**, (that which is) placed -under (as the foundation for an argument); an assumption or sup-position.
- Meta-thesis**, a change of place (in the letters of a word).
- Par-en-thesis**, (a clause) put in-beside (or over and above the sentence).
- Pros-thesis**, a placing (words or syllables)-before (a word).
- Syn-thesis**, a placing (parts)-together; opposed to division or analysis.
- Ana-thema**, (a curse by which something is devoted) placed or laid-up (to the gods or their anger); a curse. [a sorc.]
- Epi-them**, (a poultice) placed-upon.
- Epi-thet**, (a name) placed-upon (a person or thing).
- Nomo-theke**, (one who) lays (down) -distributions or laws; a lawgiver.
- Thesmo-theke**, (one who) lays (down that which is)-placed or appointed; a lawgiver.
- Dietyo-theton**, (a course of masonry) laid-(like a) net: net work masonry or lattices. *Thesis*, *Theme*, belong.
- THEORY**: see *Ora*.
- THEOS**, *Gr.* (the same word as *Zeus*, *Sleus*, *God*; *Dios*, of *God*: whence *Jovis*: see *Jutum*: akin to *Lat.* *Deus*; *Sansc.* *Deva*, *God*); *God*. *Thesm*.*
- A-theism**, (a having) no-(belief in) a god; hence, *A-theist*.
- Di-theism**, (belief in) two-gods, (an evil and a good one). [-god.]
- Mono-theism**, (belief in only) one [-god.]
- Pan-theism**, (worship of) all-the gods.
- Poly-theism**, (system of) many, or a multitude of-gods.
- Tri-theism**, (belief in) three-(totally distinct) gods.
- Apo-theosis**, (a placing) off or away from (men and among) the gods.
- En-thusiasm**, (state of) having the god -within; i. e., of being inspired.
- Theism**, *Thelst*, belong. *Divine*, *Deity*, are akin.
- Anti-THERAPEUTIC**, *Gr.* (therapeuo, I wait on, attend, wash, heal; fr. *thero*: see *Thermos*); (a medicine which prevents or is) against -the healing (of a wound).
- THERION**, *Gr.* (fr. *ther*, a wild beast, or of prey); a little wild beast; wild beast. *Therion*, I hunt wild beasts, chase, catch.
- An-oplo-ther**, the un-armed-wild beast; a sort of hog without tusks or weapons.
- Anthracio-ther**, coal-beast; a fossil first found in coal.

THERMOS

Chalco-there, limestone-beast; a tapir found in limestone.
 Chiro-there, hand-beast; an animal, the impressions of whose feet are hand-like.
 Dino-there, the terrible-beast; a sort of gigantic hippopotamus.
 Elaso-there, a beast-with teeth like a beater (plate).
 Glosso-there, a beast-with probably an enormous tongue.
 Hippo-there, a beast-(like) the horse.
 Mega-there, a great-beast (like a sloth).
 Pachy-there, a thick (skinned)-beast.
 Paleo-there, the old or ancient beast (like a tapir).
 Phacolo-there, a beast-(with natural) phacelo, a great (like a Pinno-there, (L. G.), a beast (like a crab which lives in the shell of) erab the pinna or wing (shell oyster).
 Scello-there, a beast-(with large) hams.
 Siva-there, (a ruminating) beast (found in the sub himalayan or Sivalic range, so named from) Siva (the avenging Hindoo god).
 Scia-therie, (pertaining to a) shadow-catcher; i.e., a sun dial. Theriac, a remedy against the bite of venomous beasts; whence Treacle, belongs. Deer, Boar, Bear, Ferocious, are prob. akin.
 THERMOS, Gr. (fr. thermo, I warm or heat; perh. akin to tersomai; see Tursu); warm, hot, boiling, glowing.
 Hema-therm, a warm-blooded (animal) thermal, (allowing radiant) heat (to pass) through.
 Iso-thermal, (pointing out) equal heat or temperatures. Thermal, belongs. Sirius, the scorching dog star, is akin.
 ENO-THEONIC, Gr. (theion, sulphur; prob. from its purifying and averting power, fr. theios, divine; fr. Thous wh. see); (produced by the action of) sulphur-(upon spirits of) wine; sulpho-vinic.
 Ocy-THOR, Gr. (thoos, running, quick, nimble; fr. theo, I run; akin to theo; see Thyra); the swift-runner; a nautilus.
 -THORAX, Gr., a breastplate, the part covered by it, the chest.
 Cephalo-thorax, (the segment in crustaceans which includes) the head and chest (in insects).
 Gymno-thorax, (a fish) denuded or naked-of pectoral or chest (fins).
 Hydro-thorax, water or dropsy-on the chest.
 Meso-thorax, the mid-chest (of insects, bearing the posterior pair of wings and legs).
 Meta-thorax, the after or lower-chest.
 Pneumo-thorax, wind-(in the sac of the pleura or) chest.
 Pro-thorax, (the shield) before or above-the chest; or the first segment of the thorax in insects.
 Thorax, Thoracic, belong.
 -THORP; THRAL; TIDE: see*.
 -THRIX, Gr., the hair. Trichos, of the hair.
 Dis-thrix, or trix, (a disease of) the hair-(in which the ends divide or split into) two.
 Lago-thrix, (a monkey shaped like) hare-(but with coarser and curling) hair.
 Leio-thrix, (a bird with silky or) smooth-hair or down; hence, Leio-trichanous, pertaining to, &c.
 Calli-trich, hair-of beauty; a daint.

Epi-trich, (an infusory with) hairs upon (the body).
 Oxy-trichina, (one of a subclass of infusorians armed with) sharp-hairs. Trichiasis, belongs.
 -THRONUS, Lat. (fr. Gr. throneos, a seat, chair, throne; fr. thrao, I set myself, sit); a throne.
 De-throne, (to cast down) from-a throne.
 En-throne, (to place) upon-a throne: In-throne is the same; Dis-en-throne, (to throw down or) apart throne, (to be) on a throne; to de-(from being)-on a throne; to place throne: Re-en-throne, (to place) again-on a throne: Throne, belongs.
 Holo-THURIAN, Gr. (thouros, leaping, rushing, contractile; fr. thuroo, I leap; fr. root thor; and thuroo, I leap; fr. theo; see Thee); an akin to thuro, theo; (to place) an echinoderm with body) all or wholly-contractile; trepang.
 Ec-THYMA, Gr. (fr. thuo, I rush on or along; fr. Sansc. dhu, to shake, or drive; akin to theo: see Thim); or drive; akin to theo: see Thim; a-rushing or bursting-out (of pines); e-ruption. Thyrsus, the wand agitated by the Bacchantes, belongs.
 -THYMOS, Eng. of Gr. Thymos, (fr. thuo; see Thyra); that which rushes forth, breath; hence, life, mind, soul, courage.
 En-thymeme, (something) in-the mind (though not expressed). Log-athymy, want of-courage (or depression in disease).
 Caco-thymy, bad or ill-(disposition of) mind. Med. [a swoon of] mind.
 Lipo-thymy, a leaving-(of) the life.
 -TIYRA, Eng. of Gr. Thyra, (Sansc. dvār, or door); a door.
 Dia-thyra, (a rail or screen placed) through; i.e., across-a door-way.
 Hyper-thyrum, (the lintel) over-the door-way.
 Pro-thyrum, (the porch) before-the door: Pro-thyrides, (ornaments cut down on the) frontis-of door (cases).
 Pseudo-thyrum, a false-door. Door, is akin.
 Chi-hoang-TI, Chinese, first-royal ruler.
 Re-TICENCE, Lat. (taceo, I keep silent; fr. Gr. aceon, stillly, silently; fr. ace, acen, softly, stillly, slightly; or more prob. fr. tch, the note of silence); (a keeping) back (one's words in)-silence. Tacit, belongs.
 Con-TIGNATION, Lat. (tignum, a beam, forming part of the covering of an abode; fr. tego: see Tictus); (a placing) beams-together.
 IN-TIMIDATE, Lat. (timeo, I fear, dread; perh. fr. Gr. deido, I fear; to akin to dio, I run away, flee); (to throw) fear-upon. Timid, belongs.
 -TINCTURE: see Teindre. TINGENT, Tignous: see Tact.
 -TION; TIVE: see*.
 -TITULUS, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. titital, he has been honoured; fr. tio, tino, I honour); a name given as an honour, a title.
 Dis-title, (to take) apart or away-the title-(from a person); to take away title.
 En-title, En-titule, (to impose or place) a title-upon (a thing: Dis-entitle, (to take) apart or away-a title imposed. Title, belongs.
 A-TIAS, Gr. (fr. tiao, I bear, suffer, undergo, dare; fr. Sansc. tni, to weigh); the greatly-bearing; a weight) of the heaven bearing god: hence, A-tantic. Telamon, the armour bearer to Hercules; Talent, a weight of money; Tantalus, who hung balanced over water, belong.

Zoo-TOCA, Gr. (fr. tecto, I bring forth, produce; fr. root tec): (the name of a class of lizards which, being ovoviviparous, produce (the young)-alive.
 En-TOIL, Fr. (toile, a net, a curtain; fr. Lat. tela, a web; for tela; fr. texo: see Tectus); (to envelop) in-a net. Telary, Toil, belong.
 -TOLLO, Lat. (fr. Gr. tiao: see Tias); I upbear, raise, take up or away. Tolerio, I undergo, suffer, allow.
 At-tolent, raising-to (a certain point or height).
 Ex-tol, to raise-out of (the common rank); (to declare) e-gregious or excellent.
 In-tolérable, not-(to be) suffered or borne. Tolerate, perh. Toll, tribute taken away, belong.
 EN-TOMB, Fr. (tombe, a tomb; fr. Lat. tumulus, a tomb or hillock; fr. Gr. tumhos, a place where a body is burnt; prob. fr. tupo: over the ashes; to put into-a tomb. see Temo); (to put) into-a tomb. see Temo); (to put) into-a tomb. -TON*.
 -TOM, Tume: see Temo. Flower or Quang-TONG, Chinese, flower or sugar-government or province.
 -TONOS, Gr. (fr. teino, I stretch, extend; fr. Sansc. tan, to stain, extend; anything stretched or drawn, a cord; a strain, tone, or note, from the strained voice or a string. Tonos, Lat., a tone. Tono, I sound or thunder.
 Bary-tone, the heavy, deep, or grave, -note or compass (of the male voice).
 Di-tone, (an interval of) two-tones.
 Mono-tone, a single-note or tone: Monotony.
 Semi-tone, a half-note.
 Dia-tonic, (going) through-the tones (and semitones) of the natural scale.
 A-tony, want of-tone or tension (in Chiro-tony, an extension or laying on-of hands (to make a priest).
 Em-pros-tho-tonos, (a convulsion in which the head is) stiffened or stretched-(to)wards-(the part) in-front or chest.
 Opis-tho-tonos, (a convulsion) drawing (the head)-back-wards.
 Ana-tasis, an upward-extension.
 Dia-tasis, a stretching-dividedly or apart: ex-tension.
 Pro-tasis, (the first part of a period or sentence, in which the subject, on which information is to be given, is) stretched-forth, or laid-before (the hearer): opposed to apo-dosis.
 Hypo-tensue, (the side of a right angled triangle which) stretches under (the right angle).
 Peri-toneum, (the membrane which) stretches round (the abdominal viscera). Tone, Tetanus, belong. The rest are Latin.
 De-tonate, to thunder-down; to explode loudly.
 In-tonate, (to be) in (a state of)-thundering; (to move the voice) in or on-the notes (of the scale).
 As-tonish, As-tound, (to stupify as) at or by a thunder (clap).
 At-tune, (to bring) a pitch (of an instrument) to (the pitch or key) of another. Tone, Tune Thunder, belong.
 EU-TOPIAN, U-topian, Gr. (topos, a place or spot); belonging to an imaginary place-(where every

thing is) well, excellent, or happy.
Topic, a common place subject of discourse, belongs.

AT-TORN, Fr. (corner, to turn; fr. Lat. *torno*, I turn; fr. Gr. *tornos*, a tool for drawing a round; fr. *teiro* see *Trítum*); to turn (over) -to; to transfer; Attorney, a transferor or conveyancer. Turn, Tornado, Tournament, in which the combatants wheel their horses to charge, belong.

-TORTUS,* Lat., twisted, wreathed. *Torques*, (akin to Gr. *atractos*, a spindle: poss. fr. a root *traco*, the same as *trecho*: see *Trochos*); I twist, wind, writh, wring.

Con-tort, to twist-together or up.
De-tort, to twist-from (straightness).
Dis-tort, to twist-apart or away (from straightness).

Ex-tort, to wring or squeeze-out.
In-tort, to wind or twist-in; (to mark) In-with twists.

Re-tort, to twist-back; to reply or bend-back, (an answer); also a vessel with bent neck. Tort, Tortoise, Torture, Torment, belong.

Ching-TOW, Chinese, middle-road or way.

-TOXICOS, Gr. (fr. *toxón*, a bow; fr. *toxos*, having hit the mark; fr. *tugchano*, I hit the mark; I hit or light upon: fr. root *toch*: akin to *teucho*: see *Teuchos*; to *titaino*, I stretch, the same word as *teino*: see *Tonos*); poison for arrows, poison. *Toxicum*, Lat., poison.

Picro-toxin, (G), the bitter-poison (of the *coccus* *Indicus*).

In-toxicate, (L), (to deprive of sense as if by) imbuing with-poison; to em-poison. *Toxote*, a Bowman, belongs.

-TRACHUS, Gr. (akin to *rhachos*, a ridge or roughness: fr. *rhasso*: see *Rachitis*); broken, rough; *Tracheolus*, the throat, having the ridge or protuberance, Adam's apple.

Hero-trach, (the *tróla*, a mollusk with a wing or comb-on the trachea or rough (throat).

Hypo-trachelium, (the part of a column just under the throat or neck (of the capital). *Trachea*, the rough fibrous windpipe, belongs.

-TRACTUS,* Lat., drawn something drawn out or up. *Traho*, (poss. trans-veho, I carry-across: see *Veho*); I draw, drag. *Tracta*, I touch, feel, handle, manage.

Abs-tract, to draw-from or away; to separate, to steal.

At-tract, to draw to: Counter-attraction, an opposite-attraction.

Con-tract, to draw-together: to compress by a bandage or rope; to bind: Pre-contract, a contract-beforehand. [Itly]-from.

De-tract, to draw or take (some) quantity.
Dis-tract, to draw (the mind) apart (from its business or ordinary response).

Ex-tract, to draw (something)-out of.
Pro-tract, to draw-forward, forth, or out; to lengthen.

Re-tract, to draw-back.

Sub-tract, to draw (from)-beneath; to draw (away) by means of something placed under.

In-tractable, not-to be managed.
Por-tray, to draw-forth or out (a description or delineation); to picture: Por-trait.

Con-trectation, a handling-all together or all over.

Oil-trectation, a handling (one's character) adversely or against (its advantage).

En-treat, (Fr.), (to enter) into-treaty, management, or business (with); (to influence by acting) on-(every) handle or feeling.

Ex-treat, to draw or take-from or out; to ex-tract; to forfeit.

Mal-treat, to handle-badly.

Re-treat, to draw-back; to withdraw.

Re-treat, to draw-back or (over) again. Trace, Tract, Trait, Treat, belong. Draw, Draw, are akin.

-TRAGOS, Gr. (fr. *trogo*), wh. see; the vine gnawer; a he goat, or anything bearded.

Anti-tragus, (the rim of the ear passage) opposite-the tragus (or eminence over the passage, generally beset with small) hairs.

Oreo-tragus, the mountain-goat.

Arch-TRAPE, Gr., Lat. (*trapa*, a beam; prob. fr. Gr. *trapex*, a beam or lever to turn a thing with; fr. *trepo*: see *Tropos*); the chief-beam or rafter (over the columns).

En-TREASURE, Eng. (fr. Fr. *trésor*; fr. Gr. *thesauros*, a store placed or laid by; a treasure; fr. *tithemi*: see *Thece*); (to treat or look) upon-as a treasure.

Mono-TREMATE, Gr. (*trema*, something pierced, a hole; fr. *trao*, *te-traino*, I bore, pierce; fr. root *tra*; akin to *torinos*: see *Torn*); (having) one-hole.

-TRENCH, Eng. (fr. Fr. *trancher*, to cut; prob. fr. Lat. *truncus*: wh. see); something cut or dug, as a ditch.

En-trench, (to encroach by making a cutting-into: (to place) within-dug (ditches); i. e., to surround with ditches).

Re-trench, to cut-(so as to bring) back (to smaller proportions).

In-TREPID, Lat. (*trepidus*, trembling, having a cold turn or shudder; fr. Gr. *trepo*: see *Tropos*; and perh. akin, to *tremo*, *treo*: see *Ter*); not-trembling. *Trepidation*, belongs.

-TRIBUO,* Lat. (fr. *tribus*, a tribe or people originally divided into three, as the Romans: fr. *tres*, three; akin to Gr. *treis*, Sansc. *tri*, three); I give tribute or taxes as one of a tribe; I give.

At-tribute, to give or impute-to.

Con-tribute, (to assist in) giving-with (others).

Dis-tribute, to give-in different parts; to allot-separately.

Re-tribution, a giving-back; repayment, requital. *Tribute*, *Tribe*, *Tribune*, the chief of a tribe or his judgement seat. *Trine*, *Three*, are akin.

-TRICAE, Lat. (fr. Gr. *trichos*: see *Thrix*); hairs or threads which entangle in the legs of chickens; an impediment.

Ex-tricate, (to get) out of-im-pediments or difficulties: In-extricable. In-tricate, (enveloped) in-im-pediments or difficulties: hence, In-trigue, an entangled, misty, or concealed plot.

-TRIPTOS, Gr., rubbed, that may be rubbed or pounded. *Tripso*, (akin to *teiro*: see *Torn*); I rub, rub or grind corn, wear out.

Lithon tripitic, rubbing away or dissolving the stone.

Dia-tribe, a securing out or harping

-(upon a subject) throughout a long time).

-TRITUM, Lat., to rub. *Tero*, (fr. Gr. *teiro*: see *Trity*); I rub, break, bruise. [rubbed (upon it)].

At-trite, (placed) to (something) and Con-trite, bruised or broken-together or up (in spirit); downcast, repentant.

De-tritment, (loss or lessening by being) rubbed-away: *De-tritus*, (the fragments) rubbed-away. *Trite*, Tribulation, belong. *Tender* is akin, and also *Rub* and *Drive*.

Litho-TRITY, Gr. (*teiro*, I rub, wear away; akin to *Trogo* and *Tript*: wh. see); a rubbing or grinding-the stone (into powder). *Term*, a boundary stone or period, worn, by turning round, belongs.

-TROCHOS, Gr. (fr. *trecho*, I run, hasten, hurry); a runner, anything round, a wheel, hoop; a running, tripping, course, race course.

Di-trochee, a double-*trochee* or tripping (foot in verse).

Peri-troch, (a perpetual leverage produced by applying to an axis of small circumference power exerted on a large wheel-fixed) about, around, or upon (it). *Trochee*, *Trichilus*, belong.

-TROGO, Gr. (akin to *Triptos*): I grind, chew, gnaw, eat.

Arto-troque, a bread or loaf-eater; a parasite. [chaffer].

Rhizo-troque, a root-gnawing (cock-xylo-troque, a beetle which perforates or gnaws wood).

-TROPHE,* Gr. (fr. *trepho*, I make firm, thick, solid; I flatten, nourish, feed); nourishment, food, victuals.

A-logo-trophy, nourishment-without-ratio or proportion (to the different parts of the body); unproportionate development. [wasting away].

A-trophy, want of nourishment; a Caco-trophy, bad or vicious-nutrition.

Hyper-trophy, (a morbid excess of or) over-nutrition.

-TROPOS,* Gr. (fr. *trepo*, I turn, guide, turn round, turn and flee; the same word as *stropho*: see *Strophe*; also, perh. akin to, *treo*, *tremo*: see *Trepid*); a turn, direction, way, habit, manner.

Chroma-trope, (a machine which by turning; produces variations of) colours.

Helio-trope, (a plant whose flower is said to) turn-to the sun; also (a mineral with) red or sun (coloured) -turns or spots; blood stone.

Thauma-trope, (an optical toy producing a) wonder (ful effect on) -turning (it).

Ec-tropium, (a morbid) out or up -turning (of the inner part of the eyelid). [eyelashes and lid].

En-tropium, an inward-turning (of the Amphitropal, turned or curved about (the albumen, as an embryo). *Bot*. Ana-tropal, turned-up-side down, as the embryo of the apple in growing).

Anti-tropal, (having the radii of the embryo) turned-opposite (the hilum).

Campuli-tropal, (with the ovule) turning-in a bend (upon itself).

Hetero-tropal, (having the embryo) turned or pointing (neither to the base nor apex of the seed, but) -another (way).

Homo-tropal, (being) turned or curved -together (or in the same way as another).

Tro-tropical, (causing another) to *turn* or move-forwards; rallying, persuasive. **Trope**, a turning into figurative language, Tropics, the paths of the sun on midsummer and midwinter day, or as he is upon the turn in ascending or descending towards either pole. **Trophy**, set up to commemorate the turning or fight of enemies, belong.

TROUVER, Fr. (akin to Germ. *treffen*, to hit, strike hit upon; and poss. fr. Lat. *triv*, I threshed; fr. *tero*, I break, thrash, stamp: see *Tritum*); to find or discover, as minerals, by breaking the earth; to invent.

Con-trive, to invent (and put)-together, to forge or devise.

Re-trieve, to *find*-again; to recover: Ir-retrievable, not to be recovered. **Trover**, Troubadour, an inventor or poet, belong.

TRUDO, * Lat., I thrust, push, drive. *Trasum*, to thrust.

De-trude, to thrust-down.

Ex-trude, to thrust-out.

In-trude, to thrust (oneself, &c.),-in. **Ob-trude**, to thrust (something) -against; to thrust (oneself)-against or upon (persons). (or forth).

Pro-trude, to thrust or issue-forward. **Re-trude**, (to draw) back-what has been) thrust (out).

Abs-truse, thrust or placed-away; hidden, recondite, difficult to discover. **Trusion**, belong.

-TRUNCO, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. *trucho*, I rub away, destroy; fr. *truo*: see *Trya*); I maim, lop off, destroy, make a trunk of. **Truncus**, a stump, or trunk.

De-truncate, (to lop) from-the *trunk*. **Ob-truncate**, (to cut) against (all obstructions or excrescences so as to leave only)-a *trunk*; to behead. **Truncate**, belong.

Xylo-TRYA, Gr. (*truo*, I rub, wear out, destroy: akin to *teiro*: see *Tern*); a wood-piercing or destroying (shelled mollusk).

-TRE; TUDE; TUNE.*

-TUBER, Lat. (fr. *Tumco*, wh. see); a swelling, puff, or bunch, as of a mushroom.

Ex-tuberant, swelling-out.

Pro-tuberant, swelling-forward. **Tuber**, Tubercle, Tuberos, belong.

In TUTITIVE, Lat. (*tuitum*, to look to; fr. *tueo*, I look to or defend; prob. fr. Gr. *teros*, a watch or guard: see *Tery*); looking-into; (having an) in-sight (at once). **Tuition**, Tutor, belong.

-TUMEO, Lat. (perh. fr. Gr. *tupho*, I raise a smoke; I smoke, swelter, and rise as a volcano: akin to *thuo*; see *Thymos*, also *Fumus*: to tumbo; see *Tomb*: and prob. to thapto: see *Taphos*); I swell. *Tumulus*, a tomb, a hillock or mound.

Con-tumacy, a swelling-together or up (with pride); hence, as a consequence, neglect, stubbornness, perversity: Contumely, a swelling-together or up (with pride); hence, neglect, disdain, contempt.

In-tumescence, a swelling (up from) within.

In-tumidate, (to put) into-a *tomb*. **Tamid**, Tumour, Tumulus, Tumult, a swelling or bursting out of violence; belong. **Typhos**, Typhus, Typhoon, are perh. akin.

-TURBA, Lat. (fr. Gr. *turbe*, surbe,

disorder, throng, hustle; akin to *tarraso*: see *Thrazy*); a crowd, throng. **Turbidus**, confused, stirred up.

Dis-turb, (to stir up and so) confuse -the separate parts; (to cause) to *throng*-here and there.

Per-turb, to confuse or disorder-thoroughly: Im-perturbable, not-(capable of being) disordered. **Turbid**, Turbulent, belong.

In-TURGESCENCE, Lat. (*turgesco*, *turges*, I swell; perh. akin to Gr. *tursis*, *turris*, a tower; and fr. a root *turo*, I swell, shoot up); a (beginning-to)swell-(from)within. **Turgid**, belongs. **Turret**, **Tower**, are perh. akin.

De-TURPATE, Lat. (*turpis*, base, filthy, sordid; poss. fr. *Turba*: wh. see) (to bring) down-to *baseness*; to defile. **Turpitude**, belongs.

-TUSUM, Lat., to beat. **Tundo**, I pound, beat, bray.

Con-tuse, to beat-together (so as to make a bruise); to bruise: **Con-tund**. (Per-tund.

Per-tuse, to beat (a hole)-through: **Ob-tuse**, (having lost the sharpness by being) beaten-against (at the point); without penetration, stupid: **Ob-tund**. (blunt: **Re-tund**.

Re-tuse, beaten-back (at the edge);

-TYPOS, * Eng. of Gr. *typos*, (whence *typo*, I beat, strike with a stick; fr. root *tu*: perh. fr. the sound); a blow, anything resulting a mark, impress, stamp, image, sketch, type, pattern, model.

Anti-type, (the reality) instead of or opposed to the *type* or (previous) *sketch*; the fulfilment of the *type* or foreshowing. (pattern.

Arch-type, the beginning or chief *Ec-type*, an *image* or *sketch*-(in relief or standing) out.

Electro-type, an *impression* or *image* -(produced by means of) electricity or voltaism.

Meso-type, (natrolite), an *image*-of the middle (or miocene formation or stratum). (tern or model.

Proto-type, the first or original-*pat-tern*-type, a solid-*image* or *stamp* (opposed to one which is divisible).

Dia-typosis, an *imaging*-throughout or completely (-o as to present a lively delineation). *Rhet*.

Hypo-typosis, (an introduction of rhetorical) *images* or *figures*-under (the web or main current of the story).

Volta-type, and **Daguerre-type**, are formed from the names of the inventors. **Type**, belong.

Ex-UBERANT, Lat. (*uber*, fruitful, plentiful, abounding; fr. *uber*, an udder; fr. Gr. *outhar*, an udder: fr. Sanc. *udhās*, an udder); *plentiful*-(as if fertilized by moisture) out of (the bosom of the earth). **Uberous**, **Udder**, belong.

Ex-ULCERATE, Lat. (*ulcero*, I blister; fr. *ulcus*, a sore; fr. Gr. *helcos*: see *Helcy*); (to cause) a *blister* or *sore*-(to break) out. **Ulcer**, belongs.

-ULE, * *Cule*, are Eng. diminutives from Lat., formed by inserting *u* or *cu*, before the diminutive terminus, *la*, *lum*, Eng. *le*; see *Le*, *Cle*, in the following way; (*Scut-ulum*, a shield; *scut-ulum*, a *scut-ule* or little shield: *Cor*, a heart; *cor-culum*, or *cor-cule*, *cor-cle*, a little heart).

Caps-ule, a little-receiver or box.

Cancer-ule, a little-prison or cell.

Glob-ule, a little-globe.

Ling-ule, a little-tongue.

Neb-ule, a little-cloud.

Nod-ule, a little-knot.

Pend-ule, or *u-ium*, a little-hanger.

Spor-ule, a little-spore or seed.

Corpus-cule, a little-body.

Oper-cule, a little-cover or shutter.

Tuber-cule, a little-tuber, bunch, or puff.

Cell-ular, (having) little-cells.

Funi-cular, (like) a little-rope.

Caten-ulate, (linked as) a little-chain.

Foss-ulate, (having) a little-dug (trenches). (bent).

Geni-culate, (like) the *knee*-a little

-ULON, Eng. of Gr. *ulon*, the gum.

Ep-ulis, (a small tubercle) upon-the *gums*. (gum boil.

Par-ulis, (a boil) beside-the *gum*; a

Ep-ULIATIC, Gr. (*oule*, a wound healed or whole, a scar; fr. *oulo*, I am whole; fr. *oulos*, the same as *Holos*, see also *Salus*); (promoting the) *scarring* or *skinning* over (of sores); healing.

Pen-ULTIMATE, Lat. (*ultimus*, the last; fr. *Ultron*, beyond: see List of Prefixes); almost-the last; the last but one: **Ante-penultimate**, before-the penultimate; the last but two. **Ultimate**, **Uterior**, belong.

UM, * **UME**, * **ULT**.*

-UMBRA, Lat. (perh. from Sansc. *abhra*, a cloud; fr. *ab*, water,); a shadow, a cloud.

Ad-umbrate, (to show or present) to (-by means of) a *shadow*; to shadow out. (darken.

Ob-umbrate, to over-shadow; to Pen-umbrate, almost-a *shadow*; a slight shadow.

Sin-umbra, without-shadow. **Umbrage**, a shadow, darkness, or anger of countenance, **Umbrella**, belong.

Ad-UNCUOUS, Lat. (*uncus*, a crook or hook; fr. Gr. *agcos*, *ancos*, a bend, a hollow; whence *Angulus*: wh. see; and akin to *aggos*, *Angos*: wh. see); (made) to or after (the fashion of) a *hook*; hooked, crooked: hence, **Aduncity**.

In-UNCTION, Lat. (*unctio*, anointing or anointing; fr. *ungo*, I *uante*, as a wound, by anointing; I *ano*int; poss. fr. *Unus*: wh. see); a (rubbing) *in-ointment*: hence, **An**(i.e., *in*)-oint: **Dis-ano**int, (to take) apart or away (the effects of being) *ano*inted: **Re-ano**int, to *ano*int -again. **Unguent**, **Oint**, **Ointment**, belong.

-UNDO, Lat. (fr. *unda*, a wave; fr. Gr. *huo*: see *Hydor*; and akin to *Fusus*, *Humus*, prob to *Sudor*); I rise as a wave, flow, overflow.

Ex-undation, an out or over-flowing. **In-undation**, a *flowing*-into (a place); a deluge.

Red-undant, (so copious as to fill and) *flow*-back or over: hence, **Red-und**, to come-back, to re-*fect*, or result.

Ab-ound, to *flow*-(as copiously as if) from (a wave); (not to trickle, but to) *flow*-from; **Super-abound**, to abound-over and above (what is wanted). **Undation**, **Undulate**, belong. **Water**, is akin.

-UNUS, Lat. (Gr. *heis*, one man; h'n, one thing; from root *Hen*: wh. see); one.

Tri-une, three-in one. **Dis-unity**, to part-oneness or union; to scatter.

Re-unite, (to make) *one* again: to join again.

Ad-union, an adding (so as to form) *one* (body); a collecting into one: Co-ad-union, an adding-together (to form) *one*; a union. Union, Unity, One, belong.

-URBS, Lat. (poss. fr. *Orbis*: wh. see); a city, encircled with the plough to mark the walls.

Sub-urb, (a part of a town lying) under-(the fortress, citadel, or original) city.

In-urbane, not-civil (or like the polished manners of one living in) a city. Urbane, belongs.

-URE. See previous Index.

-URGY, Eng. of *Gr. Ergon, Vergon*, (fr. *ergo*, erdo, I do work); a deed, work, duty, art.

Chir-urgy, a *working* by hand; manual-operation; -Surgery.

Dramat-urgy, the art (of writing) -dramas or acts.

Lit-urgy, the public-duty or service.

Metal-urgy, the art (of separating) -metals (from their ores); hence prob. Metall-urgy, (Fr. *G.*) the art (of making) -medals or metal (coins).

Thaumaturgy, a wonderful-deed.

The-urgy, the art-of godlike, demonic, or spiritual (influences); mag. c.

Demi-urgic, (performing only) vulgar, or ordinary-handicraft or work.

Energ- (a having the power) of *working*-within; (a being) imbued with-work or power.

Par-ergy, a *work*-beside (what is wanted); needless work.

Syn-ergy, (a belief that to produce effect man must determine to) *work* -with or co-operate (with Divine grace).

Ge-orge, (pertaining to) the *working* or tilling of the earth or ground; hence Ge-orge. To Urge, Work, perh. Irk, Irkesome, belong.

Eido-URANEUM, Gr. (ourance, heaven; that which is heaved or raised above us; perh. akin to ornumi, I stir up, raise: see *Ornis*); (an orrery made to show) the form or appearance-of the *heaven* (and its stars). Uranus, belongs

-URE, Eng. fr. *Gr. Oura*, the tail.

Acanth-ure, (a fish with) a spine or thorn-(on each side of) the tail; spine-tail.

Alopec-ure, fox-tail; a plant.

Ambly-ure, blunt-tail; a fish.

Anth-ure, a spike or tail-of flowers; as in the pepper-plant.

An-ure, without a tail; a frog. [crab.]

Brachy-ure, a short-tailed (animal) or Cynos-ure, (the star in) the tail-of the dog (or lesser bear); the pole star.

Dasy-ure, hairy-tail; a carnivorous marsupial.

Dolich-ure, a long-tailed (verse); i. e., one having a syllable or two too much.

Macro-ure, (a sort of lobster having) the tail-as long (or longer than the body). [worm.]

Oxy-ure, sharp-tail; a butterfly and Peta-ure, (a sort of kangaroo leaping by means of an) expanded-tail.

Sci-ure, (a squirrel with) tail (so large as to cast a shade).

-URIENT, Eng. termination fr. Lat. *urio*, expresses desire of what is contained in the root, and is thus formed. (i. do, I eat; e-uno, to eat; e-urio, I desire-to eat; e-

-urient).

Es-urient, desiring-to eat.

Part-urient, desiring-to bring forth.

Sat-urient, desiring-(to get) enough; wishing to cram. *Ururient* does not belong.

-US, Lat. adj. terminat. often becomes *Ous* in Eng. thus, (Dubius, doubtful; Eng. dubi-ous: Vari-us, changeable; vari-ous): occasionally the Eng. *Ous* appears formed from Lat. *Ous*, wh. see, as (Tumul-ous, full of -hills; tumul-ose, tumul-ous): comp. also under *Ial* and *Ous*.

-USTUM, Lat. to burn. *Uro*, (akin to *Gr. auo*, I dry, wither, singe, kindle; and both fr. Sansc. *ush*, to burn; whence also *Aurora*); I burn, parch.

Ad-ust, (brought) to a burnt (state); Comb-ust, burnt-altogether, completely, or up; Comb-ustion, In-combustible, not-to be burned up.

Amb-ustion, a burning-about, or on all sides. [Utterious belongs.

Ex-ustion, a burning-out; a parching.

-USUS, Lat. use, exercise, practice, experience, acquaintance. *Utor*, (poss. fr. *Gr. eothia*, I have accustomed myself, or, I am wont or accustomed; fr. *etho*, I am accustomed; whence *ethos*; see *Ethica*); I use, I am conversant with, I con-

or know.

Ab-use, (to employ away) from-(its) use, to use improperly: Dis-abuse, to part or free from-abuse or ill use; to right what was wrong: In-abusively.

Dis-use, (to be) apart or far from -using; (not to use or employ.

Per-use, (to make oneself) thoroughly -acquainted (with); to con-though or over; to scan or read through.

In-use, (to be) in-the use or practice (of); (to be) exercised-in.

In-utile, not -useful. Use, Usury, Utensil, Utility, belong.

-VACO, Lat. I am empty, void, free from.

E-vacuate, to empty-out; (to come) out (and leave)-empty, or worthless.

Soper -vacaneous, empty, void, or worthless-(because) over and above (what is necessary); superfluous.

Vacuate, Vacant, Vacation, belong.

-VADO, Lat. (fr. *Gr. bados*, a walk, step; fr. *baio*, I go; fr. *hao*, I go: see *Batos*); I go, march, move.

Vas, one who goes for another in a cause, i. e., becomes his surety; a pledge or surety. *Uadis*, of a bail.

E-vade, to go-out of (the reach of); to escape.

In-vade, to go-into (another's territory or rights with hostile intent).

Per-vade, to go, move, or expand -throughout, i. e., in every direction. Wade, perh. Fade, belong.

-VAGOR, Lat. (poss. fr. *Gr. ago*, vago: see *Agogo*); I drive myself about, wander, stray, straggle.

Extra-vagant, straying or going, -outside or beyond, (bounds or moderation). [tarly.]

Soli-vagant, wandering-alone or soli-Noti-vagous, wandering or prowling-by night.

E-vagation, a wandering-out of (doors) or abroad. Vagant, Vagrant, Vague, belong.

-VALEO, Lat. I am strong, healthy, powerful, profitable, of worth.

Ad-d-vail, to add (one's) strength (to something); to add (to) the strength (of something); to assist.

Counter-vail, (to be) powerful against or on the other hand; hence, (to

be sufficiently strong to be) powerful or of use-on the other hand or oppositely; i. e., (to be) at least equal in opposed-strength.

Para-vail, (per), (holding) for-profit (alone); sordid, low.

Pre-vail, (to be) strong-before or above (another); (to overcome by being) before-in strength: Im-prevalence (state of) not-prevailing; weakness.

Equi-valent, of equal-worth.

In-valid, not-strong or healthy; of no efficacy.

Dis-value, (to think) apart or far from-(its) worth; to underestimate.

In-valuable, not-(capable of being estimated at its) worth.

Con-valescent, (beginning to be) together (or united) with-health; growing in health. Valid, Valiant, Value, Valetudinary, belong.

-VALIUM, Lat., a wall or rampart, originally composed of a heap of earth dug from a trench, and planted with sharp stakes.

Inter-val, (space) between the rampart (stakes); space or distance -between.

Circum-vallation, a walling-around.

Contra-vallation, a walling-oppositely; an opposed-fortification (built by the enemy). Vallation, Wall, belong.

-VALVA, Lat. (fr. *Volva*: wh. see); one of two doors which roll, lap, or fold on each other; a folding-door, a valve, a shutting shell; more common in the plural.

Bi-valve, (a mollusk with) two-shells (united by a ligament as the oyster).

Equi-valve, (a bivalve with) shells -equal (in size); In-equivalve.

Multi-valve, (having) many-valves (or calcareous pieces, as barnacle shells).

Uni-valve, (a mollusk with shell) of one-(continuous spiral) roll or fold.

Valve, belongs. *Valvula*, a plant with layers or folds, is akin.

E-VANESCENT, Lat. (*vanesco*, I go into nothing, fade, wear off, vanish; fr. *vanus*, empty, void, vain; *findo* -out of (sight); impermeable, not enduring, short-lived. Vane, Vanish, prob. Wane, belong.

E-VAPORATE, Lat. (*vaporo*, I send out vapour; fr. *vapor*, a vapour or steam; fr. *Gr. capnos*, smoke, vapour; perh. akin to *capuo*, *capo*, I breathe, gasp); (to send) out-vapour. Vapour, belongs.

In-VARIABLE, Lat. (*varius*, spotted, changeable, different; poss. fr. *Gr. ballos*, dipped, dappled, spotted; fr. *ballo*: see *Bulos*); not-(capable of) change. Vary, belongs.

-VARICO, Lat. (fr. *varus*, with crooked, bandy, or distorted legs); I straddle, as a fork, I waddle.

Di-varicate, to part or separate-(into) forks or branches.

Pie-varicate, to waddle or dodge (on this side and that from the straight course)-before (one); to wander here and there from the truth.

Vari-cose, having swollen veins, originally in the legs, prob. be-

long.

Extra-VASATED, Lat. (*vas*, a property, a vessel; poss. fr. *Gr. paomai*, I get, acquire; *epasmen*, I got; perh. akin to *paio*, *pateomai*; *Pastum*); (forced) out of-the-vessels. Vaso, Vessel, Vascular, be-

long.

See the previous Index.

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De-VASTATE, Lat. (vastus, I lay waste; fr. vastus, waste, desolate, large); (to bring) from-(culture) to waste or desolation; (to bring) down-(to) desolateness. Vast, Vastation, perh. Waste, belong.

-VEHO, Lat. (prob. fr. Sansc. vah, valia, to carry; and perh. akin to Gr. ocheo, vocheo, I bear, carry; fr. ochos, holding, that which holds: see *Erhu*); I carry or bear. *Vectum*, to carry.

Con-vey, to carry-(united) together or in a whole (by being confined in the arms); to transport in the mass or lump; to carry; Con-vey, to convey (with guidance or protection): Re-convey.

In-veigh, to carry or bear (attacks, reproaches, &c.)-against: In-vective.

Conv-ex, with a carrying, raising, or heaving (in the middle); swelling spherically: Con-cavo-convex, convex (on one side and)-with a hollow (on the other): Plano-convex, convex-(with the other side), level.

E-vection, a bearing or tendency (of the moon)-out of (her ordinary path).

Trans-vection, a carrying-across. Vehicle, Vegetation, Vexil, belong. Waggon, Wain, are prob. akin.

Re-VEL, Fr. (veiller, to wake, to watch; fr. Lat. vigilare, to wake, watch; fr. vigil, watchful, briak, strong; fr. vigeo: see *Vigorate*); (to keep) back (from one's natural rest)-awake: to riot or feast during the night; Re-veille, an awakening -back (from sleep by beat of drum). Vigilant, belongs.

-VELLO: see *Vulsus*.

-VELO, Lat. (fr. velum, a veil or curtain; fr. vexillum, a vexil or little standard borne by a detachment from a regiment; fr. *Veho*: wh. see); I veil.

In-velled, (placed) in-a veil; covered, enwrapped.

Re-veal, (to draw) back-the veil; to show: Un-revealed. Veil, belongs.

-VELOPPER,* Fr. (fr. Lat. volvere, to roll; fr. *Volvo*: wh. see); to roll, fold, or wrap.

De-velop, (to take) the rolls or cover-from; to unroll or uncover gradually; to show more and more clearly. [cover: En-velope.

In-velop, (to place) in-a wrapper or Extra-VENATE, Lat. (vena, a vein; perh. fr. Gr. ina, vina, a sinew, nerve, or vein; accusat. of is: see *Via*); (forced) outside-the veins. Vein, belongs.

In-VENDIBLE, Lat. (veneo, I move from one to another; I am changed or sold: akin to *Venio*: wh. see); not-(capable of being) sold. Vend, Venditate, also Wend, Went, belong.

VENIO,* Lat. (akin to veneo: see *Vendible*); I move, go, come, arrive. *Ventum*, to come.

Ad-vene, to come-to; to arrive: hence, Ad-vent; Ad-ventitious: Ad-venture, (something which befalls or comes-to) (one), accident; Co-ad-venturer, (one who seeks) adventure, chance, or fortune-with (another); Per-adventure, by-chance: Super-adventient, coming to-over and above. [pose.

Contra-vene, to come against; to oppose. Con-vene, to come (or cause) to come

-together; to assemble; Con-vent; Re-convene, to assemble-again; Con-venient, coming-with (the proper time or one's wants); apropos, seasonable, useful: In-convenient; Dis-convenient, apart or far from-convenient. [-vention.

Inter-vene, to come-between; Inter-Pre-vene, to go or come-before; to get -before or in the way of; to stop: Pre-vent.

Super-vene, to come-upon (something as an addition to it): Sur-vene, (Fr.), is the same.

Intro-venient, c. ming-within.

Co-venant, a coming-together; a bond which unites; an agreement: Co-vin, (a fraudulent) agreement or conspiracy. [con-to.

Ad(d)-venue, (a way or road) to come or Re-venue, (the rent which) comes -back (from leased property); re-turn.

Circum-vent, to come-around; to encompass or environ, (with snares); vulg. to get-over or around (a person).

Event, (that which has) come or proceeded-out of (a thing); a result or consequence.

In-vent, to come or light-upon (as treasure, in turning up the earth); to find, to find out or discover.

Ob-vention, (something which does not require seeking, but) comes-upon or before (us); a handy or useful thing, a gain or advantage.

Sub-vention, (something which) comes-under (so as to support). Venture, belongs. To Wend, to move, go, come, change, convert; to hence, Went, belongs to this class and also to *Vendible*, wh. see.

En-VENOM, Lat. (venenum, medicine, poison); (to put or infuse) poison-into. Venom, Venerate, belong.

-VENTER, Lat. (prob. fr. Gr. venteron, *Enteron*, wh. see, an intestine; fr. entos, within; fr. en, in; and akin to gento, he enclosed within his hand, he grasped: see *Gaster*); the intestine, belly, or stomach.

Dis-venterate, to part or separate-the belly or bowels (from the body); to e-venterate.

E-venterate, (to take) out-the belly or bowels. Venter, Ventricle, belong.

-VENTUS, Lat. (Sansk. vata, wind), wind. *Vannus*, a fan or vane.

E-ventilate, (to separate or bring) out -by wind; to winnow.

Sub-ventaneous, (having) wind-underneath (the surface); filled with nothing but wind. Vent, windage, exposure to air, exposure, Vane, also Wind, belong.

Ad(d)-VER, Lat. (verus, true, confirmed by observation or by looking about; prob. akin to Gr. homo, vorao: see *Orama*); (to speak) to -the truth, (as to some circumstance); (to give one's declaration) to the truth (in affirming that, &c.). Veracious, Very, Verity, belong.

Re-VERBERATE, Lat. (verbero, I beat, strike; fr. verber, a wand, whip, stripe); to beat or cause to flow-back (as sound, fire, &c.); to echo. Verberate, belongs.

-VERBUM, Lat. (poss. fr. verbero: see *Verberate*); a cry or exclamation, common to man and other animals, pulsating in or echoing from the throat, and expressive of

emotion; an utterance or sentence expressing the same emotion more definitely; the word in a sentence embodying the cry, and therefore alone giving information and forming the completed expression or sentence, all the other words being signs of knowledge already acquired and only introduced to fix the application of this word, viz., the verb; and hence, any word, all words having been originally verbus or used to give present information. Ad-verb, (a word or expression joined) to-a verb.

Di-verb, originally, the wording or speaking-in divisions or turns; i. e., the dialogue of a play opposed to the singing; at present, (a proverb in which) the words-(are) severed or opposed; an antithetical proverb.

Pro-verb, a word (that is common or) -before (all). Verb, belongs.

Re-VERE, Lat. (vereor, I estimate, fear, honour, respect; perh. fr. ve-reor, I greatly-estimate or think: see *Ratio*); (to look) back (upon with)-fear and honour (in return for certain acts); to re-spect: Ir-reverend, Ir-reverent, not-(showing) reverence. Verecund, belongs.

-VERGO, Lat. (poss. fr. *Verto*: wh. see); I turn or incline towards; I tend or lie towards.

Con-verge, to incline (so as at last to come)-together.

Di-verge, to tend or incline-apart (from each other). Verge, belongs.

-VERTO,* Lat., I turn. *Versus*, turned.

Ad-vert, to turn (the mind, speech, &c.)-to; to consider, remark, or hint at; In-alvertent, not-considering; Re-advertency, a considering-again; Anim-advert, to turn -the mind (to), to consider-in mind; Ad-vertise, (to cause persons) to turn-(the mind) to: Ad-verse, turned-to or towards (oppositely); inimical, opposing.

A(b)-vert, to turn-from or away; A-verse, turned-away (as the looks or favourable regard) unfavourable to.

Contro-vert, to turn (a thing)-on the other hand or opposite way; to rebut, throw back, or overturn a proposition: Contro-very, (a general) rebutting of arguments; contention; In-controvertible; Contra-version, a turn-the opposite way.

Con-vert, to-turn (a thing to a similarity or junction)-with (something else); to change; Re-convert, to change or turn-back; Con-verse, to turn-together; to be-together; to be united or familiar; to interchange thoughts or opinions familiarly with words; In-conversible.

Di-vert, to turn (the mind, &c.)-apart or aside (from present objects or study); to amuse; Di-vers, turned-apart, severed, several: Di-voce, to turn-apart or away.

E-vert, to turn-out, (up, and over, as the clouds in ploughing); hence to over-turn, to destroy; E-version.

Inter-vert, to turn (a thing from its natural or proper course by stepping in)-between.

Intra-vert, to turn-within or inwards. In-vert, to turn (as a shoot growing out of the seed)-in or inwards; i. e., against the former or natural order;

to make the first last, or the top the bottom; In-verse.

Ob-vert, to turn or place-opposite (to one, for inspection); Ob-verse, a front or side of a thing so turned; the front.

Per-vert, to turn-thoroughly (from its natural or proper course); Per-verse, turned, cross grained, in temper or disposition.

Re-vert, to turn-back (to a former point or way); Re-verse, (the same; In-reversible, not-(to be) reversed. [overthrow.]

Sub-vert, to turn (the top)-under; to Trans-verse, turned or placed-across; Tra-verse, to turn or go-across; to cross.

Uni-verse, (a collection in which all are) turned or bent-(to) one (point or object); hence, any system, a collection, the whole creation, the solar system, the world, &c.: Uni-versal, (with) one-turn or accord; all together, in a mass or whole.

Extra-version, a turning-outside or out.

Peri-verse, to turn-the back; to rat, to change about, to shuffle.

Mal-versation, a turning-to bad or wrong (use money passing through one's hands); embezzlement, fraudulent, or bad conduct.

Anniversary, (any period which re) turns (at the expiration-) of a year.

Verse, a line or furrow turned up with a style or pen on a waxed tablet, Versed, Version, Versatile, Vertical, belonging to the head or pole on which a thing turns, Vertebrae, bending or turning bones, Vertiginous, Vortex, belong.

-VES. See previous Index.

In-VESTIGATE, Lat. (vestigio, I trace, track; fr. vestigium, a trace or track; akin to Gr. steicho: see *Stichus*); (to search out by following) upon-the tracks or footmarks; to hunt out. Vestige, belongs.

VESTIO,* Lat. (fr. vestis, a garment; fr. Gr. esthes, dress, clothing; fr. hennuo, heo, I put on, clothe myself; I clothe, cover).

Circum-vest, to clothe-around.

De-vest, to part or separate from-the clothes; to strip.

In-vest, (to place) in-clothes; to clothe with the robe of office; to cover or secure from the weather, chance, or anything external: Re-invest, to invest-again. [entirely].

Re-vest, to clothe-again, (partially or Tra-vesty, (to pass a thing) across -(from one) cover or appearance (to another); (to dress up) in clothes -cross or contrary (to the ordinary or proper ones); to burlesque. Vest, Vestry, belong.

In-VETERATE, Lat. (veteris, of old; fr. vetus, old; perh. fr. Gr. Etios: wh. see); imbued with-old (age); long and firmly established. Veteran, belongs.

-VEX, see* also *Vehus*.

-VIA, Lat., a way, passage.

De-viate, (to go) from-the way; Devious.

Ob-viate, (to be) before-(one's) way or path; to meet, to stop, to prevent; Ob-vious, (seen at once, as a thing lying) before or in-the way.

Bi-vious, (having) two-ways or paths.

In-vious, (having) no-way.

Per-vious, (having) a way-through; passable: Im-pervious, not-passable.

Pre-vious, beforehand-(on) the road or way; going before, being before.

Quadri-vial, (having) four-ways, (as a place where four roads meet); Quadri-vium, a four-way (place or collection); four harmonizing pursuits.

Tri-vial, (having) three-ways (as a place, &c.); hence, belonging to a place of common resort; common, trite, of little value: Tri-vium, a three-way (place or collection); three harmonizing pursuits.

Con-VICINITY, Lat. (vicinus, near, neighbouring; fr. vicus, a street or village; fr. Gr. oicos, voices, a house; fr. Sansc. vic, to enter: see *Ecos*); (a being) together or common-in neighborhood; nearness-together. Vicine, Wich, Wick, as in Greenwich, belong.

Di-VIDE, Lat. (viduo, iduo, I separate or make my own; perh. fr. Gr. idios, own, private, separate); to separate-apart; Sub-divide, to divide-(into) under or smaller (portions): De (di)-vise, to divide (by will); to bequeath. Vidual, poss. Widow, one bereft, belong.

-VIDEO,* Lat. (fr. Gr. eido, veldo; see *Oid*); I see or look. *Visus*, seen.

Pro-vide, to fore-see; to consider (and make ready for)-beforehand; Pro-vident, pro-viving (for the future), contracted into Prudent: Im-provident, not-provident; Pro-vender, (food) provided; Pur-vey, to provide (food).

E-vident, (standing) out-(so as to be) seen; distinct, clear; In-evident, not-clear; Counter-evidence, (matter adduced to) clear up (a case) -contrary to or against (former evidence).

In-vidious, looking-upon (covetously); grudging, malicious: En-vy, to look-upon (covetously).

Sur-vey, to look-over; to examine; Re-survey, to survey-again: Super-vey, to look-over; to survey.

Ad-vise, (to give) sight or knowledge -to (a person); to counsel or inform: Ad-vice.

De-vise, (to contrive or draw as a conclusion) from-the (mutual or opposed) look, aspect, converse or collection (of thoughts); (to produce) from-a visit (of ideas).

Re-vise, to look or view-again (so as to detect every peculiarity or error); to examine-again: Re-visit, (to come) to see-again.

In-visit, not-to be seen.

Pre-vision, a seeing beforehand.

Inter-vise, a view or visit-between (persons). Visage, Visible, Visit, Visor, Vizard, perh. Vitreous, Vitriol, belong. Wit, Wot, are akin.

In-VIGORATE, Lat. (vigor, power, strength; fr. vigeo, I am strong, flourish, grow; perh. fr. vi-ago, I act-with force: see *Via*, and *Agoge*); to imbue with-strength. Vigour, Vegetable, a growing plant, belong.

-VINCO,* Lat. (poss. fr. Gr. nicao, I conquer; fr. nice, conquest); I conquer. *Victus*, conquered.

Con-vince, to conquer-with, or by means of (weapons, arguments, &c.); (to make one acknowledge himself) conquered-with, &c.; In-convincible, not-(to be made to) acknowledge, &c.; Con-vict, to conquer (in a trial); to refute and prove an adversary guilty.

E-vince, (to drive) out-by conquest; to drive out, to put or hold-out; to

ex-hibit, to show; E-vict, to drive-out (from legal possession).

Pro-vince, (a tract of land obtained) for or (in return) for-conquest; or (lying) conquered-before (one): Com-provincial, together (as to, or having) the same-province; Extra-provincial, without or out-of-the province.

In-vincible, not-to be conquered. Vincible, Victor, Victim, slain after victory, Vanquish, belong.

-VINDICO, Lat. (perh. fr. vim-dico, I declare or pronounce violence; see *Vis* and *Dictus*); I punish, defend, right.

A-venge, (to declare) punishment-to (a person for); (to bring) right-to; to right.

Re-venge, (to return or give) back -violence, injury, or punishment. Venge, Vindicate, belong.

Sulpho-VINIC, Lat. (vinum, wine; fr. Gr. oinos, vines, wine); (produced by the action of) sulphuric (acid upon spirits of)-wine: Wine, prob. Vine, belong.

-VIR, Lat. (akin to Sansc. vira, a man; virya, fortitude, bravery; perh. also to Gr. aner, a man: see *Andros*; to heros, a hero: see *Heredis*; to Ares and arma: see *Mus*); a man. *Virtus*, manhood, bravery, virtue.

Decem-vir, (one of) ten-men: Quin-decem-vir, (one of) fifteen-men.

Daum-vir, (one of) two-men.

Trium-vir, one of three-men.

In-virility, (a having) no-manhood; effeminacy. Virile, Virtue, Worth, belong.

Re-VIRESCENT, Lat. (vireo, I am green; akin to Gr. chloë, the first green shoot of plants; and *Chloros*: wh. see; [vireo, hircio, hileo, 'hleo, chloë, chloë; the Sansc. root being haril]; (growing) green-again. Vir-ent, Viriant, Vert, belong.

En-VIRON, Fr. (vironner, vire, to turn; perh. fr. Lat. gyrate, to turn; fr. gyrus, a circle: see *Gyration*); (to place) in-a turn or circle; to surround. Veer, belongs.

-VIS, Lat. (fr. Gr. is, vis, strength, force, nerve; prob. akin to *Vino* and to *Bios*: wh. see); force, strength. *Violo*, I break by force, transgress.

In-violate, not-broken (as a law), Violent, Violable; also Virulent, belong.

-VISCERA, Lat., the bowels. *Viscus*, a bowel.

E-viscerate, (to take) the bowels-out.

In-viscerate, (to send down) into-the bowels. Visceral, belongs.

In-VISCATE, Lat. (viscus, misletoe or birdlime prepared from it; prob. fr. Gr. ixos, misletoe, birdlime; perh. fr. icho, I hold, a form of *Echo*: wh. see); (to cover) in-birdlime or glutinous matter. Viscid, belongs.

E-VITE, Lat. (vito, I shun); (to move) out of or from-(so as) to shun: In-evitable, not-to be shunned.

-VIVO,* Lat. (fr. Gr. bioo, I live; fr. *Bios*: wh. see; and perh. akin to *zoo*: see *Zoe*); I live. *Vita*, life.

Re-vive, (to come or make to come) to life-again.

Sur-vive, to live-above (the time allotted to another); Super-vive, is the same. [feasting-together.]

Con-vivial, living, i. e., feeding on

-VOCO

Re-victual, (to furnish) again (with food, i. e., the means of) *living*. Vivid, Victual, Viand, Vital, Vitular, belong.

-VOCO,* Lat. (akin to Gr. *anchele*, *cauche*, a boasting or loud speaking; and *euchomai*, I pray, beseech; I call. *Vocatus*, called. *Vox* (Sansc. *vachas*, voice), voice.

Con-voke, to *call* or *summon* together: Con-vocation.

E-voke, to *call* out or up.

In-voke, to *call* upon (by prayer); to *summon* by prayer: In-vocation.

Pro-voke, to *call* forth or forwards (to battle or combat); to rouse, excite, enrage: Pro-vocation.

Re-voke, to *call* back (something given or permitted): Re-vocation; Ir-revocable, not-revocable.

A(d)-vouch, to *call* or *declare* to (the truth, &c. of); to add-(one's) *voice* or declaration (to); Dis-avouch, to be apart or far from avouching: Ad-vocate, (one) *called* to (the assistance of a party in a trial).

Equi-vocate, (to give one's) *voice* alike (on both sides); to speak ambiguously, and hence, deceitfully.

A(b)-vocation, (that which) *calls* (one)-from or away from (home or repose); one's calling; often shortened into Vocation.

De-vocation, a *calling* from or away.

Uni-vocal, (having only) one-voice or meaning.

Semi vowel, (an imperfect or half-voiced (or propulsion of) *voice*. Voice, Vocal, Vocation, Vouch, Vowel, belong.

-VOLO, Lat. (from Gr. *boulomai*, *boulomai*, I will, wish; and perh. akin to Gr. *eldomai*, *velldomai*, I wish, long for; I will, or wish.

Bene-volent, well-*wishing*; doing kindness.

Male-volent, ill-*wishing*.

In-voluntary, not-(with one's) *will*.

Voluntary, Volition, Voluptuous, Velleity, belong. Will is prob. akin

-VOLVO,* Lat. (prob. akin to Gr. *eiluo*, *heiluo*; see *Elytrun*; prob. also to *oulos*, *Holos*; wh. see, whole, in a mass; and to *bollos*, a bulb or root with folds); I roll. *Volutus*, rolled.

Circum-volve, to *roll*-around; Circum-volution.

Con-volve, to *roll*-together; Con-volution, a *rolling*-together; Con-volulus, bindweed, a plant.

De-volve, to *roll* or *fall*-down (upon).

E-volve, to *roll*-out; to unfold; E-volution.

Inter-volve, to *roll* or *mix*-between or in-volve, to *roll*-in (so as to place in the middle of the folds); (to *ev*-tangle) in-the *rolls* or folds; I *ev*-olution, (act of) in-volving; (I *ate* or being) in-volved; Dis-*inv*olve, to part or free from involut.

Re-volve, to *roll*-back; to *roll* (round until a point, for instance at the top, comes)-back (to its original position, or to the top); to turn over; to turn over (in mind); Re-volution, an overturning of things; Ir-revoluble, not-(capable of being) revolved or turned over. Volutib-, Volume, Volute, Vault, belong. Waltz is prob. akin.

VOMIO,* Lat. (akin to Gr. *emeo*, *verneo*, I vomit; and both fr. Sansc. *vam*, to vomit, see *Emetic*); I vomit, throw up.

-WARD

E-vomit, to *throw* or *omit*-out. Re-vomit, to *vomit*-back. Vomit, belongs.

-VORO,* Lat. (perh. akin to Gr. *bora*, food; and *brosco*, *bilibrosco*, I eat, consume; whence *brosy*, an eating, corrosion, rust; see *Brosy*); I consume, eat greedily or feed on.

Carni-vorous, flesh-eating.

Formici-vorous, ant-eating.

Gramini-vorous, grass-eating.

Grani-vorous, feeding on-grains.

Herbi-vorous, feeding on-herbs.

Muci-vorous, feeding on-slime or animal and vegetable juices.

Omnivorous, feeding on-all things.

Pisci-vorous, fish-eating.

Planti-vorous, plant-eating.

Pupivorous, feeding (parasitically) on-the nymphs (of butterflies). Voracious, belongs.

-VOVED, Lat. (perh. akin to Gr. *boao*, I cry aloud, shout, call on one; whence Lat. *boo*, I bellow; see *Bantion*); I declare loudly, protest, vow, promise. *Votum*, a vow, or wish.

A(d)-vow, (to promise or declare) to -(as by) a *vow*; to declare strongly, affirm, confess, own to; Dis-avow, (to declare oneself) apart or far from-(having) *avowed*; to deny a (former) confession; to disown.

Counter-vote, a *promise* or *pledge* (of support) opposed (to another vote).

De-vote, (to cut as one's self) from or away from-(all objects but one by) a *vow*; to dedicate (to one object), particularly a religious one; In-devote, not-dedicated.

Co-vet, (to fix) the *wishes*-together or to one point; (to desire with all one's) *wishes*-together; to wish inordinately for. Vote, Votary, Vow, belong.

-VULGO, Lat. (fr. *vulgus*, the common people; perh. fr. *vir*, *ochlos*, a throng of people, mob, riot, upturning; perh. akin to *ochleuo*, *mochleuo*, I move by a lever; fr. *mochlos*; see *Mochleum*); I make common, publish, noise abroad.

Di-vulge, to part or scatter-abroad or (among the) *common people*; to publish.

Pro-mulge, (perh. for vulge), (to put) forward-(among) the *public*: Vulgar, belongs. Folk is perh. akin.

In-VULNERABLE, Lat. (*vulnere*, I wound; fr. *vulnus*, a wound); not to be wounded. Vulnerary, belongs.

-VULSUM, Lat. to pull, pluck. *Villo* (akin to Gr. *tillo*, I pluck, pull, see *Ptilio*); I tear, rend, draw, pull.

Con-vulse, to draw or pluck-together; to contract as a sinew in cramp.

A(b)-vulsion, a *tearing* or *rending* -from or away. A-vel, to rend-away.

Di-vulsion, a *tearing*-apart; Di-vel, to tear-apart.

E-vulsion, a *drawing* or *plucking*-out

Re-vulsion, a *tearing* or *drawing* -back; particularly of humours from one part of the body to another. Velliciate, belongs. Villous, Titillate, prob. Tickle, are akin.

-WARD. See previous Index.

-WARD, Eng. (the same word as guard; see *Guard*; and fr. *Sax*, ward, a watch, vigilance; perh. fr. *ware*, heed, caution; akin to Gr. *vorao*, *horao*; see *Ver* and *Drama*); watch, a keeping, or defending.

A-ward, perh. (to give a disputed

* See the previous Index.

-ZONAL

thing) to-(him who is to) *keep* or have (it).

Re-ward, to *keep* (the eyes turned) -back (upon a person); to keep in view; to remember kindly by the gift of money; (to give money, &c. to a person) to *keep*-in return for (services). Ward, belongs.

-WARK, WORK,* also see *Urgy*.

-WARRA, Hindoo, house, habitation mansion, palace, as in *Bans-warra*, *Sind-warra*.

-WEALD, Wold,* WEEN.*

-WICH,* *Wick*; see *Vicinity*.

-WISE,* see also *Guise*. **WORT,***

WORTH,* see also *Urr*. **WRIGHT,***

Antho-XANTH, Gr. (*xanthos*, yellow, as if from burning; akin to *xanthos*, tawny, of the colour of a scab; prob. fr. *xaino*, *xuo*, *xeo*, I scrape, shave, plane; see *Sculp*); yellow-flower; a plant; also called Vernal-grass. Xanthic, belongs.

XENOS, Gr. (perh. fr. *Ec*, *Ex*; see List of Prefixes); one who is from without; a stranger or guest.

Pro-xene, a *guest* or friend-before or in the eyes of (the public); a public friend; also a native of a foreign state appointed as consul, and esteemed as a public friend to the appointees.

Pyro-xene, (augite, supposed to have been) a *stranger* to fire; i. e., not to have been formed by it.

XYLON, Eng. of Gr. *Xylon*, (prob. fr. *xeo*, *xuo*; see *Xanth*); wood, cut and ready for use.

Citharo-*xyl*, guitar or fiddle-wood; *xyl*, *Erythro-*xyl**, red-wood; a dyeing plant.

Xantho-*xyl*, yellow-wood; a plant.

Pyro-*xylic*, (obtained from) wood -(subjected to) fire.

-Y. See previous Index.

Nan-YANG, Chinese, South-sea or light.

Meth-YLENE, Gr. (*hule*, wood, matter; prob. akin to *Xylon*); (spirit or) wine-of wood; a liquid obtained in burning wood. Sylvan is akin.

Apo-ZEM, Gr. (*zeo*, I seethe, boil); (that which comes) from-the *boiling*; a decoction.

-ZOE, Gr. (fr. *zao*, I live; fr. *Sansc*, *jiv*, to live); a living life. *Zoon*, a living being, an animal.

A-zote, (a gas which) deprives-of-life. Hylo-zoism, (doctrine that) matter *-lives*, (in the shape of a cross.

Diplo-zoon, double-animal; a worm

Ento-zoon, an animal or worm-(in-festing) the interior (of the body).

Epi-zoon, an animal (found)-upon

(fishes).

Oo-zoon, an animal (whose organization resembles the simple condition of)-the egg (of birds).

Phyto-zoon, a plant (like -animal; applied to sections of the class zoophyte.

Poly-zoon, a many or compound Proto-zoon, an animal-(which has) the first (or simplest) organization).

Oma-ZOME, Gr. (*zomos*, broth; prob. fr. *zeo*; see *Zm*); the extract of muscular fibre which gives the peculiar odour-to broth.

-ZON. See previous Index.

Poly-ZONAL, Gr. (*zone*, a belt, girdle; fr. *zannumi*, I gird; akin

-ZYGON

to Zeugnumi: see *Zygon*; and Lat. cingo, I surround: see *Cinctus*; (a burning glass made of pieces placed in the form of) many-rings or *bells*.
ZYGON, Eng. of Gr. *Zygon* (whence *zeugnuo*, I join; fr. root *zug*: Sansc. *yuj*, to yoke; see *lunctus*, *Junctus*); a joiner or yoke.

-ZYGON

A-zygous, unjoined; also without
 -(a fellow or) *yoke* (fellow).
Dia-zeuxis, a dividing from-the *yoke* or union; separation.
Epi-zeuxis, a *joining*-(some word already uttered; upon or in addition (to give greater force); repetition.
Sy-zygy, (the point where the plane

A-ZYME

of *era* arbut intersects or is) *joined*
 -with or together with (that of another passing angularly through it); a conjunction or union.
A-ZYME, Gr. (*zume*, heaven, that which ferments; prob. fr. *zeo*: see *Zame*); (the *feast* of) un-leavened (bread).

The inspector of the foregoing Index will not, with a few exceptions, find any words belonging to Saxon roots inserted, because while it would have encroached too much on the space, it would only have been explaining that part of our language most familiar to us. Nor will he find words of classical origin, whose derivation and therefore component parts are too doubtful to permit their arrangement in an Index of Terminations.

In searching for a word, perhaps some difficulty may be experienced at first; it is hoped, however, that a little practice and a slight knowledge of the prefixes will surmount it. Perhaps the following method, although by no means certain, will best discover a word required. Suppose the word to be *Abominare*. On looking in the Dictionary it will be found to stand between Abolish and Aborigines. The three words have then the letters *abo* in common. The list of prefixes, however, marks *ab* as a prefix, and probably therefore *o* belongs to the termination in those three words. The termination to be looked for is then *ominate*, which will be found under *omae*.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOREGOING INDEX.

adj.	adjective	Fr.	French	Min.	Mineralogy
Anat.	Anatomy	Geog.	Geography	Mus.	Music
Ant.	Ancient & Antiquities	Geom.	Geometry	Myth.	Mythology
Arab.	Arabic	Gram.	Grammar	Norm.	Norman
Arch.	Architecture	Gr. G.	Greek	Orn.	Ornithology
Ast.	Astronomy	G. L.	a word with Greek	Opt.	Optics
Bibl.	Biblical subjects		prefix and Latin	Paint.	Painting
Bot.	Botany	Hist.	History	perh.	perhaps
Chem.	Chemistry	Hyd.	Hydrostatics [suffix	Pers.	Persian
comp.	compare or see, denotes an etymological relationship	Ich.	Ichthyology	Pol.	Political subjects
compd.	compound	Lat. L.	Latin	poss.	possibly
Conch.	Conchology	L. G.	a word with Latin	prob.	probably
Con.	Customs		prefix and Greek	Rhet.	Rhetoric
Cust.	Ecclesiastical subjects	Lit.	Literature	Sansc.	Sanscrit
Ecc.	English	Mal.	Malacology	Sax.	Anglo-Saxon
Eng.	Entomology	Math.	Mathematics	sub. a.	substantive
Entom.	from	Mech.	Mechanics	Surg.	Surgery
Ent.		Med.	Medicine	termin.	termination
Fr.		metath.	metathesis	Theol.	Theology
		Mil.	Military subjects	wh.	which
				Zool.	Zoology

CURAVIT LEOPOLD SMARLT.

CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

* When a word investigated belongs to a class, attention should be paid, not merely to the word itself, but to those associated with it: thus, a clearer notion of its various shades of meaning will be obtained, and the consistency or inconsistency of its current pronunciation better understood.

Of the words which, for these purposes, are classed together, it must not be deemed that the leading word is always the parent of the rest, but that, for whatever purpose of convenience or utility, it has been chosen to indicate the class.

Among the subjected words, a less near relationship, or some change in meaning or principle of pronunciation, is signified by the small capitals.

The pronunciation of the subjected words is seldom marked at full, and most commonly not at all, the syllabication, the accents, the letters in italic, and the figures referring to the Principles, aided by a comparison with the leading word, being deemed quite sufficient. The letters in italic in these subjected words are,

1. Those which, single or combined, are sounded irregularly, that is, otherwise than as indicated in the schemes; *q* and *x*, which are not in the schemes at all; and *c* and *g*, when separated in the syllabication from the *e* or *i*, which gives them their soft sounds, as in *lac'er-ate*, *trag'-ic*

2. *a* and *o*, when sounded *ā*, *ā*, and *ō*; *a*, *e*, and *o*, when sounded as in the last syllables of *dollar*, *letter*, *sailor*, (in each of which the last syllable is equivalent, or nearly equivalent to *ur*;) and *th*, when sounded as in *thin*.

3. Silent letters, if idle as well as silent; but not such significant silent letters as in the scheme are printed *q*, *t*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *w*, *h*; nor *e* as in *native*, *hostile*, where the irregularity should be conceived to be the short sound of the *i*, rather than the superfluity of the *e*.

4. Letters which are not decidedly irregular in sound, but become so in easy, fluent, speech, being such as fall into the sound of *y* consonant, or of *sh*, *zh*, *ch*, or *j*. And note, that when the meaning of the italics is not explained by what appears at the place, (see, for instance, *Ab-bre'-vi-a-ture*,) the explanation is given in the Principles, as referred to by the figures. Note also, that if the reference 147 occurs, and the letters liable to the irregular sound are not in italic, the meaning is, that the irregularity in such instance is a colloquialism merely, and not a propriety.

In a word having more than one accent, the principal accent is denoted by the double accentual mark (//). See 85.

ABA

A, the first letter in the alphabet. An article set before nouns of the singular number, in which capacity it often takes the letter *s* after it for the sake of euphony: see the word *As*. **A** is sometimes a noun, as, a great **A**; it is sometimes placed before a participle, as, gone **A** hunting, come **A** begging; it has a signification denoting proportion, as, the landlord asks a hundred **A** year.

A is always named *ā*, but is sounded *ā* whenever it is an unaccented word or syllable in a purely English phrase: see Principles 24, 176. Its sounds with other letters are numerous. See the vowel scheme, and the numbers corresponding to the sounds of *a* in the Principles: see also 97, 98, 99, 111, 112.

A-, initial, in words originally Greek, is often a prefix of privative meaning, as in *A-galaxy*, *A-scii*; in which use, as well as when an article, it takes *s* between it and a following vowel, as in *An-archy*. In words of Saxon origin, the prefix **A** is a mere syllabic augment, as in *A-bare*, *A-dry*, &c. for *Bare*, *Dry*, &c.

AB-, a prefix of Latin origin which enters into the composition of many of the following words; as *Ab-actor*, &c. It signifies *from*.

ABACK=*ā*-bäck', *ad*. Backwards. [*A* sea term.]

ABACOT=*ā*b'-d-côt, *s*. A royal cap anciently used.

ABA

ABACTOR=*ā*-bāc'-tor, 38: *s*. One who steals cattle in herds.

ABACUS=*ā*b'-d-cūs, *s*. A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

Ab'-a-cist. (-sist, 59) *s*. An accountant.

ABAFT=*ā*-bāft', *ad*. Towards the stern of the ship.

ABAISANCE=*ā*-bā'-sānce, 152: *s*. Obeisance.

To ABALIENATE, *ā*-bāle'-yēn-āte, 146: *v. a*.

To estrange; to transfer property from any one.

A-ba'-lien-a'-tion, 89: *s*. The act of estranging.

To ABANDON=*ā*-bān'-dōn, 18: *v. a*. To give up, resign or quit; to desert, to forsake.

A-ban'-doned, (-dūnd, 114) *part. a*. Given up, forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

A-ban'-don-er, 36: *s*. A forsaker.

A-ban'-don-ment, *s*. The act of abandoning.

ABANNITION, *ā*b'-ān-ish'-ūn, 89: *s*. A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.

To ABARE=*ā*-bāre', *v. a*. To make bare. [*Obs.*]

ABARTICULATION, *ā*b' ar-tic'-ū-lā'-shūn, 85, 89: *s*. In anatomy, that species of articulation that has manifest motion.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'mān: ed-pā': lāx: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

The sign *u* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-un, *s. e. mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thēn, 166: thēn, 166.

B

To **ABASE**=*ā-bās'*=*ā-bāc'*, 152: *v. a.* To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

A-base'-ment, *s.* The state of being brought low, depression.

A-base'(-hāst, 114, 143) part. a. Lowered; in heraldry, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are downwards, or when shut; also in the general sense of lowered or debased.

To **ABASH**=*ā-bāsh'*, *v. a.* To make ashamed.

A-bash'-ment, *s.* The state of being ashamed.

To **ABATE**=*ā-bāt'*, *v. a. and n.* To lessen, to diminish; in law, to defeat, to overthrow, to put an end to, to quash; the original sense is, to throw down:—*neu.* To grow less.

A-bate'-ment, *s.* The act or state of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating; in law the act of the abator, or the affection of the thing abated, as, abatement of the writ; a plea in abatement, is a plea that the suit of the plaintiff may cease for the time being; in heraldry, a mark by which the dignity of a coat of arms is abased; in commerce, a discount or allowance in the price.

A-ba'-ter, 36: *s.* One who abates.

A-ba'-tur, 38: *s.* One who intrudes himself into a freehold, between the last possessor and the next heir.

A-BAT-TIS, (*ā-bāt-tē'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Trees cut down for a military defence.

A-bat-tur, (*twā'*, 170) *s.* A general slaughter-house for cattle.

AB-AT-TUNE, 81: *s.* In records, any thing diminished.

Ab-a-ture, (*tū'*, 147) *s.* Sprigs of grass thrown down by a stag in passing by.

ABB=*āb*, 155: *s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBA=*āb'-bā*, *s.* A Syriac word for father.

Ab-bē', (*āb'-bāy*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* An abbot: more commonly an ecclesiastic having no assigned duty or dignity.

Ab'-BEY, (*āb'-bēy*, *s.*) A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; the church attached, or that was attached to an abbey.

Ab'-bot, 18: *s.* The chief of an abbey.

Ab'-bot-ship, *s.* The state of being an abbot.

Ab'-bess, *s.* The chief of a nunnery.

Ab'-ba-cy, (*bā-cēy*, 98, 105) *s.* The rights and possessions of an abbot.

Ab-ba'-tiol, (*bā'-sh' āl*, 90) *a.* Relating to an abbey.

To **ABBREVIATE**, *āb-brē'-vē-āte*, 105, 146: *v. a.* To shorten, to cut short.

Ab-brē'-vi-ate, *v. n.* An abridgement.

Ab-brē'-vi-a-tor, 38: *s.* One who abridges.

Ab-brē'-vi-a-tor-y, (*d-tōr-ēy*, 98, 129, 105) *a.* That abbreviates or shortens.

Ab-brē'-vi-a-ture, (*d-tūre*, 147) *a.* A mark used for shortening; an abridgement.

Ab-brē'-vi-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of shortening; a contraction.

To **ABDICATE**, *āb-dē-cāte*, 105: *v. a. and n.* To give up right, to resign; to deprive of right:—*neu.* To resign.

Ab'-di-ca'-tive, (*cā-tiv*, 85, 105) *a.* That causes or implies an abdication.

Ab'-di-cant, *a. and s.* Abdicating:—*s.* The person abdicating.

Ab'-di-ca'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of abdicating; resignation.

ABDITIVE, *āb-dē-tiv*, 105: *a.* Having the quality of hiding.

Ab'-di-tor-y, 129, 105: *s.* A place to hide goods in.

ABDOMEN=*āb-dō'-mēn*, 86: *s.* The lower venter or belly.

Ab-dom'-i-nal, (*dōm'-ē-nāl*, 92, 105) See also in *Supp.*

Ab-dom'-i-nous, (*ā-nūs*, 120) } *a.* Relating to the abdomen.

To **ABDUCE**=*āb-dūc'*, *v. a.* To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

Ab-du'-cent, *a.* Having the property of drawing back or away; muscles abducent are such as serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

Ab-duc'-tion, (*dūc'-shūn*, 89) *s.* A leading away; a conclusion from premises of which the minor is doubtful; the felonious carrying off a man's daughter, son, or wife, &c.

Ab-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* He who leads away; he who is guilty of abduction; in anatomy, a muscle that draws back.

ABERANCE, *ā-bārd'-ānce*, 100: *s.* In law, behaviour.

ABECEDARIAN, *ā'-bē-cē dār'-ē-ān*, 85, 41, 105: *s.* A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of learning.

ABED=*ā-bēd'*, *ad.* In bed.

ABERRANT=*āb-ēr'-rānt*, 129: *a.* Wandering from the way.

Ab-er'-rance, } *s.* A deviation; an error.

Ab-er'-ran-cy, 105: } *s.* A deviation; an error.

Ab-er'-ring, 72: *part.* Going astray.

Ab'-er-ra'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of deviating: the amount of such deviation.

To **ABERUNCATE**, *āb'-ē-rūng'-cāte*, 85, 158: *v. a.* To pull up by the roots.

To **ABET**=*ā-bēt'*, *v. a.* To push forward another to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

Ab-et'-ment, *s.* The act of abetting.

Ab-et'-tor, 36: } *s.* He that abets.

Ab-et'-tor, 38: } *s.* He that abets.

ABEYANCE, *ā-bāy'-ānce*, 100: *s.* Expectance, by law, of a possessor, when possession for the present is in no man.

AGGREGATION, *āb'-grē-gā'-shūn*, 85, 89: *s.* A separation from the flock.

To **ABHOR**=*āb-hor'*, 37: *v. a.* To hate with acrimony, to loathe.

Ab-hor'-rent, (*hōr'-rēnt*, 129) *a.* Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.

Ab-hor'-rent-ly, 105: *ad.* In an abhorrent manner.

Ab-hor'-rence, } *s.* The act of abhorring;

Ab-hor'-ren-cy, 105: } *s.* detestation.

Ab-hor'-rer, *s.* A hater, a detester.

To **ABIDE**=*ā-bide'*, } *v. n. and a.* To stay in a

*ABODE=*ā-bōd'*, } place, to dwell; to remain*

*ABODE=*ā-bōd'*, } without decay; to continue*

without offence: to bear or support the consequences, with by, as I will abide by it:—*act.* To wait for; to support or endure; to bear without aversion.

Ab'-iding, 72: *part. a. and s.* Continuing:—*s.* A continuance.

Ab'-ider, 36: *s.* One who abides.

ABILITY.—See under *Abile*.

ABINTESTATE=*āb'-in-tēs'-tātē*, 85: *s.* Its that inherits from one that did not make a will.

ABJECT=*āb'-ject*, *a. and s.* Mean, worthless, contemptible:—*s.* A man without hope.

Ab'-ject-ly, 105: *ad.* In an abject manner

Ab'-ject-ness, *s.* Servility, meanness.

To **ABJECT**, 81: *v. a.* To throw or cast away, or down.

Ab-ject'-ed, *part. a.* Cast down.

Ab-ject'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being cast down: the state of an object.

Ab-ject'-tion, 89: *s.* Meanness of mind; the state of being cast away; the act of humbling.

ABJUDICATED, *āb-jū'-dē-cā-tēd*, 109, 105: *part.* Given by judgement from one to another.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: jū, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a. i. &c. mure*, 171.

To ABJUGATE, äb'-joo-gät, 109: *v. a.* To unyoke.

To ABJURE, äb-j'oor', 109, 51: *v. a.* To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do something; to retract or recant upon oath; to quit the country and go into banishment from the oath which felons swore who had taken sanctuary.

Ab'-ju-ra'-tion, 85, 52, 89: *s.* The act of abjuring; the oath taken to that end.

To ABLACTATE=äb-läc'-tät, *v. a.* To wean from the breast.

Ab'-lac-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A weaning; one of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION, äb-läck'-wé-ä'-shün, 85, 76, 145, 89: *s.* The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLATION, äb-lä'-shün, 89: *s.* A taking away.

Ab'-la-tive, (-lä-tiv, 93, 105) *a.* That takes away; the term applied to the case in grammar whose usual sign is *from*.

ABLE, ä'-bl, 101: *a.* Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having power sufficient.

Ab'-ble-ness, *s.* Power, generally of body.

Ab'-ble-bod-ied, (-id, 114) *a.* Strong of body.

Ab'-bly, 105: *ad.* With ability.

Ab'-süt'-i-r-r, (ä-bil'-ä-téy, 81) *s.* The power to do anything; capacity, qualification; the plural abilities, is a word frequently used for the powers of the mind.

ABLEPSY, äb-lép-séy, 105: *s.* Want of sight.

To ABLEGATE=äb'-lé-gät, *v. a.* To send abroad on some legation.

Ab'-le-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A legation from home.

To ABLIGATE, äb'-lé-gät, 105: *v. a.* To tie up from.

Ab'-li-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A tying up from.

ABLIGURITION, äb-lig'-h-rish'-ün, 85, 89, 95: *s.* Prodigious expense in food.

ABLUENT, äb-l'oo-ént, 109: *a.* Cleansing.

Ab-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of cleansing; the water used; a purification.

To ABNEGATE=äb'-né-gät, *v. a.* To deny.

Ab'-ne-ga'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* One who denies.

Ab'-ne-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Denial, renunciation.

ARNODATION, äb-nö-dä'-shün, 85, 89: *s.* The act or practice of cutting knots, as from trees.

ABNORMITY, äb-nor'-mé-téy, 37, 105: *s.* A departure from rule; deformity.

Ab-nor'-mous, 120: *a.* Irregular.

ABOARD=ä-bö-rä', 133: *ad.* In a ship.

ABODE=ä-böde', *s.* Habitation, dwelling, place of residence; stay, continuation in a place; also, the *pret.* and *part.* of To Abide.

To ABODE=ä-böde', *v. a.* To bode. [Obs.]

Ab-ode'-ment, *s.* An ominous anticipation.

ABOLETE=äb'-ö-léte, *a.* Out of use. [Obs.]

To ABOLISH=ä-böl'-ish, *v. a.* To annul, to put an end to, to destroy.

Ab'-bol-ish-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be abolished.

Ab'-bol-ish-er, 36: *s.* He that abolishes.

Ab'-bol-ish-ment, *s.* The act of abolishing.

Ab'-o-li'-tion, (äb'-ö-lish'-ün, 85, 89, 95) *s.* The act of abolishing.

Ab'-o-li'-tion-ist, 85: *s.* One who seeks the abolition of something, as of the slave-trade.

ABOMINABLE, äb-böm'-é-nö-bl, 105, 101: *a.* hateful, detestable.

Ab-om'-i-na-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being abominable, odiousness.

Ab-om'-i-na-bly, 105: *ad.* Most hatefully.

To ABOMINATE, *v. a.* To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

Ab-om'-i-na'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Hatred, detestation, pollution, shameful view.

ABORIGINES, äb'-ö-rid'-gè-néz, 85, 101 *s. pl.* The earliest inhabitants of a country.

Ab'-o-rig'-i-nal, (-rid'-gè-näl), *a.* Primitive, primitive.

ABORTION, ä bor'-shün, 37, 89: *s.* The act of bringing forth what is yet imperfect; the product of such a birth. The old verb was To Abort.

Ab-or-tive, (-tiv, 105) *s.* and *a.* That which is born before the time:—*adj.* Brought forth before the due time; that which brings forth nothing.

Ab-or-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of bearing before the time; immaturely.

Ab-or-tive-ness, *s.* The state of abortion.

Ab-or-t'-ment, *s.* The thing immaturely brought forth.

ABOVE, ä-büv', 107: *prep.* and *ad.* Higher in place; higher in rank, power, or excellence; beyond, more than; too proud for; too high for:—*ad.* Overhead; in the regions of heaven.

☞ This word is often compounded; as *Above-all*, (in the first place); *Above-deck*, (upon deck; without artifice); *Above-ground*, (not in the grave); *Above-cited*, *Above-mentioned*, &c.

To ABOUND=ä-bownd', 31: *v. n.* To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

ABOUT=ä-bowt', 31: *prep.* and *ad.* Round, surrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon; appendant to the person, as clothes, &c.; relating to the person, as a servant:—*ad.* Circularly; nearly; the longest way. To bring about, is to bring to the point desired; To go about a thing, is to prepare to do it.

ABRACADABRA=äb-rä-cä-däb'-rä, 85: *s.* A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRADE=äb-räde', *v. a.* To rub off; to wear away from the other parts.

Ab-rä'-sion, (-zhün, 90) *s.* The act of rubbing; a rubbing off.

To ABRAID=ä-bräde', *v. n.* To awake. [Obs.]

ABREAST, ä-bräst', 120: *ad.* Side by side.

ABRENUCIATION.—See Renunciation.

ABREPTION, äb-rép'-shün, 89: *s.* The state of being carried away.

ABREUVOIR, ä-brüv-wä', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A watering place; the juncture of two stones.

To ABRIDGE=ä-bridje', *v. a.* To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance; to contract, to diminish, to cut short; to deprive of.

Ab-bridged, 114: *part. a.* Shortened; with of, it means deprived of, debarr'd from.

Ab-brid'-ger, 36: *s.* He that abridges, a shortener; a writer of compendiums.

Ab-bridge'-ment, *s.* The contraction of a larger work into a smaller compass; a diminution in general.

☞ See Principles, 196.

ABROACH=ä-bröatch', 63: *ad.* In a posture to run out; in a state of being diffused or propagated.

ABROAD, ä-brüd', 126: *ad.* Out of the house; in another country; without, not within.

To ABROGATE=äb'-rö-gät, *v. a.* To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul.

Ab'-ro-gate, } *part. a.* Annulled, abolished.

Ab'-ro-ga'-ted, }

Ab'-ro-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

ABROOD=ä-bröod', *ad.* In the act of brooding.

ABRUPT=äb-rüpt', *a.* and *s.* Broken, craggy; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives:—*s.* An abrupt place.

Ab-rup'-ness, *s.* An abrupt manner; haste, suddenness.

Ab-rup'-ly, 105: *ad.* Hastily, without preparation.

Ab-rup'-tion, 89: *s.* Violent and sudden separation

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *s. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: shün, 166; then, 166.

ABCESS=*ab'-cēss*, 155: *s.* An imposthume; a collection of purulent matter in the body: a morbid cavity.

To ABSCHIND=*ab-cīnd'*, 155, 115: *v. a.* To cut off.

Ab-sciss'-ion, (-cīzh'-ūn, 149) *s.* The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Ab'-sciss, (*ab'-ciss*, 81) } 155: *s.* A part cut off from the diameter of a conic section, being that which is contained between the vertex of a diameter, and an ordinate to it.

To ABSCOND=*ab-acōnd'*, *v. n.* To hide one's self, generally used of persons eluding legal arrest.

Ab-scōnd'-er, 36: *s.* He who absconds.

ABSENT=*ab'-sēnt*=*ab'-cēnt*, 59: *a.* Not present; absent in mind, inattentive.

Ab'-sence, *s.* The state of being absent, opposed to presence; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

Ab'-sen-tee, 85: *s.* One absent from his station or country, a word commonly used of Irish landholders.

Ab'-sen-tee'-ism, (-izm, 158) *s.* The practice of being abroad or away.

To ABSENT', (-cēnt'), 81: *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.

Ab-sent'-er, 36: *s.* One who is absent from his place.

ABSENT'-ment, *s.* The state of being absent.

ABSENTHIAN, *ab-cīn'-ān*, 59, 105: *a.* Of the nature of absinthium, the Latin word for wormwood.

Ab-sin'-thi-a'-ted, 85: *part. a.* Impregnated with wormwood.

ABST=*ab-cist'*, 59: *v. n.* To stand off; to leave off.

To ABSOLVE, *ab-zōlv'*, 151: *v. a.* To loosen from; to clear, to quit of a crime in a judicial court; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted in the ecclesiastical sense.

Ab-solv'-ed, (-zōlvd, 114) *part. a.* Acquitted.

Ab-solv'-er, 36: *s.* He who acquits or remits.

Ab-solv'-a-tor-y, (-zōlv'-d-tōr-ēy, 98, 129, 105) *a.* Containing absolution, or power to absolve.

Ab-so-lu'-tion, (*ab'-sōl'-ū'-shūn*, 109) 85, 89: *s.* Acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.

➤ Observe, that *s* in the preceding word and in those following, is no longer vocalized, as in the leading words.

Ab-sol'-u-tor-y, (*ab'-sōl'-ū-tōr-ēy*, 10, 129, 105) *a.* That gives absolution.

Ab-so-lu'te, (*ab'-sōl'-ū't*, 109) *a.* Solved or clear from other things; complete, whether applied to a person or thing; unconditional, as an absolute promise: not relative, as absolute space; not limited, as absolute power; not grammatically dependent, as the case absolute.

Ab-so-lute-ly, 105: *ad.* Completely; without restriction; without condition; peremptorily; positively.

Ab-so-lute-ness, *s.* Completeness; freedom from dependence or limits; despotism.

ABSONANT=*ab'-sō-nānt*, 12: } *a.* Absurd, con-

ABSONOUS, *ab'-sō-nūs*, 120: } trary to reason.

To ABSORB=*ab-sorb'*=*ab-sārb'*, 37: *v. a.* To swallow up; to suck up.

Ab-sorb'-ent, *s.* A medicine that sucks up humors.

Ab-sorbed', (-sōrbd', 114) *part.* Imbided; wholly engrossed.

Ab-sorpt', *part.*—See the preceding.

Ab-sorpt'-ive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Having the power to imbibe.

Ab-sorpt'-ion, 89: *s.* The act of imbibing.

To ABSTAIN.—See four words lower.

ABSTEMIOUS, *ab-stē'-mē-ūs*, 105, 146, 120: *a.* Temperate, sober, abstinent.

Ab-ste'-mi-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* Temperately, abstinently.

Ab-ste'-mi-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being abstemious.

To AB-STAIN', 100: *v. a.* To forbear, to refrain one's self.

AB-STEN-TION, (-stēn'-shūn, 89) *s.* A holding off.

Ab'-sti-nent, 81, 105: *a.* That uses abstinence.

Ab'-sti-nence, *s.* Forbearance of any thing; fasting or forbearance of necessary food.

To ABSTERGE=*ab-sterg'*, 35: *v. a.* To cleanse by wiping.

Ab-ster'-gent, *a.* and *s.* Cleansing, having a cleansing quality:—*s.* A medicine that cleanses.

To AB-STERSE', (-sterce', 153) *v. a.* To absterge.

Ab-ster'-sive, (-cīv, 103) *a.* That has the quality of cleansing.

Ab-ster'-sion, (-shūn, 90) *s.* The act of cleansing.

To ABSTRACT=*ab-strāct'*, *v. a.* To take one thing from another; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

Ab-abstract'-ed, *part. a.* Separated; refined; abstruse; absent of mind.

Ab-abstract', *a.* Separate; existing in the mind only. ➤ The accent is proper, but unusual. See lower.

Ab-abstract-ly, 105: *ad.* In an abstract manner.

Ab-abstract'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* With abstraction; simply; separate from contingent circumstances.

Ab-abstract'-ion, 89: *s.* The act of abstracting; the state of being abstracted.

Ab-abstract'-ive, 105: *s.* Of power to abstract.

Ab'-STRACT, 81: *s.* and *a.* A smaller quantity containing the virtue of a greater; an epitome made by taking out considerable parts:—*adj.* See above.

To ABSTRINGE=*ab-string'*, *v. a.* To unbind.

Ab-strict'-ed, (-strict'-ēd) *part. a.* Unbound.

ABSTRUSE, *ab-strū'-ce*, 109, 152: *a.* Hidden, difficult; remote from conception or apprehension.

Ab-struse'-ly, 105: *ad.* Obscurely, not plainly.

Ab-struse'-ness, *s.* Difficulty, obscurity.

Ab-stru'-si-ty, (-cē'-lēy, 105) *Abstruseness*; that which is abstruse.

To ABSUME=*ab-sūme'*, *v. a.* To bring to an end by gradual waste.

ABSURD=*ab-surd'*, 39: *a.* Inconsistent; contrary to reason. *Reductio*, &c., see *Supp.*

Ab-surd'-ly, 105: *ad.* Improperly; unreasonably.

Ab-sur'-dr-ty, 105: *s.* The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

Ab-surd'-ness, *s.* The quality of being absurd.

ABUNDANT=*d-būn'-dānt*, *a.* Plentiful; exuberant; fully stored.

Ab-bun'-dent-ly, 105: *ad.* In plenty; amply, liberally, more than sufficient.

Ab-bun'-dance, *s.* Plenty; a great number or quantity; exuberance; more than enough.

To ABUSE, *d-būz'*, 137: *v. a.* To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness; to violate, to defile.

Ab-u'-ser, (-zer) *s.* He that makes an ill use of; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness; he that violates.

Ab-use', (-buc, 137) *s.* The ill use of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad custom; seducement; unjust censure, rude reproach.

Ab-u'-sive, (-cīv, 105) *a.* Practising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.

Ab-u'-sive-ly, (-cīv-lēy, 105) *ad.* Improperly; by a wrong use; reproachfully.

Ab-u'-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being abusive.

To ABUT=*d-būf'*, *v. n.* To end at; to border upon; to meet or approach to.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Four's: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

A-but-tal, 12: *s.* The butting on, or boundary of any land.

A-but-ment, *s.* That which abuts or borders upon another.

ABYSS, á-bîzm', 158: *s.* See Abyss.

A-byz-mal, (-bîz-mäl) *a.* Relating to an abyss.

A-byss, (á-bîss') *s.* A depth without bottom; a great depth; a gulf. See *A.*

ACACIA, á-cä-shé-d, 90: *s.* A drug brought from Egypt; a thorny tree of Egypt.

ACADEMY, á-cäd'-léméy, 81, 92, 195: *s.* An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art: the place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in contrail-tinction to the universities, or public schools; the school of Plato.

A-cad'-e mist, *s.* The member of an academy.

Ac'-a-de'-mi-al, (äck'-d-dé'-mē-äl, 85, 90, 105) *a.* Relating to an academy.

Ac'-n-de'-mi-an, *s.* The member of an academy.

Ac'-a-dem'-i-cal, 105: *a.* Belonging to an academy.

Ac'-a-dem'-ic, 93: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a university.—*s.* A student of a university; a disciple or follower of Plato.

Ac'-a-de-mic'-ian, (-mish'-än, 85, 90, 95) *s.* The member of an academy.

ACANTHA=á-cän'-thä, *s.* The prickly of thorny plants.

Ac'-an-(ha)-ceous, (-thä'-sh'üs, 90) *a.* Prickly.

A-can'-thine, (thän, 105) *a.* Appertaining to acantha or acanthus.

A-CAN'-THUS, *s.* The herb bears-foot.

Ac'-a-na'-ceous, (-sh'üs, 120) 90: *a.* Prickly.

ACATALECTIC=ä'-cät-d-léc'-tic, 85, 88: *a.* and *s.* Not halting short.—*s.* A verse having no incomplete foot. See *A.*

ACATALEPSY, ä'-cät-d-lép'-sý, 85: *s.* Without possibility of complete discovery. See *A.*

ACAULOUS, á-cäw'-lūs, 123, 120: *a.* Having no stalk. See *A.*

To ACCEDE.—See before Access.

To ACCELERATE=äck-sēl'-ēr-ät, 129: *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken motion.

Ac-cel'-er-a-tive, (-ä-tiv, 105) *a.* Increasing the velocity of progression.

Ac-cel'-er-a-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of quickening motion; the state of a body accelerated; the act of hastening.

To ACCEND=äck-sēnd', 59: *v. a.* To kindle; to set on fire.

Ac-cend'-i-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Capable of being kindled.

Ac-cen'-sion, (-shün, 90) *s.* The act of kindling; the state of being kindled.

ACCENT=äck'-sēnt, 59: *s.* The manner of speaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expressive of the sense, the passions, or the sentiments.

To Ac-cent', 81: *v. a.* To express or note the accent.

Ac-cen'-tor, 38: *s.* One that sings the leading part in a concert.

Ac-cen'-tu-al, (-tū-äl, 147) *a.* Relating to accents.

To Ac-cen'-tu-ate, (-tū-ät, 147) *v. a.* To place the accent properly.

Ac-cen'-tu-a'-tion, 85, 147, 89: *s.* The act of placing the accent.

To ACCEPT=äck-sēpt', 59: *v. a.* To take with pleasure, to receive kindly; to admit with approbation; to receive or agree to, as a treaty, in which sense it is often followed by *of*; in commerce, to accept a bill, is to subscribe it, by which the person makes himself liable for the amount.

Ac-cept'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Likely to be accepted; grateful, pleasing.

Ac-cept'-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being acceptable.

Ac-cept'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* In an acceptable manner.

Ac-cept'-ance, 12: *s.* Reception with approbation; in commerce, the subscribing of a bill; the bill itself when subscribed.

Ac-cept'-er, 36: *s.* He that accepts.

Ac-cept'-ive, (-tív, 105) *a.* Ready to accept.

Ac-cept'-tion, 89: *s.* The received sense of a word; the meaning.

Ac-cip'-i-ent, (-síp'-i-ēnt, 90) *s.* A receiver.

Of the foregoing words, under the leading one, to accept, it was for a long time fashionable to carry the accent of the first three, namely, *acceptable*, *acceptance*, and *acceptably*, back to the first syllable; a practice evidently at variance with analogy, and therefore happily on the decline. The following two words of the class have the accent lower, for the reasons referred to in the principles 81 and 89.

Ac-cep'-ta-bil'-i-ty, 85, 98, 81, 105: *s.* The quality of being acceptable.

Ac-cep'-ta-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Reception; the meaning of a word. *Acceptation*, see *Supp.*

To ACCEDE=äck-sēdd', 59: *v. n.* To be added to, to come to, to assent.

Ac-cess', (-sēss) 82: *s.* Approach; admission; increase.

Of This word sometimes has the accent on the first syllable. (83)

Ac-cess'-i-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be approached.

Ac-cess'-ion, (-sēsh'-i-un, 90) *s.* Enlargement; augmentation: act of coming to, or joining to; approach; the act of arriving at, as the king's accession to the throne.

Ac-cess'-ion-al, 12: *a.* Additional.

Ac'-ces-sar'-y, (äck'-sēs-sär'-ý, } 129, 105: *a.*
Ac'-ces-sor'-y, (äck'-sēs-sör'-ý, } and *s.* Joined

to another thing; additional.—*s.* In law, one who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation.

Ac'-ces-sar'-i-ly, } 105: *ad.* In the manner of
Ac'-ces-sor'-i-ly, } an accessory.

Ac'-ces-sar'-i-ness, }
Ac'-ces-sor'-i-ness, } *s.* The state of being accessory.

Of The latter way of spelling these several words, as nearest their original, *accessorius*, is recommended.

Ac'-ces-sor'-i-al, (-sör'-i-äl, 47) 85, 90: *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

ACCIDENT, äck'-sē-dēnt, 59, 105: *s.* Property or quality of a being not essential to it; casualty; chance:—in the plural, the properties and qualities of the parts of speech. Strictly, Accident is distinguished from Property and Essential-difference thus: Rationality is the *essential difference* of the animal man; the use of speech, which is the result of rationality, is a *property* of the species; to be in the act of walking, or to be a native of England, is an *accident* of the individual.

Ac'-ci-dence, *s.* The book containing the first rudiments of grammar; corrupted from Accidents.

Ac'-ci-dent'-al, 85: *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of an accident; non-essential; casual; fortuitous:—*s.* A property non-essential.

Ac'-ci-dent'-al-ly, 105: *ad.* Casually; fortuitously

Ac'-ci-dent'-al-ness, *s.* The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT.—See under To Accept.

ACCIPITRINE, äck-síp'-i-trín, 59, 105: *a.* Rapacious, as the accipitrine order of birds. See *Supp.*

To ACCITE=äck-sít', 59: *v. a.* To cite; to call; to summon.

To ACCLAIM=äc-clām', *v. n.* To applaud.

Ac-claim', *s.* Loud applause. [Milton.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: shün, 166: thien, 166.

ACCLAM'-A-TOR-y, (-clām' d-tōr-ē, 98, 129, 105) *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.
AC'-cla-ma'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Shout of applause.
ACCLIVOUS, āc-clī'-vūs, 92, 120: *a.* Rising with a slope.
AC-cliv'-i-ty, (-clīv'-ē-ty, 92, 105) *s.* Steepness reckoned upwards, as the ascent of a hill is the acclivity, the descent, the declivity.
To ACCLOY=āc-cloy', 29: *v. a.* To fill up; to cloy.
To ACCOIL=āc-coil', 29: *v. n.* To crowd or gather to a heap; to bustle.
ACCOLADE, āc'-cōl-lād', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A ceremony formerly used in creating a knight, in which the king put his hand round the knight's neck.
ACCOLENT=āc'-cō-lēnt, *s.* He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.
To ACCOMMODATE=āc-cōm'-mō-dāte, *v. a.* To supply with conveniences of any kind; with the particle *to*, to adapt, to adjust.
AC-com'-mo-date, a. Suitably; fit.
AC-com'-mo-date-ly, 105: *ad.* Suitably; fitly.
AC-com'-mo-date-ness, s. Fitness.
AC-com'-mo-da'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; adjustment.
AC-com'-mo-da'-tion-bill, 85: *s.* A bill of exchange given as an accommodation instead of a loan of money, and which it is generally understood that the drawer will take up.
AC-com'-mo-da'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* He who accommodates.
AC-com'-mo-da-ble, (-dā-bl, 98, 101) *a.* That may be fitted.
AC-com'-mo-da-ble-ness, s. The capability of accommodating.
To ACCOMPANY, āc-cūm'-pā-n-y, 116, 98, 105: *v. a.* To be with another as companion; to join with; in music, to play an instrumental part to the playing or singing of another.
AC-com'-pa-ni-er, s. One who accompanies.
AC-com'-pa-ni-ment, s. That which accompanies. In music, an instrumental part added to the composition by way of embellishment.
AC-com'-pa-nist, s. One that accompanies in music.
ACCOMPLICE, āc-cōm'-pliss, 105: *s.* An associate; a partner; usually in an ill sense.
To ACCOMPLISH=āc-cōm'-plish, *v. a.* To complete; to execute; to fulfill, as, to accomplish a desire; to fulfill, as a prophecy; to adorn; to furnish either mind or body.
AC-com'-plish-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being accomplished.
AC-com'-plished, (-plisht, 114, 143) *part. a.* Complete in some qualification; elegant.
AC-com'-plish-er, 36: s. He that accomplishes.
AC-com'-plish-ment, s. Completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body.
ACCOMP'T, } Are always pronounced ac-count'.
Accomptable, } &c. and are now generally so written.
Accomptant, } See Account, &c.
To ACCORD=āc-cord'=āc-cārd', 37: *v. n.* and *a.* To agree; to suit one with another:—*act.* To make agree; to compose; to grant; as, I accorded his request. *Accordion*, see in *Supp.*
AC-cord', s. A compact; agreement; union.
AC-cord'-ant, 12: *a.* Consonant; corresponding.
AC-cord'-ant-ly, 105: *ad.* In an accordant manner.
AC-cord'-ance, s. Agreement; conformity.
AC-cord'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Agreeable; consonant.
AC-cord'-er, 36: s. An assistant; a favourer.
AC-cord'-ing-ly, 72, 105: *ad.* Agreeably; conformably.

Ac cord'-ing-to, (-too, 107) *prep.* Agreeably to; suitably to; in proportion.
To ACCORPORATE=āc-cor'-pō rāte, 37: *v. a.* To unite.
To ACCOST=āc-cōst', 17: *v. a.* To address.
AC-cost'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Easy of access; familiar.
AC-cost'-ed, part. a. Addressed; in heraldry, skid by rule.
ACCOUCHEMENT, āc-cōsh'-mōng, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A lying in.
AC-couch'-er, (-cōosh-ur', 170) *s.* A man midwife.
AC-couch'-er's, (-dōz', 170) *s.* A midwife.
ACCOUNT=āc-cōunt', 31: *s.* A computation; estimation; advantage; regard; narration; examination.
To Ac-count', v. a. and n. To esteem; to think or hold in opinion;—*new.* To reckon, to give an account, to assign the causes; to appear as the medium by which anything is explained.
Ac-count'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Liable to account.
Ac-count'-a-ble-ness, s. The state of being accountable.
Ac-count'-ant, a. and s. Accountable to:—*s.* A man employed in keeping accounts.
Ac-count'-ing, 72: *part. and s.* Esteeming, reckoning:—*s.* The act of reckoning up accounts.
Ac-count'-book, 118: *s.* A book containing accounts.
To ACCOUPLE, āc-cūp'-pl, 125, 101: *v. a.* To join together.
To ACCOURT=āc-cō'urt, 47, 134: *v. a.* To entertain courteously.
To ACCOUTRE, āc-cō'tur, 125, 159: *v. a.* To dress, to equip.
AC-con'-tre-ment, s. Dress; equipage; trappings. (In Webster's *Dict.* these are spelled *accouter*, *accouterment*;—a commendable but unconfirmed innovation.)
To ACCREDIT=āc-crēd'-it, *v. a.* To countenance, to procure honour or credit for. See *Supp.*
Ac-crēd'-it-ed, a. Of allowed reputation; confidential.
ACCRESCENT=āc-crēs'-cēnt, 59: *a.* Increasing.
AC-crē'-tion, (-crē'-shūn, 89) *s.* The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.
Ac-crē'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Increasing by growth.
To ACCROACH=āc-crōatch', 63: *v. a.* To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe.
AC-croach'-ment, s. The act of accroaching.
To ACCRUE, āc-crō', 109: *v. n.* To accede to: to be added to; to append to; in commerce, to arise as profits; to follow as loss.
AC-crū'-ment, s. Addition, increase.
ACCRUATION.—See four words lower.
To ACCUMB=āc-cūmb', 156: *v. n.* To recline after the manner of the ancients at table.
Ac-cum'-bent, a. Leaning.
Ac-cum'-ben-cy, 105: *s.* State of being accumbent.
AC'-cu-ba'-tion, (āc'-cū-bā'-shūn, 85, 89) *s.* A leaning.
To ACCUMULATE=āc-cū'-mū-lāte, *v. a. and n.* To heap one thing upon another, to pile up:—*n.* To increase.
Ac-cū'-mu-lā'-tive, (-lā'-tīv, 85, 105) *a.* That accumulates; that is accumulated.
Ac-cū'-mu-lā'-tive-ly, 85, 105: *ad.* In heaps.
Ac-cū'-mu-lā'-tor, 85: *s.* One that accumulates.
Ac-cū'-mu-lā'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.
ACCURATE=āc-cū-rāte, *a.* Exact; correct; precise.
Ac'-cu-rate-ness, s. Exactness; nicety.
Ac'-cu-rate-ly, 105: *ad.* Exactly; without error.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gāt'-wāy: chāj'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *j'wō*, 55: *a, c, i, &c. mute*, 171.

Ac-cu-ra-cy, (-ră-cēy, 98, 105) *s.* Exactness; nicety.

To ACCURSE=**ăc-curc'**, 39, 153: *v. a.* To doom to misery.

Ac-curs'd, (-curst, 114, 143) *part.* Doomed.

Ac-cur'-sed, 114: *a.* Execrable, detestable.

To ACCUSE, **ăc-cūz'** 137: *v. a.* To charge with a crime; to blame; to censure; to impeach.

Ac-cu'-sa-ble, (-ză-bl, 101) *s.* That may be accused.

Ac-cu'-sant, (-zănt) *s.* He that accuses.

Ac-cu'-sa-tive, (-ză-tiv, 105) *a.* Censuring, accusing; a term in grammar applied to the case in which the force of the active verb terminates; objective.

Ac-cu'-sa-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In an accusative manner; relating to the accusative case in grammar.

Ac-cu'-sa-tor-y, (-ză-tôr-ēy, 129, 105) *a.* That produces or contains an accusation.

Ac-cu'-ser, (-zer) *s.* He that accuses.

Ac-cu'-sa-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.

To ACCUSTOM=**ăc-cūs-tom**, 18: *v. a.* To habituate; to inure.

Ac-cus'-tomed, (e mute, 114) *a.* Frequent; usual.

Ac-cus'-tom-a-ble, 101: *a.* Habitual; customary.

Ac-cus'-tōm-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Habitually.

Ac-cus'-tōm-ance, *s.* Custom, habit.

Ac-cus'-tōm-ar-y, (-tōm-ăr-ēy, 129, 105) *a.* Usual.

Ac-cus'-tōm-ar-i-ly, 105: *ad.* In a customary manner.

ACE=**ăc**, *s.* A unit on cards or dice: an atom.

ACEPHALOUS, **ăc-cēf'-d-lūs**, 163, 98, 120: *a.* Headless: a term seldom applied but to verse deficient in the first foot. See *A*. See also in *Supp.*

ACERB=**ăc-erb'**, 35: *a.* Sour with roughness.

To A-erb'-ate, *v. a.* To make sour.

A-erb'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Sour taste; severity.

To ACERVATE=**ăc-er'-vâte**, 35, 81: *v. a.* To heap up.

A-er'-vose, (-vôcē, 152) *a.* Full of heaps

ăc-er'-vât-ion, (ăss'-er-vă'-shūn, 85, 92, 89) *s.* A heaping together.

ACESCENT, } See after *Acid*

Acetate, &c.

ACHIE, **ăkē**, 161: *s.* A continued pain.

To Ache, *v. n.* To be in pain.

⚡ This word, related to Saxon as well as to Greek, was in Shakespeare's time pronounced aitch. Modern orthography often improperly omits the final e.

To ACHIEVE, **ă-chiēv'**, 103, 63, 189: *v. a.* To perform; to finish.

A-chiev'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be achieved.

A-chiev'-ance, 12: *s.* A performance.

A-chiev'-er, 36: *s.* He that achieves.

A-chiev'-ement, *s.* The performance of an action; the escutcheon or ensign armorial.

ACHOR, **ă'-kor**, 161: *s.* A species of the herpes.

ACHROMATIC, **ă'-crō-măt'-ic**, 85, 161, 88: *a.* Preventive of the effect of colours, being a word applied to telescopes which prevent the optical aberration arising from the various colours of light.

See *A*. Hence *Achromatism*, *s.*

ACID=**ăś-cid**, 59: *a.* and *s.* Sour, sharp to the taste:—*s.* Acids in chemistry are substances sour and sharp to the taste, that change vegetable blue colours to red, and combine with alkalies so as to form salts.

Ac'id-ness, 59: *s.* The quality of being acid.

A-ci'-i-ty, (ă-cid'-ē-tēy, 98, 81, 105) *s.* Sharpness; sourness.

A-ci'-u-lar, (-ă-lēc, [Lat.] 169) *s. pl.* Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid.

To A-cid'-u-late, *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A-cid'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Sharpish; sourish.

A-CES'-CENT, 59: *a.* Tending to sourness.

A-CES'-cen-cy, 105: *s.* Sourness, acidity.

Ac'-E-TATE, (ăś-cē-tâte, 59) *s.* Any salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a salifiable base.

Ac'-e-tite, (ăś-cē-tîte) *s.* Any salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an alkali or earthy base.

Ac'-e-tose' (ăś-cē-tôcē, [152]) *a.* Sour, sharp.

Ac'-e-tos'-i-ty, (-tôss-ē-tēy, 105) 85: *s.* The state of being acetose.

A-cet'-ic, 98, 93: *a.* Sour.—See next word.

A-cet'-tous, (ă-cē'-tūs, 120) *a.* In common parlance acetic and acetous, and also acetose, mean the same, acetous being of the three in most common use. In chemistry, *acetic acid* is radical vinegar, *aceticus acid*, distilled vinegar. See other words in *Supp.*

ACINACIFORM, **ăś-cē-năś'-cē-fă-wrm**, 105, 38: *a.* In the form of a sabre.

ACINOSE, **ăś-cē-nôcē**, 152, } 59, 105: *a.* Con-

ACINOUS, **ăś-cē-nūs**, 120, } sisting of minute granular concretions.

To ACKNOWLEDGE, **ăck-nôl'-ēdgs**, 76, 136, 168: *v. a.* To own the knowledge of; to confess, to own a person or thing in a particular character.

Ack-nôw'-ed-ging, 72: *a.* Grateful.

Ack-nôw'-edg-ment, *s.* Concession; recognition; gratitude.

⚡ See Principles, 196.

ACME=**ăck'-mēy** [Gr.] 169: *s.* The summit; the crisis.

ACOLOTHIST=**ă-côl'-ô-hist**, } *s.* One of the

ACOLYTE=**ăc'-ô-lîte**, 81, 92, } lowest order in the Roman church.

ACONITE=**ăc'-ô-nîte**, *s.* The herb wolf's bane; in poetry, poison in general.

ACORN=**ă'-corn**, *s.* The seed or fruit of the oak.

ACOUSTIC=**ă-cow'-stîck**, 31: *a.* That relates to hearing.

A-cou'-stics, *s. pl.* The theory of sounds; medicines or instruments to help the hearing.

To ACQUAINT, **ăc-kwănt'**, 76, 145: *v. a.* To make familiar with; to inform.

Ac-quaint'-ed, *part. a.* Familiar; well known.

Ac-quaint'-ance, *s.* Familiarity; knowledge of a person or persons whom we know.

ACQUEST.—See under *To Acquire*.

To ACQUIESCE, **ăc-kwē-ess'**, 76, 145, 105, 59: *v. n.* To rest in, or remain satisfied with; to agree; to comply.

Ac-qui-es'-cent, *a.* Easy, submitting.

Ac-qui-es'-cence, } *s.* A silent appearance of

Ac-qui-es'-cen-cy, 105, } content; compliance; submission.

To ACQUIRE, **ăc-kwîr'**, 76, 145: *v. a.* To gain; to attain.

Ac-quir'd, (e mute, 114) *part. a.* Obtained.

Ac-qui'-ra-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Attainable.

Ac-qui'-rer, 36: *s.* He that acquires.

Ac-quire'-ment, *s.* That which is acquired.

Ac-quis', (-kwîst') } *s.* Acquisition, the thing

Ac-quist', (-kwîst') } gained. [Little used.]

Ac-qui-sit'-ion, (ăc-kwē-zîsh'-ūn, 85, 105, 152, 89) *s.* That which is acquired.

Ac-quis'-i-tive, (ăc-kwîz'-ē-tiv, 92, 105) *a.* That is acquired.

Ac-quis'-i-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In grammar, verbs are said to be used acquisitively when, by means of *to* or *for* following them, they denote the requirement of something.

To ACQUIT, **ăc-kwîr'**, 76, 145: *v. a.* To set free; to clear; to discharge.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 165

Ac-quit-ment, *s.* The act of acquitting; the state of being acquitted.

Ac-quit-tal, (-tāl, 12) *s.* Deliverance from the charge of an offence; a judicial discharge.

Ac-quit-tance, *s.* Discharge from debt; receipt.

To Ac-quit-tance, *v. a.* To procure acquittance for; to acquit.

ACRASY=**ā'-crā-ēy**, *s.* Want of mutual control or subserviency; excess, irregularity.—See **A**.

ACRE, **ā'-cur**, 159: *s.* A piece of land forty rods long and four broad, or 4840 square yards.

Ac'-cred, (-cud, 114) *a.* Possessing acres.

ACRID=**āc'-rīd**, *a.* Hot and biting to the taste; bitter.

Ac'-ri-tude, 105: *s.* An acrid taste, a biting heat on the palate.

Ac'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Sharpness; eagerness.

Ac'-ri-mon-y, (**āc'-rē-mōn-ēy**, 18, 105) *s.* Sharpness; corrosiveness; bitterness; severity.

Ac'-ri-mo"-ni-ous, (-mō"-nē-ūs, 90, 105, 120) 85: *a.* Sharp; corrosive.

Ac'-ri-mo"-ni-ous-ness, *s.* The property of being acrimonious.

ACROAMATIC=**āc'-krō-ā-māt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the abstruser parts of learning; esoteric.

ACROAMATICAL=**āc'-krō-ā-māt'ic**, 105: *a.*

Ac'-ro-a-mat'ics, *s. pl.* Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy, otherwise called *esoteric*, to which none but intimate disciples were admitted, in contradistinction to the *exoteric* parts of philosophy, or such as he taught openly.

ACRONYCAL, **āc'-rōn'-ā-cāl**, 105: *a.* Rising when the sun sets; setting when the sun rises: it is opposed to *Co-mical*.

Ac'-ron'-y-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* At the acrony time.

ACROSPIRE=**āc'-krō-spir'**, *s.* A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. *derog.*, see **Supp**.

Ac'-ro-spired, 114: *part. a.* Having sprouts.

ACROSS=**āc'-crōss**, 17: *ad.* Athwart; transversely.

ACROSTIC=**āc'-crōss'-tīck**, *s.* A poem of which the first letters of the lines spell some name.

Ac'-ros'-ti-cal, 105: *a.* Relating to an acrostic.

ACROTHERIA, **āc'-krō-tēr'-rē-d**, 85, 90, 105: *s. pl.* In anatomy, the extremities of the body, as the fingers' ends; in architecture, little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and two extremities of pediments.

To ACT=**act**, *v. n.* and *a.* To be in action, not to rest:—**act**. To perform, to feign, to imitate.

Act, *s.* A deed; an exploit; a part of a play.

Act'-ing, 72: *part. and s.* Doing, performing:—*s.* The art or occupation of an actor.

Ac'-tive, 105: *a.* Busy; nimble; agile; quick.

Ac'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* Busily; nimbly.

Ac'-tive-ness, *s.* Quickness; nimbleness.

Ac'-tiv'-i-ty, 92: *s.* The quality of being active.

Ac'-tion, (**āck'-shūn**, 89) *s.* State of acting; a deed; operation; battle; gesticulation; law-suit; a share.

Ac'-tion-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Liable to an action at law; punishable.

Ac'-tion-a-bly, 105: *ad.* By a process of law.

Ac'-tion-ar-y, (-ār-ēy, 129, 105) *s.* One that has a share in actions or stocks.

Ac'-tion-ta'-king, 85: *a.* Litigious.

Ac'-tor, 38: *s.* He that acts; a stage player.

Ac'-tress, *s.* A female player.

Ac'-tu-al, 147: *a.* Real; effective; certain.

Ac'-tu-al-ly, 105: *ad.* In act; really.

Ac'-tu-al-ness, *s.* The quality of being actual.

Ac'-tu-al-i-ty, 85, 81, 105: *s.* The state of being actual.

Ac'-tu-ar-y, (-ār-ēy, 129, 105) *s.* The registrar or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court.

To Ac'-tu-ate, *v. a.* To put into action.

Ac'-tu-ate, *a.* Actuated.

Ac'-tu-ose, (-ōse) *a.* Having the power of action.

ACUATE, &c.—See under the next word.

ACUTE=**ācū'tē**, *a.* Sharp, not blunt or obtuse; ingenious; penetrating; in medicine, *acute disease* is that which terminates shortly, opposed to *chronical*; *acute accent* is that which sharpens the voice.

Ac'-ute-ly, 105: *ad.* Sharply; ingeniously; keenly.

Ac'-ute-ness, *s.* Sharpness; quickness of intellect; violence of illness; sharpness of sound.

To Ac'-u-ate, 92: *v. a.* To sharpen. See in **Supp**.

Ac'-u-i-ty, 81, 105: *s.* Sharpness.

Ac'-u-le-ate, 90: *a.* Terminating in a point, prickly.

Ac'-u-men, 86: *s.* A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of perception, discernment.

To Ac'-u-mi-nate, 105: *v. n.* and *a.* To rise like a cone:—**act**. To whet or sharpen.

Ac'-u-mi-na'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A sharp point; the act of sharpening; act of coming to a point.

AD-, a prefix of Latin origin, signifying *to*, and to be so understood in the greater part of the following words. It is likewise an original element in other words where the *d* has been changed for the letter that begins the next syllable, as in *ac-cede*, *af-fir*, *ag-grass*, *al-literation*, *an-nomination*, or for *g* before *n*, as in *ag-nomination*. **Ad-va-lo'rem**, according to the value.

To ADACT=**ā-dāct'**, *v. a.* To drive by force. [**Obs.**]

Ad'-act-ed, *part.* Driven by force.

ADAGE=**ād'-āge**, 99: *s.* A maxim; a proverb.

ADAGIO, **ād'-dā'-gē-ō**, 105, [**Ital.**] 170: *ad.* or *s.* In music, slowly:—*s.* A slow movement.

ADAMANT=**ād'-d-mānt**, *s.* A stone of impenetrable hardness: the diamond; the kaurstone.

Ad'-a-man-te'-an, *a.* 86: Hard as adamant.

Ad'-a-man'-tine, (-tīn, 105) *a.* Made of adamant; hard.

ADAM=**ād'-ām**, *s.* The name of the first man.

Ad'-am's-a-p'-ple, 151, 85, 101: *s.* A prominent part of the throat.

Ad'-am-ites, (*ites*) *s. pl.* Religionists who prayed naked.

To ADAPT=**ād-dāpt'**, *v. a.* To suit, to fit, to proportion.

Ad'-apt'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be adapted.

Ad'-apt'-a-bil'-i-ty, 85, 105: *s.* The capability of being adapted.

Ad'-ap-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of fitting one thing to another; fitness.

Ad'-ap-tion, 89: *s.* The act of fitting. [**Unusual.**]

To ADD=**ād**, 155: *v. a.* To join; to increase; to subjoin.

Ad'-di-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be added.

Ad'-di-bil'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Possibility of being added.

Ad'-di-ti-v-y, (-dē-tōr-ēy) 129: *a.* That has the power of adding.

Ad'-dit'-a-ment, *s.* Addition; the thing added.

AD-DIT'-ION, (-dīsh'-un, 89, 95) *s.* The act of adding; a rule for adding sums together; in law, the title annexed to a man's name.

Ad'-di-ti-on-al, *a.* That is added.

Ad'-di-ti-on-al-ly, 105: *ad.* In addition to.

Ad'-di-ti-on-ar-y, (-ār-ēy, 129) *a.* That may be added.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāu-wāy: clāp-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: īōō. i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, t, y, &c. *mule*, 171.

ADH

ADJ

AD-DEN-DUM, [Lat.] *s.* Something to be added.

Ad-den'-da, *s. pl.* Things to be added.

To ADDECIMATE, ăd-dēs'-cē-māte, *v. a.* To take or ascertain the tens.

To ADDEEM=ăd-dēcm', *v. a.* To account.

ADDER=ăd'-der, 36: *s.* A venomous reptile.

A.l'-der's-grass, 151: *s.* A plant.

Ad'-der's-tongue, (-tūng, 116) } *s.* A herb so
Ad'-der's-wort, (-wurt, 141) } called.

ADDICE, ăd'-diss, 105: *s.* A kind of ax, corruptly pronounced *adz*.

To ADDICT=ăd-dict', *v. a.* To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly but not necessarily taken in a bad sense, as, He addicted himself to vice.

Ad-dict'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being addicted.

Ad-dic'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of devoting; the state of being devoted.

ADDITION, &c.—See above, under To Add.

ADDLE, ăd'-dl, 101: *a.* Barren, empty; originally only applied to such eggs as produce nothing.

Ad"-dle-head'-ed, (-hēd'-ed, 120) } *a.* Having bar-

Ad"-dle-pa'-ted, (-pā'-ted, 85) } ren brains.

To ADDOOM=ăd-dōom', *v. a.* To adjudge.

To ADDORSE=ăd-dorā, 153: *v. a.* To place back to back. [Obs.]

Ad-dors'-d', (-dorst, 114, 143) *part.* Placed back to back. [Heraldry.]

To ADDRESS=ăd-dress', *v. a.* To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to speak or apply to any one.

Ad-dress', 82: *s.* Application; petition; courtship; skill; dexterity; direction of a letter.

Ad-dress'-er, 36: *s.* One who addresses.

To ADDUCE=ăd-dūce', *v. a.* To bring forward; to allege.

Ad-du'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be brought forward.

Ad-du'-cent, *a.* A word applied to such muscles as bring or draw together the parts they are attached to.

Ad-duc'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* That brings down.

Ad-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* A muscle that contracts.

Ad-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of adducing or bringing forward.

To ADDULCE=ăd-dūlc', 59: *v. a.* To sweeten.

ADELANTADO=ăd'-ē-lān-tā'-dō', 97, 170: *s.* An officer of high authority in Spain.

ADELING=ăd'-ē-līng, 72: *s.* A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children.

ADEPTION, ăd-dēm'-shūn, 156, 89: *s.* Privation.

ADENOGRAPHY, ăd'-ē-nōg'-rā-fy, 85, 163: *s.* That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

Ad'-e-noid, 30:

Ad'-e-nose, (-nōce, 152) } *a.* Like or appertaining to a gland.

Ad'-e-nous, 120:

ADEPT=ăd-dēpt', *s. and a.* One completely skilled in the secrets of his art; a name at first assumed by the professors of alchemy:—*a.* Skillful; thoroughly versed.

A-dep'-tion, 89: *s.* Attainment.

ADEQUATE=ăd'-ē-kwāte, 76, 145: *a.* Equal to; proportionate.

Ad'-e-quate-ly, 105: *ad.* In an adequate manner.

Ad'-e-quate-ness, *s.* State of being adequate.

Ad'-e-qua-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Adequateness. Adequation, with the same sense, is obsolete.

To ADHERE=ăd-hēr', *v. a.* To stick to; to remain fixed or firm.

Ad-he'-rent, (-hēr'-ēnt, 43) *a. and s.* Sticking to; united with:—*s.* A follower, a partizan.

Ad-he'-rent-ly, 105: *ad.* In an adherent manner.

Ad-he'-rence, } *s.* The quality of adhering.
Ad-he'-ren-cy, 105: } attachment; tenacity; fidelity.

Ad-he'-rer, 36: *s.* One that adheres.

AD-HE'-SION, (-hē'-zhūn, 90) *s.* The act or state of sticking or adhering to something.

Ad-he'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Sticking. tenacious

Ad-ne sive-ness, *s.* Tenacity; viscosity.

To ADHIBIT=ăd-hīb'-it, *v. a.* To apply, to use.

Ad'-hi-bi'-tion, (ăd'-hē-bish'-ūn, 85, 89, 95) *s.* Application; use.

AD-ORTATION, ăd'-hor-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Advice, the act of advising.

Ad-hor'-ta-tor-y, 98, 129, 105: *a.* Admonitory.

ADIAPHOROUS, ăd'-ē-ăf'-ō-rūs, 163, 120: *a.* Indifferent; neutral.

Ad'-i-aph'-or-y, (-ăf'-ōr-ēy, 129, 105) *s.* Neutrality.

ADIEU, ăd-dū', 110: *interj.* Farewell.

ADIPOSE, ăd'-ē-pōce, 152: } 105: *a.* Of the na-
ADIPOUS, ăd'-ē-pūs, 120 } ture of fat.

Ad"-i-po-cer'-, 105, 85: *s.* An unctuous or waxy substance into which the muscular fibres of the human body after having been buried, can, under certain circumstances, be converted.

ADIT=ăd'-it, *s.* A subterranean passage for water.

Ad-it'-ion, (-ish'-ūn, 89, 95) *s.* The act of going to another.

ADJACENT=ăd-jā'-cēt, *a. and s.* Lying near or close; contiguous:—*s.* That which lies next another.

Ad-jā'-cen-cy, 105: *s.* The state of laying close to.

To ADJECT=ăd-jēct', *v. a.* To add to.

Ad-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of adding; the thing added.

Ad'-jec-ti'-tions, (-tish'-ūs, 90, 95) 85: *a.* Additional.

Ad'-jec-tive, (-tīv, 105) 81: *s.* A word added to a noun to qualify it so that the two have one meaning.

Ad'-jec-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of an adjective.

To ADJOIN. See nine words lower.

To ADJOURN, ăd-jurn', 131: *v. a.* To put off, to defer, naming the time.

Ad-journ'-ment, *s.* A putting off.

To ADJUDGE=ăd-jūdg', *v. a.* To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to sentence to a punishment; simply, to judge, to decree.

To AD-JU'-DI-CATE, (-j ō'-dē-cātē, 109) *v. a.* To adjudge.

Ad-jū'-di-ca'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of adjudicating.

To ADJUGATE, ăd-j'oo-gātē, 109: *v. a.* To yoke to

ADJUMENT. See after, To Ajute, &c.

ADJUNCT. See six words lower.

To ADJOIN=ăd-join', 29: *v. a. and s.* To join to; to unite to; to put to:—*s.* To be contiguous to.

Ad-junc'-tion, (-jūngk'-shūn, 158, 89) *s.* Act of adjoining; thing joined.

Ad-junc'-tive, 105: *a. and s.* Having a tendency to join:—*s.* That which is joined.

Ad-junc'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In an adjective manner.

Ad-junc'-ly, *ad.* In connection with.

Ad'-junct, 81: *a. and s.* Immediately joined:—*s.* Something adherent or united to another.

To ADJURE, ăd-j'ūr', 109, 51: *v. a.* To impose an oath under a prescribed form.

Ad-jū'-rer, 36: *s.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.

Ad'-jū-ra'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of proposing an oath to another; the form of oath proposed.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that save no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn; *s. vision*, 165: ăin, 166: tshēn, 166.

ADJUST=*äd-jüst'*, *v. a.* To regulate; to put in order; to make conformable.
Ad-just'er, *s.* He that places in due order.
Ad-just-ment, *s.* Regulation; settlement.
To ADJUTE, *äd-j'üt'*, 109: *v. n.* To help; to concur. [Obs.]
Ad-ju'tor, 38: *s.* A helper.
Ad-ju'trix, 154: *s.* She that helps.
AD-JU-MENT, (*äd-j'oo-mënt*, 81, 109) *s.* Help.
Ad-ju-tant, *s.* An officer whose duty it is to assist the major; by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment; an assistant.
Ad-ju-tan-cy, 105: *s.* The office of an adjutant.
Ad-ju-tor-y, (*-tör-ty*, 129, 105) *a.* That helps.
To AD-JU-VATE, (*äd-j'oo-vät'*, *v. a.* To help; to further.
Ad-ju-vant, *a.* and *s.* Helpful, useful:—*s.* An assistant.
ADMEASUREMENT, *äd-mëzh'-oor-mënt*, 120, 147: *s.* The result or effect of measuring according to rule; the adjustment of proportions.
AD-MEN'SU-RA'TION, (*-mën'-sh-rä'-shüun*, 147) *s.* The art, act, or practice of measuring.
ADMINICLE, *äd-mîn'-el*, 105, 101: *s.* Help; support.
Ad-min-ic'u-lar, 85, 81, 34: *a.* That gives help.
To ADMINISTER=*äd-mîn'-is-ter*, *v. a.* To supply; to give; to act as agent; to perform the office of an administrator.
Ad-min'-is-tra-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being administered.
To Ad-min'-is-trate, *v. a.* The same as to administer.
Ad-min'-is-tra-tive, (*-tív*, 105) *a.* Having the quality of administering.
Ad-min'-is-tra-tor, 85, 38, 177: *s.* He that has the charge of the estate of a man dying intestate.
Ad-min'-is-tra-trix, 154: *s.* She that administers.
Ad-min'-is-tra-tor-ship, *s.* The office of an administrator.
Ad-min'-is-tra-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of administering; the executive part of government; distribution; in law, the rights and acts of an administrator.
To ADMIRE=*äd-mîr'*, 45: *v. a.* and *n.* To regard with wonder; to regard with love:—*a.* To wonder at.
Ad-mî-rer, 36: *s.* The person that admires; a lover.
Ad-mî-ring-ly, 72, 105: *ad.* With admiration.
AD-MIR-ABLE, (*äd'-mîr-ä-bl*, 105, 101) *a.* Worthy of being admired.
Ad'-mi-ra-bly, 105: *ad.* In an admirable manner.
Ad'-mi-ra-ble-ness, } *s.* The quality
Ad'-mi-ra-bil'-ity, 85, 81, 105: } or state of being
admirable.
Ad'-mi-ra-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Wonder; the act of admiring.
ADMIRAL=*äd'-mîr-ä-l*, 105: *s.* The chief commander of a fleet; an officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy; the ship which carries the admiral; figuratively, any great ship.
Ad-mî-ral-ship, *s.* The office of admiral.
Ad-mî-ral-ty, 105: *s.* The power or officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs.
ADMISSIBLE. See five words lower.
To ADMIT=*äd-mit'*, *v. a.* To suffer to enter; to suffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or position; to allow or grant in general.
Ad-mit'-ta-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be admitted.
Ad-mit'-tance, *s.* The act of admitting; permission to enter; the power or right of entering; custom; concession of a position.
Ad-mit'-ter, 36: *s.* He that admits.

AD-MIS'-SI-BLE, (*-mîs'-el-bl*, 105, .01) *a.* That may be admitted.
Ad-mis'-si-bly, 105: *ad.* In an admissible manner.
AD-MIS'-ION, (*-mîsh'-ün*, 90) *s.* The act of admitting; admittance; the allowance of an argument.
To ADMIX=*äd-micks'*, 154: *v. a.* To mingle with something else.
Ad-mix't, (*-micks't*, 114, 143) *part.* Mingled.
Ad-mix't-ion, (*-yün*, 146: hence, *coll.* *äd-micks't-shün*, 147) *s.* The union of one body with another.
Ad-mix'-ture, (*-türe*, 147) *s.* That which has been formed by admixtion.
To ADMONISH=*äd-mön'-ish*, *v. a.* To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.
Ad-mon'-ish-er, 36: *s.* He that admonishes.
Ad-mon'-ish-ment, *s.* Admonition; notice of faults or duties.
Ad-mon'-itive, (*-tív*, 105) *a.* That admonishes.
Ad-mon'-i-tor, 38: *s.* An adviser; one who reminds or warns.
Ad-mon'-i-tor-y, (*-tör-ty*, 129, 105: *a.* That admonishes.
Ad'-mo-ni'-ion, (*-mô-nîsh'-ün*, 89: *s.* The hint of a fault or duty; gentle reproof.
Ad'-mo-ni'-i-on-er, *s.* A general adviser. [Lauderous.]
ADMORTIZATION, *äd-mor'-tè-zä'-shün*, 85, 105, 89: *s.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain.
To ADMOVE, *äd-mööv'*, 107: *v. a.* To bring one thing to another.
ADMURMURATION, *äd-mur'-mü-rä'-shün*, 85, 89: *s.* The act of murmuring to another.
ADNASCENT=*äd-näs'-cënt*, 59: } *a.* Growing
ADNATE=*äd'-näte*, } upon.
ADNOUN=*äd'-noun*, 32: *s.* An adjective.
ADO, *ä-dö'*, 107: *s.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.
ADOLESCENCE=*äd'-ô-lës'-* } *s.* The age be-
cence, } tween childhood
ADOLESCENCY, *äd'-ô-lës'-* } and manhood.
cën-cy, 105: }
To ADOPT=*ä-döpt'*, *v. a.* To take a son by choice; to make him a son who is not so by birth; to take or assume generally, what was another's.
Ad-opt'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* After the manner of something adopted.
Ad-opt'er, 36: *s.* He that adopts.
Ad-opt'-ive, (*-tív*, 105) *a.* That adopts or is adopted.
Ad-opt'-ion, 89: *s.* The act of adopting; the state of being adopted.
To ADORE=*ä-döre'*, 47: *v. a.* To worship with external homage; to love intensely.
Ad'-ô-ra-ble, 47, 98, 101: *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.
Ad'-ô-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Worthiness of adoration.
Ad'-ô-ra-bly, 105: *ad.* In an adorable manner.
Ad'-ô-rer, *s.* He that adores; a devoted lover.
Ad'-ô-ra-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Divine worship; homage.
To ADORN=*ä-dorn'*=*ä-däurn'*, 37: *v. a.* To dress; decorate; embellish.
Ad-dorn'-ing, 72: *s.* Ornament; embellishment.
Ad-dorn-ment, *s.* Ornament; embellishment.
ADOWN=*ä-down'*, 32: *prep.* and *ad.* Down towards the ground:—*ad.* Down on the ground.
ADREAD, *ä-drëd'*, 120: *ad.* In a state of fear.
ADRIFT=*ä-drift'*, *ad.* Floating at random.
ADROIT=*ä-droit'*, 29: *a.* Skilful; active.
Ad-droit'-ly, 105: *ad.* Dextrously; cleverly.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

A-droit'-ness, *s.* Dexterity; readiness; activity.
ADRY=*ā-dry'*, *a.* Athirst, thirsty.
ADSCITIOUS, *ad'-cē-tish'-ūs*, 105, 90, 120 : *a.* That is taken in to complete something else.
ADSTRICTION, *ad'-strick'-shūn*, 89 : *s.* The act of binding together.
ADULATOR=*ād'-ū-lā'-tor*, 147 : *s.* A flatterer.
Ad'-u-lā'-tress, *s.* She that flatters.
Ad'-u-lā'-tor-y, (*-tōr'-ēy*, 129, 105) *a.* Flattering.
Ad'-u-lā'-tion, 85, 89 : *s.* Flattery.
ADULT=*ād-dūlt'*, *a.* and *s.* Grown up:—*s.* A person grown up.
Adult'-ness, *s.* The state of being adult.
To ADULTER=*ād-dul'-ter*, 36 : *v. n.* To commit adultery.
Ad-dul'-ter-ant, 129, 12 : *s.* That which adulterates.
Ad-dul'-ter-er, *s.* The person guilty of adultery.
Ad-dul'-ter-ess, *s.* A woman that commits adultery.
Ad-dul'-ter-ine, (*-inc*) *s.* The child of adultery.
Ad-dul'-ter-ous, 120 : *a.* Guilty of adultery.
Ad-dul'-ter-y, 105 : *s.* Violation of the marriage bed.
To Ad-dul'-ter-ate, *v. n.* and *a.* To commit adultery:—*ad.* To corrupt by some foreign mixture; to stain; to pollute.
Ad-dul'-ter-ate, *a.* Corrupted; polluted; debased.
Ad-dul'-ter-ate-ly, 105 : *ad.* In an adulterate manner.
Ad-dul'-ter-ate-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being adulterate.
Ad-dul'-ter-a'-tion, 85, 89 : *s.* The act of adulterating; the state of being adulterated.
To ADUMBRATE=*ād-ūm'-brāte*, *v. a.* To shadow out faintly.
Ad-um'-brant, 12 : *a.* Giving a slight resemblance.
Ad-um'-bra'-tion, 85, 89 : *s.* The giving a faint sketch; a shadow.
ADUNATION, *ād'-ū-nā'-shūn*, 85, 89 : *s.* The being united; union.
ADUNCOUS, *ād-dūng'-cūs*, 158, 120, } *a.*
ADUNQUE, *ād-dūng'-k'*, 158, 145, } Crooked.
Ad-dunc'-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Crookedness, hookedness.
 According to the natural powers of the letters, this word is *ad-dunc'-se-ty*; but unless pronounced *ad-dūng'-ce-ty*, as if the *c* were double, its relationship to the foregoing words, and consequent meaning, will scarcely be understood.
To ADURE=*ād-dūre'*, *v. a.* To burn up. [Obs.]
Ad-ur'-t, *a.* Burnt up; scorched : generally applied to the humours of the body.
Ad-dust'-ed, *a.* Burnt; dried with fire.
Ad-dust'-i-ble, 105, 101 : *a.* That may be burnt up.
Ad-dust'-ion, (*-yūn*, 146 : hence, *colloq.* *ād-dūst'-shūn*, 147) *s.* A burning up or drying.
To ADVANCE=*ād-vānc'*, *v. n.* and *new*. To bring forward; to raise; to improve; to heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand; to aggrandize:—*n.* To come forward; to make improvement.
Ad-vance', 82 : *s.* The act of coming forward : a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progression; rise from one point to another; improvement; progress towards perfection; in commerce, anticipation in time.
Ad-vance'-ment, *s.* The act of coming forward; the state of being advanced; preferment; improvement.
Ad-van'-cer, 36 : *s.* He that advances.
Ad-van'-cive, (*-civ*, 105) *a.* Tendency to advance, or promote.
ADVANTAGE, *ād-vān'-tāg*, 99 : *s.* Superiority; favourable circumstances; convenience; benefit; gain.
Ad-van'-tage-ground', *s.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.
To Ad-van'-tage, *v. a.* To benefit; to promote; to bring forward.

Ad-van'-taged, (*-tāg'd*, 114) *part. a.* Possessed of advantages.
Ad'-van-tage'-ous, 85, 90, 120 : *a.* Profitable; useful.
Ad-van-tage'-ous-ly, 105 : *ad.* Conveniently; opportunely.
Ad'-van-tage'-ous-ness, *s.* Profitableness; usefulness.
To ADVENE=*ād-vēn'*, *v. n.* To accede to some thing, to come to; to be superadded.
Ad-ve'-ni-ent, 105 : *a.* Superadded.
Ad-van'-tine, (*-vēn'-tīn*, 105) } *a.* Adven-
Ad-ven'-tive, (*-tīv*, 105) } ing; extrin-
Ad'-ven-ti'-tious, (*-tish'-ūs*, 90, 120) } sically add-
 The first two are in little use.
Ad-ven'-tu-al, 147 : *a.* Relating to the season of Advent.
Ad'-vent, 81 : *s.* A coming; appropriately, the coming of Christ, a season of devotion during four weeks before Christmas.
Ad-vēn'-ture, (*tūrt*, *colloq.* *-ch'oor*, 147) *s.* An accident; a chance; a hazard; an enterprise in which something is at hazard; in commerce, goods sent to a foreign market at a venture.
To Ad-ven'-ture, *v. n.* and *v.* To put into the power of chance:—*n.* To try the chance; to dare.
Ad-ven'-tu-rer, 36 : *s.* He that adventures.
Ad-ven'-tu-rous, 120 : *a.* Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; danger us.
Ad-ven'-tu-rous-ly, 105 : *ad.* Boldly; daringly.
Ad-ven'-tu-rous-ness, *s.* The act of being adventurous.
Ad-ven'-ture-some, (*-sūm*, 107) *a.* Adventurous.
Ad-ven'-ture-some-ness, *s.* The quality of being adventurous.
ADVERB=*ād'-verb*, 36 : *s.* A word joined to a verb or adjective, in such a manner that the two have one meaning.
Ad-verb'-i-al, 105, 146 : *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.
Ad-verb'-i-al-ly *ad.* In the manner of an adverb.
ADVERSARIA=*ād-ver'-sār'-ē-d*, 41, 105 : *s.* A common-place book named from the placing of accounts in *opposition* to each other. Compare the following.
ADVERSE=*ād'-verse*, 36, 153, *a.* Turned against; acting with contrary directions; calamitous; afflictive, opposed to prosperous.
Ad'-verse-ly, 105 : *ad.* Oppositely; unfortunately.
Ad'-ver-sar-y, (*-sār'-ēy*, 129, 105) *s.* and *a.* An opponent; an enemy:—*a.* Adverse; hostile.
To Ad-verse', 81 : *v. a.* To oppose. [Obs.]
Ad-verse'-ness, *s.* Opposition.
Ad-ver'-sa-tive, (*-sā-tiv*, 98, 105) *a.* That makes or induces variety; e.g. *but* is an adversative conjunction.
Ad-ver'-si-ty, 105 : *s.* Affliction; calamity; misfortune; misery.
To ADVERT=*ād-vert'*, 35 : *v. n.* To turn or attend to; to regard; to observe.
Ad-ver'-tent, *a.* Attentive.
Ad-ver'-tence, } *s.* Attention to.
Ad-ver'-ten-cy, 105, }
To ADVERTISE, *ād-ver'-tīze*, 85, 137 : *v. a.* To inform; to give public notice.
Ad'-ver-ti'-ser, (*-zer*) *s.* He that advertises.
Ad'-ver-ti'-sing, 72 : *a.* Giving intelligence.
AD-VER'-TISE-MENT, (*ād-ver'-tīz-mēnt*, 105) 86
s. Intelligence; information; notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence; legal notification.
 This word, if use would permit, should have its primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent lengthening the *i* on the third; as in the words preceding it.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-un, *i. e.* mission, 165 vīzh ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 thēn, 166

- 7. ADVESPERATE** = ăd-vēs'-pēr-ătu, 129: *v. n.* To draw towards evening.
- To ADVISE**, ăd-vīz', 137: *v. a. and n.* To counsel, to inform, to make acquainted:—*acc.* To consult, to deliberate.
- Ad-vīz'd'**, (-vīz'd, 114) *part. a.* Acting with deliberation and design: prudent, wise: performed with deliberation, acted with design.
- Ad-vīz'er**, (-zer) *s.* One that advises.
- Ad-vīz'e-ment**, *s.* Counsel, information, prudence, circumspection.
- Ad-vī-sa-ble**, (-z'd-bl, 98, 101) *a.* Prudent, expedient, fit.
- Ad-vī-sa-ble-ness**, *s.* The being advisable.
- Ad-vī-sed-ly**, (-zēd-lē, 105) *ad.* Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.
- Ad-vī-sed-ness**, *s.* Deliberation, prudent procedure.
- Ad-vīck'**, (-vīck, 137) *s.* Counsel, instruction, intelligence.
- Ad-vīce-boat**, 108: *s.* A vessel employed in bringing intelligence.
- To ADVOCATE** = ăd'-vō-căte, *v. a. and n.* To plead the cause of another, to support, to defend:—*neu.* To perform the office of an advocate.
- Ad-vō-cate**, *s.* He that pleads the cause of another; an intercessor, a defender; formerly the patron of a church.
- Ad-vō-cate-ship**, *s.* The duty or place of an advocate: the assistance or support of a great person in a suit.
- Ad-vō-ca'-cy**, (-cā-cēy, 105) *s.* Vindication, defence, apology.
- Ad-vō-ca'-tion**, 85, 89: *s.* Act or office of pleading; defence.
- ADVOLUTION**, ăd'-vō-lă'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of flying to something.
- ADVOLUTION**, ăd'-vō-l'w'-shūn, 109, 89: *s.* The act of rolling to something.
- ADVOU'RY**, ăd-vow'-trēy, 31, 105: *s.* Adultery.
- Ad-vou't-ter**, 36: *s.* An adulterer.
- Ad-vou't-tress**, *s.* An adulteress.
- ADVOWSON** = ăd-vow'-sūn, 116: *s.* A right to present to a benefice.
- Ad-vow-ee'**, *s.* He that has the right of advowson.
- ADZ** = ădz, *s.* The same as Adice, which see.
- ÆDILE**, **ÆNIGMA**, &c. See Edile, Enigma, &c.
- ÆGILOPS**, ē'-gē-lōps, 105: *s.* A tumor in the corner of the eye; a plant so called.
- ÆGIS**, ē'-gis, 103: *s.* A shield.
- ÆGYPTIACUM**, ē'-gīp-tī'-d-cūm, 103: *s.* An ointment of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.
- ÆTITES**, ē-tī-tēcz, 103, 101, 151: *s.* Eagle stone.
- AERIE**, or **ÆRIE**, ē'-rēy, 103: *s.* A nest of hawks or other birds of prey; a brood of such birds.
- AER** = ă'-r, f = ă'-ur = ăir, 41: *s.* The classical word for air, used in various compounded words.
- Aer-i-form**, (ăir'-ē-fărm, 37) *a.* In the form of, or resembling air.
- To A'er-ate**, (ă'-ēr-ăte) *v. a.* To combine with fixed air.
- A-e'-ri-al**, (ă-ē'-rē-ăl, 2, 90, 105) *a.* Belonging to the air; placed in air; high.
- Aer'-o-man-cy**, (ăir'-ō-măn-cēy, 87) *s.* The art of divining by the air.
- Aer'-o-naut**, (-năwt, 123) *s.* One who sails through the air.
- Aer-og'-ra-phy**, (-ră-fēy, 98, 163, 105) 87: *s.* The description of the air.
- Aer-ol'-o-gy**, 87, 105: *s.* The doctrine of the air.
- Aer-om'-e-ter**, *s.* A machine for measuring the air.
- Aer-om'-e-try**, 87, 105: *s.* The art of measuring the air.
- Aer-os'-co-py**, 103: *s.* The observation of the air.
- Aer'-o-sta'-tion**, 85, 89: *s.* The science of weighing the air; the art or power of sustaining and guiding machines in and through the air. Or **Aerostatics**.
- AFAIR** = ă-far', *ad.* At or to a great distance.
- AFEARD** = ă-ēard', *part. a.* Afraid. [Obs. or vulgar.]
- AFER** = ă'-fēr, 36: *s.* The south-west wind.
- AFFABLE**, ăf-fă-bl, 98, 101: *a.* Easy of manners, courteous, complaisant.
- ăf-fă-ble-ness**, *s.* Courtesy, affability.
- ăf-fă-bly**, 105: *ad.* Courteously, civilly.
- ăf-fă-bil'-i-ty**, 105, 81: *s.* The quality of being affable.
- AFFABROUS**, ăf-fă-brūs, 120: *a.* Skillfully made: complete.
- AFFABULATION**, ăf-făb-ū-lă'-shūn, 85, 89: *s.* The moral of a fable.
- AFFAIR** = ăf-fār', 100, 41: *s.* Business; something to be managed or transacted.
- To AFFEAR** or **AFFEER** = ăf-fēr', 103, 43: *v. a.* To confirm, to establish. [Obs.]—See **AFFIRE**.
- To AFFECT** = ăf-fēct', *v. a.* To act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to be fond of; to make a show of something: see lower.
- ăf-fēct'**, *s.* Affection. [Obs.]
- ăf-fēct'-ed**, *part. a.* Moved.—See also lower.
- ăf-fēct'-ing**, 72: *part. a.* Moving the passions, moving the sensibility.
- ăf-fēct'-ing-ly**, 105: *ad.* In an affecting manner.
- ăf-fēct'-ive**, (-tīv, 105) *a.* That affects; that strongly touches.
- ăf-fēct'-ive-ly**, 105: *ad.* In an impressive manner.
- ăf-fēct'-u'-tion**, 89: *s.* Fondness. [Obs.] The act or quality of assuming a manner not one's own.
- To ăf-fēct'**, *v. a.* To imitate unnaturally.
- ăf-fēct'-ed**, *a.* Full of affection.
- ăf-fēct'-ed-ly**, *ad.* In an affected manner.
- ăf-fēct'-ter**, or **ăf-fēct'-tor**, 36, 38: *s.* One that is guilty of affection.
- ăf-fēct'-tion**, 89: *s.* Love; kindness; desire; good will.
- ăf-fēct'-tioned**, (-shūnd, 114) *a.* Affected: con-cited. [Obs.] Inclined, mentally disposed.
- ăf-fēct'-tion-ate**, *a.* Full of affection; zealous; fond.
- ăf-fēct'-tion-ate-ly**, 105: *ad.* Fondly; tenderly.
- ăf-fēct'-tion-ate-ness**, *s.* Fondness, tenderness, good will.
- ăf-fēct'-tu-ous**, 147, 120: *a.* Full of passion. [Obs.]
- To AFFERE** = ăf-fēr', *v. a.* To confirm. (See **AFFEAR**.) Also to assess a penalty, or reduce it to precise sum.
- ăf-fē'-rora**, (-rorz, 38, 151) *s. pl.* Persons appointed to assess or reduce a penalty.
- AFFETTUOSO**, ăf-fē-tu-ō-sō-zō, [Ital. adj.] 170: *ad.* A direction in music to play or sing tenderly.
- AFFIANCE**. See under **Affy**.
- AFFIDATION**, ăf-fē-dă'-shūn, 85, 105, 89: *s.* Mutual con-tract; mutual oath of fidelity.
- AFFIDATURE**, ăf-fē-dă-tūre, 85, 147: *s.* A declaration upon oath.
- AFFILIATION**, ăf-fīl'-ē-ă'-shūn, 85, 89: *s.* Adoption; assignment of a child to its father.
- AFFINAGE**, ăf-fē-năge, 105, 99: *s.* The act of refining metals by the cupel.
- AFFINED** = ăf-fīnd', 114: *part. a.* Related to another.
- ăf-fīn'-i-ty**, (-fīn'-l-ēy, 81, 105) *s.* Relation by marriage; relation to, or connection with.
- To AFFIRM**, ăf-fēr'm', 35: *v. n. and a.* To declare, to assert confidently; opposed to the word **Deay**

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

—*act*. To ratify or approve a former law or judgment.

Af-firm'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a*. That may be affirmed.

Af-firm'-ant, *s*. One that affirms.

Af-firm'-ance, *s*. Confirmation; opposed to repeal.

Af-firm'-a-tive, (-d-tiv, 103) *a*. and *s*. That affirms; that can or may be affirmed: positive, dogmatical;—*s*. That which contains an affirmation.

Af-firm'-a-tive-ly, 105: *ad*. On the positive side, not negatively.

Af-firm'-er, 36: *s*. He that affirms.

Af-fir'-ma'-tion, 85, 89: *s*. The act of affirming: in law, the solemn declaration of a Quaker answering to an oath.

To AFFIX, āf-ficks', 154: *v. a*. To unite to the end; to subjoin.

Af-fix'-ion, (-fick'-shūn, 154) *s*. The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.

Af'-fix, 81: *s*. A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFLATION, āf-fā'-shūn, 89: *s*. The act of breathing upon any thing.

Af-fla'-tus, *s*. Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICT=āf-flict', *v. a*. To put in pain; to grieve; to torment.

Af-flict'-ed-ness, *s*. Sorrowfulness, grief.

Af-flict'-er, 36: *s*. One that afflicts.

Af-flict'-ing-ly, 105: *ad*. In an afflicting manner.

Af-flic'-tive, (-tiv, 105) *a*. Painful, tormenting.

Af-flic'-tive-ly, 105: *ad*. Painfully.

Af-flic'-tion, 89: *s*. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.

AFFLUENT, āf-f'oo'-ēnt, 109: *a*. Flowing to any part; abundant; exuberant; wealthy. See *Supp*.

Af'-flu-ence, } *s*. Riches; plenty; abundance.

Af'-flu-en-cy, 105: }

Af'-flu-ent-ly, 105: *ad*. In an affluent manner.

Af'-flux, (-flücks) } 154: *s*. Act of

Af-flux'-ion, (-flück'-shūn) } flowing to.

AFFORAGE=āf-fōr'-āge, 129, 99: *s*. A duty paid in France to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine, &c. within his seignory.

To AFFORD, āf-fōrd'=āf-fō'urd, 130, 47: *v. a*. To yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to bear expenses.

To AFFOREST=āf-fōr'-ēst, 129: *v. a*. To turn [ground] into forest.

Af-fōr'-es-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s*. Turning ground into forest.

To AFFRANCHISE, āf-frān'-chiz, 63, 105, 137: *v. a*. To make free.

To AFFRAY=āf-frā'y', *v. a*. To fight. [Obs.]

Af-fray', 82: *s*. A quarrel, disturbance, tumult.

To AFFREIGHT, āf-frā'te', 100, 162: *v. a*. To hire a ship for freight.

AFFRICTION, āf-frick'-shūn, 89: *s*. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

To AFFRIGHT, āf-frit'e', 115, 162: *v. a*. To alarm; to terrify.

Af-fright', 82: *s*. Terror; fear.

Af-fright'-ed-ly, 105: *ad*. Under the impression of fear.

Af-fright'-ful, 117: *a*. Full of affright; terrible.

Af-fright'-ment, *s*. Fear; terror; fearfulness.

To AFFRONT, āf-frūnt', 116: *v. a*. To insult; to offend; to meet face to face, Hamlet III. 1.

Af-front', 82: *s*. Insult; outrage.

Af-front'-er, 36: *s*. He that affronts.

Af-front'-ing, 72: *part. a*. Contumelious.

Af-front'-ive, (-frūn'-tiv, 105) *a*. Causing affront.

Af-front'-ive-ness, *s*. The quality that gives affront.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thū, 166: thēn. 166.

To AFFUSE, āf-fūz'e', 137: *v. a*. To pour one thing on another.

Af-fu'-sion, (-zhūn, 90) *s*. The act of affusing.

To AFFY=āf-fy', *v. a*. and *n*. To betroth in order to marriage:—*n*. To put confidence or trust in.

Af-fied', (-fid, 114) *part. a*. Affianced.

Af-fi'-ance, *s*. A marriage contract; trust in general, confidence; trust in the divine providence and protection.

Af-fi'-an-cer, 36: *s*. He that makes a contract of marriage between two persons.

To Af-fi'-ance, *v. a*. To betroth, to bind any one by promise to marry another; to give confidence.

AFIELD, ā-fēld', 103: *ad*. To the field; in the field.

AFLAT=ā-fāt', *ad*. Level with the ground.

AFLOAT=ā-float', *ad*. Floating.

AFOOT, ā-fōot', 118: *ad*. On foot, not on horseback; in action, as, A design is afoot.

AFORE=ā-fōre', 47: *prep.* and *ad*. Before; sooner in time; nearer in place:—*ad*. In time past; in front.

Afore'-go-ing, 72: *part. a*. Going before.

Afore'-hand, *ad*. By previous provision; prepared.

Afore'-men-tioned, (-shūnd, 89, 114) *a*. Mentioned before.

Afore'-named, 114: *a*. Named before.

Afore'-said, *a*. Said before.

Afore'-time, *ad*. In time past.

AFRAID=ā-frāud', *part. a*. Struck with fear, terrified; fearful.

AFRESH=ā-frēsh', *ad*. Anew; again.

AFRONT, ā-frūnt', 116: *ad*. In front; in direct opposition.

AFTER=āf-ter, 11, 36: *prep.* and *ad*. Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterior in time; according to; in imitation of:—*ad*. In succeeding time; following another.

Aft, *ad*. [A sea term.] Aft; behind.

Af'-ter-a'-ges, (-giz, 113, 151) *s. pl*. Succeeding times; posterity.

Af'-ter-all, (-āul, 112) *ad*. At last; in fine; in conclusion.

Af'-ter-birth, (-berth) *s*. The secundine.

Af'-ter-clap, *s*. Unexpected event, happening after the affair is supposed to be at an end.

Af'-ter-cost, (-cōst) *s*. The expense incurred after the original plan is executed.

Af'-ter-crop, *s*. Second harvest.

Af'-ter-game, *s*. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

Af'-ter-hours, (-owrz, 56, 143) *s. pl*. The hours that succeed those usually devoted to business.

Af'-ter-math, (-māth) *s*. Second crop of grass, mown in autumn.

Af'-ter-most, (-mōst, 116) *a*. Hindmost.

Af'-ter-noon, *s*. The time from the meridian to the evening.

Af'-ter-pains, 143: *s. pl*. Pains after giving birth.

Af'-ter-part, *s*. The latter part.

Af'-ter-piece, (-pēce, 103) *s*. A farce or any other short entertainment after the play.

Af'-ter-proof, *s*. Posterior evidence; realities known by subsequent experience.

Af'-ter-state, *s*. The future state.

Af'-ter-taste, 111: *s*. Taste remaining on the tongue after the draught.

Af'-ter-thought, (-thāwt, 126, 162) *s*. Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late.

Af'-ter-times, 143: *s. pl*. Succeeding times.

Af'-ter-ward, or **af'-ter-wards**. (-word=wurd, 38 *ad*. In succeeding time.

Af'-ter-wit, *s.* Contrivance of expedients, after the occasion of using them is past.

AGA=*ā'-gd*, *s.* A military title in Turkey.

AGAIN, *ā'-guēn'*, 119: *ad.* A second time; once more; in return; noting re-action. In old authors, *Agēn*.

AGAINST, *ā'-guēn'st*, 119: *prep.* In opposition to; contrary; in contradiction to; opposite.

AGALAXY=*ā'-gāl-āck'-sēy*, 154, 105: *s.* Want of milk.—See *A*.

AGAPE=*d-gāp'*, 97: *ad.* Staring with eagerness.

AGARIC=*āg'-d-rīc*, 92: *s.* A drug of use in physic, and the dying trade.

AGAST.—See *Aghast*.

AGATE=*d-gāt'*, *ad.* On the way. [Provincial.]

AGATE=*āg'-āt'*=*āg'-gūēt*, 99: *s.* A precious stone of the lowest class.

Ag'-a-ty, 98, 105: *a.* Of the nature of agate.

To AGAZE=*d-gāz'*, *v. a.* To strike with amazement.

AGE=*āgt*, *s.* Any period of time; a generation of men; a hundred years; maturity; decline of life.

A'-ged, *a.* Old, stricken in years.

A'-ged-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of an old person.

AGEN, *ā'-guēn'*, 77: *ad.* Again; in return.—See *Again*.

AGENT=*ā'-gēnt*, *a. and s.* Acting upon; active:—*s.* A substitute; a deputy; a factor; that which has the power of operating.

A'-gen-cy, 105: *s.* Action; acting for another.

A'-gēn'-dā, 98: *s. pl.* Things to be done:—*s. sing.* The pocket or memorandum-book in which agenda are noted down.

AGGELATION, *ā'-d-gē-lā'-shūn*, 143, 85, 89: *s.* A concretion of ice.

AGGENERATION, *ā'-d-gēn'-ēr-ā'-shūn*, 143, 85, 89: *s.* The state of growing to another body.

AGGER, *ā'-d-ger*, 143, 38: *s.* A heap; the elevated part of a military way; a fortress; a trench.

To Ag'-ger-ate, 129: *v. a.* To heap up.

Ag'-ger-ose, (*ā'-gē*, 152) *a.* Full of heaps.

To AGGLOMERATE=*āg'-glōm'-ēr-āt'*, *v. a. and s.* To gather up in a ball, as thread:—*neu.* To grow into one mass.

Ag'-glom'-er-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A growing or heaping together.

To AGGLUTINATE, *āg'-gl'ō'-tē-nāt'*, 109, 105: *v. a.* To unite one part to another.

Ag'-glu'-ti-nant, *a.* Uniting parts together; agglutinants are medicines having power to unite parts.

Ag'-glu'-ti-na'-tive, (*-tīv*, 105) 85: *a.* Having the power of procuring agglutination.

To AGGRANDIZE, *āg'-grān-dīz'*, *v. a.* To make great; to enlarge; to exalt.

Ag'-gran-dī'-zer, 85: *s.* He that aggrandizes.

Ag'-gran-dīz'-ment, 85: *s.* The state of being aggrandized.

67 The last word, like advertisement, deviates in the mouths of many speakers from the accentuation here given, which is obviously suggested by its foregoing relations; but in this word the irregularity is not so general as in advertisement, and may be opposed without pedantry.

Ag'-gran'-dī-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of aggrandizing or exalting.

To AGGRAVATE=*āg'-grā-vāt'*, *v. a.* To make any thing worse; to enhance guilt or calamity.

Ag'-gra-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of aggravating.

To AGGREGATE=*āg'-grē-gāt'*, *v. a.* To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass.

Ag'-gre-gate, *a. and s.* Framed by the collection

of particular parts into one mass:—*a.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars.

Ag'-gre-gate-ly, 85, 105: *ad.* Collectively.

Ag'-gre-ga'-tive, (*-tīv*, 105) *a.* Taken together.

Ag'-gre-ga'-tor, *s.* He that aggregates materials.

Ag'-gre-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Collection; the act of collecting many into one whole.

To AGGRESS=*āg'-grēss'*, *v. a.* To commit the first act of violence.

Ag'-gres-sive, 105: *a.* Making the first attack.

Ag'-gres-sor, *s.* The person who commences the hostility.

Ag'-gress-ion, (*-grēsh'-ūn*, 90) *s.* The first act of injury.

To AGGRIEVE, *āg'-grēv'*, 103: *v. a. and s.* To give sorrow; to vex; to impose; to hurt in one's right:—*neu.* To mourn; to lament.

Ag'-grieved, (*-grēvd'*, 114) *part. a.* Afflicted; injured.

Ag'-griev'-ance, 12: *s.* Injury, wrong.

To AGGROUPE, *āg'-grōop'*, 125: *v. a.* To bring together.

AGHAST, *d-gāst'*, 162: *a.* Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre. More correctly, but less usually, *agast*, as from the verb *To Agaze*.

AGILE, *ād'-gīl*, 64, 105: *a.* Nimble; ready; active.

Ag'-ile-ness, } 81, 105: *s.* Nimbleness; quick.

Ag'-il'-i-ty, } *ness*; activity.]

AGIO, *ād'-gē-ō*, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A mercantile term for the difference between the value of bank-notes and current money, in Venice and Holland.

To AGIST=*d-gīst'*, 64: *v. a.* To take in and feed cattle in the king's forest, and to gather the money.

Ag'-gist'-ment, *s.* The feeding of cattle in a common pasture for a stipulated price; tithe due for the profit made by agisting; an embankment, earth heaped up.

Ag'-gist'-or, 38: *s.* The officer appointed to take the cattle into the king's forest.

To AGITATE, *ād'-gē-tāt'*, 64, 105: *v. a.* To put in motion; to actuate; to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy; to discuss; to controvert; to contrive; to revolve.

Ag'-i-ta-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be agitated.

Ag'-i-ta'-tor, 85: *s.* He that manages affairs; a term used of certain military counsellors, who managed the affairs of the parliament army during the rebellion; generally, one who causes agitation.

Ag'-i-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The state of being agitated; discussion; violent motion of the mind.

AGLET=*āg'-lēt*, *s.* A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the clives of flowers.

AGMINAL, *āg'-mē-nāl*, 105: *a.* Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL=*āg'-nāl*, *s.* A whitlow.

AGNATE=*āg'-nāt'*, *a.* Akin from the father's side.

Ag-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Descent from the same father in a direct male line; alliance generally.

Ag-na'-ic, 93: *a.* Relating to kindred by descent from the father.

To AGNIZE=*āg'-nīz'*, *v. a.* To acknowledge; to own.

AG-NIT'-ION, 89, 95: *s.* Acknowledgement. This word, though classically related to the preceding, is not formed from it, or it would have been *agnisum*, rhyming with revision.

To AGNOMINATE, *āg'-nōm'-ē-nāt'*, 92, 94, 105: *v. a.* To name.

Ag-nom'-i-na'-tion, 85, 105, 89: *s.* A surname, allusion of one word to another.

AGNUS=*āg'-nūs*, *s.* The image of a lamb used in Catholic devotions.

Ag-nus-cas'-tus, *s.* A tree so called.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'ōw, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a, e, &c. mute*, 171.

ALEXIPHARMIC, ǎ-lěck'-ě-far"-míc, 154, 105, 163: *a.* and *s.* That drives away poison; antidotal:—*s.* An antidote.
ALEX-TER-IC, 154, 88, 129: *a.* and *s.* That drives away poison:—*s.* An antidote.

ALGA=ǎl'-gǎ, 142: *s.* Sea weed. *pl.* Algæ (jěe)
Al'-gæ, 120: *a.* Abounding with sea weed.

ALGATES, ǎl'-gátus, 112: *ad.* On any terms; although. [Obs.]

ALGEBRA=ǎl'-gě-brǎ, 142: *s.* Universal arithmetic, or a method of computation by signs, commonly the letters of the alphabet. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted; and by means of quantities given, proceeds till the quantity sought is discovered.

Al'-ge-brā"-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to algebra.

Al'-ge-brā"-i-cal, 105: } *a.*

Al'-ge-brā"-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* By means of algebra.

Al'-ge-brā"-ist, 85: *s.* A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

ALGID=ǎl'-gíd, 142, 64: *a.* Cold; chill.

Al'-gid-ness,

Al'-gid'-i-ty, 81, 105: } *s.* Chiliness; cold

Al'-gid'-ic, 64, 88: *a.* That produces cold.

Al'-gór, 142, 77, 38: *s.* Extreme cold; chiliness.

ALGORISM, ǎl'-gǒ-ríz-m, 158: } 142: *s.* Arabic

ALGORITHM=ǎl'-gǒ-ríth-m, } words implying computation by numbers, in general only so far as the first simple rules extend.

ALGUAZIL, ǎl'-gǎ-zē-l', [Sp.] 170: *s.* An inferior officer of justice in Spain: a constable.

ALIAS, ǎl'-lē-áss, *ad.* A Latin word signifying otherwise, as, Smith, alias Brown; a writ of capias issued a second time.

ALIBI, ǎl'-lē-bý, 92, 6: *s.* Elsewhere. In law, the plea of a person who alleges that he was elsewhere than at the place stated in the charge against him.

ALIBLE.—See under Aliment.

ALIEN, ǎl'-yě-n, 146: *a.* and *s.* Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to:—*s.* A foreigner, not a citizen; a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.

Al'-lien-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Of which the property may be transferred.

To Al'-lien-ate, *v. a.* To transfer the property in anything to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

Al'-lien-ate, *a.* and *s.* Withdrawn from; estranged:—*s.* One estranged.

Al'-lien-a-tór, 85, 38: *s.* He who alienates.

Al'-lien-a"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

ALIFEROUS, ǎl'-fě-ěr-ús, } 81, 129, 120: *a.*

ALIGEROUS, ǎl'-líd'-gě-ěr-ús, } Having wings. *Sup.*

To ALIGHT, ǎl'-lít', 105, 162: *v. n.* To come down, as from a horse or carriage; to fall upon.

ALIKE=ǎl'-lík', *ad.* With resemblance; in the same manner.

ALIMENT, ǎl'-lē-měnt, 105: *s.* Nutrition; food.

Al'-i-men"-tal, *a.* That has the quality of aliment, that nourishes.

Al'-i-men"-tal-ly, 105: *ad.* So as to serve for nourishment.

Al'-i-men"-tar-y, (-tār-ě-y, 129, 105) *a.* Belonging to aliment; having the power of nourishing.

Al'-i-men"-tar-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being alimentary.

Al'-i-men-ta"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The power of affording aliment; the state of being nourished.

Al'-i-ment, 105, 101: *a.* Nutritive; nourishing.

Al'-i-mō"-ni-ous, 90, 105, 129: *a.* Nourishing.

Al'-i-mon-y, (-mōn-ě-y, 18, 105) *s.* That which is to support or nourish, being the legal portion of the husband's estate set apart for the wife on a separation.

Al'-i-ture, 105, 147: *s.* Allment; food.

ALIQUNT, ǎl'-lē-kwǎnt, 105, 76, 145, 142: *a.* Aliquant parts of a number are such as will never make up the number exactly, as 3 is an aliquant of 10.

Al'-i-quot, (-kwōt, 141) *a.* Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, are such as will exactly measure it without any remainder, as 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

ALIVE=ǎl' līv', *a.* In the state of life, not dead; unextinguished; undestroyed; active; cheerful, sprightly; it is used for emphasis; as The best man alive.

ALKAHEST=ǎl'-kǎ-hěst, 142: *s.* A pretended universal dissolvent. It is sometimes used for fixed salts volatilized.

ALKALI, ǎl'-kǎ-lě-y, 105: *s. sing.* } 142. Pot.

ALKALIES, ǎl'-kǎ-lě-z, 120: *s. pl.* } ash, soda, and ammonia, were the substances to which this name was confined; but all substances now come under the denomination that have a caustic taste, are volatilizable by heat, capable of combining with and destroying the acidity of acids, soluble in water even when combined with carbonic acid, and capable of converting vegetable blues into green. Al'kaloid is a subs. like alkali.

67 The terminating i (a monster in English orthography) holds exactly the situation of its equivalent y in dignity, &c. and is correctly pronounced in the same manner. The word cannot, as a noun singular, class with the Latin plurals, literati, genii, &c. which are admitted exceptions. 6.

Al' ka line, (-lín, 105) *a.* That has the qualities of alkali.

Al'-ka-lin'-i-ty, 105: *s.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.

To Al'-ka-lize, (līze,) *v. a.* To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture; formerly, to alkalinize.

Al'-ka-les"-cent, *a.* That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

Al'-ka-les"-cen-cy, 105: *s.* A tendency to become alkaline, or to take the properties of an alkali.

Al'-ka-lig"-e-nous, (-líd'-gě-nus, 120) *a.* Generating alkali.

Al'-ka-lim"-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies. Hence, Alkalim'etry.

Al'-kal'-i-ty, (ǎl'-kǎl'-ě-ty) *v. a.* To convert into an alkali.

Al'-kal'-i-zate, *a.* Impregnated with alkali. [Obs.]

Al'-kal'-i-za"-tion, *s.* The act of rendering alkaline.

ALKANET=ǎl'-kǎ-nět, 142: *s.* The plant bugloss.

ALKEKENG, ǎl'-kě-kě-n'-gě-y, 105: *s.* The winter cherry.

ALKERMES, ǎl'-kě-r'-mě-z, 142, 35, 101: *s.* A conffection of which kermes berries are the basis.

ALKORAN=ǎl'-kǎ-rǎn, 142: *s.* The Mahometan bible, the book written and left for faith and practice by Mahomet.

67 Orientalists in general pronounce this word al-korawn'.

ALL, ǎl, 112: *a., s., and ad.* The whole of; every one of; the whole quantity of; every part of:—*s.* The whole; every thing:—*ad.* Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

All-fours, (-fō-urz, 133, 47, 143) *s.* A low game at cards, played by two.

All-hail, (-hǎil') *int.* and *s.* All health

All-hal'-lou-n, (-hǎl'-lōn, 142, 125) } *s.* The time

All-hal'-lou-mas, (-lō-más) } about All

All-hal'-lou-tide, (-tīde) } Saints' day, which is on the 1st of November.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǐsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vǐzh-ŭn, *s. e.* vision, 165: thǐn, 166: thěn, 166.

Air'-pipe, *s.* A pipe used to extract foul air.

Air'-poise, (-poi^z, 137) *s.* An instrument for weighing the air.

Air'-pump, *s.* A machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

Air'-shaft, *s.* A passage for the air into mines.

Air'-tight, (-tīt, 115, 162) *a.* Impervious to the air.

aisle, īle, 106, 157: *s.* A wing of the choir in a church; a walk in the church.

ait=āit, *s.* A small island in a river.

AIZOUM=āi-zō'-ūm, *s.* The name of an aquatic evergreen.

ajar, d-jar', 33: *ad.* Partly opened.

AJUTAGE, ād'-joo-tāje, 64, 109, 99: *s.* An additional pipe to water works.

AKE.—See *Acha*.

AKIN=d-kīn', *a.* Related to; allied to by blood.

ALABASTER, āl'-d-bās'-ter, 85, 11: *s.* and *a.* A kind of soft marble less hard and easier to cut than the other kinds:—*a.* Made of alabaster.

LACK=d-läck', *int.* Alas, an expression of sorrow.

A-lack'-a-day', *int.* Denoting sorrow;

ALACRITY, d-läck'-krē-tēy, 105: *s.* Cheerfulness; sprightliness; gaiety. *A-lac'-ri-ous*, *a.* whence *A-lac'-ri-ous-ly*, (-ūs-lēy, 120, 105) *ad.* With alacrity.

d-lac'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Briakness, alacrity.

ALAMODE=d-lā-mōde', [Fr.] 170: *ad.* According to the fashion.

ALARM=d-larm', 33: *s.* A cry of danger; sudden terror.

To A-larm', *v. a.* To call to arms; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger; to disturb.

A-larm'-ing, 72: *part.* *a.* Terrifying, awakening; surprising.

A-larm'-ing-ly, 105: *ad.* In an alarming manner.

A-larm'-ist, *s.* An exciter of alarms.

A-larm'-bell, *s.* The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

A-larm'-post, (-pōst, 116) *s.* The post appointed to appear at, in case of alarm.

A-larm'-watch, (-wōtch, 140) *s.* A watch that strikes the hour by regular movement.

A-lar'-um, 129: *s.* An alarm clock.—See *Alarm*.

ALAS=d-lās', 11: *int.* A word of lamentation or pity.

ALATE=d-lāte', *ad.* Lately. [Obs.] *A'late*, *Supp.*

ALB=ālb, 142: *s.* A surplice worn by Catholic priests.

ALBATROSS=āl'-bd-trōss, 142: *s.* A large south sea bird.

ALBE, *i. e.* all-be, āl'-bē, } 112: *ad.*

ALBEIT, *i. e.* all-be'-it, āl'-bē'-it, } Although; notwithstanding.

ALBESCENT=āl'-bēs' cēnt, 142: *a.* Becoming white or whitish.

AL-BI'-NO, *s.* An African unnaturally white.

AL-BU'-GO, *s.* A disease in the eyes, by which the corner contracts a whit-ness.

AL-bu-giu''-e-ous, 142, 85, 105: *a.* Like the white of an egg.

AL-BUM, *s.* A blank book for the insertion of autographs, &c. still preserving its name blank or filled.

ALBIGENSES, āl'-bē-gēn''-cēz, 142, 85, 105: *s. pl.* A sect of Protestants, so called from Albi in Upper Languedoc, where they originated.

ALCAHEST.—See *Alkahest*.

ALCAIC=āl-cā'-ic, 142: *a.* and *s.* Agreeing

in measure with a verse first used by Alcaeus:—*s.* The measure itself.

ALCAID=āl-cāid', 142: *s.* In Barbary, the governor of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCANNA=āl-cān'-nd, 142: *s.* An Egyptian plant used in dyeing.

ALCHYMY, āl'-kē-mēy, 142, 161, 105: *s.* The pretended science of the transmutation of metals occult chemistry; a mixed metal so called.

Q The spelling of what was formerly written chymistry, is now changed to chemistry; but alchymy and its relations retain the old orthography.

Al'-chy-mist, 105: *s.* A professor of alchymy.

Al'-chy-mist''-i-cal, 85, 105: *a.* Acting like an alchymist.

Al'-chym'-i-cal, 81, 92: *a.* Relating to alchymy.

Al'-chym'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of an alchymist.

ALCOHOL=āl'-cō-hōl, 142: *s.* Highly rectified or pure spirit; formerly it meant any thing reduced to impalpable powder.

To Al''-co-ho-lize', 142, 85: *v. a.* To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

Al'-co-hol''-i-za''-tion, 85, 105, 89: *s.* The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

ALCORAN.—See *Alkoran*.

ALCOVE=āl-cōve', 142, 107: *s.* A recess of a chamber or library; an arbour in a garden.

ALDER, āl'-dēr, 112: *s.* A tree resembling the hazel.

Al'-dern *a.* Made of alder.

ALDERMAN, āl'-der-mān, 112: *s.* Among our Saxon ancestors, the same as a senator, governor, or magistrate, chosen on account of years and experience. At present, the term is generally applied to the members of a town or city corporation.

Al'-dēr-man-ly, 105: }

Al''-der-man-like', (-līke) } *a.* Resembling an alderman.

ALE=āle, *s.* A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

Ale'-ber-ry, 129, 105: *s.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar and soups of bread.

Ale'-brewer, (-broor, 133, 52) *s.* One that professes to brew ale.

Ale'-con-ner, 36: *s.* An officer in the city of London who inspects the measures of public houses.

Ale'-house, 152: *s.* A house where ale is sold.

Ale'-knight, (-nīte, 157, 162) *s.* A pot companion; a tippler. [Obs.]

Ale'-wash, (-wōsh, 140, 143) *a.* Soaked in ale.

Ale'-wife, *s.* A woman that keeps an alehouse.

Ale'-vat, *s.* The tub in which ale is fermented.

A'-lish, (āl'-ish) *a.* Having the qualities of ale.

ALe'-cost, (-cōst) *s.* The herb costmary.

ALe'-hoor, *s.* Ground ivy.

Al'-e-oar, (āl'-ē-gar, 38) 92: *s.* Sour ale.

ALECTRYOMACHY, d-lēc'-trē-ōm''-d-kēy, 87, 105, 161: *s.* Cockfighting.

A-lec'-try-o-man'-cy, 87, 105: *s.* Divination by a cock. *Alectorides*, &c., see *Supp.*

ALEMBIC=d-ēm'-bic, *s.* A vessel used in distilling.

ALENGTH=d-lēnth', 72: *ad.* In full length.

ALERT=d-lert', 35: *a.* Watchful; brisk; pert; petulant.

A-lert'-ness, *s.* The quality of being alert; briskness.

ALEXANDERS, āl'-ēgz-āu''-dērz, 85, 154, 143: *s.* The name of a plant.

Al'-er-an''-ders-foot, 118: *s.* The name of an herb.

Al'-EX-AN''-DRINE, (-drīn, 105) 154: *s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pē-pā': lāw: gōōd: jōō, *i. e.* jē-cē, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 17'.

ALEXIPHARMIC, ă-lěcks'-ē-far"-míc, 154, 165, 163: *a.* and *s.* That drives away poison; antidotal:—*s.* An antidote.

ALEXI-PHAR"-IC, 154, 88, 129: *a.* and *s.* That drives away poison:—*s.* An antidote.

ALGA=ăl'-gă, 142: *s.* Sea weed. *pl.* Algæ (-jēe)

AL'-gæms, 120: *a.* Abounding with sea weed.

ALGATES, ăwł'-gātes, 112: *ad.* On any terms; although. [Obs.]

ALGEBRA=ăl'-gē-bră, 142: *s.* Universal arithmetic, or a method of computation by signs, commonly the letters of the alphabet. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted; and by means of quantities given, proceeds till the quantity sought is discovered.

Al'-gē-brā"-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to algebra.

Al'-gē-brā"-i-cal, 105: } *a.* Relating to algebra.

Al'-gē-brā"-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* By means of algebra.

Al'-gē-brā"-ist, 85: *s.* A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

ALGID=ăl'-gid, 142, 64: *a.* Cold; chill.

Al'-gid-ness, } *s.* Chillness; cold.

Al'-gid'-i-ty, 81, 105: } *s.* Chillness; cold.

Al'-gid'-ic, 64, 88: *a.* That produces cold.

Al'-oor, 142, 77, 38: *s.* Extreme cold; chillness.

ALGORISM, ăl'-gō-rīzm, 158: } 142: *s.* Arabic

ALGORITHM=ăl'-gō-rīthm, } words implying computation by numbers, in general only so far as the first simple rules extend.

ALGUAZIL, ăl'-gă-zēl', [Sp.] 170: *s.* An inferior officer of justice in Spain: a constable.

ALIAS, ăl'-lē-ăss, *ad.* A Latin word signifying otherwise, as, Smith, alias Brown; a writ of capias issued a second time.

ALIBI, ăl'-ē-bī, 92, 6: *s.* Elsewhere. In law, the plea of a person who alleges that he was elsewhere than at the place stated in the charge against him.

ALIBLE.—See under Aliment.

ALIEN, ăl'-yēn, 146: *a.* and *s.* Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to:—*s.* A foreigner, not a kinsman; a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.

Al'-lien-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Of which the property may be transferred.

To Al'-lien-ate, *v. a.* To transfer the property in anything to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

Al'-lien-ate, a. and s. Withdrawn from; estranged:—*a.* One estranged.

Al'-lien-a'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* He who alienates.

Al'-lien-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

ALIFEROUS, ă-līf'-ēr-ūs, } 81, 129, 120: *a.*

ALIGEROUS, ă-līd'-gēr-ūs, } Having wings. *Sep.*

To ALIGHT, ă-līk', 105, 162: *v. n.* To come down, as from a horse or carriage; to fall upon.

ALIKE=ă-līk', *ad.* With resemblance; in the same manner.

ALIMENT, ăl'-ē-měnt, 105: *s.* Nutrition; food.

Al'-i-men"-tal, *a.* That has the quality of aliment, that nourishes.

Al'-i-men"-tal-ly, 105: *ad.* So as to serve for nourishment.

Al'-i-men"-tar-y, (-tār-ēy, 129, 105) *a.* Belonging to aliment; having the power of nourishing.

Al'-i-men"-tar-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being alimentary.

Al'-i-men-ta"-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The power of affording aliment; the state of being nourished.

Al'-i-BLE, 105, 101: *a.* Nutritive; nourishing.

Al'-i-mō"-n-ous, 90, 105, 129: *a.* Nourishing.

Al'-i-mon-y, (-mōn-ēy, 18, 105) *s.* That which is to support or nourish, being the legal portion of the husband's estate set apart for the wife on a separation

Al'-i-ture, 105, 147: *s.* Alimony; food.

ALICQUANT, ăl'-ē-kwānt, 105, 76, 145, 142: *a.*

Aliquant parts of a number are such as will never make up the number exactly, as 3 is an aliquant of 10

Al'-i-quot, (-kwōt, 141) *a.* Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, are such as will exactly measure it without any remainder, as 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

ALIVE=ă līv', *a.* In the state of life, not dead; unextinguished; undestroyed; active; cheerful, sprightly; it is used for emphasis; as The best man alive.

ALKAHEST=ăl'-kă-hěst, 142: *s.* A pretended universal dissolvent. It is sometimes used for fixed salts volatilized.

ALKALI, ăl'-kă-lēy, 105: *s. sing.* } 142. Pot.

ALKALIES, ăl'-kă-lēz, 120: *s. pl.* } ash, soda, and ammonia. Were the substances to which this name was confined; but all substances now come under the denomination that have a caustic taste, are volatilizable by heat, capable of combining with and destroying the acidity of acids, soluble in water even when combined with carbonic acid, and capable of converting vegetable blues into green. Alkaloid is a subs. like alkali.

Al' The terminant i (a monster in English orthography) holds exactly the situation of its equivalent y in dignity, &c. and is correctly pronounced in the same manner. The word cannot, as a noun singular, class with the Latin plurals, literati, genii, &c. which are admitted exceptions. 6.

Al' ka line, (-līn, 105) *a.* That has the qualities of alkali.

Al'-ka-lin"-i-ty, 105: *s.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.

To Al'-ka-lize, (līze,) *v. a.* To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture; formerly, to alkalinize.

Al'-ka-les"-cent, *a.* That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

Al'-ka-les"-cen-cy, 105: *s.* A tendency to become alkaline, or to take the properties of an alkali.

Al'-ka-lig"-e-nous, (-līd'-gē-nus, 120) *a.* Generating alkali.

Al'-ka-lim"-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies. Hence, Alkalimetry.

Al'-kal'-a-fy, (ăl'-kă-l'-ē-fy) *v. a.* To convert into an alkali.

Al'-kal'-i-zate, *a.* Impregnated with alkali. [Obs.]

Al'-kal'-i-za"-tion, *s.* The act of rendering alkaline.

ALKANET=ăl'-kă-nět, 142: *s.* The plant bugloss.

ALKEKENGİ, ăl'-kē-kēn"-gēy, 105: *s.* The winter cherry.

ALKERMES, ăl'-kēr'-mēz, 142, 35, 101: *s.* A confection of which kermes berries are the basis.

ALKORAN=ăl'-kō-răn, 142: *s.* The Mahometan bible, the book written and left for faith and practice by Mahomet.

Al' Orientalists in general pronounce this word al-korān'.

ALL, ăl, 112: *a., s., and ad.* The whole of; every one of; the whole quantity of; every part of:—*s.* The whole; every thing:—*ad.* Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

All-fours, (-fō'urz, 133, 47, 143) *s.* A low game at cards, played by two.

All-hail, (-hăil') *int.* and *s.* All health

All-hail'-loun, (-hăil'-lōne, 142, 125) } *s.* The time

All-hail'-low-mos, (-lō-măs) } about All

All-hail'-low-tide, (-tīde) } Saints' day,

which is on the 1st of November.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ŭn, *s. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

All'-saints-day *s.* The day dedicated to all saints, namely, the 1st of November.

All'-souls-day, (-sūlz'-dāy', 108, 143) *s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, namely, the 2d of November.

All'-heal, 103: *s.* The popular name of several plants.

All'-spice, *s.* Jamaica pepper, or pimenta.

All., in the capacity of an adverb, occurs in composition with many other words, as *All-accomplished*, *All-beneficent*, *All-destroying*, &c. to which words it gives the force of superlatives. **ALL**, in such compounds, is mostly unaccented: a reference to 84 in the principles will show when this rule is liable to exception. In the following compounds, (which see in their proper places,) the word is completely incorporated, and one of the consonant letters dropped: *Almighty*, *Almost*, *Alnight*, *Already*, *Also*, *Although*, *Altogether*, *Always*.

To ALLAY=*āl-lāy'*, 142: *v. a.* To quiet, to pacify, to repress; to mix one metal with another, in order to make it fitter for coinage; to join anything to another, so as to abate its qualities: in the latter senses, the word is now commonly written and pronounced alloy; which see.

Al-lay' *s.* A baser metal mixed with coins to harden them; this word is now commonly written and pronounced alloy; which see.

Al-lay'-er, 36: *s.* The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Al-lay'-ment, *s.* That which has the power of allaying.

To ALLECT=*āl-lēct'*, *v. a.* To entice; to allure. [Obs.]

Al-lec'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* and *s.* Alluring:—*s.* An allurement.

Al-lec'-ta'-tion, 85, 89: An allurement.

Al-lie'-rent, (*āl lish'-ēnt*, 90) *s.* That which attracts.

Al-lie'-ren cy, (-lish'-ēn-cēy) *s.* The power of attracting.

ALLEGATION.—See under Allego.

To ALLEGE, *āl-lēgd'*, 102, 64: *v. a.* To affirm; to declare; to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.

Al-lēg'-a ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be alleged.

Al-lēg'-er, (*lēd'-ger*) *s.* He that alleges.

Al-lēg'-ement, *s.* The same as allegation.

Al-lē-ga'-tion, (*āl-lē-gā'-shūn*, 85, 77, 89) *s.* Affirmation; declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.

ALLEGIANCE, *āl-lē'-jānce*, 121: *s.* The duty of subjects to the government.

Al-le'-grant, *a.* Loyal. [Obs.]

ALLEGORY, *āl-lē-gōr'-ēy*, 85, 129, 105: *s.* A figurative discourse, in which something is intended that is not contained in the words literally taken.

Al-le-gor'-ic, 89: } *a.* In the form of an al-
Al-le-gor'-i-cal, 105: } legory; not literal.

Al-le-gor'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* After an allegorical manner.

To Al-lē-go-rize', 82, 85: *v. a.* To turn into allegory; to form an allegory.

ALLEGRO=*āl-lē'-grō*, *ad.* A direction in music to sing or play with briskness and gaiety. In Milton, *L'Allegro* (the title of a poem) means the cheerful or mirthful man.

Al-le-gret'-to, *ad.* A direction in music to sing or play less quick than allegro.

ALLELUIAH, *āl-lē-lōo'-yāh*, 142, 109: *int.* and *s.* Praise be to God!—*s.* The praise so uttered.

ALLEMANDE, *āl-lē-mānd'*, *s.* A dance known in Germany; a figure in dancing; the measure of the dance.

To ALLEVIATE, *āl-lē'-vē-āte*, 142, 146, 105: *v. a.* To make light; to ease; to soften.

Al-lē-vi-a-tive, 105: *a.* That can alleviate or palliate.

Al-lē-vi-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY=*āl-lēy*, 142: *s.* A walk in a garden; a passage in towns, narrower than a street; the stock-market in London.

ALLIACEOUS, *āl-lē-ā'-sh'ūs*, 85, 105, 90: *a.* Having the properties of allium or garlic.

ALLIANCE.—See under To Ally.

ALLICIENT.—See under To Allact.

To ALLIGATE, *āl-lē-gāte*, 142: *v. a.* To tie one thing to another.

Al-lē-ga'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A ligature.

Al-lē-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, *āl-lē-ga'-tōr*, 38: *s.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, *āl-līzh'-ūn*, 90: *s.* The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, *āl-lī'-er-ā'-shūn*, 85, 90: *s.* The beginning of several words with the same letter.—See *Ad.*

Al-lī'-er-a'-tive, 85, 105: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in alliteration.

ALLOCATION, *āl-lō-cā'-shūn*, 85, 89: *s.* The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account. In law, an allowance made upon an account.

Al-lo-ca'-tur, *s.* In law, the certificate of allowance of accounts by a master, on taxation, &c.

ALLOCATION.—See under All quy.

ALLODIUM, *āl-lō'-dē-ūm*, 142, 105, 146: *s.* Possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgement of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

Al-lō'-di-al, *a.* Not feudal; independent.

To ALLONGE, *āl-lūngē'*, 116: *v. a.* To make a pass or thrust with a rapier; commonly, to lounge; and often writt n, as always pronounced, lunge.

Al-lōngē', *s.* A thrust with a rapier, a lunge; a long rein when a horse is trotted in the hand.

To ALLOO.—See To Hallow.

ALLOPIANE, *āl-lō-fānc*, 142, 163: *s.* A mineral of a bluish, but changeable cast.

ALLOQUY, *āl-lō-kwēy*, 76, 145, 105: *s.* Address; conversation.—See *Ad.*

Al-lo-cu'-tion, *s.* The act of speaking to another.

To ALLOT=*āl-lōt'*, 142: *v. a.* To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute; to give each his share.

Al-lōt'-ment, *s.* The part; the share.

Al-lōt'-er-y, (-ē-rēy, 129, 105) *s.* That which is granted to any in a distribution.

To ALLOW=*āl-low'*, 142, 31: *v. a.* To admit; to grant; to yield; to permit; to give to; to pay to; to make abatement.

Al-low'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be allowed.

Al-low'-a-bly, *ad.* With claim of sanction.

Al-low'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Exemption from prohibition.

Al-low'-ance, *s.* Sanction, license, permission; abatement; a grant, or stipend.

To Al-low'-ance, *v. a.* To put upon an allowance.

To ALLOY=*āl-loy'*, 142, 29: *v. a.* To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing it with one of less value; to reduce or abate by mixture.

Al-loy', 82: *s.* The baser metal which is mixed with a finer; the evil which is mixed with good.

Al-loy'-age, 99: *s.* The act of alloying.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōd: j cō: i.e. *Jesus*, 55: *s. v. &c. mute*, 171.

ALLUBESCENCY, ăl'-l' ōo-bēs"-sēn-cēy, 109, 105: *s.* Willingness; content.
To ALLUDE.—See eight words further
ALLUMINOR, ăl-l' ōō-mē-nor, 109, 33: *s.* One who decorates or paints; a limner.
To ALLURE, ăl-l' ōōr', 109, 51: *v. a.* To entice; to decoy.
Al-lu'-rer, 36: *s.* An enticer; an inveigler.
Al-lure'-ment, *s.* Enticement; temptation.
Al-lu'-ring, 72: *a.* Enticing
Al-lu'-ring-ly, 105: *ad.* In an alluring manner
Al-lu'-ring-ness, *s.* Enticement
To ALLUDE, ăl-l' ōōd', *v. n.* To have or make some reference to a thing without the direct mention.
Al-lu'-sion, (-zhūn, 90): *s.* A hint; an implication.
Al-lu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Hinting at something.
Al-lu'-sive-ly, 105: *ad.* In an allusive manner.
Al-lu'-sive-ness, *s.* The being allusive.
ALLUVION, ăl-l' ōō-vē-ōn, 18, 105, 146: *s.*
ALLUVIUM, ăl-l' ōō-vē-ūm, } Earth carried by the motion of water, and deposited, the action of the water in this process.
Al-lu'-vi-al, *a.* Carried by water and lodged.
Al-lu'-vi-a, 98: *s. pl.* Small islands thrown up by a current.
To ALLY=ăl-l'y', *v. a.* To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.
Al-l'y', 82: *s.* One that is allied. *Allies* (ăl-l'īze) are states that have entered into a league for mutual defence.
Al-l'i'-ance, *s.* The state of connection by confederacy; a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other taken collectively.
ALMACANTAR=ăl-mă-căn"-tar, 142, 34: *s.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.
Al'-mu-can"-tar's-staff, 143: *s.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun when it rises and sets. *Almag-st*, &c., see *Nurp*.
ALMAGRA=ăl-mă-gră, 142: *s.* A fine deep red ochre.
ALMA-MATER=ăl-mă-mă"-ter, [Lat.] *s.* Birth mother; the university whence the milk of learning is or was imbibed by him using the expression.
ALMANAC=ăl-mă-năc, 142: *s.* A calendar.
ALMANDINE=ăl-măn-dīne, 142: *s.* An inferior kind of ruby.
ALMIGHTY, ăl-mī-tēy, 112, 115, 162, 105: *a. and s.* Of unlimited power, omnipotent.—*s.* The Omnipotent.
Al-might'-i-ness, 105: *s.* Omnipotence; an attribute of God.
ALMOND, ăl-mōnd, 139, 18: *s.* The nut of the almond tree.
Al'-monds, 143: *s.* The two glands of the throat; the tonsils, improperly called almonds of the ears.
ALMOST, ăl-w' mōast, 112, 116: *ad.* Nearly, well-nigh.
ALMONER=ăl-mōn-er, 142: *s.* The officer of a prince employed in the distribution of charity.
Al'-mon-ry, 105: *s.* The place where alms are distributed.
ALMS, (ămz, 139, 143) *s.* A gift or benefaction to the poor.
Al-m's'-bas-ket, 11: *s.* A basket to put the alms in.
Al-m's'-deed, *s.* A gift of charity.
Al-m's'-giv-er, 36: *s.* He that gives alms.
Al-m's'-house, *s.* A house given by charity for the use of the poor.
Al-m's'-man, *s.* A man living upon charity.

Al-m'-ry, 105: *s.* Almonry, of which it is a contraction.
ALMUG-TREE=ăl-mūg-tre', *s.* A tree mentioned in Scripture, but of what kind is not known
ALNAGE=ăl-nāge, 142, 99: *s.* Ell measure.
Al'-na-ger, 98, 36: *s.* A measurer by the ell; an officer who used to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.
ALNIGHT, ăl-nīte, 112, 115, 162: *s.* A cake of wax which, provided with a wick, burned a long time.
ALOE=ăl-ōe, *pl.* aloes, ăl'-ōez=ăl'-ōze, 151: *s.* A precious wood used in the east for perfumes; a tree which grows in hot countries; a cathartic juice extracted from the common aloes tree.
al- The Latin plural of this word is *al'-o-es*, in three syllables; hence,
Al'-o-e't'-ic, 88: } *a.* Consisting chiefly of
Al'-o-e't'-i-cal, 105: } aloes.
ALOFT=d-lōft', 17: *ad.* and *prep.* On high; in the air.
ALOGY, ăl-l' ō-gēy, 105: *s.* Unreasonableness; absurdity.
ALONE=d-lōne', *a.* Single; without company; solitary.
ALONG=d-lōng', 72: *ad.* At length; throughout; forward; onward.
Al-long'-side, *ad.* By the side of a ship.
ALOOFF=d-lōoff', *ad.* At a distance.
ALOPECY, ăl-l' ō-pē-cēy, 105: *s.* The fox scurf, a disease in the hair.
ALoud=d-lowd', 31: *ad.* Loudly; with a great noise.
ALow, d-lō', 125: *ad.* In a low place; not aloft.
ALP=ălp, 142: *s.* A mountain; that which is mountainous or durable, like the Alps.
Al'-pine, (-pīn, 105) *a.* Belonging to the Alps.
ALPHA, ăl'-fă, 142, 163: *s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.
Al'-pha-bet, *s.* The letters of a language.
To Al'-phu-bet, *v. a.* To place in alphabetical order.
Al'-pha-bet'-ic, 88 } *a.* According to the order of
Al'-pha-bet'-i-cal, } the alphabet; according to the names of the letters.
Al'-pha-bet'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In an alphabetical manner.
Al'-pha-bet-a"-ri-an, 105: *s.* An A, B, C scholar.
ALPINE.—See under Alp.
ALREADY, ăl-rēd'-lēy, 112, 120: *ad.* Now, at this time; before the time expected.
ALSO, ăl-sō, 112: *ad.* In the same manner; likewise.
Als, (ăvls, 153) *Also*. [Obs.]
ALT.—See after Although.
ALTAR, ăl'-tar, *s.* 112, 34: The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.
Al'-tar-age, 99: *s.* An emolument from oblations to the altar.
Al'-tar-piece, (pēce, 103) *s.* A painting placed over the altar.
To ALTER, ăl'-ter, 112: *v. a.* and *n.* To change; to make otherwise than it is.—*new*. To be come otherwise than it was, to be changed.
Al'-ter-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be altered.
Al'-ter-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being alterable.
Al'-ter-a-bly, 105: *ad.* In an alterable manner.
Al'-ter-ant, *a.* Producing changes.
Al'-ter-a-tive, *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of altering.—*s.* A drug that gradually gains upon the constitution, but has no immediate operation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn. *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn. *i. e.* vision, 165: ăh'n, 166; thēn 166.

Al'-ter-a-bil'-i-ty, 85, 105 : *s.* Alterableness.
Al'-ter-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of altering; change.
ALTERAGE=**äl'-tēr'-āge**, 142, 129, 99 : *s.* The fostering of a child. This word has the same origin as Aliment; which see.
To ALTERCATE=**äl'-ter-cāte**, 142 : *v. n.* To wrangle; to contend with.
Al'-ter-ca'-tion, 85, 89 : *s.* Wrangling; debate.
ALTERN=**äl'-tern'**, 142 : *a.* Acting by turns.
Al'-ter-na-cy, (*nd-cēy*, 98, 105) *s.* Action performed by turns.
Al'-ter-na-l, *a.* First one, then the other.
Al'-ter-na-l-ly, 105 : *ad.* By turns.
Al'-ter-na-te, *a.* Being by turns; reciprocal.
To Al'-ter-na-te, 81 : *v. a. and n.* To perform alternately; to change reciprocally:—*neu.* To happen alternately.
Al'-ter-na-te-ness, *s.* The being alternate.
Al'-ter-na-tive, (*-nd-tiv*, 98, 105) *a. and s.* In an alternate manner:—*i.* The choice given of two things.
Al'-ter-na-tive-ly, *ad.* By turns; reciprocally.
Al'-ter-na-tive-ness, *s.* Reciprocation.
Al'-ter-ni-ty, 105 : *s.* Reciprocal succession.
Al'-ter-na'-tion, 85, 89 : *s.* Reciprocal succession; alternate performance.
ALTHEA=**äl'-thē'-d**, 142 : *s.* A flowering shrub.
ALTHOUGH, **älw'-thō'**, 112, 125, 162 : *conj.* Notwithstanding; however.
ALT=**ält**, 142 : *s.* A term signifying high; but used as an uncompounded word only in music in which it signifies the higher part of the scale or gamut.
Al'-t-grade, 105 : *a.* Rising on high.
Al'-ti-tude, *s.* Height; elevation.
Al'-til'-o-quence, (**äl'-tīl'-ō-kwēnce**, 37, 76, 145) *s.* Pompous language.
Al'-tim'e-try, 105 : *s.* Art of measuring heights.
Al'-tis'-o-nant, 12 : *a.* Pompous or lofty in sound.
Al'-tiv'-o-lant, *a.* High flying.
Al'-to-ra-r-lic'-vo, (*-rē'-lē'-vō*, 103) *s.* That kind of relief in sculpture which projects as much as reality.
ALTOGETHER, **älw'-to-gwēth'-er**, 112, 107 : *ad.* Completely; without restriction or exception.
ALUDEL=**äl'-dē'-lē**, 69 : *s.* A subliming pot used in chemistry, fitted to another without luting. See *A.*
ALUM=**äl'-üm**. *s.* A mineral salt of an acid taste. It is a triple sulphurate of alumina and potassa.
Al'-um-ed, (*-ümd*, 114) *part. a.* Mixed with alum.
Al'-um-ish, *a.* Having the nature of alum.
Al'-um-stone, 107 : *s.* A stone used in surgery.
Al'-um-mine, (*-in*, 105) *s.* A kind of earth, the basis of common alum.
Al'-u'-mi-na, (**dē'-wē'-mē'-nd**, 98, 109, 105) *s.* The same as alumine.
Al'-u'-mi-nous, 120 : *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, alum.
Al'-u'-mi-num, *s.* The supposed metallic base of alumina.
ALUTATION, **äl'-ü-tā'-shün**, 85, 69, 89 : *s.* The tanning or dressing of leather. Allutaceous. see *Sup*.
ALVEARY, **älv'-yār'-ēy**, 146, 105 : *s.* A beehive; the hollow of the external ear.
Alv'-e-o-lar, (**älv'-yō-lar**) *a.* Full of sockets or
Alv'-e-o-lar-y, 129, 105 : *s.* pits.
Al'-vine, (**äl'-vīn**, 105) *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.
ALWAYS, **älw'-wāy**, 151 : *ad.* Perpetually; constantly. It is sometimes written Alway.
AM=**ām**. The first person of the verb To be.
AMABILITY.—See under Amiable.

AMADETTO=**ām'-d-dēt'-tō**, } *s.* A sort of pear.
AMADOT=**ām'-d-dōt**, 18 : }
AMADOU=**ām'-d-dow**, 32 : *s.* Black match, or pyrotechnical sponge.
AMAIN=**d-māin'**, *ad.* With vehemence, or vigour.
AMALGAM=**d-mäl'-gām**, } *s.* The mixture
AMALGAMA=**d-mäl'-gā-d-mā**, } of metals produced by a union with quicksilver.
To A-mal'-ga-mate, *v. a. and n.* To unite metals with quicksilver; to mix different things:—*neu.* To unite in amalgam.
A mal'-ga-ma'-ted, *part. a.* Mixed with quick silver; blended.
A-mal'-ga-ma'-tion, 85, 89 : *s.* The act or practice of amalgamating.
To AMAND=**d-mänd'**, *v. a.* To send away. [Obs.]
Am'-an-da'-tion, 85, 89 : *s.* The act of sending on a message.
AMANUENSIS=**d-män'-h-ēn'-cīs**, *s.* A person who writes what another dictates.
AMARANTH=**ām'-d-rānth**, *s.* The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfolding, in which sense Milton writes it *amarant*; a colour inclining to purple.
Am'-a-ran'-thine, (*-thīn*, 105) *a.* Relating to, or consisting of amarantus.
AMARITUDE, **d-mär'-tē-tūde**, 129, 105 : *s.* Bitterness.
A-MAR'-U-LENCE, 109 : *s.* Amaritude.
To AMASS=**d-mäss'**, *v. a.* To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another.
A-mass', *s.* A heap, a mass.
A-mass'-ment, *s.* A heap, an accumulation.
To AMATE=**d-mäte'**, *v. a.* To accompany; also (of different etymology) to amaze; to perplex. [Obs.]
AMATEUR, **d-mā-tur'**, [Fr.] 170 : *s.* A lover of any particular art or science; not a professor.
AMATIVENESS, AMATORY, &c.—See under Amorous.
AMAUROSIS, **ām'-āw-rō'-sis**, *s.* A dimness of sight, causing representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.
To AMAZE=**d-māze'**, *v. a.* To astonish; to perplex; to confuse.
A-maze', *s.* Astonishment; confusion; either of fear or wonder.
A-mazed', (*-māzed'*, 114) *part. a.* Struck with wonder; confused.
A-mā'-zed-ly, 105 : *ad.* In an amazed manner.
A-mā'-zed-ness, *s.* Wonder; confusion.
A-mā'-zing, *part. a.* Wonderful; astonishing.
A-mā'-zing-ly, 105 : *ad.* To a degree that may excite astonishment.
A-maze'-ment, *s.* Confusion; wonder, astonishment; fear, horror; dejection; admiration.
AMAZON=**ām'-d-zōn**, 86, 18 : *s.* One of the Amazons, a race of women famous for valour; a virago.
Am'-a-zō'-ni-an, 85, 90, 146 : *a.* Having the qualities of an Amazon; female, but of masculine manners or warlike propensities; relating to the river Amazon in North America.
AMB, A prefix which, in words of immediate Latin origin, signifies both, or about, around. It is etymologically the same as *Amphi*.
AMBAGES, **ām-bā'-gēc**, 101 : *s. pl.* Turnings or circumlocutions in speech; a beating about in many words. See *Amb*.
AMBASSADOR=**ām-bās'-sā-dōr**, 38 : *s.* A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign to another.
Am-bas'-sā-dress, *s.* The lady of an ambassador, a woman sent on an embassy.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy chāp-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a. i. &c. *mu/e*, 171.

Am'-bas-sade, } *s.* An embassy or public mes-
Am'-bas-sage, } *sage.* [Obs.]
 It has been recommended that all these words should have *em* for their first syllable, in conformity with embassy, which is always so written; but the practice remains to be established.

AMBER=**ám'-ber,** *s.* and *a.* A yellow, semi-transparent substance supposed to be a fossil resin. It is highly electrical, and is the basis of a varnish:—*adj.* Consisting of amber.

To Am'-ber, *v. a.* To scent with amber.

Am'-ber-drink, (*-dríngk,* 138) *s.* Drink of amber colour.

Am'-ber-gris, (*-grēc,* [Fr.] 170) *s.* A drug fragrant as amber, and gray in colour, that smells almost like wax, used both as a perfume and cordial.

Am'-ber-seed, *s.* Musk seed; it resembles millet.

Am'-ber-tree, *s.* A shrub with evergreen leaves.

AMBIDEXTER, **ám'-bē-děcks'-tēr,** 105, 154: *s.* One that is equally the use of both his hands; one who is equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.—See **Amb.**

Am'-bi-dex'-trous, 120: *a.* Using either hand.

Am'-bi-dex'-trous-ness, *s.* The being ambidextrous.

Am'-bi-der-ter''-i-ty, 81, 129, 105: *s.* The being able equally to use both hands; figuratively, double dealing.

Am'-bi-der-ter''-vors, (**ám'-bē-lē-lē''-vūs,** 85, 105, 120) *a.* Left handed on both sides. [Out of use.]

AMBIENT, **ám'-bē-ěnt,** 146: *a.* Surrounding; encompassing.—See **Amb.**

AMIGU, **ám'-bē-g'oo,** [Fr.] 170: *s.* A medley of dishes.

Am'-mū'-c-ous, (*-līg'-ū-ūm,* 120) *a.* Doubtful; having two meanings.—See **Amb.**

Am'-big'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Uncertainty of meaning.

Am'-big'-u-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* Doubtfully.

Am'-bi-gu''-i-ty, 105: *s.* Uncertainty of signification.

AMBIGUITY, **ám'-hīl'-ō-g'ēy,** 87, 105: *s.* Ambiguous discourse.—See **Amb.**

Am'-bil'-o-quous, (*-d-kwūs,* 76, 145) *a.* Using ambiguous expressions.

Am'-bil'-o-quy, (*-kwēy,* 105) *s.* Ambiguity of expression.

AMBIT=**ám'-bīt,** *s.* The compass or circuit of any thing.—See **Amb.**

Am'-bi-tude, 105: *s.* Compass; circuit.

Am'-bit'-ion, (*-bish'-ūn,* 89, 95) *s.* Eager desire of superiority, pre-eminence, honour, or power; originally, the act of going about to procure favour and interest.

Am'-bi-t'-ious, (*-bish'-ūs,* 120) *a.* Seized with ambition; aspiring.

Am'-bi-t'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* In an ambitious manner.

Am'-bi-t'-ious-ness, *s.* The quality of being ambitious.

To AMBLE, **ám'-bl,** 101: *v. n.* To move daintily between a walk and a trot.

Am'-ble, *s.* A peculiar pace of a horse; an easy pace.

Am'-bler, 36: *s.* An ambling horse; a pacer.

Am'-bling, 72: *part. a.* That moves with an amble.

Am'-bling-ly, 105: *ad.* With an ambling movement.

AMBLYGON, **ám'-blē-gōn,** 105: *s.* An obtuse angled triangle.

AMBO=**ám'-bō,** *s.* A reading desk or pulpit.

AMBROSIA, **ám-brō'-zhē-ā,** 90: *s.* The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

Am'-bro'-si-al, (*-zhē-ā*) *a.* Of the nature of ambrosia; delicious.

Am'-bro'-si-an, (*-zhē-ān*) *a.* Ambrosial; also appertaining to St. Ambrose; as the Ambrosian ritual.

AMBRY, **ám'-brīy,** 105: *s.* An almonry or almshouse, which see: a place for housekeeping utensils; a cupboard for cold victuals.

AMBS-ACE, **ávraz'-āc,** 111, 156, 143: *s.* A double ace: aces at dice.

To AMBULATE=**ám'-bū-lāte,** *v. n.* To move hither and thither. [Obs.]

Am'-bu-lant, *a.* Walking, moving from place to place.

Am'-bu-la'-tor, *s.* One who walks about; an insect so called.

Am'-bu-la'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having the power or faculty of walking; moveable; moving about:—*s.* A place for walking.

Am'-bu-la'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of walking.

AMBURY, **ám'-hū-rēy,** 105: *s.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE=**ám'-hūs-cād'',** *s.* A private station in which men lie to surprise others.

Am'-bus-ca'-ded, *part. a.* In danger from an ambuscade.

Am'-bus-ca'-do, *s.* An ambuscade.

Am'-bus-ca'-doed, (*-dōed,* 114) *part. a.* Ambuscaded.

Am'-brst, (**ám'-bōsh,** 117) *s.* The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprising another by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait.

To AM-bush, 82: *v. n.* To lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

Am'-bushed, (*-bōsht,* 114) *part. a.* Placed in ambush.

Am'-bush-ment, *s.* Ambush; surprise.

AMBUST=**ám'-būst',** *a.* Burnt, scalded. [Obs.]

Am-bus'-tion, (*-būst'-yun,* 146: hence, *colloq.* *-būst'-shūn,* 147) *s.* A burn; a scald.

AMEL=**ám'-ēl,** *s.* Enamel; which see.

AMELCORN.—See **Amylaceous.**

To AMELIORATE, **ā-mēl'-yō-rāte,** 146: *v. a.* To better; to improve.

Am'-e-lío-ra'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Improvement.

AMEN=**ā'-mēn',** *ad.* and *s.* An expression by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean so be it, at the end of a creed, so it is:—*s.* The term itself.

It is remarkable for having two consecutive accents.

AMENABLE, **ā-mē'-nd-bl,** 101: *a.* Liable to be brought to account; responsible.

To Am'-en-able, 92, 99: *v. a.* To keep under, or in a state of accountableness. [Obs.]

Am'-en-ance, 92, 12: *s.* Conduct as regards the principles to which it is amenable; behaviour; mien. [Obs.]

To AMEND=**ā-mēnd',** *v. a.* and *n.* To correct; to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to restore passages in writings supposed to be depraved:—*new.* To grow better, to improve, including the notion of something previously wrong, which improve does not.

Am'-mend'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Reparable.

Am'-mend'-er, 36: *s.* A corrector.

Am'-mend'-ing, 72: *s.* The act of correcting.

Am'-mend'-ment, *s.* A change from bad for the better, reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process; in legislative and other assemblies, a change proposed in something previously moved.

Am'-mends, 143: *s.* Recompense; compensation.

Am'-mends', (*ā-mōngd',* [Fr.] 170) *s.* A fine in the way of recompense; amends made in any way.

AMENITY, **ā-mēn'-ē-tēy,** 92: *s.* Agreeableness of situation.

To AMERCE=**ā-merc',** 35: *v. a.* To punish with a fine or penalty.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: **mish'-ūn,** *i. e.* mission 165: **vīzh'-ūn,** *i. e.* vision, 165: **thīn,** 166: **thēn,** 166

A-mercé-a-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to amercement.
A-mer'-cr, s. He that sets a fine upon any misde-monor.
A-mercé-ment, s. The pecuniary punishment of an offender.
A-mer'-ci-a-ment, (d-mercé'-yð-měnt, 146, 147) *s.* Amercement. [A law term.]
AMERICAN, d-mě'r'-ě-cān, 129, 105: s. and a. An aboriginal inhabitant of America; one born in America.—*adj.* Appertaining to America.
A-mer'-i-ca-nism, 158: s. A preference or predilection for America; an American idiom in speech.
AMES-ACE.—See *Amba-ace*.
AMETHODICAL, ām'-ě-thōd'-ě-cāl, 105: a. Out of method; irregular.—See *A*.
AMETHYST=ām'-ě-thist, s. A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple; in heraldry, it signifies purple in a nobleman's coat of arms.
Am'-e-hyst'-me, (-in, 105) a. Resembling an amethyst.
AMIA-BLE, ā-mě'-d-bl, 95, 105, 101: a. Lovely, pleasing, worthy to be loved; in Shakespeare, it occurs in the sense of showing love.
A'-mi-a-ble-ness, s. The quality of being amiable; loveliness.
A'-mi-a-bly, 105: ad. In such a manner as to excite love.
A'-MA-BIL'-i-ty, s. Amiability.
AMIANTH, ām'-ě-ānth, } s. An in-com-
AMIANTHUS, ām'-ě-ānth'-ūs, } bustle mine-
 ral substance, somewhat resembling flax.
AMICABLE, ām'-ě-cā-bl, 92, 105, 101: a. Friendly, kind, obliging.
Am'-i-ca-ble-ness, s. Friendliness, goodwill.
Am'-i-ca-bly, 105: ad. In a friendly way.
Am'-i-ty, 105: s. Friendship.
AMICE, ām'-is, 105: s. The undermost part of a Roman Catholic priest's shoulder-cloth or alb.
AMID, d-mīd', } pr p. In the midst or mid-
AMIDST, d-mīdst', } dñ; mingled with, sur-
 rounded by; among.
AMISS, d-mīss', ad. and a. Faultily, criminally:—*a.* Wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health. As an adjective, it always follows the substantive. It is also found, though very rarely, as a substantive.
To AMIT, d-mīt', v. a. To lose, to dismiss.
A-miss'-ion, (d-mīsh'-ūn, 90) s. A loss, a dis-mission.
AMITY.—See under *Amicable*.
AMMONIA, ām mō'-nē-d, 90, 105: s. A gas-
 eous substance formed from the combination of hydro-
 gen with azote.
Am-mo'-ni-ac, s. Gum ammoniac is a fat resinous
 substance brought from the East; sal ammoniac is a
 volatile salt, popularly called hartshorn.
Am-mo-ni'-a-cal, (-nī'-d-cāl) 81: a. Having the
 properties of ammonia or ammoniac.
AMMUNITION, ām-mū-nīsh'-ūn, 89, 95: s.
 Military stores; the word is usually confined to pow-
 der, balls, shells, and other stores used for guns and
 artillery.
Am'-mu-ni'-ion-bread', (-brēd, 120) s. Bread
 for the supply of an army.
AMNESTY, ām-nēs'-ty, 105: s. An act of
 general pardon or oblivion.
AMNION, ām'-nē-ōn, } 105: s. The innermost
AMNIOS, ām'-nē-ōs, } membrane that covers the
 fetus in the womb.
AMOB-EAN=ām'-ě-bē'-ān, 86: a. Responsive.
AMOMUM -d-mō-mūm, s. A spicy fruit so
 called.

AMONG, d-mūng, } 116: prep. Mingled
AMONGST, d-mūngst', } with, conjoined with
 others, so as to make part of the number.
AMOROUS, ām'-ō-rūs, 81, 92, 120: a. Ena-
 moured; naturally inclined to love; belonging to love.
 Compare *Amateur*, *Amiable*, *Amicable*, and their sub-
 jected words, with the present class, all of which have
 a common origin, but are very different in practical
 applica-
 tion. The words of the present class uniformly
 refer, more or less intensively, to physical or sexual
 love.
Am'-o-rous-ness, s. The quality of being disposed
 to love.
Am'-o-rous-ly, ad. In an amorous manner.
Am'-o-rist, s. A lover, a gallant.
Am'-o-ro'-so, (-zō, [Ital.] 170) s. A lover.
Am'-o-ro'-sa, (-zā, [Ital.] 170) s. A wanton.
A-MOUR, (d-mōr', [Fr.] 170) s. A love intrigue.
Am'-A-TIVE-NESS, (-tīv-ness, 105) s. A term in
 phrenology applied to a part of the brain, the cerebel-
 lum, supposed to be the seat of sexual passion.
Am'-A-TOR-y, (-tōr-ēy, 129, 105) a. Relating to,
 or causing love.
Am'-a-to'-ri-al, (-tō'-rē-āl, 105) } a. Relating
Am'-a-to'-ri-ous, (-tō'-rē-ūs, 120) } to love.
Am'-A-TOR'-CU-ISTY, s. A little insignificant lover.
AMORPHOUS, d-mor'-fūs, 163: a. Shapeless.
To AMORTISE, d-mor'-tiz, 105, 137: v. a.
 To transfer to mortmain; that is, to alien lands or
 tenements to a corporation, of which the law contem-
 plates no decrease or termination.
A-mor-tize-ment, 105: } s. The right or ac-
A-mor-ti-za'-tion, 85, 89: } of transferring lands
 to mortmain
A-MORT, ad. Depressed, spiritless.
To AMOUNT=d-moun't, 31: v. n. To rise to
 in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole.
A-moun't, s. The aggregate or sum total.
To A-MOVE=d-mōv', 107: v. a. To remove
 from a post or station in a juridical sense; as a word
 of more general use, it is obsolete.
AMPHI-, A- prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying
 both, about, around. Compare *Amb*.
Am-PHIB-I-A, (-fīb'-ē-ā, 163, 146) s. pl. That
 class of animals which are so formed as to live on land,
 and for a long time under water. [Lat.]
Am-phib'-i-ous, 120: ad. Having the faculty of
 living in two elements; of a mixed nature.
Am-phib'-i-ous-ness, s. Capability of living in different
 elements.
Am-PHI-BOL'-O-GY, (-fē-bōl'-ō-gēy, 163, 105) s.
 Phrase or discourse of doubtful meaning, owing to the
 order of the words, and hence distinguished from equi-
 vocation, or ambiguity in the meaning of the words.
Am'-phi-bo-log'-i-cal, (-lōd'-gē-cāl, 105) a.
 Doubtful.
Am-PHIB'-O-LY, 105: s. Ambiguous discourse.
Am-phib'-o-lous, 120: a. Tossed from one to an-
 other.
Am-PHI'-O-GY, s. Equivocation.
Am'-PHI-BRACH, (ām'-fē-bräck) } 163, 161
Am-PHIB'-RA-CHYS, (ām'-fīb'-rē-kīs) } *s.* A foot
 of three syllables, the middle long, both the others
 short.
Am-PHIS-BÆ'-N-A, (-bē-nā, 103) s. A serpent which,
 being supposed to have a head at each extremity, goes
 forward both ways.
Am-PHIS'-CH, (ām'-fīsh'-yī, 163, 146, 147) s. pl.
 People of both shadows.—See *Asci*.
Am-PHI-TH'-A-TRE, (-thē'-d-tur, 163, 159) s. a.
 A building of a circular or oval form, having rows of
 seats one above another, round about its area.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāc: gōd: jīw, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute. 171.

AM'-PHO-NA, (ām'-fō-rā, 163) *s.* A jug or measure with a double ear or spout. See other words in *Supp.*

AMPLE, ām-pl, 101: *a.* Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; without restriction; without parsimony; effusive, not contracted.

Am'-ple-ness, *s.* Largeness, liberality.

Am'-ply, *ad.* Largely, liberally; copiously.

Am'-pli-tude, 105: *s.* Largeness, copiousness, abundance.

To Am'-pli-a-te, *v. a.* To enlarge, to extend. [Little used.]

Am'-pli-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Enlargement. [Little used.]

To Am'-pli-fy, (ām'-plē-fy, 6) *v. a. and n.* To enlarge, to extend; to exaggerate any thing; to improve by additions:—*n.* To speak largely in many words; to form pompous representations.

Am'-pli-fi-er, (-fī-er) *s.* One that enlarges in description or narration.

To Am'-pli-fi-cate, 105: *v. a.* To amplify. [Little used.]

Am'-plif-i-ca'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Enlargement; rhetorical exaggeration.

To AMPUTATE=ām'-pū-tāt, *v. a.* To cut off a limb or branch.

Am'-pu-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The operation of amputating.

AMULET=ām'-ū-lēt, *s.* A charm; a thing hung about the neck for preventing or curing a disease.

To AMUSE, ā-mū-zē, 137: *v. a.* To entertain with tranquillity; to draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation.

A-muse'-ment, *s.* That which amuses; entertainment.

A-mu'-ser, (-zer) *s.* He that amuses.

A-mu'-sing, (-zing, 137, 72) *a.* That has the **A-mu'-sive**, (-civ, 152, 105) } power to amuse.

AMYGDALATE=d-nūg'-dā-lāt, *a. and s.* Made of almond.

A-myg'-da-line, 105: *a.* Resembling almonds.

A-myg'-da-loid, 30: *s.* Almond or toad stone.

AMYLACEOUS, ām'-ē-lā'-shūs, *a.* Starchy, or pertaining to the farinaceous part of grain, from which starch is made; this was done formerly by another process than grinding; and the corn used for the purpose was called amylocorn or ameleorn.—See *A.*

Am'-y-line, (ām'-ē-līn, 105) *s.* A substance between gum and starch. **A-myl'-ic** (88) *epith.* of an acid.

AN=ān. The same article as *a.* and used instead of *it* when the next word begins with a vowel sound, as: *an* umpire, *an* hour; and also when it begins with *h* sounded, if the accent should be on the second syllable, as, *an* harangue. But note, it is proper to say, *a* unit, *such a* one, &c. *a* heathen, &c.; for unit and one, though they begin with vowel-letters, do not begin with vowel-sounds: (see Principles 9 and 57); and *heathen*, not being accented on the second syllable, takes *a*, not *an*, because the *h* is sounded.

AN, In our old writers, is often a conjunction signifying the same as *if*.

AN, As an initial syllable, is often used for a privative, See *A.*

ANA=ā'-nd, *s.* A termination annexed to the names of authors, to denote a collection of their memorable sayings; as, *Johnsoniana*.

ANA, A prefix in words of Greek origin, implying repetition, upward motion, inversion, distribution, parallelism, or proportion. In the first of these cases, it often stands by itself in physician's prescriptions.

37 For any word formed with *Ana*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search to the word *Anatomist*.

AN'-A-BAP'-TIST, 92, 98: *s.* One who holds that adults should be re-baptized.

AN'-A-CAMP'-TIC, 156: *a.* Re-flecting, or re-flected. As a substantive plural, *Ana-camp'tics*, it signifies the same as catoptrics.

37 For any word formed with *Ana*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search to the word *Anatomist*.

AN'-A-CLAS'-TIC, *a.* Re-fracting or re-flected. As a substantive plural, *An-a-clas'tics*, it signifies the same as dioptrics.

AN'-A-CEPH'-A-I-X'-O-SIS, (-cēf'-d-lē'-ō-cīs, 163, 103) 86: *s.* Re-capitulation.

AN'-A-MOR'-PHO-SIS, (-fō-cīs, 163) 86: *s.* A re-formation of the elements of a picture, by being seen in a particular point of view, or reflected in a mirror, so that what was confused and unintelligible becomes an exact representation, and *vice versa*.

AN'-A-DI'-PLO'-SIS, 105, 86: *s.* Re-duplication; particularly applied to that form of speech in which the words that end one verse or sentence, also begin the next.

AN'-A-LEP'-SIS, *s.* The re-taking of strength; recovery.

An-a-lep'-tic, *a.* Restorative.

AN'-A-P-EST, (-pēst, 120) *s.* A foot of re-doubled strokes, namely, of two short syllables finishing with a long one.

AN'-a-pus'-tic, (-pēs'-tīck) *a.* Formed of anapaests.

ANAPH'-O-NA, (ā-nāf'-ō-rd, 163) *s.* A figure of speech which brings again and again the same words to begin successive clauses.

AN'-A-PLE'-ROT'-IC, 88: *a. and s.* Re-plenishing:—*s.* A medicine re-plenishing the flesh.

ANAT'-O-CISM, 158: *s.* Interest upon interest.

ANACATHARTIC=ān'-d-cā-thar'-tic, *a. and s.* Purgative upwards:—*s.* The medicine so acting.—See *Ana*.

ANAD'-RO-MOS, 120: *a.* Passing upwards, applied to fish that, at stated seasons, pass from the sea into rivers.

AN'-A-GOG'-I-CAL, (-gōd-gē'-ē-cāl) *a.* That leads upward, applied to such interpretation of scripture as, by its mysteriousness, produces rapture.

An-a-gog'-ics, *s. pl.* Mysterious considerations.

AN'-A-STO-MAT'-IC, 88: *a.* An epithet applied to medicines intended to remove obstructions by passing up through the mouths of vessels.

ANACHRONISM, ān-āck'-rō-nīzm, 161, 158: *s.* An inversion of time, by the assignment, either intentionally or ignorantly, of a false era to some event.—See *Ana*.

AN-ack'-ro-nis'-tic, 85: *a.* Erroneous in date.

AN-ach'-o-ret, (-āck'-ō-rēt) } 161: *s.* One who retires, who retreats; a monk who removes to greater solitude than the convent; a hermit; the word is generally shortened into, and pronounced anachorite.

AN'-A-GRAM, *s.* An inversion or re-distribution of the letters of a word or sentence; as of *Roma* into *amor*; *Plute*, *quid est veritas* into *Est vir qui adest*.

An'-a-gran'-ma-tize, *v. n.* To make anagrams.

An'-a-gran'-ma-tism, 158: *s.* The art of making anagrams.

An'-a-gran'-ma-tist, *s.* A maker of anagrams.

An'-a-gram-mat'-i-cal, 85, 105: *a.* Making an anagram.

AN'-A-TRO'-PHE, (ā-nās'-trō-fēy, 163, 101) *s.* An inversion of the words of a sentence into some unusual order.

ANACOLUTHON.—See after the compounds of *Ana*.

ANACONOSIS, ān'-d-cō-nō'-sis, 103, 86: *s.* A communication proposed as to each of the auditors, being the name of that figure in which the speaker asks the opinion of his opponents; as, *Were the case yours, how would you act?*—See *Ana*.

AN'-A-GRA-PH, (-grāf, 163) *s.* That which has engraved or embossed ornament distributed throughout. 37 For any word formed with *Ana*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from *Ana* to *Anatomist*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Comments: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-un, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

→ For any word formed with *Ana-*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from *Ana-* to *Anatomist*.

An-a-glyp'-tic, *a*. Relating to embossing or engraving. Or **An'-a-glyph'-ic**.

An-A-SAR'-CA, *s*. That which is distributed throughout the flesh, being the name of a species of dropsy.

AN'-A-LECTS, *s. pl.* Things gathered up from different places into one heap, generally applied to literary fragments.

ANACREONTIC.—See after the compounds of *Ana-*.

ANALEMMA=**ān'-d-lēm-mā**, *s*. That which is taken with a level [sight] being the name given to a projection of the sphere orthographically made by straight lines and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon.—See *Ana-*.

ANALOGY, **ā-nāl'-ō-jē**, *s*. Proportion or parallelism between things which in some respects are different; similitude of ratios; similarity of grammatical inflection, or principle of pronunciation, &c. as opposed to anomaly.—See *Ana-*.

An-a-log'-i-cal, (**-lōd-gē'-ē-cāl**) *a*. Used by way of analogy.

An-a-log'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In an analogous manner.

To **A-nal'-o-gize**, *v. a*. To explain by analogy.

A-nal'-o-gism, 158: *s*. An argument from the cause to the effect.

A-nal'-o-gous, (**-gūs**, 77, 120) *a*. Having something parallel.

To **ANALYZE**=**ān'-d-līze**, *v. a*. To solve distributively into elementary parts.—See *Ana-*.

AN'-a-lyt'-zer, *s*. The person or thing having power to analyze.

A-NAL'-Y-SIS, (**ā-nāl'-ē-cīs**) *s*. A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its first elements: it stands opposed to *Synthesis*.

AN'-a-lyst, *s*. One who analyzes.

A-n-lyt'-ic, 88: } *a*. Pertaining to analysis;
An-a-lyt'-i-cal, 105: } opposed to synthetic; alge-
braic, as opposed to geometric.

An-a-lyt'-ics, *s. pl.* The science of analysis.

An-a-lyt'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of analysis.

ANANAS, ANARCHY, &c.—See after the compounds of *Ana-*.

ANATHEMA=**ā-nāth'-ē-mā**, *s*. That which is placed or hung up as a memorial in a temple or church, or which is set apart and devoted; the word is now understood only as the name of a curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority.—See *Ana-*.

To **A-nath'-e-ma-tize**, *v. a*. To curse, to excommunicate.

A-nath'-e-mat'-i-cal, 85: *a*. Having the properties of an anathema.

ANATIFEROUS.—See after the compounds of *Ana-*.

ANATOMY, **ā-nāt'-ō-mē**, 98, 105: *s*. The art of dissecting animal bodies; the structure of the body learned by dissection; a skeleton; any thing dissected.—See *Ana-*.

An-a-tom'-i-cal, *a*. Belonging or consonant to anatomy.

An'-a-tom'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an anatomical manner.

To **A-nat'-o-mize**, (**-mīze**) *v. a*. To dissect a body; to lay open minutely.

A-nat'-o-mist, *s*. One skilled in anatomy.

→ Here end the classes of words compounded with the prefix *Ana-*, which are chiefly in use. See others in *Sup.*

ANACOLUTION, **ān'-d-cō-l'wōn**, 109: *s*. A want of grammatical consequence or connection, when the latter part of a sentence designedly breaks

into a different construction from that which the beginning promised.—See *Ana-*.

ANACREONTIC=**ā-nāck'-rē-ōn'-tīck**, *a*. and *s*. After the manner of the poet Anacreon; joyous.—*s*. A little poem in praise of love and wine.

ANAL=**ā-nāl**, *a*. Placed below the tail.

ANANAS=**ā-nā-nāss**, *s*. The pine-apple.

ANARCHY, **ān'-ar-kē**, 161, 105: *s*. Want of government; a state without magistracy; confusion.—See *Ana-*.

An'-arch, (**-ark**) *s*. An author of confusion.

An'-ar-chist, (**-kīst**) *s*. He who occasions confusion, who lives without rule, who defies government.

An-ar'-chi-al, (**-kē-āl**) } *a*. Confused, ungoverned.
An-ar'-chic, (**-kīck**) }

ANATIFEROUS, **ān'-d-tīf'-ēr-ūs**, 129, 120: *a*. Producing dunks.

→ Other words which commence with *Ana-*, must be sought for under the compounds of *Ana-*.

ANCESTOR=**ān'-cēs-tor**, 38: *s*. One who has gone before in a family; a forefather.

An'-ces-try, 105: *s*. Lineage, a series of known ancestors; the honour of descent, birth.

An'-ces-tral, *a*. Claimed from, or relating to, ancestors.

ANCHENTRY.—See *Ancientry*.

ANCHOR, **āng'-kor**, 158, 161, 38: *s*. A heavy iron with two barbed arms to fasten in the ground and hold a ship; that which confers stability or security.

To **ANCHOR**, *v. n.* and *a*. To cast anchor:—*a*. To place at anchor, to fix.

An'-chored, (**āng'-kurd**, 114) *part. a*. Held by the anchor; in the form of an anchor.

An'-cho-rage, 99: *s*. Ground to anchor on; the anchors of a ship; duty paid for anchoring.

An'-chor-hold, (**-hōld**, 116) *s*. The hold which the anchor takes; security.

ANCHORET, **āng'-kō-rēt**, } 158, 161: *A her-*
ANCHORITE, **āng'-kō-rīt**, } mit.—See *Ana-*
choret.

An'-cho-ress, *s*. A female hermit.

ANCHOVY, **ān'-chō'-vē**, 63, 105: *s*. A little fish much used as a sauce.

→ The accent of this word is tending to the first syllable, and will finally fix itself there.

ANCIENT, **ān'-sh'ēnt**, 111, 147: *a*. and *s*. Old, not modern; that has been of long duration; past; former:—*a*. An old man, a man of former times; the Ancients are those of past times, as opposed to the Moderns.

An'-cient-ly, 105: *ad.* In old times.

An'-cient-ness, *s*. Antiquity.

An'-cient-ry, *s*. The honour of ancient lineage.

→ This word is also written *anchentry*, but even 'then is pronounced as above.

ANCIENT, **ān'-sh'ēnt**, 111, 147: *s*. A flag or streamer; also the bearer of a flag, now called an ensign.

ANCILLARY, **ān'-cīl-lār-ē**, 129, 135: *a*. Subservient, as a handmaid.

AND=**ānd**, 176: *conj.* A particle implying addition.

ANDANTE, **ān-dān'-tā**, [Ital.] 170: *a*. and *s*. A direction in music to play moderately slow:—*a*. A piece or passage having that movement.

ANDIRON, **ān'-d-ī-urn**, 159: *s*. The iron at each end of a grate in which the spits turn.

ANDROGYNUS, **ān-drōd'-gē-nūs**, 64, 105: *s*. A being of double sex, an hermaphrodite.

An-drog'-y-nal,

An-drog'-y-nous, 120, } *a*. Of both sexes.

An'-droid, 30: *s*. An automaton like a man.

ANECDOTE=**ān'-ēc-dōtē**, *s*. Originally, unpublished history; (See *Ana-*) at present, a biographical fragment, or minute passage of any one's private life.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: **gāti-wāy**: **chāp'-mān**: **pā-pā'**: **lāw**: **gōōd**: **j'wō**, *i. e. jew*. 55: **a**, **e**, **i**, &c. *mute*. 171.

AN'-ec-lotⁿ-i-cal, a. Pertaining to anecdotes.
To ANE, E=ā-nēl, v. a. To give extreme unction. [Obs.]
ANEMOGRAPHY, ān'-ē-mōgⁿ-rā-fē-y, 87, 163: *s.* The description of the winds.
AN-E-MOMⁿ-ē-TEIT, s. An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.
ANEM-O-SCOPE, s. An instrument which shows the course and changes of the wind.
ANEM-O-NR, (-nēy, 101) s. The wind flower.
NENT=ā-nēntⁿ, prep. Concerning, about; opposite to. [A Scotticism.]
ANEURISM, ān'-ū-rīzm, 110, 158: s. A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. This word is formed with the prefix Ana-, and would class with *Anasarca*.
ANEW=ā-nūⁿ, ad. Over again: in a new manner.
ANFRACTUOUS, ān-frāckⁿ-tū-ūs, 147, 120: a. Full of breaks or turnings.
AN-fracⁿ-tu-ous-ness, s. Fullness of turnings.
ANGEL, ān'-jēl, 111: s. and a. Originally a messenger; a spirit employed by God in human affairs; more rarely, one of the infernal spirits; a name given emphatically to a beautiful person; an ancient piece of money that bore the stamp of an angel:—*a.* An gelic.
AN'-gel-like, a. Resembling angels.
AN'-gel-shot, s. Chain-shot, so called from the corresponding French name, *ange*.
AN-gel'-ic, (ān-gēl'-ic, 84) } a. Resembling
AN-gel'-i-cal, (ān-gēl'-ē-cāl) } angels, of the nature
AN-gel'-i-cal-ness, s. Excellence more than human.
AN-gel'-i-ca, s. The name of a plant.
AN'-GE-LOT, s. A musical instrument somewhat like a lute; a gold coin value half an angel; a cheese made in Normandy.
Except in the second sense, the last word has no etymological claim to class with those preceding it.
ANGER, āng'-gēr, 158, 77: s. Discomposure of mind on receipt of an injury, with a present purpose of revenge; smart of a sore.
AN'-ger-ly, 103: ad. In an angry manner.
To AN'-ger, v. a. To provoke, to enrage.
AN'-gerrd (-gurd, 114, 36) } part. a. Made angry.
AN'-gred, (-gurd, 159)
AN'-gry, (āng'-grēy, 158, 105) a. Touched with anger; provoked; painful, inflamed.
AN'-gri-ly, 103: ad. In an angry manner.
ANGINA=ān'-jī-nā, s. Quinsy, sore throat.
ANGIOGRAPHY, ān'-jē-ōgⁿ-rā-fē-y, 87, 103, 163: s. A description of vessels in the human body.
AN'-GI-OIⁿ-O-GY, 87: s. The doctrine of arteries and other vessels of the body.
AN'-GI-OTⁿ-O-MY, s. A cutting open of vessels.
AN'-GI-O-SPERMⁿ-OUS, 120: a. A term applied to plants having their seed included in a pod or vessel.
ANGLE, āng'-gl, 158, 101: s. The inclination of two lines or planes to each other, which meet together at a point called the vertex or angular point; a corner.
AN'-gled, 14: part. a. Having angles.
AN'-gu-lar, 34: a. Having angles, consisting of an angle.
AN'-gu-lar-ly, 105: ad. With angles.
AN'-gu-lar-ness, } s. The quality of being
AN'-gu-lar-i-ty, 129, 105: } angular.
AN'-gu-lar'-ted, a. Formed with angles.
AN'-gu-lous, 120: a. Hooked, angular.
ANGLE, āng'-gl, 158, 101: s. A hook: an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

To AN'-gle, v. n. and a. To fish with an angle; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation:—*act.* To entice
AN'-gl-r, 36: s. He that fishes with an angle.
AN'-gling, 72: s. The art or practice of fishing with a rod and hook.
ANGLES, āng'-glz, 158, 101, 143: s. pl. A people of Germany; an ancient name of the English.
AN'-gli-can, 103: a. and s. English:—*s.* A member of the church of England.
To AN'-gli-cize, (-cīze) v. a. To make or convert into English.
AN'-gli-cism, (cīzm, 158) s. An English idiom.
AN'-glo-Daⁿ-nish, a. Relating to English Danes.
AN'-glo-Norⁿ-man, s. An English Norman.
AN'-glo-Saxⁿ-on, 188: s. An English Saxon.
ANGOBER, āng'-gō-ber, 133: s. A kind of pear.
ANGOR.—See under Anguish.
ANGRY.—See under Anger.
ANGUIFORM, ān-gwīl'-lē-fārm, 145, 33: a. Formed as an eel, without scales.
ANGUINEAL, ān-gwīn'-lē-āl, 145: a. Belonging to, or like a snake.
ANGUISII, āng'-gwīsh, 158, 145: s. Excessive pain of body or of mind.
To AN'-guish, v. a. To distress with extreme pain.
AN'-guished, (-gwīsh, 114, 143) part. a. Excessively pained.
AN'-gor, 38: s. Intense pain.
ANGULAR, &c.—See under Angle.
ANGUST=ān-gūstⁿ, a. Narrow, strait. [Obs.]
AN'-gus-taⁿ-tion, 153, 85, 89: s. The state of being narrow.
ANHELATION, ān'-hē-lāⁿ-shūn, 85, 89: s. The act of panting, the state of being out of breath.
AN'-he-lose, (-lōce, 152) a. Out of breath.
ANHYDROUS, ān-hīⁿ-drūs, 120: a. Destitute of water.—*See A.*
AN'-hy-drite, s. A species of sulphate of lime.
ANIENCED, ān'-ē-ēn-tēd, 103: a. Brought to nothing.
ANIGHTS, ān'-nītsⁿ, 162: ad. In the night time.
ANIL=ān'-īl, s. The indigo plant.
ANILE=ān'-īle, a. Old-womanish.
AN'-ile-ness, 98: } s. The state of being an
AN'-il'-i-ty, 92, 105: } old woman; dotage.
ANIMABLE.—See under Animate.
To ANIMADVERT, ān'-ē-mād-vertⁿ, v. n. To turn the mind with intent to notice; to censure. It is commonly followed by upon.
AN'-i-mad-vertⁿ-er, s. One who censures.
AN'-i-mad-vertⁿ-sive, (-civ, 105) a. That has the power of perceiving. [Obs.]
AN'-i-mad-vertⁿ-sion, (-shūn, 147) s. Perception; the act or power of taking notice; reproof, punishment. In an ecclesiastical sense it differs from censure; for the latter respects a spiritual punishment, but animadversion, a temporal one.
ANIMAL, ān'-ē-māl, 105: s. and a. A living, sensitive, locomotive creature; in popular use it is often, incorrectly, inclusive of irrational creatures only:—*a.* That belongs or relates to animals; and in this way capable of being correctly used to distinguish the merely sentient part of a creature from the rational part. Animal Magnetism, *see* Magnetism.
AN'-i-malⁿ-cule, s. A minute animal.
AN'-i-malⁿ-cu-laⁿ, s. pl. Minute animals.
English word Animalcule being seldom used in the plural, this, the Latin plural of animalculum, generally serves the purpose. Note, that animalcule is a barbarism.
AN'-i-malⁿ-cu-lar, 34: a. Belonging to, or of the nature of an animalcule.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Corsonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission. 165: vīzh-un, i. e. vision. 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

An'-i-mai''-i-ty, s. The state of animal existence.
To AN'-I-MATE, v. a. To quicken, to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage.
An'-i-mate, [Poet.] } *a.* Alive, lively, vigorous.
An'-i-ma'-ted, } spirited.
An'-i-ma'-ting, 72: a. Quickening, enlivening.
An'-i-ma'-tive, 105: a. Of power to quicken.
An'-i-ma'-tion, 89: s. The act of animating; the state or quality of being animated.
An'-i-ma'-tor, 38: s. That which animates.
An'-i-ma-ble, 98, 101: a. That may be animated.
An'-i-mos, (-mōc, 152) a. Full of spirit, hot, resolute.
An'-i-mos''-u-ty, (ān'-ē-mōss''-ē-tēy) s. Violent hatred; active enmity.
ANISE, ān'-is, 152, 105: s. A species of parsley.
An'-ise-seed, or An'-i-seed, s. The seed of anise; an extract from it used for cordial or for medicine.
ANKER, āng'-ker, 158: s. A Dutch measure of liquids, about thirty-two gallons.
ANKLE, āng'-kl, 158, 101: s. The joint which connects the foot and leg.
An'-kle-bone, s. The bone of the ankle.
ANNALS, ANNATS, &c.—See before Anniver-sary.
To ANNEAL=ān-nēl', 105: v. a. To temper glass or metals by heat.
An-neal'-ing, 72: s. The art of tempering glass or metals.
To ANNEX, ān-nēcks', 154: v. a. To unite to at the end; to add a smaller to a greater thing.
An-nex', 82: s. The thing annexed. [Obs.]
An-nex'-ment, s. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.
An-nex-a'-tion, 85, 89: s. Conjunction, addition, union.
An-nex'-ion, (-nēck'-shūn, 154, 147) s. The act of annexing.
To ANNIHILATE, ān-nī'-hē-lāte, 105 v. a. To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annihilate.
An-nī'-hi-la-ble, 101: a. That may be annihilated.
An-nī'-hi-la'-tion, 85, 89: s. The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.
ANNALS, ān'-nālz, 143: s. pl. [The singular is scarcely used.] The events of a history in series according to the years; the book containing such narration.
An-nal-ist, s. A writer of annals.
An'-NATS, s. pl. A year's income of a living, or the first fruits accruing to the new incumbent.
An'-ni-ver-sar-y, 129, 105: s. and a. A day celebrated as it returns each year:—*a.* Annual.
An'-no-Dom''-i-ni, adv. In the year of our Lord.
An-nu-a-l, a. and s. That comes yearly; that is reckoned by the year; that lasts only a year:—*s.* A plant that lasts but one season; a yearly periodical work.
An-nu-al-ly, ad. Yearly.
An-nu'-i-ty, 105: s. A yearly rent or allowance.
An-nu'-i-tant, s. One that has, or receives an annuity.
ANNOMINATION, ān'-nōm-ē-nā''-shūn, 85, 89: s. A pun, an alliteration.—See Ad.
To ANNOTATE=ān'-nō-tāte, v. a. To make comments.
An-nō-ta'-tor, 85, 38: s. A writer of notes; a commentator.
An-nō-ta'-tion, 85, 89: s. Explication, note.
To ANNOUNCE=ān-nounc', 31: v. a. To publish, to pronounce, to declare to.
An-noun'-cer, 36: s. A declarer, a proclaimer.

An-nounce'-ment, s. A declaration, an advertisement.
To AN-NUN'-ci-ate, (-nūn'-shē-āte, 147) v. a. To announce, to bring tidings.
An-nun'-ci-a'-tor, 85, 38: s. One who announces.
An-nun'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 85, 89: s. The act of proclaiming or announcing; a name given to the day (March 25) celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary.
To ANNOY=ān-noy', 29: v. a. To incommode, to vex.
An-noy', s. Injury, molestation.
An-noy'-ance, s. The act or state of being annoyed; the thing that annoys.
An-noy'-er, 36: s. He that annoys.
An-noy'-ing, 72: a. Teasing, molesting.
ANNUAL, ANNUITY, &c.—See under Annals.
To ANNUL=ān-nūl', v. a. To make void, to abolish, to nullify, to reduce to nothing.
An-nul'-ment, s. The act of annulling.
ANNULAR=ān'-nū-lar, a. Formed as a ring.
An'-nū-lar-y, 129, 105: a. Having the form of rings.
An''-nu-la'-ted, part. a. Furnished with rings or circles. **An'-nu-lose'' (152)** made up of rings.
An'-nu-let, s. A little ring.
To ANNUMERATE=ān-nū'-mēr āt, 129 v. a. To add to a former number.—See Ad.
An-nū'-mer-a'-tion, 89: s. Addition to a number.
To ANNUNCIATE.—See under To Announce.
ANODYNE=ān'-ō-dīnē, a. and s. That takes away pain:—*s.* A medicine to assuage pain.—See A.
To ANOINT=ān-noint', 29: v. a. To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate by unction.
An-noint'-er, 36: s. He that anoints.
An-noint'-ment, s. The state of being anointed.
The An-noint'-ed, s. CHRIST; which see.
ANOMALY, ān-nōm'-d-lēy, 92, 105: s. Irregularity, deviation from rule.—See A.
An-nōm'-a-lism, 158: s. An irregularity.
An-nōm'-a-lis''-ti-cal, 105: a. Irregular.
An-nōm'-a-lous, 120: a. Deviating from rule or analogy.
An-nōm'-a-lous-ly, ad. Irregularly.
ANOMY, ān'-ō-mēy, s. Breach of law.—See A. [Little used.]
ANON=ān-nōn', ad. Quickly, soon: **EVER AND ANON.** Every now and then.
ANONYMOUS, ān-nōn'-ē-mūs, 105, 120: a. Wanting or not giving a name.—See A.
An-nōn'-y-mous-ly, ad. Namelessly.
ANOREXY, ān'-ō-rēck-sēy, 154: s. Want of appetite.—See A.
ANOTHER, ān-ūth'-er, 116: a. Not the same; one more; not one's self; different.
An-oth'-er-gates, a. Of another kind. [Obs.]
↗ The phrase *Anotherques* is a corruption either of this, or of *Anotherwise*.
ANSATED=ān-sā-tēd, 2. a. Having handles.
ANSERINE=ān'-sēr-inē, a. Like a gouse, or the skin of a gouse.
To ANSWER, ān'-ser, 145, 36: v. n. and act To speak in return, or in opposition; to be accountable for; to vindicate; to give an account; to correspond to; to suit; to be equivalent to; to bear proportion to; to succeed; to appear to a call or summons; to act reciprocally; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else:—*act.* To speak in return to a question or petition; to be equivalent to; to satisfy any claim or demand; to perform what is endeavoured; to comply with.
An'-swer, s. That which is said in return to a ques-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: jōw, i. e. *jew*, 55: a. c. i. &c. *mule*, 171.

tion; an account to be given to justice; a c. n. f. utation of a charge.

AN'-suer-a-ble, 129, 98, 101: *a.* Admitting a reply: liable to give an account; correspondent to; proportionate; suitable; equal to; equivalent.

AN'-suer-a-bly, 105: *ad.* In due proportion, suitably.

AN'-suer-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being answerable.

AN-swer-er, *s.* He that answers; he that opened a controversy, and has to reply to the opponents.

A'NT, *änt*, *v. n.* A vulgar contraction or substitute for *am* not, are not, and is not. Webster says it is a legitimate relic of the Gothic dialect.

ANT, *änt*, *conj.* A contraction for *an* it, i. e. if it.

ANT=änt, 11, 111: *s.* An emmet, a pismire.

Ant'-hill, *s.* The small protuberance of earth raised by ants in making their nests.

ANTE=än'-tē-, } Prepositions, etymologi-

ANTI-, *än'-tē-*, 105, } cally the same, the former Latin, the other Greek. They are much used in the composition of words, *ante* in general signifying before, either in place or time; and *anti* implying opposed to, or in place of.

ANTAGONIST=än-täg'-ō-nist, *s.* [Anti-agonist.] One who contends against: an opponent. In anatomy, the antagonist is a muscle that counteracts another.

An-täg'-o-nis'-tic, *a.* Contending as an antagonist.

An-täg'-o-nize, *v. n.* To contend.

An-täg'-o-nism, 158: } *s.* Contest, opposi-

An-täg'-o-ny, 105: [Obs.] } tion

ANTALGIC=änt-äl'-jick, *a.* [Anti-algic.] Good against pain.

ANT'-APH-RO-DIT'-IC, (-äf-rō-dīf'-ick, 163, 88) *a.* [Anti-aphro-dit'-ic.] Antivenereal.

ANT'-AP-O-PLEC'-TIC, *a.* [Anti-apoplectic.] Good against apoplexy.

ANT'-AR-THRIT'-IC, *a.* [Anti-arthritis.] Good against the gout.

ANT'-ANTH-MAT'-IC, (-äst-mät'-ick, 166) *a.* [Anti-asthmatic.] Good against asthma.

ANTANACLASIS=änt'-än-d-clä'-cīs, *s.* [Antianac-lasis.] The reflecting of opposed senses in a word; as, While we live, let us live: also, taking up, after a long parenthesis, or intervening clause, the words which immediately preceded it, so as to rejoin the interrupted part.

ANTARCTIC=änt-arck'-tīck, *a.* [Anti-arctic.] That is opposite the north pole; relating to the south pole.

ANTE-ACT=än'-tē-äct, *s.* That which was done before.

AN'-TE-AM'-BU-LA'-TION, 85, 89: *s.* A walking before.

To ANTECEDE=än-tē-cēdē', *v. a.* To precede, to go before.

An-te-ce'-dent, *a.* and *s.* Going before:—*s.* That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative refers; in logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme.

An-te-ce'-dent-ly, 105: *ad.* Previously.

An-te-ce'-dence, } *s.* The act or state of going

An-te-ce'-den-cy, } before.

AN-TE-CES'-SOR, 38: *s.* One who goes before; in law, one that possessed the land before the present possessor.

ANTE-CHAMBER, *än'-tē-chäüm'-ber*, 111: *s.* The room before or leading into the principal apartment.

AN'-TE-CHAP'-EL, *s.* The part of the chapel leading to the choir.

AN'-TE-CUR'-SOR, 38: *s.* One who runs before; a precursor.

To AN'-TE-DATE, *v. a.* To date earlier than the real time; than the present time.

AN'-TE-DIL-U-VI-AN, (-dē-l'wō-vē-än, 105, 109) *a.* and *s.* Existing before the deluge:—*s.* One that lived before the flood.

ANTELOPE=än'-tē-lōpe, *s.* A species of goat, the gazelle. It is not unlike, and therefore may be taken for, or in place of (anti-) a deer. Such is the supposed origin of the name.

ANTE-LUCAN, *än'-tē-l'wō-cän*, 109: *a.* Before daylight.

AN'-TE-ME-MID'-I-AN, 146, 147: *a.* Before noon.

AN'-TE-MUN'-DANE, *a.* That was before the world.

ANTEMETIC=änt-ē-mēt'-ick, *a.* [Anti-emetic.] Good against vomiting.

ANT'-EP-I-LEP'-IC, *a.* Good against epilepsy.

AN'-TEPH-I-AL'-TIC, *a.* Good against night-mare.

ANTENNAE, *än-tēn'-nä*, [Lat.] 169: *s. pl.* The horns or feelers of insects, so named from being in front, or projecting from the head. *Antennary*, *a.*

ANTEPASCIAL, *än'-tē-pä'-cäl*, 161: *a.* Before Easter.

AN-TE-PAST, *s.* A foretaste.

AN'-TE-PE-NULT'-I-MATK, 85: *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

An-te-pe-nult', *s.* The last syllable but two.

To AN'-TE-PONE, *v. a.* To set before, or to prefer to.

AN'-TE-PHE-DIC'-A-MENT, *s.* A question requiring discussion before entering on the main doctrine; an introduction to the categories.

ANTERIOR, *än-tē-rē-or*, 105, 38: *a.* Going before.

An'-te-ri-or'-i-ty, 129, 105: *s.* Priority, the state of being before.

ANTEROOM=än'-tē-room, *s.* The room leading to a principal room.

AN'-TE-TEM'-PLE, 101: *s.* What is now called the nave in a church.

AN'-TE-STOM-ACH, (-stüm' äck, 116, 161) *s.* A cavity that leads into the stomach.

To AN'-TE-VERT, *v. a.* To prevent.

ANTES, *än'-tēz*, 101: *s. pl.* Square pillars on each side of the doors of temples.

ANTHELMINTHIC=än'-thēl-mīn'-thīck, 85: *a.* [Anti-helminthic.] Good against worms.

ANTHEM=än'-thēm, *s.* [Anti-hymn.] Originally the opposed or alternate hymn; now it means any hymn or holy song.

ANTHER, **ANTHOLOGY**, &c. **ANTHONY'S-FIRE**, **ANTHRAX**, **ANTHROPOLOGY**, &c.—See after the compounds and other relations of *Ante*- and *Anti*-.

ANTHORISM, *än'-thō-rīzm*, 158: *s.* [Anti-orphism.] In rhetoric, a definition opposite to the opponent's.

AN'-THY-PNOT'-IC, 88: *a.* [Anti-hypnotic.] Counteracting sleep.

AN'-THY-P-O-CHON'-DRI-AC, 161: *a.* [Anti-hypochondriac.] Good against low spirits.

AN'-THY-P-OPH'-O-RA, (-öf-ō-rä, 163) *s.* [Anti-hypophora.] The statement of an adversary's positions with the arguments which the speaker opposes to them.

AN'-THY-S-TER'-IC, *a.* [Anti-hysterical.] Good against hysteria.

ANTIACID, *än'-tē-äs'-cīd*, 85, 105, 59: *a.* and *s.* Opposing acidity:—*s.* An alkaline absorbent.

AN'-TI-BAC'-CHI-US, (-bäck'-ē-üs, 161) *s.* The bacillus is a foot of one short and two long syllables the same, in contrary order, two long and one short, is the antibacillus.

AN'-TI-BA-SII'-I-CAN, (-zīl'-ē-cän, 152) *a.* Opposed to royal state.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

ANTIC=*ăn-tic*, *a.* and *s.* Originally, perhaps, it meant ante-dated or out of fashion; at present it signifies odd, ridiculously wild:—*s.* A buffoon.

AN-tic-ly, 105: *ad.* Drollly.

ANTICACHECTIC, *ăn-tê cđ-kêck*—*tick*, 161: *a.* Good against an ill habit of body.

AN-ti-CA-TAR—*RHAL*, (*răl*, 164) *a.* Good against catarrh.

AN-ti-CHRIS—*TIAN*, (*-cris*—*yăn*, 161, 146, 147) *a.* and *s.* Opposite to Christianity:—*s.* An enemy to Christianity.

To ANTICIPATE, *ăn-tis-cđ-păt*, 59, 105: *v. n.* To take up beforehand; to go before so as to preclude others; to enjoy in expectation; to forestall.

AN-tic—*i-pa*—*tor*, 38: *s.* A preventer, a forestaller.

AN-tic—*i-pa*—*tor-y*, 120, 105: *a.* Coming in beforehand.

AN-tic—*i-pa*—*tion*, 89: *s.* The act of anticipating.

ANTICLIMAX, *ăn-tê-cl-măck*, 154: *s.* A sinking in thought, or bathos, as opposed to climax, which is a rising.

AN-ti-COR, *s.* A swelling opposite the heart, which horses are liable to.

AN-ti-COS-MET—*ic*, 158, 88: *s.* Destructive of beauty.

AN-ti-DOTE, *s.* That which is given against, or to expel poison.

AN-ti-do—*tal*, } *a.* Having the qualities of an
AN-ti-do—*tar-y*, } antidote.

AN-ti-FEB—*RHE*, (*-rîl*, 105) *a.* Good against fever.

AN-ti-LOG—*A-RITHM*, *s.* The number standing against the logarithm to make up ninety degrees; or the complement of the logarithm of any sine tangent, or secant.

AN-ti-L-O-GY, 105: *s.* Contradiction of passages in the same author.

AN-ti-ME-TAB—*O-LE*, 101: *s.* A figure of speech in which things are changed contrariwise; as, A poem is a speaking picture; a picture a mute poem.

AN-ti-ME-TATH—*E-IS*, *s.* A change to a contrary position, or to a position over against; being the name of more than one of the figures of speech.

AN-ti-M-E-TER, *s.* An optical instrument for measuring angles.

ANTIMONY, *ăn-tê-môn-êy*, 18, 105: *s.* A metallic, solid, heavy, brittle substance, probably so called because, being seldom found pure, but mostly mixed with other metals, it seems repugnant to solitude.

AN-ti-mo—*ni-al*, 90: *a.* and *s.* Composed of, or of the nature of antimony:—*s.* A medicine of which antimony is an ingredient.

AN-ti-mon—*ic*, (*-môn-ic*) } *a.* Pertaining to an-
AN-ti-mo—*ni-ous*, 95, 120: } timony.

AN-ti-mo—*ni-ate*, *s.* A salt composed of antimoniac acid and a base.

ANTINEPHRITIC, *ăn-tê-nê-frît*—*ic*, 88, 163: *a.* Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMIAN, *ăn-tê-nô-mê-ăn*, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the Antinomians:—*s.* He who holds that faith alone is necessary to salvation, against the law which requires good works.

AN-ti-no—*mi-a-nism*, 158: *s.* The tenets of the Antinomians.

AN-ti-NOM-y, *s.* A contradiction between two laws.

ANTI-PATHY, *ăn-tip*—*d-thêy*, 105: *s.* A natural contrariety to any thing, opposed to sympathy; aversion.

AN-ti-pa-thet—*ic*, 88: } *a.* Having a natural con-
AN-ti-pa-thet—*i-cal*, } trariety.

ANTIPERISTASIS, *ăn-tê-pê-ris*—*tê-sis*, *s.*

The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.

AN-TIPH—*O-NE*, 105, } 163: *s.* The chant or al
AN-TIPH—*O-NE*, 101, } ternate singing in cathedrals

AN-TI-PHON, 105, 18, }

AN-TIPH—*HA-SIS*, 163, 98: *s.* A figure by which a word signifies the opposite of what it originally means as wiseacre, to signify a fool.

AN-ti-phras—*tic*, *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.

AN-TIP—*O-DES*, (*-dêcz*, 101) *s. pl.* They who, living on the opposite side of the globe, have their feet opposite to ours; direct opposition.

AN-ti-pode, *s.* One of the antipodes.

AN-tip—*o-dal*, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; opposite.

AN-TIP—*TO*—*SIS*, 86: *s.* The putting of one case in grammar in place of another.

ANTI-QUE, *ăn-têk*—*ic*, 104: *a.* and *s.* Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion:—*s.* An ancient rarity.

AN-tique—*ness*, *s.* The quality of being antique.

AN-ti-QUA—*RY*, (*-kwâ-rêy*, 76, 145, 105) *s.* A man studious of antiquity.

AN-ti-qua—*ri-an*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to antiquity:—*s.* An antiquary.

AN-ti-qua—*ri-a-nism*, 158: *s.* Love of antiquities

To AN-ti-quate, *v. a.* To make obsolete.

AN-ti-qua—*ted-ness*, *s.* The state of being obsolete.

AN-ti-QUA—*RI-TY*, (*ăn-tick*—*wê-têy*) *s.* Old times; the people of old times; a relict of old times; old age; ancientness.

ANTISCI, *ăn-tish*—*yî*, 146, 147: *s. pl.* People of shadows contrary at noon-day to those of some other people.—See *Âscii*.

ANTISEPTIC, *ăn-tê-sêp*—*tick*, *a.* Good against putrefaction.

AN-TIS—*PA*—*SIS*, *s.* A contrary drawing, a revulsion of humor to another part of the body.

AN-tis-pas—*tic*, 88: *a.* Causing a revulsion of humors.

AN-TIS—*TA*—*SIS*, *s.* An anti-statement.

AN-TIS—*TRO-PHIC*, 101: *s.* The stanza opposed to the strophe; in rhetoric, the changing of things mutually dependent.

AN-TI—*STRUC*—*MAT*—*ic*, 105, 109, 88: *a.* Good against the king's evil.

ANTITHESIS=*ăn-tîh*—*ê-cis*, *s.* Opposition of words or sentences; contrast.

☞ In the plural, *-sis* becomes *-ses*, pronounced *ceez*, 101.

AN-ti-thet—*ic*, 88: } *a.* Placed in contrast.

AN-ti-thet—*i-cal*, }

ANTI-TYPE, *ăn-tê-tîpe*, *s.* That which is prefigured by the type; and therefore stands opposed to, or correlative with it.

AN-ti-ty-p—*i-cal*, 92, 105: *a.* That explains the type.

ANTLER=*ăn-t*—*ler*, 36: *s.* Branch of a stag's horn: so called from being in front of his head.

ANTECEI=*ăn-tê-cî*, 103: *s. pl.* People who, with respect to north and south, not east and west, live in opposite parts of the globe.

ANTONOMASIA, *ăn-tô-nô-mâ-zhê-d*, 90: *s.* A form of speech in which some general term is put in place of the proper name; as, the Stagyrite, for Aristotle.

☞ Here end the compounds and other relations of ante- and anti- so far as it is thought necessary to exhibit them. Such obvious compounds as Anti-convulsive, Anti-pope, Anti-ministerial, are omitted, because the meaning of the latter part of each word being ascertained, that of the whole compound cannot but be plain. See however a few other related words in *Sup.*

ANTHER=*ăn-t*—*her*, 36: *s.* That part of a flower which contains the pollen. See also in *Sup.*

AN-ther—*it*—*er-ous*, 120: *a.* Producing at there.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâ-tê-wâ-y: chăp-măn: pđ-pâ: lăw: gđod: jw, i. e. jw, 55: a, e, i, o, u, and 171.

AN-THOI' *o-ay*, 105: *s.* The doctrine of flowers: a collection of flowers: a collection of any kind, to which the name flowers may be figuratively applied.

AN'-tho-log''-i-cal, *a.* Relating to anthology.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, **án'-tò-níz'-fíre''**, 166, 151: *s.* The disease erysipelas.

ANTHRAX, **án'-thrácks**, 154: *s.* A carbuncle; originally, a burning coal; a dipterous insect.

AN'-thra-cite, *s.* A lustrous kind of coal.

ANTHROPOLOGY, **án'-thró-pòl''-ò-g'ly**, 105: *s.* A discourse on human nature; the doctrine of the structure of the human body.

AN'-THRO-POS''-O-PHY, (*-f'ly*, 163) *s.* The knowledge of the nature of man.

AN'-THRO-PO-MOIR''-PHIRE, *s.* One who believes that God has a human form.

AN'-THRO-POPH''-A-oi', *s. pl.* Man-eaters; cannibals.

ANTRE, **án'-tur**, 159: *s.* A cavern, a den.

Other words commencing with Ant. must be sought for under the compounds of Ante and Anti.

ANVIL=**án'-víl**, *s.* The iron block which smiths use.

ANXIOUS, **ängk'-sh'üs**, 154, 120: *a.* Disturbed about some uncertain event; unquiet; careful, as of a thing of great importance.

AN'-xious-ly, 105: *ad.* In an anxious manner.

AN'-xious-ness, *s.* The quality of being anxious.

AN-XI'-E-TY, (**äng'-zíl'-è-t'ly**, 154) *s.* Trouble of mind about some future event; lowness of spirits.

ANY, **én'-n'ly**, 119: *a.* Every, whoever, whatever.

AN'-y-wise, (*-wíze*) *ad.* In any manner.

AONIAN, **á'-v-né'-án**, 2: *a.* Pertaining to the fabled residence of the muses, or the hill Parnassus.

AORIST=**á'-ò-ríst**, *s.* An indefinite tense in grammar.—See *A.*

AORTA=**á'-or-tá**, *s.* The great artery rising immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE=**d-pácc'**, *ad.* Quick, speedily, hastily.

APAGOGUE. **APARITHMESIS**.—See under the compounds of Apo-.

APART=**d-part'**, 33: *ad.* Separately; in a state of distinction; distinctly; at a distance from.

APART'-MENT, *s.* A room.

APATHY, **áp'-d-th'cy**, *s.* Want of sensibility; exemption from passion.—See *A.*

Ap'-a-thet''-ic, 88: *a.* Having no feeling.

APE=**ápe**, *s.* A kind of monkey; an imitator.

To Ape, *v. a.* To imitate, as an ape imitates a man.

Ap'-pr, 36: *s.* One who imitates ridiculously.

Ap'-pish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape, imitative, foppish.

Ap'-pish-ly, *ad.* In an apish manner.

Ap'-pish-ness, *s.* Mimicry, foppery.

APeAK=**d-péke'**, 177: *ad.* So as to be up in a point: so as to be pointing at.

APENNINE=**áp'-én-níne**, *s.* and *a.* The common name of some high mountains running through Italy:—*a.* Pertaining to the Apennines.

APEPSY, **d-pép'-s'cy**, 105: *s.* Want of digestion.—See *A.*

APERIENT, **d-pérf'-l-ént**, 43, 105: *a.* and *s.* Gently purgative:—*s.* A purgative.

Ap-per'-i-tive, 129, 105: *a.* Opening, aperient.

APERT=**d-perf'**, 35: *a.* Open. [Obs.]

Ap-perf'-ly, 105: *ad.* Openly

Ap-perf'-ness, *s.* Openness.

Ap-perf'-tion, 89: *s.* An opening; the act of opening.

Ap'-PÉ-TURE, (*-t'ure*, 147) *s.* An opening; a hole through any solid substance.

APETALOUS, **d-pét'-d-lüs**, *a.* Without flower leaves.—See *A.*

APEX, **á'-pécks**, 154: *s. sing.* } 95: The tip or
APICES, **áp'-è-cécz**, 101: *s. pl.* } tips, point or
points of any thing. *Apic'ial* (*nish'-'al*) having an apex.

APHÆRESIS, **APHELION**, **APHORISM**,

APHITHONG.—See under the compounds of Apo-.

APHILANTHROPY, **áp'-è-lán''-thró-p'cy**, 163: *s.* Want of philanthropy; dislike of society.—See *A.*

APHONY, **áp'-ò-n'cy**, 163: *s.* Loss of voice.—See *A.*

APHRODISIACAL, **áp'-ró-d'è-sí''-d-cál**, 163, 81: *a.* Pertaining to Aphrodite, or Venus; venereal.

APHYLLOUS, **d-fíl'-lüs**, 163, 120: *a.* Leafless.—See *A.*

APIARY, **áp'-è-är-éy**, 105, 129: *s.* The place where bees are kept.

APIECE, **d-pécc'**, 103: *ad.* To the part or share of each.

APITPAT=**d-pít'-pát**, *ad.* With quick palpitation

APLANATIC=**d'-pl-d-nát''-ic**, 83, 88: *a.* Without, or corrective of, aberration.—See *A.*

APLUSTRE, **d-plüs'-tur**, 159: *s.* The ancient naval streamer.

APO-, A prefix found in words originally Greek, signifying from. It is etymologically the same as the Latin *ab*. See some other examples in *Supp.*

APAGOGUE=**áp'-ò-gò'-j'cy**, 101: *s.* [Apo-*agoge*.] The carrying or deriving of one thing from another. In logic, abduction; *reductio ad absurdum*; in mathematics, the progress or passage from a proved proposition to another.

Ap'-a-gog''-i-cal, (*-g'rd'-g'c-cál*) *a.* Proving indirectly.

Ap'-A-RITH''-ME-SIS, *s.* [Apo-*arithmesis*.] Enumeration.

APHÆRESIS, **d-fé'-ré-sis**, 163: *s.* [Apo-*æresis*.] Removal from; as the first syllable from a word.

APHE'-LI-ON, (*d-fé'-lè-ón*) *s.* [Apo-*helion*.] The point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun.

APH'-O-RISM, (**áp'-ò-rízm**, 92, 158) *s.* [Apo-*horism*.] Generally, a dividing or distinguishing from; also the thing distinct or separate; appropriately, a precept or principle expressed in few words.

Ap'-o-ris''-tic, 88: } *a.* In short unconnected sen
Ap'-o-ris''-ti-cal, } tences.

Ap'-o-ris''-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of aphorisms.

APH'-THONG, (**áp'-thöng**, 163, 72) *s.* [Apo-*thong*.] Letters from which the sound is taken, silent letters.

APOCALYPSE, **d-pòc'-kd-líps**, *s.* Disclosure, revelation.—See *Apo*.

A-poc'-a-lyp''-tic, 88: } *a.* Appertaining to revela-
A-poc'-a-lyp''-ti-cal, } tion, or the book of Revelations.

A-poc'-o-pe, 101: *s.* Abscission of the last syllable of a word.

To A-poc'-o-pate, *v. a.* To leave out the last syllable.

Ap'-O-CRUS''-TIC, *a.* That drives from, or repels; astringent.

A-poc'-RY-PhA, (**d-pòck'-ré-fá**, 105, 163) *s. pl.* Literally, things hidden from sight; appropriately, writings whose authors are not known, whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, or is held in doubt.

A-poc'-ry-phal, *a.* Not canonical; of doubtful authenticity.

A-poc'-ry-phal-ly, *ad.* Uncertainly.

A-poc'-ry-phal-ness, *s.* Uncertainty.

Ap'-O-DIX''-is, 154: *s.* Demonstration.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thên, 166.

Ap'-o-dic'-ti-cal, 105: *a.* Demonstrative.

Ap'-o-sis, *s.* The latter part of a period, which explains or gives meaning to the protasis, or former part; also, the application of a similitude.

Ap'-o-gee, *s.* That point in the heavens in which the sun or a planet is at the greatest distance from the earth.

Ap'-o-graph, 163: *s.* A copy from, opposed to autograph.

APOLOGY, **ā-pōl'-ō-gēy**, *s.* Primarily, defence; commonly, excuse.—See Apo.

To Ap-pol'-o-gize, (-gīzē) *v. n.* To make an excuse for.

Ap-pol'-o-gist, *s.* One who apologizes.

Ap-pol'-o-get'-ic, 85, 88: } *a.* That is said in defence or excuse.

Ap-pol'-o-get'-i-cul, }

Ap'-o-logue, (-lōg, 107) *s.* A fabulous moral story.

Ap'-o-me-com'-e-try, *s.* The art of measuring from a distance.

Ap'-o-neu-ro'-sis, 110, 86: *s.* Expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

Ap-poh'-a-sis, 163: *s.* A figure in which the speaker seems to set aside or waive what he really insinuates.

Ap'-o-phleg-mat'-ic, 163, 88: *a.* Drawing away phlegm.

Ap-poh'-y-ge, (d-pōl'-ē-gēy, 163, 101) *s.* The column where it springs from its base.

Ap-poh'-y-sis, 163: *s.* The process of a bone.

APOPHTHEGM, **ā-pō-thēm**, 143, 157: *s.* A remarkable saying that has come from a distinguished person.—See Apo.

APOPLEXY, **ā-pō-plēck'-sēy**, 154: *s.* A sudden deprivation of sense and voluntary motion, through some interruption of the action of the nerves on the muscles. The literal meaning is, a percussion.—See Apo.

Ap'-o-plec'-tic, 88: } *a.* Relating to, or disposed to apoplexy.

Ap'-o-plec'-ti-cal, }

APOREMA=**ā-pō-rē-mā**, *s.* A problem; a difficulty. See A: not Apo.

Ap'-o-tu-a, *s.* A figure in which the speaker doubts where to begin.

AP-OS-I-O-PE'-SIS, *s.* Suppression of what the speaker was about to say when he feels too strongly to go on, or fears to do so, or chooses to insinuate rather than express. See Apo. [from.]

AP-O-RRHŒ-A, (-rē-ā, 164, 103) *s.* A fluxion

APOSTATE=**ā-pōs-tātē**, *s.* and *a.* One who has departed from what he once professed; who has wholly turned from his religion or principles:—*a.* False, traitorous. See Apo.

Ap'-os-tat'-i-cal, *a.* After the manner of an apostate.

To Ap-pos'-ta-tize, *v. n.* To forsake one's principles.

Ap-pos'-ta-sy, 152, 105: *s.* Departure from professed principles.

APOSTEME=**āp'-ōs-tēme**, *s.* That which gathers or takes a stand from some source or cause; an abscess; corruptly, imposthume.—See Apo.

To Ap-pos'-te-mate, *v. n.* To gather into an aposteme.

Ap'-os-tem'-a-tous, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an abscess.

Ap-pos'-te-mat'-ion, 85, 89: *s.* The process of gathering into an abscess.

APOSTLE, **d-pōs'-sl**, 156, 101: *s.* Literally, one sent from another; appropriately, one of the twelve deputed by Christ.—See Apo.

Ap-pos'-tle-ship, *s.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

Ap'-o-stol'-ic, 88: *a.* Appertaining to, or taught

Ap'-o-stol'-i-cal, } by the apostles.

Ap'-o-stol'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an apostolic manner.

Ap'-o-to-late, *s.* Apostleship; the papacy.

APOSTROPHE, **d-pōs'-trō-fēy**, 163: *s.* In rhetoric, a turning from the real auditors to an imagined

one; in grammar, the comma which turns the reader's notice to an absent letter.—See Apo.

To Ap-pos'-tro-phize, (-fīzē, 163) *v. a.* To address by an apostrophe.

Ap'-o-stroph'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

APOSTUME=**āp'-ō-stūme**, *s.* An aposteme.—See Apo.

APOTHECARY, **d-pōth'-ē-cār-ēy**, 129, 105: *s.*

Literally, one who keeps a warehouse; appropriately, a dispenser of medicines, having also a license to practise medicine, and so distinguished from a dispensing chemist.—See Apo.

Ap-OTH'-e-sis, *s.* A repository; the reduction of a dislocation.

APOTHEGM.—See Apophthegm.

To Ap'-o-theg'-m-d-tize, *v. n.* To utter remarkable sayings.

APOTHEOSIS=**āp'-ō-thē'-ō-sis**, 86: *s.* Deification.—See Apo.

APOTOME=**d-pōt'-ō-mēy**, 101: *s.* That which is cut off, a term applied to the difference of incommensurable quantities in mathematics, and tones in music.—See Apo.

Ap'-o-zem, *s.* A decoction from herbs.

☞ Here end the compounds of Apo. Ap- in most of the following words is a form of Ad-, which see.

To APPAL, **āp-pāl'**, 112: *v. a.* To fright.

Ap-pal'-ment, *s.* Impression of fear.

APPANAGE=**āp'-pā-nāge**, *s.* Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of younger children.

APPARATUS=**āp'-pā-rā'-tūs**, *s.* The furniture or means provided for the accomplishment of some purpose; equipage, show. *Apparatus* in the plural.

APPAREL=**āp-pār'-ēl**, 129: *s.* Dress; vesture.

To Ap-par'-el, *v. a.* To dress, to clothe, to deck.

APPARENT, **āp-pār'-rēnt**, 92: *a.* Plain, indubitable; seeming, not real; visible; open, discoverable; applied to the heir of a throne, certain, not presumptive; in which last sense the word inclines to shorten the second syllable.

Ap-pa'-rent-ly, *ad.* Evidently, seemingly.

APPARITION, **āp'-pār'-rīsh'-ūn**, 85, 89, 95: *s.* Appearance, visibility; a visible object, a spectre; something only apparent; the visibility of a luminary, opposed to occultation.

APPARITOR, **āp-pār'-l-tor**, 105, 38: *s.* Formerly, an officer attending the judge of any court; now, the messenger of an ecclesiastical court.

To APPAY=**āp-pāy'**, *v. a.* To satisfy. [Obs.]

To APPEACH=**āp-pēach'**, 103: *v. a.* To accuse, to censure.

Ap-peach'-ment, *s.* Accusation.

To APPEAL=**āp-pēl'**, 103: *v. n.* and *a.* To transfer a cause from one tribunal to another; to refer to another judge; to call another as witness:—*act.* To transfer to another tribunal; in criminal law, to charge with crime, to call to a defence.

Ap-peal', *s.* The removal of a cause to a superior tribunal; in common law, an accusation; a call upon any as witness.

Ap-peal'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal.

Ap-peal'-er, 36: *s.* He who appeals.

Ap-peal'-ant, 12: *s.* He who appeals. [Obs.]

Ap-peal'-lant, *s.* and *a.* A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power:—*adj.* Appealing, relating to an appeal or the appellant.

Ap-pel'-late, *s.* and *a.* A person appealed or prosecuted:—*adj.* Pertaining to appeals.

Ap-pe'-lor, 38, 177: *s.* He who appeals and is an appellant.

Ap-pel'-lee, *s.* He who is appealed.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Diktionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: jōw, *v. e.* Jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Ap-pel-la *tor-y*, 98, 129, 105: *a.* Containing an appeal.

Ap-pel-la-tion, &c.—See after **Appease**.

To APPEAR=*ap-pēr'*, 103, 43: *v. n.* To be in sight; to become visible, as a spirit; to stand in presence of another; to be the object of observation; to exhibit one's self; to be made clear by evidence; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute.

Ap-pear'-ance, *s.* The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; phenomena; semblance, not reality; outside show; presence; mien; probability.

Ap-pear'-er, 36: *s.* The person that appears.

To APPEASE, *ap-pēz'*, 103, 137: *v. a.* To quiet, to pacify.

Ap-pear'-er, (-zer) *s.* He that pacifies.

Ap-pear'-ment, *s.* The act of appeasing; a state of peace.

Ap-pear'-sa-ble, (-zā-bl, 101) *a.* Reconcilable.

Ap-pear'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Reconcilableness.

Ap-pear'-sive, (-civ, 152) *a.* Mitigating, quieting.

APPELLATION, *ap'pēl-lā''shūn*, 89: *s.* Name.

Ap-pel'-la-tive, (-lā-tiv, 105) *a.* and *s.* Common, usual, opposed to proper or peculiar:—*s.* A common name as opposed to a proper one; *a.* appellation or title.

Ap-pel'-la-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In the manner of a common name.

☞ See the other etymological relations of these words under **To Appeal**.

To APPEND=*ap-pēnd'*, *v. a.* To hang to, to add accessorially.

Ap-pen'-dage, 99: *s.* Something annexed or attached to.

Ap-pen'-dent, *a.* Hanging to something else; concomitant.

Ap-pen'-dant, 192, 12: *s.* An accidental or adventitious part.

Ap-pen'-dence, } *s.* That which is by right and
Ap-pen'-den-cy, } annexed. [The latter is chiefly in use.]

Ap-pen'-dix, 154: *s. sing.* } A thing or things ap-

Ap-pen'-di-cies, (-cēz) *pl.* } pended, generally ap-

plied to the supplementary matter of literary works.

☞ The English plural, **Appendixes**, is also in good use.

To Ap-pen'-de-cate, *v. a.* To append. [Little used.]

Ap-pen'-di-ca-tion, *s.* An appendage.

Ap-pen'-di-cle, 101: *s.* A small appendage.

APPERCEPTION, *ap'per-cēp''shūn*, 89: *s.* Consciousness.

To APPERTAIN=*ap-per-tān'*, *v. n.* To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature or appointment.

Ap'per'-tain-ment, *s.* That which belongs.

Ap-per'-tinent, *a.* and *s.* Belonging:—*s.* That which belongs.

Ap-per'-te-nence, *s.* Appurtenance.

Ap-pur'-te-nant, *a.* Joined to. [A law term.]

Ap-pur'-te-nance, *s.* An adjunct; that which appertains. [Law.]

APPETENCE=*ap'pē-tēncē*, } *s.* Desire; car-

APPETENCY=*ap'pē-tēn-cēy*, } nal desire.

Ap-pe'-tent, *a.* Desiring.

Ap-pe'-ti-ble, 101: *a.* Desirable.

Ap-pe'-ti-ble-ity, 105: *s.* The quality of being desirable.

Ap-pe'-tite, (-tītē) *s.* Desire; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach; hunger.

Ap-pe'-ti-tive, 105: *a.* That desires.

Ap-pe'-ti-tion, (-tīsh-ūn, 89, 95) *s.* Desire.

To APPLAUD=*ap-plāwd'*, 123: *v. a.* To praise by clapping the hands; to praise in general.

Ap-plaud'-er, 36: *s.* He that applauds.

Ap-PLAUSE, (-plāwz, 151) *s.* Approbation loudly expressed.

Ap-PLAU-SIVE, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Applauding.

APPLE, *āp'pl*, 101: *s.* The fruit of the apple tree; the pupil of the eye.

Ap'ple-john, (-jūn, 160) *s.* A species of apple said to keep two years, so as to become very much shrivelled.

☞ The sense of other compounds of **Apple**, as **Apple-graft**, **Apple-pie**, **Apple-tree**, **Apple-sauce**, **Apple-tart**, **Apple-woman**, **Apple-yard**, will be easily understood from the component parts.

To APPLY=*ap-plī'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To put to; to suit to; to study; to address to; to busy; to keep at work:—*new.* To suit; to agree with.

Ap-plī'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being applied.

Ap-plī'-ance, *s.* The act of applying; the thing applied.

Ap-plī'-er, *s.* One who applies. [Obs.]

Ap'pli-cant, 105, 12: *s.* One who applies.

Ap'pli-ca-ble, 98, 101: *s.* That may be applied; suitable.

Ap'pli-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Fit-ness to be applied.

Ap'pli-ca-bly, *ad.* Fitly; so as to be applied.

Ap'pli-ca-ble-ity, *s.* Fitness to be applied.

Ap'pli-cate, *s.* That which is applied; appropriately, an ordinate in conic sections.

Ap'pli-ca-tion, 89: *s.* The act of applying; solicitation; intense study; great industry.

Ap'pli-ca-tive, (-tiv, 105) *a.* Relating to application.

Ap'pli-ca-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Including application:—*s.* That which applies.

APPOGIATURA, *āp-pōd'-jī-tūr'-rā*, [Ital.] 170:—*s.* A grace note in music taken out of the time of another note.

To APPOINT=*ap-point'*, 29: *v. a.* and *n.* To fix any thing; to settle by compact; to establish by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip:—*new.* To decree.

Ap-poin'-ter, 36: *s.* He that fixes.

Ap-poin'-ment, *s.* Stipulation; decree; direction, order; equipment.

To APPORTION, *āp-pōr'-shūn*, 130, 89: *v. a.* To set out in just proportions.

Ap-por'-tion-er, *s.* One who apportions.

Ap-por'-tion-ment, *s.* A dividing into portions; particularly rents, costs, &c. in law.

To APOSE, *āp-pōz'*, 137: *v. a.* To apply to; to put questions to. [Obs.]

Ap-po'-ser, *s.* An examiner, a questioner. [Law.]

Ap-pov'-itive, (-pōz'-tīv, 105) *a.* Fit to be applied.

Ap-po'-sute, (-zīt, 105) 81: *a.* Proper as applied; well adapted.

Ap-po'-site-ly, *ad.* Properly, fitly, suitably.

Ap-po'-site-ness, *s.* Fitness, propriety, suitability.

Ap-po'-si-tion, 85, 89, 95: *s.* The act of adding to; in grammar, the placing of one noun or pronoun by the side of another of the same meaning, and in the same sense.

To APPRAISE, *āp-prāiz'*, 137: *v. a.* To set a price upon. **To Ap-prize'** (obs.) means the same.

Ap-prāiz'-er, *s.* He who sets a price; one skilled in, and sworn to, the duty of appraising.

Ap-prāiz'-ment, *s.* The act of appraising; valuation.

APPRECIATION, *āp-prē-cā''shūn*, 89: *s.* Earnest prayer.

Ap-pre'-ca-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Praying or wishing any good.

To APPRECIATE, *āp-prē-shē-ātē*, 90: *v. a.* To estimate justly.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: nūsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission. 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision. 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

Ap-pre-ci-a-ble, (-shē-d-bl, 98, 101) *a.* That may be estimated.
Ap-pre-ci-a-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Valuation, estimation.
To APPREHEND=**āp-prē-hēnd'**, *v. a.* To lay hold on; to seize in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with fear.
Ap-pre-hen-der, 36: *s.* One who apprehends.
Ap-pre-hen-si-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be apprehended.
Ap-pre-hen-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Quick to understand; fearful.
Ap-pre-hen-sive-ly, *ad.* In an apprehensive manner.
Ap-pre-hen-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being apprehensive.
Ap-pre-hen-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Seizure; conception; fear.
APPRENTICE, **āp-prēn'-tiss**, 105: *s.* One that is bound to serve a man of trade a certain number of years, on condition that the master shall instruct him in his art.
To Appren-tice, *v. a.* To put out to a master as an apprentice.
Appren-tice-ship *s.* The state or term of being an apprentice.
Appren-tice-hood, 118: } *s.* Apprenticeship.
Appren-ti-sage, 99: } [Obs.]
To APPRISE=**āp-prīz'**, *v. a.* To inform.
To APPROACH=**āp-prōach'**, *v. a.* and *n.* To draw near, locally; to draw near, as to time; to come near by natural affinity or resemblance:—*new.* To draw near.
Ap-proach', 82: *s.* The act or state of drawing near; access.
Ap-proach'-a-ble, *a.* Accessible.
Ap-proach'-er, 36: *s.* He that approaches.
Ap-proach'-ment, *s.* The act of coming near.
APPROBATION, APPROOF, &c.—See under **To APPROVE**.
To APPROPINQUATE, **āp-prō-ping'-kwāt**, 158, 76, 145:—*v. a.* To draw near to. [Obs.]
To Ap-pro-pin-que', (-pingk) *v. a.* A ludicrous contraction of the foregoing. [Butler.]
To APPROPRIATE, **āp-prō'-prē-āt**, *v. a.* To consign to some use; to take as one's own; to make peculiar. In law, to alienate a benefice.
Ap-pro'-pri-ate, *a.* Peculiar; fit; adapted to.
Ap-pro'-pri-ate-ly, *ad.* Fitly; peculiarly.
Ap-pro'-pri-ate-ness, *s.* Fitness.
Ap-pro'-pri-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being appropriated.
Ap-pro'-pri-a-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Application to a particular purpose; the taking or setting apart for one's own use; in law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college.
Ap-pro'-pri-a-tor, 38: *s.* One possessed of an appropriated benefice.
To APPROVE, **āp-prōv'**, 107: *v. a.* To like; to express liking; to prove; to make worthy of approbation; in law, to improve.
Ap-pro'-ver, *s.* He that approves; he that makes trial; in law one who, being indicted, confesses the fact, and accuses his accomplices.
Ap-prove'-ment, *s.* Approbation, liking.
Ap-pro'-va-ble, 101: *a.* Meriting approbation.
Ap-pro'-val, 12: *s.* Approbation.
Ap-pro'-vance, *s.* Approbation. [Obs.]
Ap-pro'-bas, *s.* Approbation. [Obs.]
Ap'-PROBATION, 85, 89: *s.* The act of approving; the liking of any thing; attestation; support.
Ap'-pro-ba-tive, 105: *a.* Approving.

APPROXIMATE, **āp-prōcks'-ē-māt**, 154, 105: *a.* Near to.
To Ap-prox-i-mate, *v. a.* and *n.* To bring near.—*new.* To draw near.
Ap-prox'-i-ma-tive, 85, 105: *a.* That approaches.
Ap-prox'-i-ma-tion, 89: *s.* Approach to any thing; in mathematics, continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.
APPULSE=**āp-pūlc'**, 153: *s.* The act of striking against; in astronomy, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with another body.
Ap-pul'-sive, 105: *a.* Striking against; driving towards.
Ap-pul'-sion, 90: *s.* The act of striking against.
APPURTENANT, &c.—See under **To APPERTAIN**.
APRICITY, **ā-prīas'-ē-tēty**, *s.* Sunshine.
APRICOT, **ā'-prē-cōt**, 105: *s.* A kind of wall-fruit.
APRIL=**ā'-prīl**, *s.* The fourth month of the year.
APRON=**ā'-prōn**, 18: *colloq.* **ā'-purn**, 159: *s.* A cloth worn before, to keep the other dress clean; a covering worn over the lap in a chaise; the fat skin covering the belly of a goose; a piece of lead covering the touchhole of a great gun.
Ap'-proned, (114) *part. a.* Wearing an apron.
APROPÓS, **āp'-rō-pō**, [Fr.] 170: *ad.* Opportunely.
APSIS=**āp'-sis**, *s. sing.* The *pl.* is } The apsides
APSIDES, **āp'-sē-dēz**, 105, 101: } are the two points in a planet's orbit, which are at the greatest and the least distance from the sun or the earth. The former is termed aphelion or apogee; the latter, perihelion or perigee.
APT=**āpt**, *a.* Having a tendency to; inclined to; ready, quick; qualified for.
Apt'-ness, *s.* Fitness, suitability; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency.
Apt'-ly, *ad.* Properly; justly; readily; acutely.
Ap'-ti-tude, *s.* Fitness, tendency, disposition.
To Ap'-tate, *v. a.* To make fit. [Obs.]
APTOTE=**āp'-tōtē**, *a.* A noun without cases.—See *A.*
AQUA, **ā'-kwā**, 76, 145: *s.* Water. [Lat.]
Ā'-qua-for'-tis, *s.* Nitric acid.
Ā'-qua-re'-gi-a, *s.* Nitro-muriatic acid.
Ā'-qua-vi'-tē, (-tē, 103) *s.* Brandy.
Ā'-qua-ma'-ri'-na, *s.* The beryl.
Ā'-qua-tin'-ta, *s.* A species of engraving imitating drawings made with Indian ink or bistre.
Ā'-que-ous, (ā'-kwē-ūs, 120) *a.* Watery.
Ā'-que-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being watery.
Ā'-quose, (ā'-kwōc', 98, 152) *a.* Watery.
Ā'-quos-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* The quality of being watery.
Ā'-qua'-ri-us, *s.* The water-bearer, a sign of the zodiac.
Ā'-quat'-ic, *a.* Pertaining or proper to the water.
Ā'-ua-tile, (āck'-wā-tīl, 105) *a.* That inhabits the water. [Obs.]
Ā'-ue-duct, (-wē-dūct) *s.* An artificial channel for water.
AQUILA, **ack'-wē-lā**, 76, 145: *s.* The eagle, one of the constellations.
Ā'-ui-line, (-wē-līn, 105) *a.* Hooked, as an eagle's beak.
ARABIC=**ā'-d-bīck**, 81, 129: *a.* and *s.* Arabian:—*s.* The language of Arabia.
Ā'-a-besque, (-hēsk, 76) *a.* In the manner of the Arabians; applied to fancy ornaments of foliage, stalks, plants, &c. but always excluding animals.
ARABLE, **ār'-d-bl**, 129, 101: *a.* Fit for tillage.
Ā'-a-tor-y, 105: *a.* That contributes to tillage.
Ā'-ra-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of ploughing

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gātī'-wāy; chāp'mān; pā-pā': lāu; gōōd; j'w. i.e. j'w, 55: *a. e. i. &c.* mute, 171.

ARACHNOID, *ă-răck'-noid*, 161, 30: *s.* One of the tunics of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb; also, a fine thin transparent membrane, lying between the dura and pia mater.
ă-ră'-NE-ŌŪ, 120: *a.* Resembling a cobweb.
ă-RAIGN'-EE, (*ă-ră-ŋ'-yā*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A part of a mine in fortification.
ARBALIST=*ar'-bă-līst*; *s.* A cross-bow.
Ar'-ba-līst-er, *s.* A cross-bow-man.
ARBITER, *ar'-bē-ter*, 33, 105, 36: *s.* One appointed by contending parties to decide a point in dispute, an arbitrator; one who holds in his will the destiny of another.
Ar'-bi-tress, *s.* A female arbiter.
Ar'-bit'-ra-ment, *s.* Will, determination; choice.
Ar'-bit'-re-ment, *s.* Decision, compromise.
To Ar'-bi-trate, *v. a. and n.* To decide; to judge of;—*æu.* To give judgement.
Ar'-bi-tra-tor, *s.* He that has the power of deciding and determining; in law, an extraordinary judge chosen by the litigants.
Ar'-bi-tra-tris, 154: *s.* A female arbitrator.
Ar'-bi-tra-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The determination of a cause by reference to arbitrators.
Ar'-bi-tra-BLE, 98, 101: *a.* Depending on the will, determinable.
Ar'-bi-trar-y, (*ar'-bē-tră-r-ē*, 129, 105) *a.* Appertaining to the will alone; despotic, absolute; voluntary.
ARBOUR, *ar'-bur*, 33, 120, 40: *s.* A place covered with branches of trees; a bower.
Ar'-bo-rous, 120: *a.* Belonging to trees.
Ar'-bo-ris-t, *s.* A naturalist who particularly studies trees. *Ar'-bor-i-cul-ture*, art of an arborist.
Ar'-bo-ret, *s.* A small tree or shrub.
Ar'-bo-rar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Belonging to a tree.
Ar'-bo-ra-tor, *s.* A planter or pruner of trees.
Ar'-bo-re-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Belonging to, or growing on trees.
Ar'-bo-res-cent, 85, 59: *a.* Growing like a tree.
Ar'-bor-i-cal, (*-bōr'-l-cāl*) *a.* Relating to trees.
Ar'-bus-CLE, (*ar'-būs-sl*, 156, 101) *s.* A little tree or shrub.
Ar'-BUS-TUM, *s.* A copse.
Ar'-bus-tive, 105: *a.* Covered with shrubs.
Ar'-BUTE, *s.* The strawberry tree.
ARC=*ark*, *s.* Any part of a curve line, so called from resembling a bow; a segment of a circle: an arch.
 ☞ See **ARCANUM**, &c. which has no relationship to this word, under **ARK**.
Ar'-CADE, *s.* A long or continued arch.
 ☞ See **ARCADIAN**, which has no relationship to this word, after the present class.
Ar'-CU-ATE, *a.* Bent in the form of a bow.
Ar'-cu-a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bending; the state of being bent.
Ar'-CU-BA-LIS-TER, *s.* A cross-bow-man.
ARCH, (*artch*, 33, 63) *s.* Part of a circle or ellipse. an arc: a concave or hollow structure supported by its own curve.
 ☞ See **ARCH** (waggish) and the prefix **ARCH-** in the adjoining column, and **ARCHES COURT**, (none of which have any relationship in meaning to this word,) after the classes of words annexed to **ARCHAIC**.
To Arch, *v. a. and n.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve;—*æu.* To make an arch.
Arch'-wise, (*-wīz*, 151) *ad.* In the form of an arch.
ARCH'-ER, *s.* He who uses a bow.
Arch'-er-ess, 129: *s.* A female archer.
Arch'-er-y, 105: *s.* The use of the bow; the skill of an archer; the art of shooting with a bow.

ARCADIAN, *ar-că'-dē-ăn*, 146: *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia in Greece; pastoral.
ARCANUM, &c.—See under **ARK**.
ARCH=*artch*, 33, 63: *a.* Waggish, mirthful.
 ☞ See its other senses under **ARC**, and in the next class **Arch'-ness**, *s.* Sly humour, shrewdness.
Arch'-ly, *ad.* Slyly, jocosely.
ARCH=*artch*, 33, 63, 161: *a.* Chief: in this sense it is used as a prefix in many compounded words, of which the following are among the best established:
 ☞ Words in which **Arch-** is sounded **Ark**, as **Archangel**, &c. must be sought in the ensuing class; except **Archaic** and its relations, which form a third class, following the word **Archon**.
ARCH-BISHOP, 18: *s.* A metropolitan bishop who, besides exercising authority in his own diocese, superintends the other bishops, his suffragans.
Arch-bish'-op-ric, *s.* The state or province of an archbishop.
Arch-dea'-con, (*-dē'-kn*, 114) *s.* One that supplies the bishop's place and office.
Arch-dea'-con-ry, *s.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.
Arch-dea'-con-ship, *s.* The jurisdiction of an archdeacon.
ARCH-DUKE, *s.* A title given to some sovereign princes.
Arch-du'-cal, *a.* Belonging to an archduke.
ARCH-BEN'-E-MER, 105: *s.* A principal enemy.
 ☞ In this manner are compounded many other words, whose meaning will be evident from that of their component parts. And note that, in all new or modern compounds, the initial syllable is pronounced as in these examples.
ARCH-, *ark*, 161: A prefix which, like the adjective in the last class, signifies chief: or it signifies principal, beginning, and hence ancient, as in the class after the ensuing. Under this mode of pronunciation, it mostly prevails in words whose other component part is Greek; though some of these, as **Architrave**, have only a remote or an apparent affinity with such as come immediately from Greek.
ARCH-AN'-GEL, (*ark-ăn'-gēl*, 111) *s.* One of the highest order of angels.
Arch-an'-gel-ic, (*-ăn'-gēl'-ic*) *a.* Belonging to archangels.
AR'-CHE-TYPE, (*ar'-kē-tīpe*) *s.* The original from which any copy is made.
Ar'-che-ty'-pal, *a.* Original.
AR'-CHI-DI-AC'-O-NAL, (*ar'-kă-dī-ăk'-ô-nāl*) *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.
AR'-CHI-E-PIS'-CO-PAT, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.
Ar'-chi-e-pis'-co-pa-cy, *s.* The state of an archbishop.
AR'-CHI-PRI'-A-GO, *s.* A chief sea with many islands.
AR'-CHI-RECT, *s.* A chief or master builder; a builder.
Ar'-chi-tec-ture, 147: *s.* The art or science of building; the effect of the science.
Ar'-chi-tec-tu-ral, *a.* Relating to architecture.
Ar'-chi-tec-tive, (*-tīv*, 105) *a.* Pertaining to the work of architecture.
AR'-CHI-TRAVE, *s.* The chief beam, being that which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest of the entablature.
AR'-CHON, *s.* A chief magistrate of ancient Athens.
ARCHAIC, *ar-kă'ic*, 161: *a.* Relating to antiquity.
 ☞ Primary, original, is the first,—chief, principal, the secondary meaning of **ARCA-**.
AR'-CHAI-OI'-O-GY, 100, 187, 85, 105: *s.* Learning in, or knowledge of, ancient things; a discourse on antiquity.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: mīsh-ŭn, i. e. *missis*, 165: vīzh-ŭn, i. e. *visio*, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166

The schemes entire, and the principles to which
Vowels: gāte'-wā : chiāp'-mān : pā-pā' : lāw

: good: j'w, i. e. four, 55: a, e, i, &c, make .71

Ar^o-ith-met''-i-cal. 92: *a.* According to arithmetic.
Ar^o-ith-met''-i-cal-ly, ad. In an arithmetical manner.
ARK=**arc**, 76: *s.* A small close vessel, chest, or coffer: the repository of the covenant; a close large vessel or ship.
AR-CA-NUM, s. sing. } A thing or things shut up or
AR-CA-NAL, s. pl. } kept in secrecy.
ARM=**arm**, 33: *s. sing.* } The limbs reaching
ARMS, armz, 143: *s. pl.* } from the hands to the shoulders; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power, might, as the secular arm; the instruments wielded by the arms for offence and defence; in heraldry, the ensigns armorial of a family; in the last two senses the word occurs only in the plural.
To ARM, v. a. and n. To furnish with means of offence or defence; to provide against; to furnish or fit up;—*meu.* To take arms.
Ar^o-med, a. Furnished with arms; in heraldry, the beaks, talons, teeth, &c. of birds and beasts are called arms of different colour from the rest; capped with iron
Ar^o-let, s. A little arm; a bracelet.
Arm^o-pit, s. The cavity under the shoulder.
AR-MA-DA, s. A naval armament.
AR-MA-DILL^o-i-o, s. A small inoffensive animal of Brazil, so called from being armed with a bony shell.
AR-MA-MENT, s. A force equipped for war.
AR-MA-TURN, 147: s. Armour. [Little used.]
AR-MI-GER, s. One bearing arms; a gentleman.
AR-mig^o-er-ous, (-mīd^o-gēr-ūs) a. Bearing arms.
AR^o-mil-LA^o-TED, a. Wearing bracelets.
Ar^o-mil-lar^o-y, a. Consisting of rings like bracelets.
AR-MIP^o-O-TENT, a. Mighty in war.
Ar-mip^o-o-tence, s. Power in war.
AR-MI-STICK, (-mē-stīk, 105) s. A short truce.
AR-MOUR, (-mur, 120) s. Defensive arms.
Ar^o-mour-bear^o-er, (-bār^o-er, 100, 41) s. He that carries another's armour.
Ar^o-mur-er, 129, 38, 36: s. He that makes, or fits with, armour.
Ar^o-mo-ry, 105: s. The place in which arms are deposited; armour; ensigns armorial.
Ar-mo^o-ri-al, a. Belonging to the warlike ensigns of a family; heraldic.
Ar^o-mo-ris, s. One skilled in heraldry.
AR^o-MY, 105: s. A multitude of armed men under a general; a multitude.
ARMENTAL=**ar-mēn^o-tāl**, } *a.* Belonging to
ARMENTINE=**ar-mēn^o-tīn**, } *a.* A herd or drove of cattle.
Ar^o-men-tose^o, (-tōc, 152) a. Abounding in cattle.
ARMINIAN, ar-mīn^o-yān, 146: a. and s. Pertaining to the doctrines of Arminius, or those especially opposed to Calvinism;—*s.* A follower of Arminius.
Ar-min^o-ia-nism, (-yā-nīzm, 155) s. The doctrine of Arminius; chiefly remarkable as opposing absolute predestination.
ARMORIC=**ar-mōr^o-ic, 129: a.** Pertaining to Armorica in France, now called Brittany.
AROMA=**ā-rō^o-mā, s.** The odorant principle in plants.
To A-ro^o-ma-tize, v. a. To scent with spices; to scent.
Ar^o-o-mat^o-i-za^o-tion, ēs, 89: s. The mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine.
Ar^o-o-mat^o-ic, a. and s. Sweet-scented;—*s.* That which is sweet-scented.
AROSE, ā-rōz^o.—See **To Arise**.
AROUND=**d-rownd^o, 31: ad. and prep.** In a circle; on every side;—*prep.* About.
To AROUSE, d-rowz^o, 31, 137: v. a. To wake from sleep; to raise up; to excite.
AROW, d-rō^o, 125: ad. In a row.

AROYNT=**d-roint^o, 29: interj.** Begone; away.
ARPEGGIO, ar-pēd^o-jō, [Ital.] 170: s. The distinct instrumental chords to the voice in singing.
ARQUEBUSE, ar-kē-bōz, [Fr.] 170: s. A gun or carbine of an old fashion.
Ar^o-que-bu-sier^o, (ar^o-kē-boo-zēr^o, [Fr.] 170) s. A soldier armed with an arquebuse.
Ar^o-QUE-BU-SADR^o, s. Originally, the shot of an arquebuse; now, by a strange appropriation, applied to a distilled water used for the cure of bruises or other wounds.
ARRACK=**ār^o-rāck, 129: s.** A spirit distilled from the juice of the cocoa-tree: or from rice or sugar.
To ARRAIGN, ā-rān^o, 157: v. a. To set a thing in order, or in its place; to set forth and accuse, as in a court of justice.
Ar-raign^o-ment, s. The act of arraigning, a charge.
To ARRANGE, ā-rānġ^o, 111: v. a. To put in the proper order for any purpose.
Ar-range^o-ment, s. Order: the act of putting in order.
Ar-ran^o-g^o-er, 36: s. He who arranges.
ARRANT=**ār^o-rānt, 129: a.** Notorious, in a bad sense.
Ar^o-rant-ly, ad. Impudently, shamefully.
ARRAS=**ār^o-rās, 129: s.** Tapestry.
ARRAUGHT, ā-rāwt^o, 123, 162: part. As from to arreath, or seize; a verb out of use.
To ARRAY=**ār^o-rāy, 129, 100: v. a.** To put in order, to deck; in law, to set a jury in order, or call them man by man.
Ar-ray^o, s. Order, chiefly of war; dress; the setting forth of a jury.
Ar-ray^o-ers, 143: s. pl. Officers whose duty was to see the soldiers properly appointed in their armour.
ARREAR=**ār^o-rēr^o, 103: s.** That which remains unpaid; the rear. It is very commonly used in the plural.
Ar-rear^o-age, 99: s. Arrears; any sum remaining after payment of a part.
AR-RERE^o, (ār^o-rēr^o, [Fr.] 170) s. The last body of an army.
To ARRECT=**ār^o-rēct^o, v. n.** To raise or lift up. [Little used.]
Ar-rect^o, a. Erected, upright. [Obs.]
ARRENTATION, ā-rēn^o-tā^o-shūn, 89: s. Licence to enclose forest land on payment of a yearly rent.
ARREPTITIOUS, ā-rēp^o-tīsh^o-ūs, 90: a. Snatched away, crept in privacy.
To ARREST=**ār^o-rēst^o, v. a.** To seize under a legal process; to seize, stay, or obstruct generally.
Ar-rest^o, 82: s. A stop or stay; legal apprehension.
To AR-RET^o, v. a. To assign, to allot, to summon. [Obs.]
Ar-ret^o, s. That which is assigned; a decree.
To ARRIDE=**ār^o-ride^o, v. a.** To laugh at, to please well. [Obs.]
Ar-ris^o-ion, (-rīzh^o-ūn, 147) s. A smiling upon.
To ARRIVE=**ār^o-rive^o, v. n.** To come to any place to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.
Ar-riv^o-val, s. The reaching of any place or point.
Ar-riv^o-vance, s. Company coming. [Obs.]
To ARRODE=**ār^o-rōde^o, v. a.** To gnaw or nibble.
Ar-ro-sion, (-zhūn, 147) s. A gnawing.
To ARROGATE=**ār^o-rō-gāt^o, v. a.** To claim proudly or vainly; to assume.
Ar^o-ro-ga^o-tion, ēs, 89: s. A claiming with pride and injustice.
Ar^o-ro-ga^o-tive, 105: a. Claiming in an unjust manner.
AR^o-RO-GANT, a. Haughty, proud.
Ar^o-ro-gant-ly, ad. In an arrogant manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Ar'-ro-gance, } *s.* Assumption of too much im-
Ar'-ro-gan-cy, } portance; haughty self-sufficiency;
 insolence of bearing.

ARRONDISSEMENT, ār-rōang'-dēct-mōng',
 [Fr.; 170: *s.* A circuit; a district or territory in
 France for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.

ARROW, ār-rō, 129, 125: *s.* The pointed weapon
 which is shot from a bow.

Ar'-row-y, 104: *a.* Consisting of or like arrows.

Ar'-row-head, (-hēd, 120) *s.* The head of an
 arrow; a water plant so named from its resemblance
 to an arrowhead.

Ar'-row-root, *s.* The starch of an Indian plant.

ARSENAL=ar'-sē-nal, *s.* A magazine of mili-
 tary stores.

ARSENIC=ar'-sē-nīc, *s.* A mineral substance,
 which is a violent corrosive poison. White arsenic is
 that commonly seen, which is not the pure metal, but
 the oxide of arsenic.

Ar-sen'-ic, 88: } *a.* Containing arsenic.
Ar-sen'-i-cal, 105: } Arsenic acid differs from
Ar-sē-ni-ous, 95, 120: } arsenious by its greater
 proportion of oxygen.

To Ar-sen'-i-cate, *v. a.* To combine with arsenic.

Ar-sē-ni-ate, 95, 105: *s.* A name for salts formed
 by the combination of arsenic acid with different bases.

Ar'-se-nite, *s.* A name for salts formed by arsenious
 acid with different bases.

ARSON=ar'-sōn', 18, 114: *s.* The crime of house
 burning, including that of barns, ricks, &c.

ART, 33: *s.* The power of doing something not
 taught by nature; practical skill as opposed to theory;
 practical skill as directed by theory or science; a
 trade; artfulness; skill; dexterity; cunning.

Art'-ful, 117: *a.* Performed with art; cunning.

Art'-ful-ly, *ad.* Skillfully; cunningly.

Art'-ful-ness, *s.* Skill; cunning.

Art'-less, *a.* Unskillful; void of fraud; simple.

Art'-less-ly, *ad.* In an artless manner; naturally;
 sincerely.

Art'-less-ness, *s.* Want of art; simplicity.

Ar'-ti-FICE, (-tē'-fiss, 105) *s.* Trick, fraud; art,
 trade.

Ar'-ti-fic'-ial, (-fīsh'-yāl, 147) *a.* Made by art,
 not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived
 with skill.

Ar'-ti-fic'-ial-ly, *ad.* By art; with skill; not natu-
 rally.

Ar'-ti-fic'-ial-ness, *s.* Artfulness.

AR-TIF-I-CER, *s.* A mechanic, or manufacturer; a
 contriver.

Ar'-ti-SAN, (-zān, 151) *s.* One skilled in an art; a
 handicraftsman.

AR-TIST, *s.* He that exercises any art; he that exer-
 cises one of the elegant arts, but particularly that of
 painting likenesses. Hence, Artist'-ical, *a.*

ARTERY, ar'-tēr'-ē, 105: *s.* One of the cylin-
 drical tubes which convey the blood from the heart to
 all parts of the body.

Ar-tē'-ri-al, 43: *a.* That relates to, or is contained in,
 artery.

Ar'-TE-RI-OT'-O-MY, *s.* The operation of bleeding
 from the artery.

ARTHRITIC=ar'-thrit'-ic, 88: *s.* } Relating to
ARTHRITICAL, ar'-thrit'-ē-cāl, *a.* } the joints;
 gouty.

ARTICHOKE, ar'-tē-chōke, 105: *s.* A plant
 like a thistle, but with large scaly heads like the cone
 of the pine-tree.

ARTICLE, ar'-tē-cl, 101: *s.* Generally, some-
 thing distinct; appropriately, one of the parts of
 speech; a single clause of an account; a particular or
 item; one in a series of things; in the plural, it often
 means terms, stipulations.

To Ar'-ti-cle, *v. n.* and *a.* To stipulate:—*act.* To
 draw up, or bind by, articles of agreement.

AR-TIC'-U-LAR, 38: *a.* Belonging to the joints.

AR-TIC'-U-LATE, *a.* Distinct; branched into articles;
 in anatomy, belonging to the joints.

To Ar-tic'-u-late, *v. a.* and *n.* To utter words so
 that the syllables are distinct; to speak; to treat;
 to joint; very rarely it signifies to draw up articles,
 to make terms:—*neu.* To speak distinctly.

Ar-tic'-u-lā'-ted, *part. a.* With distinct utterance
 of syllables; in anatomy and botany, having joints.

Ar-tic'-u-late-ly, *ad.* Distinctly; article by article.

Ar-tic'-u-late-ness, *s.* The quality of being artic-
 ulate.

Ar-tic'-u-lā'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Distinct utterance;
 a consonant, as being the chief means of distinctness;
 in anatomy, the juncture, or joint of bones; in botany,
 the knots in some plants, as in the cane.

ARTIFICIAL, ARTISAN, ARTLESS, &c.—

See under Art.

ARTILLERY, ar-til'-lēr'-ē, 81, 129, 105: *s.*

Weapons of war: cannon, ordnance; gunnery.

ARUNDELIAN, ār'-ūn-dēle'-yān, 146: *a.* An
 epithet applied to the celebrated marbles containing
 the Parian chronicle. They were procured by an earl
 of Arundel, and subsequently presented to the uni-
 versity of Oxford.

ARUNDINEOUS ā-rūn'-dē-nā'-sh'ūs, 147:

a. Of, or like reeds.

Ar-un-din'-e-ous, 120: *a.* Abounding with reeds.

ARUSPEX=ā-rūs'-pēcks, 154: } *s.* A diviner

ARUSPICE, ā-rūs'-piss, 105: } by the entrails
 of victims; a soothsayer. The latter is the proper
 anglicised, though less usual word. The plural num-
 ber, Aruspices, is the same in both instances.

Ar-us'-pi-cy, 105: *s.* The act of prognosticating.

AS, āz, 152: *conj.* and *adv.* In the same manner,
 in like manner; in the manner that; that:—*adv.* Si-
 milarly, equally; like to; in respect that; in respect
 of; for example. It is sometimes, by reason of an
 ellipsis, equivalent to a relative pronoun; as, He wel-
 comed such as [those that] came.

ASAFETIDA, ās'-sā'-fēt'-ē-dā, 120: *s.* A fetid
 gum-resin, brought from the east, much used as an
 anti-pasmodic.

ASBESTOS, āz-bēs'-tōss, 151: *s.* An incom-
 bustible substance, (see A.), which, being manufac-
 tured into a cloth, was formerly used to preserve the
 ashes of the body burned on the funeral pyre. It is a
 mineral, but, being fibrous, has the appearance of a
 vegetable.

As-bes'-tine, (-tīn, 105) *a.* Something incombustible.

ASCARIDES, ās-cār'-ē-dēez, 129, 101: *s. pl.*
 Little worms in the rectum.

To ASCEND=ās-sēnd', 59: *v. n.* and *a.* To
 rise; to move upwards; to proceed from one degree of
 good to another:—*act.* To climb up.

Asc-end'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be ascended.

As-cen'-dant, *s.* and *n.* Superiority or commanding
 influence; the degree of the ecliptic which, rising at a
 person's nativity, was supposed, by astrologers, to in-
 fluence his fate: in law, ascendants are the relations
 gone before and reckoned upwards:—*adj.* Superior,
 predominant; above the horizon.

As-cen-den-cy, 105: *s.* Influence, power.

AS-CEN'-SION, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of ascending,
 the visible rising of Christ to heaven; the festival in
 commemoration of which, is called *Ascension-day*, or Holy
 Thursday.

As-cen-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Prone to ascend; as-
 cending.

AS-CEN'-t, 82: *s.* The act of rising; the way in
 rising; the elevation itself.

To ASCERTAIN=ās-ser-tān', 59, 100: *v. a.*

To make certain; to establish; to make confident.

As-cer-tain'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That can be ascer-
 tained.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā; lāu; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. jēu, 55: a. e. &c. *music*, 171.

As-cer-tain'-er, *s.* He that ascertains.

As-cer-tain'-ment, *s.* A settled rule; a standard.

ASCETIC=*äs-sët'-ic*, 59, 88: *a.* and *s.* Exercising mortifications of the flesh:—*s.* He that retires to a life of seclusion and severity.

As-cet'-i-cism, 158: *s.* The state of an ascetic.

ASCI, *äsh'-yi*, 146, 147: *s. pl.* People who, at twelve at noon, are shadowless. (See *A.*) This can happen only to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, and to them it happens twice in the year. They are also called *Amphiscii*, because, when not shadowless, their shadows will, at one time of year, point north at mid-day, at another time, south. The inhabitants of the north temperate zone will always have their shadows north, and those of the south temperate zone always south, at mid-day: and these are called *Antiscii*. In the frigid zones, during the time the sun is above the horizon, the shadows are directed to every point around the compass; and the inhabitants are accordingly called *Periscii*. The four words are anglicised by some writers into *Asians*, *Amphiscians*, *Antiscians*, and *Periscians*.

ASCITES, *äs-si'-tez*, [Lat.] 170: *s.* A kind of dropsy. See *Asci*, &c. in *Supp.*

As-cit'-ic, 88, } *a.* Dropical

As-cit'-i-cal, }

ASCITIOUS=*äs-së-tish'-üs*. 147: *a.* Adscititious.

ASCLEPIAD, *äs-clë'-pë-äd*, *s.* The Choriambic verse in which the first, and other odes of Horace, are written.

To ASCRIBE=*äs-crîb'*, *v. a.* To attribute to, as a cause; to attribute as a quality.—See *Ad.*

As-crî'-ba-ble, 101: *a.* That may be ascribed.

As-crîp'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of ascribing.

As'-crip-ti'-ious, (-tish'-üs, 120) *a.* That is ascribed.

ASH=*äsh*, *s.* A tree; the wood of the ash.

Ash'-en, *a.* Made of ash-wood.

ASHAMED, *ä-shämd'*, 114: *part. a.* Touched with shame.

A-sha'-med-ly, 105: *ad.* Bashfully.

ASHES, *äsh'-ez*, 113, 151: *s. pl.* The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of a body burned on the funeral pyre; and hence, generally, the remains of the dead.

Ash-we'-nes'-day, (-wënz'-däy, 167) *s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

Ash'-y, 105: *a.* Light-grey, like ashes: turned to ashes.

Ash'-y-pale', *a.* Pale as ashes.

ASHLAR=*äsh'-lar*, 34: *s.* Common or freestone as it comes in various length, breadth, and thickness, from the quarry.

Ash'-ler, 36: *s.* A facing made of squared stones.

Ash'-ler-ing, *s.* The act of bedding ashlar in mortar.

ASHORE=*ä-shör'*, *ad.* On shore; stranded.

ASIAN, *äsh'-yän*, 147: *a.* Asiatic.

A'-si-at'-ic, (*ä'-shë-ät'-ick*, 85, 88) *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Asia:—*a.* A native of Asia.

ASIDE=*ä-sid'*, *ad.* To one side; away from those present.

ASININE.—See under *Ass*.

To ASK=*äsk*, 11: *v. a.* and *n.* To petition; to demand; to question; to inquire; to require:—*adv.* To petition to make inquiry.

As'-ker, *s.* Petitioner, inquirer:—also, (of different etymology,) a water-pew.

ASKAUNCE, *äs-känc'*, 122: *ad.* Sideways, obliquely.

As'-kaunt', *ad.* Sideways, askaunce.

ASKEW, *äs-kü'*, 110: *ad.* Awry, contemptuously.

ASLAKE=*ä-släke'*, *v. a.* To slacken. [Obs.]

ASLANT=*ä-slänt'*, 11: *ad.* Obliquely.

ASLEEP=*ä-slëp'*, *a.* and *ad.* Sleeping; dead:—*adv.* Into sleep.

ASLOPE=*ä-slöp'*, *ad.* With declivity; obliquely.

ASOMATOUS, *ä-sö'-mä-tüs*, 120: *a.* Without a body; incorporeal.—See *A.*

ASP=*äsp*, 11, } *s.* A small poisonous serpent

ASPIC=*äs'-pick*, } of Egypt and Lybia.

ASPARAGUS=*äs-pär'-ä-gus*, 129, 167: *s.* An esculent plant. *Asparagus*, &c., see *Supp.*

ASPECT=*äs'-pëct*, *s.* Look; countenance; view; position; relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.

☞ Since the middle of the 17th century, the accent of this word has shifted from the last to the first syllable; the common tendency of accent as to nouns.—See 81.

To As-pect', *v. a.* To behold. [Obs.]

As-pect'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be seen. [Obs.]

As-pec'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of viewing.

ASPEN=*äs'-pën*, *s.* and *a.* A species of poplar, the leaves of which always tremble; it is sometimes called an *Asp*:—*adj.* Belonging to, or made of, the aspen; resembling an aspen.

ASPER=*äs'-per*, 36: *a.* Rough, rugged. [Little used.]

To As'-per-ate, (-për-ätë, 129) *v. a.* To make rough.

As'-per-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A making rough.

As'-per-ous, 120: *a.* Rough, uneven

As'-per'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Unevenness; roughness of sound; roughness of temper; sharpness.

As'-per'-i-ty'-ous, 90, 105, 120: *a.* An epithet of plants that have rough leaves.

ASPERNATION, *äs'-per-nä'-shün*, 85, 89: *s.* Neglect, disregard.

To ASPERSE=*äs-peice'*, 35, 153; *v. a.* To vilify; to slander; to bespatter with censure or calumny; to sprinkle.

As'-per-ser, *s.* One who vilifies.

As'-per'-sion, 90: *s.* A sprinkling; calumny.

ASPHALTOS, *äs-fäl'-tös*, 18, } 163, 142: *s.*

ASPHALTUM, *äs-fäl'-tüm*, } Jews' pitch; a solid, brittle, ponderous substance, of a discutient, emollient, and agglutinant quality. When pure, it burns without leaving any ashes. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea.

As-phäl'-tic, *a.* Gummy, bituminous.

ASPHODEL, *äs'-fö-dël*, 163: *s.* The day-lily. The ancients planted it near graves to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

ASPHURELATES, *äs-fü'-rë-lätüs*, *s. pl.* A name given to a series of semi-metallic fossils, because, in their pure state, they are not malleable. (See *A.*) as, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and quicksilver.

ASPHYXY, *äs-fick'-sëy*, 163, 154: *s.* A swooning.—See *A.*

ASPIC.—See *Asp*. It also means a piece of ordnance.

ASPIRANT.—See in the ensuing class.

To ASPIRATE, *äs-pë-räts*, 105: *v. a.* To mingle the breath unvocalized with the vocal elements of speech.

As'-pi-rate, *a.* and *s.* Pronounced with an audible breathing:—*s.* The mark of such breathing.

To A-spire', *v. n.* Literally, to breathe hard, to pant; to desire with eagerness; to rise; to tower.

As'-pi-rer, *s.* One that aspires.

As'-pi-rant, *s.* An aspirer; an ambitious candidate.

As'-pire'-ment, *s.* The act of aspiring.

As'-pi-ra'-tion, (-pë-rä'-shün, 105, 89) *s.* A breathing after; an ardent wish; the act of aspiring

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

the pronunciation of a vowel so that the breath is previously heard unvoiced.

ASPORTATION, ăś-pôre-tăⁿ-shŭn, 130, 85, 89: *s.* A carrying away; a felonious removal, whether or not from the house or apartment.

ASQUINT, ă-skwin^t, 76, 145: *ad.* Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

ASS=ăś, 11: *s.* An animal of burden; a stupid fellow.

Ass-head, (-hăd, 120) *s.* A blockhead.

As-i-nine, (ăś-ăe-nîne,) *a.* Pertaining to an ass.

As-i-nar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Asinine.

To ASSAIL=ăś-săil', *v. a.* To attack in a hostile manner; to fall upon; to attack with argument.

As-sail'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be attacked.

As-sail'-er, *s.* He that attacks another.

As-sail'-ant, *s.* and *a.* He that attacks:—*a.* Attacking.

As-sail'-ment, *s.* Attack.

ASSAPANIC=ăś-ăd-pănⁿ-îck, *s.* The flying squirrel.

ASSART=ăś-sart', *s.* The offence of grubbing up trees.

ASSASSIN=ăś-săś'-sîn, *s.* One who kills, or attempts to kill, by secret assault.

To As-sas'-si-nate, 105: *v. a.* To murder by sudden assault; to waylay.

As-sas'-si-na'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of assassinating.

As-sas'-si-na'-tor, 38: *s.* A murderer; a way-layer.

As-sas'-si-nous, 120: *a.* Murderous.

ASSATION, ăś-să-shŭn, *s.* A roasting.

ASSAULT=ăś-ăult', 25, 123: *s.* Attack; storm; opposed to sap, or siege; hostile violence; invasion. In law, injury offered to a man's person.

To As-sault', *v. a.* To attack; to fall upon with violence.

As-sault'-ter, 36: *s.* He who attacks; he who offers injury.

ASSAY=ăś-săy', *s.* A trial or attempt at anything; a trial of a metal by the separation of whatever may be mixed with it: in law, the examination of weights and measures by the proper officers.

To As-say', *v. a.* and *n.* To make trial of; to ascertain the purity or alloy of metals:—*v. a.* To endeavour.

As-say'-er, *s.* One who assays metals.

ASSECTATION, ăś-săc-tăⁿ-shŭn, 89: *s.* Attendance.

ASSECUATION, ăś-săc-cŭⁿ-shŭn, 89: *s.* Acquaintance.

ASSEMBLANCE=ăś-săm'-blănce, 12: *s.* A representation.

To ASSEMBLE, ăś-săm'-bl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To bring together:—*adv.* To meet together.

As-sēm'-blage, 99: *s.* A collection of individuals; the state of being assembled.

As-sēm'-bly, 105: *s.* A company; an assemblage.

ASSENT=ăś-sănt', *s.* The act of agreeing to any thing; consent.

To As-sent', *v. n.* To concede, or agree to.

As-sent'-ter, 36: *s.* One who assents.

As-sent'-ting-ly, *ad.* In a manner expressive of assent.

As-sent'-ment, *s.* Consent.

As'-sen-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Compliance with opinions out of flattery.

As'-sen-ta'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* A flatterer.

To ASSERT=ăś-sert', 35: *v. a.* To maintain; to affirm; to claim.

As-ser'-tue (-tŭv, 105) *a.* Positive, peremptory.

As-ser'-tue-ly, 105: *ad.* Affirmatively, positively.

As-ser'-tor, 38: *s.* Maintainer, vindicator, affirmer.

As-ser-tor-y, 129: *a.* Asserting, supporting.

As-ser'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of asserting; position advanced.

To ASSEVER=ăś-serv', *v. a.* To serve, to help. [Obs.]

To ASSESS=ăś-ăss', 59: *v. a.* Originally, to sit; hence to determine at a sitting a charge or sum to be paid; and hence, generally, to rate, to fix the proportion which a person has to pay of a particular tax.

As-sessed, (-săst', 114, 143) *part. a.* Rated or fixed by authority.

As-sess'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be assessed.

As-sess'-ment, *s.* The act of assessing; the sum levied.

As-ses'-sor, 38: *s.* One that sits by another as an assistant in council; one appointed to assess property for taxation.

As-ses'-sion, 89: *s.* A sitting down by a person.

ASSETS=ăś'-săts, *s. pl.* Goods and chattels sufficient (assez) for the discharge of all legal claims; goods answerable for payment.

To ASSEVER=ăś-săv'-er, 36: } *v. a.* To affirm

To ASSEVERATE=ăś-săv'-ēr- } with great so-

ate, 129: } emnity.

As-săv'-er-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSIDENT, ăś'-să-dănt, 105: *a.* That frequently seats itself with, or accompanies: applied to such signs of a disease as usually accompany it, but not always. Assidean, see *Supp.*

As-sid'-u-ate, *a.* That seats itself as a constant companion: daily. [Obs.]

As-sid'-u-ous-ly, 120: *a.* Applying constantly.

As-sid'-u-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* Diligently, continually.

As-sid'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Constant or diligent application.

As-si-du'-i-ty, (ăś-să-dŭ'-ă-tăy, 84, 105) *s.* Diligence.

ASSIENTO, ăś-să-ăn'-tă, *s.* The name of a convention between the king of Spain and other powers relative to the supply of slaves.

To ASSIGN, ăś-săne', 115, 157: *v. a.* To mark out; to appropriate; to fix the quantity or value: in law, to make over a right to another; to appoint a deputy.

As-sign', *s.* The person to whom property, or an interest, is, or may be, assigned; an assignee.

As-sign'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be assigned.

As-sign'-er, 36: *s.* He that assigns.

As-sign'-ment, *s.* The appointment of any thing to some end or person: in law, the thing assigned, or the deed which assigns.

As-si-gnee', (ăś'-ăl-nă', 105, 157) *s.* He to whom any right is assigned, or who is appointed by another to do any act. Assignat, see *Supp.*

As-si-gnor', 177: *s.* An assigner.

As'-sig-na'-tion, (ăś'-sig-nă'-shŭn, 89) *s.* An appointment to meet, used generally, of love appointments; the making over of any thing to another.

To ASSIMILATE, ăś-sim'-ă-lăte, 105: *v. n.* and *a.* To grow like:—*act.* To bring to a likeness.

As-sim'-i-late-ness, *s.* Likeness. [Little used.]

As-sim'-i-la'-tive, 85, 105: *a.* Having the power of assimilating.

As-sim'-i-la-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be converted to a similar nature.

ASSIMULATE, **ASSIMULATION**.—See *Si-mulate*, &c.

To ASSIST=ăś-sist', *v. a.* To help.

As-sis'-tant, *a.* and *s.* Helping, aiding:—*s.* One who assists under a principal; a helper.

As-sis'-tance, 12: *s.* Help, furtherance.

ASSIZE=ăś-săz', *s.* Literally, a sitting, and of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wăy: chăp'-măn: pđ-pă': lăw: gŭd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, &c. *note*, 171.

the same origin with *Assess*, *Assident*, &c.; appropri-
ately, a court of judicature held twice a year in every
county, in which causes are tried by a judge and jury;
the word, in this sense, is generally used in the plural
number; as a noun singular, it often means an ordi-
nance or statute determining the weight, or fixing the
price of some article of common consumption.

To Assess, *v. a.* To fix a rate of weight or price.

Assessor, *s.* An officer acting under an assize of
weight or price; in Scotland, a jurymen or member of
assize, in which sense the word is often spelled *assisor*.

To Associate, *ās-sō'-shē-āt*, 90; *v. a.* To unite
with another; to join in company; to accompany.

Associate, *a. and s.* Confederate:—*s.* A con-
federate, a companion.

Assuative, *105*; *a.* Having the quality of
assuaging.

Assuable, 93, 101; *a.* Capable of being
associated; sociable.

Assuative, 85, 89, 150; *s.* Union; con-
federacy; partnership; connection; apposition; an as-
sembly of persons.

To Assolve, *ās-soil*, 29; *v. a.* To solve; to answer.
[Obs.] Also, (of different etymology,) to soil. [Obs.]

Assonant, *ās-sō-nānt*, *a.* Having a resem-
blance in sound.

Assonance, *s.* Resemblance of sound without
rhyming.

To Assort, *ās-sort*, 37; *v. a. and n.* To ar-
range in classes:—*new.* To agree or class with.

Assortment, *s.* The act of classing; a quantity
properly selected.

To Assot, *ās-sōt*, *v. a.* To infatuate. [Little
used.]

To Assuage, *ās-swāgē*, 145; *v. a. and n.* To
mitigate; to soften; to appease; to ease:—*new.* To
abate or subside.

Assuager, *s.* One who assuages.

Assuagement, *s.* That which mitigates; miti-
gation.

Assuative, (-*civ*, 105) *a.* Softening, mitigating.

Assuetude, *ās-swē-tūde*, 145; *s.* Custom.

Assuetude, 85, 89; *s.* The state of being
accustomed.

To Assume, *ās-sūme*, *v. a. and n.* To take; to
take upon one's self; to arrogate; to take for granted
without proof; to appropriate:—*new.* To be arrogant.

Assumptive, 36; *s.* An arrogant man.

Assumption, 72; *part. a.* Arrogant, haughty.

Assumptive, (-*sūm*-*tiv*, 156, 105) *a.* That is
or may be assumed.

Assumption, 89; *s.* The act of taking; taking
any thing upon one's self; supposition; the minor
preposition in a syllogism; the taking into heaven of
the Virgin Mary, and the festival of that event in the
Greek and Roman churches.

Assumptive, *s.* Literally, he has taken on himself;
appropriately, the legal term for a voluntary promise
by which a man takes on himself to perform for or pay
to, another; the action founded on an assumption.

To Assure, *d-shōō*, 143, 61, 149; *v. a.* To give
confidence by promise; to secure to another; to make
confident; to make secure.

Assured, (*d-shōōd*, 111) *part. a.* Certain; con-
vinced.

Assuredly, 105; *ad.* Certainly.

Assuredness, *s.* Certainty.

Assurer, (*d-shōō-ter*, 51, 36) *s.* He that assures.

Assurance, 12; *s.* Certain expectation; secure
confidence; freedom from doubt; firmness; confi-
dence; want of modesty; spirit; intrepidity; testi-
mony of credit; conviction; insurance, or security to
pay a sum on a certain event; in theology, security
with respect to acceptance with God.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165; *vīzh-ūn*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165; *thīn*, 166; *thēn*, 166.

Assurgent, *ās-sur-gēnt*, *a.* Rising arcwise.
Asterism, *ās'-tē-izm*, 158; *s.* Delicate iron or
dilation.

Asteriated, *ās-tēr-ē-ā-tēd*, 143; *a.* Radiated,
as a star.

Asterisk, 129; *s.* A little star (*) in printing.

Asterism, 158; *s.* A constellation.

Asterial, (*ā-tē-āz*, 101) *s.* A kind of glitter-
ing opal.

Asteroid, *s.* The common name of the four
newly-discovered planets between the orbits of Mars
and Jupiter; *pl.* *Asteroids* or *Asteroids*.

See other relations of this class under *Astral*.

Astern, *d-stērn*, 35; *ad.* In the hinder part
of the ship; behind the ship.

To Astert, *d-stērt*, *v. a.* To startle, to fright.
[Obs.]

Asthenic, *ās-thēn-ic*, 88; *a.* Without strength;
feeble.—See *A-*.

Asthenology, *s.* The doctrine of diseases arising
from weakness.

Asthma, *āst'-mā*, 156; *s.* A frequent, difficult,
and short respiration, with cough and wheezing.

Asthmatic, 85; *a.* Troubled with an asthma.

Asthmatical, *a.* Troubled with an asthma.

Astonied, *ās-tōn-id*, 114; *part. a.* Astonished
[Millon.]

To Astonish, *v. a.* To amaze, to surprise.

Astonishing, 72; *part. a.* That astonishes.

Astonishingly, *ad.* In an astonishing manner.

Astonishment, *s.* The quality that excites
a astonishment.

Astonishment, *s.* Amazement.

To Astonish, (*ās-tōn-id*) *v. a.* To astonish, to
strike with fear and wonder.

Astraddle, *d-strād-dl*, 101; *ad.* With a leg
on each side.

Astragal, *ās'-trā-gāl*, *s.* The little ring-like
moulding which surrounds the top and bottom of an
architectural column.

Astral, *ASTRIFEROUS*, &c.—See before
Astrography.

Astray, *d-strāy*, *ad.* Out of the right way.

To Astrict, *d-strict*, *v. a.* To bind fast, to
astringe.—See *Ad-*.

Astrict, *a.* Bound, astricted. [Little used.]

Astrictive, (-*tiv*, 105) *a.* Binding, styptic.

Astrictory, 129, 105; *a.* Astringent.

Astriction, 89; *s.* A binding, a compression.

To Astringe, 71, 64; *v. a.* To draw together, to
make parts contract.

Astringent, *a.* Binding, contracting; contrary to
laxative.

Astringency, *s.* The power of binding; the power
of giving firmness.

Astride, *d-strīde*, *ad.* With legs wide open.

Astral, *ās-trāl*, *a.* Starry, relating to the stars.

Astrial, *ās-trī-āl*, 87, 129, 120; *a.* Bearing or con-
taining stars.

Astrial, 64; *a.* Bearing stars.

Astrial, *ās-trī-āl*, (-*tēy*, 163, 105) *s.* The science
of describing the stars.

Astrolabe, *s.* An instrument formerly used to
take altitudes: a particular projection of the sphere;
the instrument now called the armillary sphere.

Astrology, 105; *s.* The pretended science of
the influence of the stars on the destinies of men
sometimes it means *astronomy*.

Astrology, 36; *s.* A professor of astrology.

Astrology, 85, 90; *s.* One addicted to as-
trology.

As-tro-log'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to astrology.
 As'-tro-log'-i-cal, }
 As'-tro-log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an astrological manner.
 To As-trol'-o-gize, *v. n.* To practise astrology.
 As-TRON'-o-m-y, 87, 105: *s.* The science of the heavenly bodies, and of the laws by which they are directed.
 As-TRON'-o-mer, 36: *s.* One skilled in astronomy.
 As'-tro-nom'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.
 As'-tro-nom'-i-cal, }
 As'-tro-nom'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an astronomical manner.
 To As-tron'-o-mize, *v. n.* To practise astronomy.
 [Little used.]
 As'-TRO-SCOPE, *s.* An instrument for seeing the stars, not singly, but as they form the hemispheres.
 As'-TRO-THE-OI'-o-GR, *s.* Theology founded on the observation of the heavenly bodies.
 ASTRUT=d-strút', *ad.* In a strutting manner.
 ASTUTE=d-stúté', *a.* Cunning; penetrating.
 ASUNDER=d-sün'-der, 36: *ad.* Apart; not together.
 ASYLUM=d-sí'-lüm, *s.* A sanctuary, a refuge.
 ASYMMETRY, d-sím'-mè-trèy, *s.* The want of symmetry or proportion.—See *A.*
 A-sym'-me-tral, *a.* Not agreeing.
 As'-ym-met'-ri-cal, 92: *a.* Disproportionate.
 ASYMPTOTE, äs'-ím-tóté, 156: *s.* As'-ymp-totes (three syllables in the plural as in the singular) are right lines which continually approach a curve, without ever meeting it. (See *A.*) In other words, an asymptote is a tangent to the curve at an infinite distance.
 As'-ymp-tot'-i-cal, 84: *a.* That approaches, but can never meet.
 ASYNDETON=d-sín'-dè-tôn, *s.* The dispensing with conjunctions in speech; as *veni, vidi, vici*.—See *A.*
 AT=ät, *prep.* Primarily, this word denotes presence, nearness, direction towards; from which original import all its various uses are derived: at sight, at peace, at war, at ease, at play, imply peace, war, &c. being present, or now existing; at arms, signifies furnished with, or present with arms; at hand, within reach of the hand, and therefore near; at my cost is with my cost; the peculiar phrases in which this word occurs, at first, at all, are numerous; in all of them some noun originally used has been dropped: in such phrases as, He runs at him, He points at him, at signifies direction towards; in the phrase, He longs to be at him, the meaning is, present or with him in attack.
 ATABAL=ät'-d-bäl, 142: *s.* A Moorish tabor.
 ATARAXY, ät'-d-räck-sy, 154, 105: *s.* Absence of all vexation of mind; stoical tranquillity.—See *A.*
 ATAXY, ät'-äck-sy, 54, 105: *s.* Want of order; disturbance.—See *A.*
 ATE, ät, 119.—See *To Eat*.
 ATHANASIAN, äth'-än-ävzh'-l-än, 146, 147: *s.* and *s.* Pertaining to Athanasius, the putative compiler of a creed adopted by the Roman, Lutheran, and other churches, in which a most explicit avowal is made of the doctrine of the Trinity, as opposed to the Arian doctrine.—*s.* One who adopts the Athanasian creed; an uncompromising Trinitarian.
 ATHANOR=äth'-d-nor, *s.* A furnace formerly used by chemists.
 ATHEIST=ä-thé'-íst, *s.* and *a.* One that denies the existence of a God:—*a.* Atheistical.—See *A.*
 A'-the-is'-tic, 88: } *a.* Given to atheism; impious.
 A'-the-is'-ti-cal, }
 A'-the-is'-ti-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* In an atheistical manner.

A'-the-is'-ti-cal-ne-ss. *s.* The quality of being atheistical.
 A'-THE-ISM, 158: *s.* The habitual denial of a God.
 A'-the-ous, 120: *a.* Godless.
 ATHELING, äth'-él-íng, *s.* A noble youth. [Obs.]
 ATHEROMA=äth'-l-rö'-md, *s.* A sort of wen.
 Ath'-e-rom'-a-tous, 92, 120: *a.* Having the nature of an atheroma.
 ATHIRST, d-thérst', 35: *a.* Thirsty.
 ATHLETE. äth'-lèt', *s.* A contender for victory of strength; a wrestler.
 Ath'-le'-tæ, (-tèz, [Lat.] 169) *s. pl.* Athletes: a word often used for the latter, which is the proper English plural.
 ATH-LET-IC, 88: *a.* Strong of body, robust; vigorous; appetitizing to wrestling.
 ATHWART, d-thwärt', 37, 140: *ad.* Across; transverse to; through.
 ATILT=d-tílt', *ad.* With the manner of a tilter or of one that thrusts; in a raised or tilted posture, as a barrel.
 ATIMY, ät'-l-mèy, 105: *s.* Disgrace.—See *A.*
 ATLAS=ät'-läs, *s.* Originally, the mountain, or the fabled god that bears up the world; hence applied to a collection of maps: a large square folio resembling such a collection; the supporters of a building; a kind of silk; a large kind of drawing paper, &c.
 At-lan'-tè-an, 86: *a.* Strong, gigantic.
 At-lan'-tes, (-tèz, [Lat.] 169) *s. pl.* Male figures supporting any part of a building.
 At-lan'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Atlas; or to Atlantis, an isle mentioned by the ancients as situated west of Gades, now Cadiz; pertaining to the ocean called the Atlantic:—*s.* The ocean which is between Europe and Asia on the east, and America on the west.
 ATMOMETER=ät-móm'-l-ter, 36: *s.* An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporimeter.
 AT'-mos-PHERE, (-fèrè, 163) *s.* The air that encompasses the earth.—See *Air*.
 At-mos-pher'-ic, 88, } 129: *a.* Belonging to the
 At-mos-pher'-i-cal, } atmosphere.
 ATOM=ät'-óm, 18: *s.* A particle of matter that cannot be divided.—See *A.*
 A-tom'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to atoms. The ato-
 A-tom'-i-cal, } mical philosophy, which was upheld chiefly by the ancient Epicureans, taught that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things are formed, without the aid of a supreme intelligent being. The atomic theory, in modern chemistry, is the doctrine of definite proportions, teaching that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.
 At'-o-mist, *s.* A follower of the atomical philosophy.
 At'-o-my, *s.* A minute being; [Shaks.] an abbreviation of anatomy.
 To ATONE=d-tóné', *v. n.* and *a.* To agree; [Obs.] to stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for:—*act.* To reduce to concord; to expiate.
 A-tone'-ment, *s.* Agreement, concord, expiation.
 A-to'-ner, 36: *s.* He that reconciles or atones for.
 ATONY, ät'-d-nèy, 105: *s.* Want of tone or tension; relaxation; debility.—See *A.*
 A-ton'-ic, 88: *a.* Wanting tension; relaxed.
 ATOP=d-tóp', *ad.* On or at the top.
 ATRABILIARIAN, ät'-rd-bè-lärc'-l-än, 92, 105, 90, 41: *a.* Replete with black bile; melancholy; which disposition the ancients attributed to the bile.
 At'-ra-bi-la'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Melancholic.
 AT'-RA-MEN'-TAI, 12: } *a.* Inky; black as ink.
 AT'-RA-MEN'-TOUS, 120: }

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wáy: chäp'-mán: pö'-pá: láw: g'öd: i' wö, i. e. *ew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

At-t-men-taⁿ-ri-ous, a. Suitable for making ink.
ATROCIOUS, d-trōⁿ-sh'ūs, 147, 120: *a.* Wicked in a high degree; enormous.
At-trōⁿ-cious-ly, 105: *ad.* In an atrocious manner.
At-trōⁿ-cious-ness, s. The quality of being enormously wicked.
At-trōcⁿ-i-ty, (d-trōssⁿ-ē-tēy, 92) *s.* Horrible wickedness.
ATROPHY, ātⁿ-rōⁿ-lēy, 163, 105: *s.* A wasting away as from want of nourishment.—See A.
To ATTACH=āt-tāchⁿ, 63: *v. a.* To arrest; to seize in a judicial manner; to lay hold on, as by authority; to gain over, or fix to one's interest.
At-tachⁿ-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be legally attached.
At-tachⁿ-ment, s. Adherence; fidelity; union of affection; in law, an apprehension by virtue of a precept, differing from an arrest, inasmuch as it lays hold of the goods as well as of the person.
To ATTACK=āt-tāckⁿ, v. a. To assault; to assail; to impugn.
At-tackⁿ, 82: *s.* An assault; an onset.
To ATTAIN=āt-tāinⁿ, v. a. and n. To gain; to obtain; to overtake; to come to; to reach.—*new.* To come to a certain state; to arrive at.
At-tainⁿ-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be obtained.
At-tainⁿ-a-ble-ness, s. The quality of being attainable.
At-tainⁿ-ment, s. That which is attained; acquisition; the act of attaining.
To ATTAIN=āt-tāinⁿ, 100: *v. a.* To taint; to corrupt; to disgrace; in law, to find guilty of crime, especially of felony or treason.
At-tainⁿ, 82: *s.* A taint; any thing injurious, as illness; [Obs.] a writ against a jury for false judgement.
At-tainⁿ-ure, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A stain; an imputation.
AT-TAINⁿ-DER, s. The act of legally attaining, particularly with respect to treason; conviction of a crime.
To AT-TAMⁿ-i-NATE, v. a. To corrupt. [Not used.]
To ATTEMPER=āt-tēmⁿ-per, 36: *v. a.* To mingle; to soften; to mix in just proportions; to fit to.
To At-tēmⁿ-per-ate, 129: *v. a.* To attempt.
To ATTEMPT, āt-tēmⁿ, 156: *v. a.* To try; to endeavour, to essay; to make experiment; to attack.
At-temptⁿ, 82: *s.* An essay; an attack.
At-temptⁿ-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be attempted.
At-temptⁿ-er, 36: *s.* He that attempts.
AT-TENⁿ-TATES, s. pl. Proceedings pending suit, and after an inhibition has gone out. [Law.]
To ATTEND=āt-tēndⁿ, v. a. and n. To wait on; to accompany; to be present with in obedience to a summons; to expect; to wait; to regard; to mind.—*new.* To yield attention; to stay; to wait; to be within reach or call; to remain; to wait, as compelled by authority.
At-tenⁿ-der, 36: *s.* He that attends.
At-tenⁿ-dant, a. and s. Accompanying, as subordinate:—*s.* One that attends; one of the train; a suitor or agent; one that is present; in law, one that owes a duty to another; a concomitant or consequent.
At-tenⁿ-dant, s. The act of waiting on; service; the persons waiting; a train; expectation; attention.
AT-TENTⁿ, a. Intent, attentive. [Obs.]
ATTENTATES.—See under Attempt.
At-tenⁿ-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Heedful; regardful.
At-tenⁿ-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* Heedfully.
At-tenⁿ-tive-ness, s. The quality of being attentive.
At-tenⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* The act of attending or heeding.
To ATTENUATE=āt-tēnⁿ-ū-āte, v. a. To make thin or slender; to lessen.
At-tenⁿ-u-ate, a. Made thin.
At-tenⁿ-u-ant, a. and s. Making thin:—*s.* A medicine which thins the humors; a diluent.

At-tenⁿ-u-aⁿ-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A lessening; the state of being made thin.
ATTER=ātⁿ-tēr, 36: *s.* Corrupt matter.
ATTERATION, ātⁿ-tēr-āⁿ-shūn, 85, 129, 89: *s.* A wearing away, as of the land by the encroachment of the sea.
To ATTEST=āt-tēstⁿ, v. a. To bear witness; to call to witness.
At-testⁿ, s. Testimony, attestation. [Little used.]
At-tesⁿ-ter, 36: *s.* One that attests.
Atⁿ-tes-taⁿ-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Testimony; the act of attesting or bearing witness to; the signature of the person attesting.
ATTIC=ātⁿ-tick, a. and s. Belonging to Athens; and hence pure, classical, elegant; more particularly applied to an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building, as originally used in Athens, and intended to conceal the roof:—*s.* A native of Attica; the garret, or uppermost room in a house.
To Atⁿ-ti-cise, (cize, 137) *v. n.* To make use of atticisms.
Atⁿ-ti-cism, 158: *s.* An Attic idiom; an elegant expression.
ATTIGUOUS, āt-tīgⁿ-ū-ūs, 120: *a.* Hard by.
To ATTINGE=āt-tingⁿ, 64: *v. a.* To touch slightly.
To ATTIRE=āt-tīreⁿ, 45: *v. a.* To dress, to array. In heraldry, *attired* is used in speaking of the horns of a buck or stag.
At-tireⁿ, s. Clothes; the head dress; the horns of a buck or stag; in the obsolete language of botany, one of the three parts in the flower of a plant, the others being the empalement and the foliation.
At-tiⁿ-r-r, 36: *s.* A dresser.
At-tiⁿ-r-rings, 72, 143: *s. pl.* Dress for the head.
ATTITUDE, ātⁿ-tē-tūdē, 105: *s.* The posture in which a person, statue, or painted figure is placed.
Atⁿ-ti-tūⁿ-dē-nal, a. Pertaining to attitude.
ATTOLENT=āt-tōlⁿ-lēnt, a. That raises or lifts up.
To ATTORN, āt-tūrnⁿ, 130: *v. a. and n.* To turn or transfer the homage or service of a vassal or tenant:—*new.* To accept tenancy under a new possessor.
At-tornⁿ-ment, s. The act of a feudatory, vassal or tenant, by which he transfers his service to a new lord.
AT-TORⁿ-NEY, (āt-tūrⁿ-nēy, 130) *s.* He who by consent, commandment, or request, takes upon him the charge of other men's business; a proxy; a person licensed and sworn by direction of some court of law to act as a substitute for any party concerned in prosecuting and defending actions at law, or other business in which legal rights are involved. Solicitors, or those employed to follow and take care of suits depending in courts of equity, may be, and generally are, sworn and admitted by the judges in order to practise in the common law courts; and attorneys may be admitted solicitors in the courts of equity. *Attorney general*, is an officer appointed to manage business for the king, and hence is the public prosecutor; the *Solicitor general*, also the king's officer, and especially the queen's counsel, ranks next to the Attorney-general as a public functionary.
To At-torⁿ-ney, v. a. To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. [Out of use.]
At-torⁿ-ney-ship, s. The state or act of being an attorney.
To ATTRACT=āt-trāctⁿ, v. a. To draw to; to allure.
At-tracⁿ-ting, 72: *part. a.* Engaging, alluring.
At-tracⁿ-ting-ly, ad. In an attracting manner.
At-tracⁿ-tive, 105: *a.* That draws; inviting.
At-tracⁿ-tive-ly, ad. In an attractive manner.
At-tracⁿ-tive-ness, s. The quality of being attractive.
At-tracⁿ-tion, 89: *s.* The power of drawing or alluring; the power, principle, or tendency in bodies to

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants • mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

unite, distinguished into the attraction of gravity or gravitation, and the attraction of cohesion.

At-trac-ta-bil'-i-ty, 81, 85, 105: *s.* The capability of being attracted.

At-trac-ti-cal, *a.* Having power to attract.

At-trac-tor, 38: *s.* The person or thing that attracts.

At'-trac-tion, 98: *s.* That which attracts.

ATTRIBUTION, **ât-trêck-tâ'-shûn**, 85, 89: *s.* A frequent handling.

To ATTRIBUTE, **ât-trîb'-ûte**, 81: *v. a.* To ascribe, to impute.

At-trîb-u-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of attributing.

At'-rib-ute, 81, 105: *s.* The thing attributed to another; quality; in theology, one of the properties or excellencies attributed to the Divine being, as self-existence, eternity, &c.

At'-tri-bu'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of attributing; the quality ascribed; commendation.

ATTRITE=**ât-trîte'**, *a.* Ground or worn by rubbing.

At-trite'-ness, *s.* The being much worn.

At-tri-tion, (**ât-trîsh'-ûn**, 89, 95) *s.* The act of wearing, or the state of being worn by rubbing; such grief for sin as arises only from fear, and so distinguished from *contrition*.

To ATTUNE=**ât-tûn'**, *v. a.* To make musical; to adjust to another sound; to tune.

ATWEEN, ATWIXT.—See Between, Betwixt.

AUBAINE, **ô-bân'**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* In French law, an e-cheat to the king of the goods of an alien dying in his dominions.

AUBURN=**âw'-burn**, 123: *a.* Brown, of a tan colour.

AUCTION, **âwk'-shûn**, 123, 89: *s.* A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and, regularly, by a person licensed: the things sold at an auction.

Auc-tion-ar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Belonging to an auction.

Auc-tion-eer', 133: *s.* The agent that sells at an auction.

AUCTIVE, **âwk'-tîv**, 105: *a.* That increases. [Obs.]

AUCUPATION, **âw'-ch-pâ'-shûn**, 85, 89: *s.* The art or practice of bird catching.

AUDACIOUS, **âw-dâ'-sh'ûs**, 147: *a.* Bold, impudent.

Au-da'-cious-ly, *ad.* Boldly, impudently.

Au-da'-cious-ness, *s.* Boldness, impudence.

AU-DAC'-I-ty, (**-dâss'-ê-têy**, 92, 105) *s.* Spirit, boldness.

AUDIBLE, **âw'-dê-bl**, 123, 105, 101: *a.* Capable of being heard.

Au-di-ble-ness, *s.* Capableness of being heard.

Au-di-bly, 105: *ad.* So as to be heard.

AU-DI-ENCE, (**âw'-dê-ênce**, 146, 147) *s.* The act of hearing; a hearing; an auditory; the ceremonial hearing of ambassadors or ministers by a sovereign.

Au-di'-tion, (**-dish'-ûn**, 89) *s.* A hearing. [Obs.]

AU-DIT, *s.* The settling of accounts by examining documents, and hearing parties concerned.

To Au-dit, *v. a.* To settle by an audit.

Au-di-tor, 105, 38: *s.* A hearer generally; particularly a person appointed to audit accounts.

Au-di-tor-ship, *s.* The office of an auditor.

Au-di-tress, *s.* A female auditor.

Au-di-tor-y, (**âw'-dê-tôr-êy**, 129, 105) *a.* and *s.* That has the power of hearing:—*s.* An audience; the place in which auditors are used to assemble.

AUGEAN=**âw-jê'-ân**, 90: *a.* Filthy or thick as the dirt in the stable of Augeas, which had not been cleaned for thirty years; toilsome or effective as the labour of Hercules, who cleaned the stable.

AUGER, **âw'-guer**, 123, 77, 36: *s.* A tool to bore holes with.

AUGHT, **âwt**, 123, 162: *s.* Any thing.

To AUGMENT=**âwg-mênt'**, 123, 81: *v. a.* and *n.* To increase:—*acc.* To grow bigger.

Aug-men'-ter, 36: *s.* He that augments.

Aug-men'-to-tive, (**-tê-tiv**, 105) *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.

AUG-MENT, 81: *s.* Increase; state of increase.

Aug-men-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of increasing; the state of being made bigger; the thing added; in heraldry, an especial mark of honour, borne either as an escutcheon or a canton. *Augmentation-court*, was a court erected by Henry the Eighth for augmenting his revenues by the suppression of monasteries.

AUGUR=**âw'-gur**, 123: *s.* One who pretends to predict by omens, especially those drawn from birds.

To Au'-gur, *v. n.* To predict by signs; to conjecture.

Au'-gur-er, 36: *s.* An augur. [Shaks. obs.]

Au'-gu-ry, (**-gû-êy**, 105) *s.* A prognosticating a prediction; an omen.

To Au'-gu-rate, *v. n.* To judge by augury.

To Au'-gu-rize, *v. n.* To practise augury.

Au'-gu-rous, 140: *a.* Predicting.

Au'-gu-ri-al, 90, 105: *a.* Relating to augury.

AUGUST=**âw-gûst**, 123: *s.* The eighth month of the modern year, so named in honour of Augustus Cæsar.

AUGUSTAN=**âw-gûs'-tân**, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus; literary, or pure as to literary taste, like the Augustan age at Rome; the word is also applied to a confession of Protestant principles drawn up at Augusta, or Augsburg, by Luther and Melancthon.

AUGUST=**âw-gûst**, *a.* Grand; awful; majestic.

Au-gust'-ness, *s.* Elevation of look; dignity; majesty.

AUGUSTINES, **âw-gûs'-tînz**, 143: *s. pl.* An order of monks so named from St. Augustine. The word was apt to be cont acted, and the monks called *Austin friars*.

AULARIAN, **âw-lâr'-l-ân**, 90, 41: *a.* and *s.* Appertaining to a hall:—*s.* A member of a hall as distinguished from a member of a college.

Au'-lic, *a.* Appertaining to a hall or palace: a term distinctively applied to a council of the German empire, of power to decide without *app* all causes brought into the emperor's court.

AULD, **âuld**, 123: *a.* Old. [Scotch.]

AULETIC=**âw-lê't-ick**, 88: *a.* Belonging to pipes.

AULN, **âwn**, 139: *s.* A varying French ell measure.

Au'n'-age, 99: *s.* Measurement by the ell.

To AUMAIL=**âw-mau'**, *v. a.* To variegate. [Obs.]

AUNT, **ânt**, 122: *s.* A father's or mother's sister.

AURA=**âw-râw**, [Lat.] 2, 169: *s.* A word employed in English to signify the exhalation of fine particles from a body, constituting *effluvia*, *aroma*, &c.

AURATE, **âw-râte**, *s.* A combination of the oxide of gold with a base.

AU-RATE, *s.* A kind of pear, so called, allusively to gold.

Au'-ra-ted, 2: *a.* Resembling gold.

Au'-re-ate, *a.* Golden; excellent. [Obs.]

Au'-ric, *a.* Compounded with gold, as *auric acid*.

AU-RE-I-J-A, 90: *s.* The nymph or chrysalis of an insect, from which it changes to a winged state, so called from the colour.

AU-RE-O-LA, *s.* A circle of rays called a glory.

AU-RIF-ER-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing or containing gold.

AURICLE, **âw-rê-cl**, 123, 105, 101: *s.* The external ear; also two appendages to the heart which cover the ventricles, and resemble ears.

The schemes, entries, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gûte'-wây: cháp'-mân: pû-pâ': lâ: good: j'oo, i.e. j'oo, 55: &c. mûts, 171.

Au-ric'-u-lar, 38: *a.* Within the sense of hearing: *secret*, as conveyed only to the ear; traditional.
Au-ric'-u-lar-ly, 105: *ad.* In a secret manner.
Au-ric'-u-late, *a.* Shaped like the ear.
Au-ric'-u-lated, *a.* Having large or long ears.
Au-ric'-u-la, *s.* A species of primrose called, from the shape of its leaves, *Bear's ear*.
Au'-ri-scalp, (-rē-skalp.) *s.* An instrument used in cleaning, or operating upon, the ears.
Au'-rist, *s.* A surgeon for disorders of the ear.
Au'-cul-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act or practice of listening to; in medicine, a method of distinguishing some diseases by listening to sounds through a tube applied to the part.
AURIGATION, āw-rē-gā'-shūn, 123, 89: *s.* The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.
AURORA=āw-rōrē'-d, 47: *s.* The goddess that opens the gates of day; the morning: a meteor seen in the north, and hence called *Aurora Borealis*; a species of crowfoot.
Au-ro'-ral, *a.* Belonging to the morning, or northern lights.
AUSPICE, āw'-spīas, 123, 105: *s. sing.* } The
AUSPICES, āw'-spīss-ēz, 14, 151: *s. pl.* } omen or omens of an undertaking, such as used to be drawn from birds: (see *Augur*, &c.) favourable appearances; protection; influence.
To Au'-spice, 105: *v. a.* To give a favourable turn to; to foreshow; to begin.
Au-spice'-ial, (āw-spīsh'-āl, 95, 147) *a.* Relating to prognostics.
Au-spice'-ious, (-spīsh'-ūs, 120) *a.* Having omens of success; prosperous; favourable; propitious; lucky; happy.
Au-spice'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* Prosperously.
Au-spice'-ious-ness, *s.* Appearance; promising success.
AUSTERE=āw-stērē', 123, 43: *a.* Severe; harsh; rigid.
Au-sterē'-ly, 105: *ad.* Severely; rigidly.
Au-sterē'-ness, *s.* Severity; rigour.
AU-STER'-i-ty (āw-stērē'-ē-tē, 92, 129, 105) *s.* Severity; mortified life; harsh discipline.
AUSTER=āw-strē', 36: *s.* The south wind.
Au'-stral, 12: *a.* Southern.
Au'-strine, (-strīn, 105) *a.* Southern.
Au'-stral-a'-sian, (-āsh'-yān, 147) *a.* Belonging to the countries south of Asia, which take the general name *Australasia*. These words are now commonly contracted into *Australia* and *Australian*.
AUTHENTIC=āw-thēn'-tic, 83: } *a.* Having
AUTHENTICAL=āw-thēn'-tē-cāl, } a genuine origin or authority; genuine.
Au-then'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* After an authentic manner.
Au-then'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being authentic.
To Au-then'-ti-cate, *v. a.* To render authentic; to entitle to credit.
Au-then'-ti-ca'-tion, *s.* The establishing by proof.
Au'-then-tic'-i-ty, (āw-thēn'-tiss'-ē-tē, 95) *s.* Genuine-ness.
AU'-THOR, (āw'-thor, 123, 38) *s.* The first beginner or mover; the efficient; he that effects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing; a writer in general.
Au'-thor-eas, *s.* A female author. Yet *author* may be used.
Au'-thor-less, *a.* Without an author.
Au'-thor-ship, *s.* The quality of being an author.
Au-tho'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to authorship.

AU'-THOR'-i-ty, (āw'-thōr'-ē-tē, 123, 129, 105) *s.* Legal or genuine power; influence; rule; support; testimony; credibility.
Au'-thor'-i-ta'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Having authority; having an air of authority.
Au'-thor'-i-ta'-tive-ly, *ad.* In an authoritative manner.
Au'-thor'-i-ta'-tive-ness, *s.* The quality of being authoritative.
To Au'-thor-ize, (-thō-rīzē, 92) *v. a.* To give authority; to make legal; to establish by authority; to justify; to give credit.
Au'-tho-ri-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Establishment by authority.
AUTO-DA-FE', āw'-tō-dd-fēy', [Sp.] 170: *s.* Act of faith, a term appropriated to the burning of heretics by the Inquisition.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, āw'-tō-bī-ōg'-rā-fī-y, 123, 87, 163: *s.* A man's life narrated by himself; the practice of writing one's own history.
AU-TOCH'-THON, (āw-tōck'-thōn, 161) *s.* He who is supposed to have sprung from the soil itself on which he lives. Hence, *Au'-toch-thon'-ic*, (88) *a.*
Au-toc'-ra-cr, 92, 98, 101: *s.* Government residing in, and exercised by, a single person.
Au'-to-crat, } *s.* An absolute prince or ruler.
Au-toc'-ra-tor, }
Au-toc'-ra-tris, (-tricks, 154) } *s.* A female ab-
Au-toc'-ra-trice, (-triss, 105) } solute ruler.
Au'-to-crat'-ic, 98: } *a.* Pertaining to autocracy.
Au'-to-crat'-i-cal, }
AT-TOGRAPH, (-grāf, 163) *s.* A person's own hand writing.
Au'-to-graph'-ic, 83: } *a.* Pertaining to an auto-
Au'-to-graph'-i-cal, } graph.
AU-TOM'-A-TON, *s.* A machine having self-motion by internal machinery.
⚠ The classical plural is *au-tom'-a-ta*, but the English plural, *automatons*, may be safely used.
Au-to-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Belonging to an automaton;
Au-to-mat'-i-cal, } also, involuntary, as are certain muscular actions.
Au-tom'-a-tous, 120: *a.* Automatic.
Au'-ro-MATH, *s.* A self-taught person.
AU-TON'-O-MY, 105: *s.* The living according to one's own law.
AU'-TOP-SY, 105: *s.* The seeing with one's own eyes.
Au-top'-ti-cal, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes.
Au-top'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By the evidence of one's eyes.
AUTUMN, āw-tūm, 123, 156: *s.* The third season of the year, astronomically beginning on the 23d Sept., but popularly comprising August, September, and October.
Au-tum'-nal, 12: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to autumn: — *s.* A plant that flowers in autumn.
AUXESIS, āwg-zē'-cis, 154: *s.* Amplification.
AUXILIAR, āwg-zīl'-yar, 123, 154, 95, 146: }
AUXILIARY, āwg-zīl'-yār-ēy, 129, 105: } *a.* and *s.* Assisting; in grammar, assisting to conjugate other verbs: — *s.* Helper; confederate; the plural, *Auxiliaries*, often means foreign troops employed in war.
Aux-il'-ia-tor-y, (āwg-zīl'-yā-tōr-ēy, 95) *a.* Assisting.
To AVAIL=d-vāil', *v. a.* and *n.* To profit; to promote: — *ncu.* To be of use.
A-vail', *s.* Profit, advantage.
A-vail'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Profitable, powerful, useful.
A-vail'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Power to promote the end sought; legal force.
A-vail'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Powerfully, legally, validly.
A-vail'-ment, *s.* Usefulness.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To **AVALE**=*ā-vā'l*, *v. a.* To let fall, to depress. [Obs.]
AVAN-*AN*CHÉ, (*ā-v'ā-d-lōngsh'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A vast body of snow sliding down a mountain.
AVANT-COURIER, *ā-v'ōng-cōōr'ā-er*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A messenger dispatched before to notify the approach of others.
AVANT-GARD, (*d-vōng'-gard*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The van; the first body of an army.
AVARICE, *ā-v'ā-riss*, 105: *s.* Covetousness.
Av'-a-ric'-ious, (*rish'-ūs*, 95, 147) *a.* Covetous.
Av'-a-ric'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* Covetously.
Av'-a-ric'-ious-ness, *s.* The quality of being covetous.
AVAST=*ā-vāst'*, *interj.* Hold! stop! stay! [A sea-term.]
AVATAR=*ā-v'ā-tar'*, *s.* The incarnation of Hindoo mythology.
AVAUNT=*d-vāunt'*, 123, 122: *interj.* Hence! begone!
To AVEL.—See before *Avulsed*.
AVE-MARY, *ā-v'ēy-mā-rēy*, 41, 105: *s.* An address to the Virgin in catholic devotion.
AVENACEOUS, *ā-v'ā-nā'-sh'ūs*, 147: *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of oats.
Av'-e-nage, 99: *s.* A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
Av'-e-nor, *s.* Anciently, an officer of the royal stables.
To AVENGE=*d-vēngv'*, *v. a.* To take vengeance for, without malice; to punish.
Av'-en-ger, 36: *s.* One who avenges.
Av-enge'-ment, *s.* Vengeance.
Av-ven-geance, *s.* Vengeance. [Obs.]
ADVENTURE, *d-vēn-tūre*, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.
AVENUE=*ā-v'ē-nū*, 92, 189: *s.* A way by which a place may be entered: an alley of trees to an entrance.
To AVER=*d-ver'*, 35: *v. a.* To declare positively.
Av-ver'-ment, *s.* Declaration: in law, an offer of the defendant to justify an exception; also, the act as well as the offer.
AVERAGE=*ā-v'ēr-āge*, 92, 129, 99: *s.* and *a.* Originally, the duty which the tenant paid the king or other lord by the service of beasts and carriages: in a more modern sense, the contribution that merchants make toward the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard in a tempest; also, a small duty paid to the master of a ship for his care of goods over and above the freight: and hence its general and common import, viz. medium, mean proportion:—*adj.* Medial; containing a mean proportion.
To Av'-er-age, *v. a.* and *n.* To fix the mean of unequal quantities.—*new.* To form a medial quantity.
AVERPENNY, *ā-v'ēr-pēn'-nēy*, 85: *s.* Money paid toward the king's carriages by rent from land, instead of service by the beasts in kind.
To AVERRUNCATE, *ā-v'ēr-rūng'-cāt*, 158: *v. a.* To root up.
To AVERT=*d-vert'*, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To turn aside; to cause to dislike; to put away:—*new.* To turn away.
Av-ver'-ter, *s.* The person or thing that turns away.
Av-erse', 153: *a.* Disinclined to; not favourable.
Av-erse'-ly, 105: *ad.* Unwillingly, backwardly.
Av-erse'-ness, *s.* Unwillingness, disinclination.
Av'-er-sa'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Aversion. [Little used.]
Av-er'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Hatred; dislike; abhorrence; the cause of aversion.
AVIARY, *ā-v'ē-ār-ēy*, 90, 146, 129: *s.* A place enclosed to keep birds in.
AVIDITY, *d-vid'-ē-tēy*, 105: *s.* Greediness; eagerness.

Av-vid'-ous, 120: *a.* Greedy, eager.
Av-vid'-i-ous-ly, *ad.* Greedily, eagerly.
To AVILE=*d-vil'*, *v. a.* To depreciate. [Obs.]
To AVISE, *d-viz'*, 137: *v. n.* To consider. [Obs.]
AVITOUS, *ā-v'ē-tūs*, 120: *a.* Left by ancestors. [Obs.]
To AVOCATE=*ā-v'ō-cāt*, 92, 99: *v. a.* To call off, or away. [Obs.]
To Av-oke', *v. a.* To advocate. [Obs.]
Av'-o-ca'-tive, 105: *a.* That calls away, or employs.
Av'-o-ca'-tion, *s.* The act of calling away; the business that calls away or employs a man. It should be distinguished from *evacuation*, or a man's ordinary calling, but is commonly confounded with it.
To AVOID=*d-void'*, 29: *v. a.* and *n.* To shun: to escape from; to endeavour to shun; to evacuate: to vacate; to annul:—*new.* To retire; to become void or vacant.
Av-oid'-er, *s.* He who avoids.
Av-oid'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be avoided.
Av-oid'-ance, *s.* The act of avoiding: the course by which any thing is carried off; in law, the act of becoming vacant by death, cession, deprivation, &c.; also, the act of annulling.
Av-oid'-less, *a.* Inevitable.
AVOIRDUPOIS, *ā-v'ēr-dū-poiz'*, [Fr.] 170, 189: *s.* and *a.* A weight of which the pound contains sixteen ounces, and bearing to the pound Troy the proportion of 17 to 14.
AVOLATION, *ā-v'ō-lā'-tion*, 89: *s.* A flying away.
To AVOUCH=*d-vowtch'*, 31, 63: *v. a.* To affirm; to maintain; to vindicate.
Av-vouch', *s.* Declaration, evidence. [Obs.]
Av-vouch'-er, 36: *s.* He that avouches.
Av-vouch'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be avouched.
Av-vouch'-ment, *s.* Declaration; the act of avouching.
To AVOW=*d-vow'*, 31: *v. a.* To declare openly.
Av-vow'-er, 36: *s.* He that avows or justifies.
Av-vow'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be avowed.
Av-vow'-a-bley, *ad.* In an avowable manner.
Av-vow'-al, *s.* Open declaration; justificatory admission.
Av-vow'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* In an avowed manner.
Av-vow'-er, *s.*—See *Advowee*.
Av-vow'-er, *s.* In law, is where one, having taken distress for rent, and the other suing forth a replevin, the taker justifies in his own right, and avows the taking.
AVOUTRY.—See *Advoutry*.
To AVEL=*d-vēl'*, *v. a.* To pull out, or away. [Obs.]
Av-vul'-er, (-vūlat, 114, 143) *part. a.* Plucked out.
Av-vul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A plucking out or asunder.
To AWAIT=*d-wāit'*, *v. a.* To expect; to attend; to remain in expectation of.
Aw-wait', *s.* Ambush. [Obs.]
To AWAKE=*d-wāk'*,
I Awoke=*d-wōk'*,
AWAKED=*d-wākt'*, 114, 143: } *v. a.* and *n.* To rouse out of sleep;
Aw-ake', (-vūlat, 114, 143) } *to raise from tor-*
Aw-ake', *new.* To break from sleep.
Aw-ake', *a.* Not asleep; in a state of vigilance.
To Aw-a'-ken, (-kn, 114) *v. a.* and *n.* To awake
Aw-a'-ken-er, *s.* The person or thing that awakes.
To AWARD, *d-wārd'*, 140, 37: *v. a.* and *n.* To adjudge:—*new.* To decree.
Aw-ard', *s.* Judgement, sentence, determination.
Aw-ard'-er, 36: *s.* One that awards.
AWARE=*d-wāre'*, 41: *a.* Vigilant, apprized.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: *gāk'-wāy*: *chāp'-mān*: *pā-pā'*: *āw*: *gōōd*: *j'w*, i. e. *few*, 55: *a, e, u*, &c. *mutr.*, 171.

To *A-ware'*, *v. n.* To beware. [Not in use.]

AWAY = *d-wāy'*, *ad.* and *interj.* In a state of absence from. *I cannot away with, I cannot endure:—interj.* Begone!

AWE = *āw*, *s.* Reverential fear.

↳ The word is much used in composition, as, *awe-band*, *awe-commanding*, *awe-struck*, &c.

Aw'-ful, 117: *n.* Striking with awe.

Aw'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* In an awful manner.

Aw'-ful-ness, *s.* The quality of being awful, solemnity.

Aw'-less, *a.* Wanting reverence; wanting power to awe.

To **Aw**, *v. a.* To strike with reverence or fear.

To **AWHAPE**, *d-hwāp'*, 160: *v. a.* To strike, to confound. [Obs.]

↳ From this verb comes the vulgar word to *whip*.

AWEATHER, *d-wēth'-er*, *ad.* To the wind side of the ship.

AWHILE, *d-hwīl'*, 160: *ad.* Some time.

AWKWARD, *āwk'-word*, 140, 38: *a.* Clumsy; unhandy; inelegant; unpolite; perverse.

Awk'-ward-ly, 105: *ad.* In an awkward manner.

Awk'-ward-ness, *s.* Clumsiness. inelegance.

AWL = *āwl*, *s.* A pointed instrument to bore holes.

Awl'-wort, 141: *s.* A plant with awl-shaped leaves.

AWM, *āwm*, *s.* A Dutch measure equal to a tierce.

AWN = *āwn*, *s.* The beard of corn or grass.

AWN'-less, *a.* Without awn or beard.

AWN'-y, 105: *a.* Having awn or beard.

AWNING = *āwn'-ing*, *s.* A slight covering for shade.

AWOKE.—See *To Awake*.

AWRY, *d-rī'*, 157: *ad.* Not in a straight direction; obliquely; askant; with oblique vision; not equally between two points; not in a right state; perversely.

AXE, *āks*, 154: *s.* A sharp instrument for hewing and chopping.

AXILLARY, *āks'-il-lā-r-ēy*, 154, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the arm-pit. See also *Supp.*

AXIOM, *āck'-sē-ūm*, 154, 146, 147: *s.* A self-evident truth; more accurately, a required *a priori* condition or capability of the mind, laid down in the form of a general proposition.

Ax'-i-o-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of an axiom.

AXIS, *āks'-is*, 154: *s.* The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, and on which it may be supposed to revolve; the root and stem of a plant.

Ax'-i-e, (*āck'-sl*, 101) *s.* The pin or axle on which the wheel turns, also called *ax'le tree*.

AY, *ā'-ēy*, 5: *ad.* Yes.

AYE = *āy*, *ad.* Always; for ever.

AYRY.—See *Airy*, or *Ærie*.

AZIMUTH, *āz'-ē-mūth*, 92, 105: *s.* The arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the azimuth or vertical circle passing through the centre of the object. Magnetical azimuth is the arch of the horizon between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; and the azimuth compass is an instrument for finding the magnetic azimuth.

AZOTE = *āz'-ōt*, *s.* Mephitic air, or nitrogen, so called as being destructive of life. See *A*.

Azot'-ic, 89: *a.* Pertaining to azote. Azotized, see *S*.

AZURE, *ā'-zh'oor*, 147: *a.* Sky blue; in heraldry, blue.

To **A'-zure**, *v. a.* To colour blue

A'-zured, (*-zh'oord*, 114) *part. a.* Coloured azure.

AZYMOUS, *āz'-ē-mūs*, 105, 120: *a.* Unleavened.—See *A*.

B, the second letter of the alphabet. Its sound is the 75th element of the schemes prefixed. As an abbreviation in writing, it generally stands for *baccanturus*, or bachelor, as *B. A.*, *B. D.*, *B. L.*

BAA, *bā*, 97: *s.* The cry of a sheep.

To **Baa**, *v. a.* To cry like a sheep.

To **BABBLE**, *bāb'-bl*, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell secrets; to talk much.—*act.* To prate.

Bab'-bler, 36: *s.* An idle talker, a teller of secrets.

Bab'-ble, *s.* Idle talk, senseless prattle.

Bab'-ble-ment, *s.* Senseless prate.

BABE = *bāb*, *s.* An infant.

Ba'-ber-y, 129, 105: *s.* Finery to please an infant

Ba'-bish, *a.* Childish.

Ba'-by, (*bā'-bēy*, vulgarly, *bāb'-lēy*) *s.* An infant.

Ba'-by-hood, (*-hōōd*, 118) *s.* The state of infancy.

Ba'-by-ish, *a.* Childish.

BABOON = *bd-bōōn'*, *s.* A monkey of the largest kind.

BABYLONIAN, *bāb'-l-īō'-nē-ān*, 85, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Babylon; like the language of Babel; disorderly.

BAC = *bāck*, *s.* A tub for cooling wort; a sort of boat.

BACCA = *bāc'-cd*. *s.* In botany, a berry.

Bac'-cu-ted, *a.* Having berries; beset with pearls.

Bac'-cif-er-ous, (*-sif'-ēr-ūs*) *a.* Bearing berries.

Bac'-civ'-orous, *a.* Feeding on berries.

BACCALAUREATE = *bāc'-cd-lāw'-rē-āt*, 90: *s.* The degree of bachelor.

BACCHANAL, *bāc'-cd-nāl*, 161: *s.* and *n.*

BACCHANALIAN, *bāc'-cd-nā'-lē-ān*, 85, 90: *a.* A devotee to Bacchus, a drunkard; the former word, in the plural, also signifies the feasts of Bacchus, or *Bacchanalia*, *a.* Appertaining to drinking and revelry.

Bac'-chant', *s. mus.* A bacchanal. The idiom is *Bac'-chant'*, *s. fem.* French: as English words, they have the same pronunciation, *bac'-cant'*. The plural, *bacchantes*, is classical, and is pronounced *bac-can'-teez*.

Bac'-chic, (*-kīck*) *a.* Jovial, drunken.

Bac'-chi-us, *s.* A poetic foot, such as in *ā-vā-rī*.

BACHELOR = *bātl'-ē-lor*, 63, 38: *s.* A man unmarried; a man who takes his first degree at the university; a knight of the lowest order.

Bach'-e-lor-ship, *s.* The state of being a bachelor.

BACH'-e-lor's-SUT'-rons, 114, 143: *s.* The herb camleon.

BACK = *bāck*, *s. a.* and *ad.* The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; the cover of a book:—*a.* That is behind, or applied behind; that is out of sight; that has been passed by:—*ad.* To the place from which one came; backward; behind; towards things past; again; in return; again, a second time.

To **Back**, *v. a.* and *n.* To mount on the back of a horse; to place on the back; to maintain; to justify, to second:—*adv.* To move or go back.

Backed, (*bāckt*, 114, 143) *part. u.* Having a back; seconded.

To **BACK'-bite**, *v. a.* To censure the absent.

Back'-bi-ter, 36: *s.* A privy calumniator.

Back'-bi-ting, 72: *s.* Secret detraction.

BACK'-BONE, *s.* The bone of the back.

The sign *n* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

BACK'-DOOR, (-dōr, 108) *s.* The door behind the house.

BACK'-GROUND, *s.* Ground behind; obscurity.

BACK'-PIECE, (-pēce, 103) *s.* Armour at the back.

BACK'-SIDE, *s.* The hind part; the posteriors.

76 BACK-SLIDE, 81: *v. n.* To fall off; to apostatize.

Back-sli'-der, 36: *s.* An apostate.

Back-sli'-ding, 72: *s.* Transgression, apostasy.

BACK'-STAFF, *s.* A kind of quadrant.

BACK'-STAIRS, 143: *s.* The private stairs.

BACK'-STAYS, 151: *s.* Ropes that strengthen the masts.

BACK'-SWORD, (-sōrd, 130, 145) *s.* A sword with one sharp edge; and a stick with a basket-handle.

BACK'-WARD, (-wōrd, 140, 38) *ad. v. and s.*

With the back forward; toward the back; in a back direction; toward something past; from a better to a worse state; in time past;—*a.* Behind in progress; unwilling; hesitating; sluggish; dull;—*s.* The state behind or past.

Back'-wards, 143: *ad.* Backward.

Back'-ward-ly, 103: *ad.* Unwillingly, perversely.

Back'-ward-ness, *s.* Tardiness; dullness.

BACKGAMMON=bäck-gām'-mōn, 18: *s.* A Welsh word, signifying a little battle; a game with box and dice.

BACON, hä'-kn, 114, 116: *s.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

BACULOMETRY, häc'-h-lōm'-ē-trēy, 87: *s.* The practice of measuring by *baculi* or staves.

BAD=bäd, *a.* Ill: not good; vicious; hurtful.

Bad'-ly, *ad.* In an ill manner; not well.

Bad'-ness, *s.* Want of good qualities.

BADE.—See **To Bid**.

BADGE=hädgē, *s.* A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known.

To Badge, *v. a.* To mark; to distinguish by a badge.

BADGER=bäd'-jer, 64: *s.* An animal so named.

To Bad'-ger, *v. a.* To worry as in a badger hunt.

BADGER=bäd'-jer, 64, 36: *s.* One licensed to buy victuals in one place for sale in another.

BADINAGE, bäd'-ē-nāzh', [Fr.] 170: *s.* Light, playful discourse.

To BAFFLE, häf'-fl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To elude, to confound;—*adv.* To practise deceit.

Baf'-ler, 36: *s.* One that baffles.

BAG=häg, *s.* A sack or pouch; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained; an ornamental purse attached to the hair in a man's full dress; in commerce, a determinate quantity of goods.

To Bag, *v. a. and n.* To put into a bag;—*adv.* To swell like a full bag.

BAGGAGE, 99: *s.* The furniture of an army; a woman that follows an army; jocosely, a pert forward woman.

BAGATELLE, bäg'-d-tēl', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A trifle; a game resembling billiards.

BAGNIO, bän'-yō, 157, 146: *s.* A bathing house; a brothel.

BAGPIPE=bäg' pīp, *s.* A musical instrument consisting of a bag and pipes.

Bag'-pi-per, 36: *s.* A player on the bagpipe.

BAGUETTE, bā-guēt', [Fr.] *s.* A little round moulding.

To BAIL=häle, 100: *v. a.* Originally, to deliver to another; appropriately, a law term, signifying to liberate by giving a prisoner to his friends, who are security that he shall appear and answer in court; in strictness, the magistrate bails the prisoner; but the sureties are also said to bail him by procuring his release: the word is also applied to the delivery of goods in trust.

Bail'-er-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being bailed

Bail'-or, 177: *s.* One who delivers goods in trust.

Bail'-ee, *s.* One who receives in trust.

BAIL, *s.* The release of a prisoner on security taken for his appearance in court; the larger term is *main-prise*; it also means the person or persons who give security; and sometimes the sum of money in which they are bound; also a certain limit within a forest.

Bail'-bond, *s.* The bond given for appearance in court.

Bail'-piece, (-pēce, 103) *s.* A slip of parchment or paper, containing a recognizance of bail above, or to the action.

Bail'-ment, *s.* Delivery of goods in trust.

Bail'-iff, *s.* Formerly, the officer of a hundred, who administered justice to the people; but the hundred courts, except certain franchises, are swallowed in the county courts, and bailiffs, as to their name and office, are grown into contempt, their office being to arrest persons, to collect fines, to summon juries, attend assizes, and execute writs and process, as officers of the sheriff; also, the under-steward of a manor.

Bail'-i-wick, *s.* The space within which a bailiff had jurisdiction.

Bail'-y, 105: *s.* A contraction for bailiff, or for bailiwick. *Bailie* in Scot. is an alderman.

BAIRN=bäirn, } *s.* That which was born: a
BARN=harn, 33: } child. [Provin.]

BAIT=bäte, *s.* Any substance for food; hence such substance or its appearance exhibited as a lure: a temptation generally; food taken by men or beasts for refreshment on a journey; *white bait* is a small fish of the Thames.

To Bait, *v. a. and n.* To put food as a lure; to give food for refreshment on a journey;—*adv.* To stop and refresh by food.

To BAIT=bäte, *v. a. and n.* To attack; to harass with the help of others;—*adv.* To flutter, hover, or show other symptoms of attacking, as a hawk about to seize its prey; more properly to *bate*, which see in *Supp.*

BAIZE=bäze, 189: *s.* A kind of coarse cloth.

To BAKE=bäke, *v. a. and n.* To heat in a close place; to cook in an oven; to harden with heat;—*adv.* To do the work of baking; to be heated or baked.

Ba'-ker, 36: *s.* One whose business is to bake.

Bake'-house, *s.* The work place adjoining an oven.

Ba'-ker-y, *s.* A baker's work-places and oven.

Ba'-king, *s.* That which is baked, or to be baked.

BALANCE=bäl'-ānce, *s.* One of the powers in mechanics; a pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts (of an account even; equipoise; the beating part of a watch; the sign *libra*.)

To Bal'-ance, 82: *v. a. and n.* To weigh in scales; to regulate the weight; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay what will make an account even;—*adv.* To hesitate, to fluctuate.

Bal'-an-cer, 36: *s.* One that balances.

BALASS=bäl'-āss, *s.* A variety of spinel ruby.

BALCONY, bäl'-cō-nēy, 81, 105: *s.* A frame or gallery before the window of a house.

☞ The accent has shifted from the second to the first syllable within these twenty years.

BALD, bälwd, 112: *a.* Wanting hair; without the usual covering; unadorned; inelegant; mean; naked.

Bald'-ly, 105: *ad.* Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

Bald'-ness, *s.* The want of hair; meanness of style.

Bald -pate, *s.* A head without hair.

BALDACHIN, bäl'-dā-kīn, 142, 161: *s.* A silk canopy; an architectural canopy.

BALDERDASH, bälw'-der-dāsh, 112, 25: *s.* Any thing jumbled without judgement; jargon.

To Bal'-der-dash, *v. a.* To mix or adulterate liquors.

BALDRICK, bälw'-drick, 112: *s.* A girdle

To BALE=bäl, *v. a.* To lade out. Webster thinks it of the same origin with *To bail*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā; lāw; gōōd' j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, u. &c. *mute*. !71.

BAL

BALE=bāl, *s.* A bundle. Seemingly related to *Bail*.

To Bale, v. a. To make up into a bale, or bundle.

BALE=bāl, *s.* Misery, calamity. [Obs.]

Bale'-ful, (fōl, 117) *a.* Sorrowful; pernicious.

Bale'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Grievously; perniciously.

BALEARIC=bāl-ē-ār'-ic, 129, 88: *a.* An epithet of Majorca and Minorca, because the natives were skilful at casting stones from a sling or bow.

BAL-IST'-TER, *s.* A cross bow.

Bal'-is'-tic, or **Bal'-is'-tic**, *a.* Pertaining to missile engines.

BALK, bāuk, 112, 139: *s.* A great beam.—See *Bulk*.

BALK, bāuk, 112, 139: *s.* A ridge of land left unploughed; a disappointment.

To Balk, v. a. To frustrate; to disappoint;—to heap *as* on a ridge. [Obs.]

Balk'-er, *s.* One that balks; also one who, standing on a high ridge or promontory, watches the shoals of herring, and gives notice of their course to the fishermen in boats.

BALL, bāl, 112: *s.* Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; the cushions used for inking by printers.

BALL, bāl, 112: *s.* An entertainment of dancing.

BALLAD=bāl'-lād, 142: *s.* A song, generally on some historical or popular subject; or of simple melody. It has many compounds, as *Ballad-maker*, *Ballad-singer*, *Ballad-tune*, &c.

To Bal'-lad, v. n. To make or sing ballads.

BAL'-LA-TRY, *s.* A song; a jig. [Milton.]

BALLAST=bāl'-lāst, 142: *s.* Weight put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady; that which keeps steady.

To Bal'-last, v. a. To place ballast; to keep steady.

BAL'-LA-TOON, *s.* A luggage boat used in the east.

BALL-ET=bāl'-lāy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A dance exhibiting a story; a kind of dramatic poem. The word is related both to *ball*, and *balld*.

BALLISTIC.—See under *Ballister*.

BALLOON=bāl'-lōon, *s.* A glass receiver of a spherical form: an architectural ornament, being a ball placed on a pillar; a large bag, generally of silk, filled with a gas which causes it to rise in the air.

BALLOT=bāl'-lōt, *s.* Originally a little ball, but now it means that, or any thing else, which is used in giving a secret vote; the act of voting by ballot.

Bal'-lot-box, 154: *s.* The box used in balloting.

To Bal'-lot, v. n. To choose by ballot.

Bal'-lo-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A voting by ballot. [Little used.]

BALLOTADE, bāl'-lō-tād', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A horse's leap performed between two pillars.

BALM.—See under *Balsam*.

BALNEAL=bāl'-né-āl, 142: *a.* Appertaining to a bath.

Bal'-ne-ar-y, 129, 105: *s.* A bathing room.

Bal'-ne-a-tor-y, *a.* Belonging to a bath.

Bal'-ne-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bathing.

BALSAM, bāl'-sām, 112, 12: *s.* Any unctuous aromatic substance of sanative effect; in modern chemistry, such vegetable juices as are liquid, or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of a resinous substance combined with benzoic acid, or capable of affording it by decoction or sublimation.

Bal'-sam'-ic, (bāl'-sām'-ic, 88) } 142: *a.* Hav-
Bal'-sam'-i-cal, (bāl'-sām'-ē-cāl) } ing the qualities
of a balsam.

BALM, (bām, 122, 139) *s.* Balsam, of which word it is a contraction; any valuable or fragrant ointment: any thing that soothes or mitigates; it is also the appropriate name of several plants, particularly of the genus *Melissa*. The balm of Gilead is a plant of the

BAN

genus *Amyris*, whose leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the balsam of Mecca, or of Syria, and the balm of Gilead of the shops.

Bal'-m'-y, 105: *a.* Having the qualities of a balm; soothing.

To Balm, v. a. To anoint with balm; to assuage.

BAL'TIC, bāl'-tīc, 112: *a.* and *s.* A sea so named.

BALUSTER=bāl'-ūs-ter, *s.* A small column, one of the supporters of the rail to a flight of stairs, or the front of a gallery.

Bal'-us-tered, (-terd, 114) *a.* Having balusters.

Bal'-us-trade, *s.* The balusters, collectively, of a gallery, terrace, or top of a building, &c.

BAMBOO=bām'-bōō', *s.* A plant of the reed kind.

BAM=bām, *s.* A cheat. [A cant word.]

To Bam'-boō'-zle, 101: *v. a.* To deceive; to impose on.

Bam'-boō'-zler, 36: *s.* One who deceives by low tricks.

BAN=bān, *s.* A public notice or edict; a curse; excommunication; interdiction; suspension of privileges.

To Ban, v. a. and *n.* To curse; to proscribe.

BAN'-DIT, or **BAN'-DIT'-TO**, *pl.*

BAN'-DITS, or **BAN'-DIT'-TI**, } *s.* An outlawed
(-tēy, 105) } robber, or robbers.

BANANA=hā-nā'-nā, 98: *s.* A species of plantain.

BAND=bānd, *s.* A tie; any means of union or connection; something worn about the neck; any thing bound round another; any flat low member or moulding; a company of soldiers; a company of persons joined together, particularly of musical performers.

To Band, v. a. and *n.* To unite together; to bind with a band; in heraldry, to bind with a band of different colour from the charge: *new*. To associate. *Sup.*

Ban'-der, 36: *s.* One that associates.

Ban'-dage, 99: *s.* That which binds; a fillet.

BAND'-BOX, 154: *s.* A slight box for bands and the like.

BAND'-STRING, 72: *s.* A string appendent to a band.

BAN'-DE-LET. *s.* A flat moulding or fillet.

BAN'-DER-ET, *s.* In Switzerland, a general-in-chief.

BAN'-DOG, *s.* A dog chained up, or bound; a fierce dog.

BAN-DO-LEERS', 143: *s. pl.* Little cases containing musket charges appended to the band formerly slung over the shoulders of a musketeer.

See *Banditti* under *To Ban*.

BANDANA=bān-dān'-d, *s.* An East India silk handkerchief.

BANDROL.—See *Bannerol* under *Banner*.

BANDY, bān'-dēy, 105: *s.* A club bent at the end for striking a ball at play; the play itself.

To Ban'-dy, v. a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to agitate; to toss about.

BAN'-DY-LEGG, 105: *s.* A bent or crooked leg.

Ban'-dy-legged, 114: *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE=bāne, *s.* Poison; mischief; ruin.

To Bane, v. a. To poison.

Bane'-ful, (-fōl, 117) *a.* Poisonous; destructive.

Bane'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Perniciously; destructively.

Bane'-ful-ness, *s.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANE'-WORT, (-wurt, 141) *s.* Deadly nightshade

*To BANG=bāng, 72: *v. a.* To beat; to thump about.*

Bang, *s.* A blow, a thump. [A low word.]

*To BANGLE, bāng'-gl, 158, *v. a.* To trifle away.*

BANIAN, bān-yān', 146: *s.* and *a.* An East Indian, belonging to one of the tribes that abstain from animal food; a morning gown, such as is worn

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission. 165: ʾāb-in, *i. e.* riv-er. 165: thān. 166.

by a Banlan; a tree in the East:—*a.* An epithet applied to days on which no meat is served out.

TO BANISH=bân'-ish, *v. a.* To exile; to drive away.

BAN'-ish-er, 36: *s.* He that banishes.

BAN'-ish-ment, *s.* The act of banishing; exile.

BANISTER=bân'-is-ter, *s.* A corruption of Ban-luster.

BANK, bǎngk, 158: *s.* Originally a bench; whatever is raised and extends in a ridge; an accumulation of money; a place where money is laid up; the persons managing a bank of money.

→ The word is often compounded, as *bank-note*, *bank-bill*, *bank-stock*, &c.

TO Bank, *v. a.* To raise a bank; to put money in a bank.

Bank'-er, *s.* One that keeps a bank.

Bank'-ing, 72: *s.* The business of banking.

BANK'-RUPT, *a. and s.* That is broken with respect to his bank or stock of money:—*s.* A trader that breaks.

BANK'-rupt-cy, 105: *s.* The state of a bankrupt; an act of bankruptcy, is any act that makes a man legally a bankrupt; a commission of bankruptcy, is a warrant granted in consequence of an act of bankruptcy.

BAN'-QUETTE, (bǎng-ke't, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A foot bank behind a parapet to stand on when firing at the enemy.

BANNER=bân'-ner, 36: *s.* A flag; a standard; a streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BAN'-nerd, (-nerd, 114) *part. a.* Displaying banners.

BAN'-NER-ET, 129: *s.* A knight made in the field with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard and making it a banner, a little banner.

BAN'-NER-OL, (-ôle, 116) *s.* A little flag or streamer

BANNOCK=bân'-nôck, *s.* A cake of oats or barley meal.

BANQUET, bǎng'-kwët, 158, 76, 145: *s.* A feast.

TO Ban'-quet, *v. a. and n.* To treat with feasting:—*new.* To feast; to fare daintily.

Ban'-quet-er, 36: *s.* A feaster; one that makes feasts.

Ban'-quet-ing, 72: *s.* The act of feasting.

→ See *Banquette* under *Bank*.

BANSHEE=bân'-shé, } *s.* An Irish fairy.

BENSIL, bân'-shé, 105: }

BANSTICLE, bân'-sté-cl, 101: *s.* The fish stickleback.

BANTAM=bân'-tām, *a. and s.* Of bantam breed:—*s.* A small fowl with feathered shanks, probably first brought from Bantam.

TO BANTER=bân'-ter, 36: *v. a.* To play upon; to rally.

Ban'-ter, *s.* Light ridicule; raillery.

Ban'-ter-er, 129: *s.* One that banters.

BANTLING=bânt'-lîng, 72: *s.* A little child.

TO BAPTIZE=băp'-tizé, *v. a.* Originally, to immerse in water; appropriately, to administer the sacrament of initiation into the christian church, to christen.

Bap'-tizer, 36: *s.* One that christens.

BAP'-tism, (-tîzm, 158) *s.* A christian sacrament performed by ablution, or sprinkling, and a form of words.

Bap'-tis-mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Bap'-tist, *s.* A baptizer; also an Anabaptist.

Bap'-tist-ery, 129, 105: *s.* A place for baptizing.

Bap'-tis-ti-cal, *a.* Relating to baptism.

BAR=bar, 33: *s.* A long piece of wood or metal; something which being across a passage hinders entrance: a bolt; obstruction; a gate; a rock or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbour; a tribunal of justice; (see lower down); in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea; in heraldry, a horizontal mark across the escutcheon; in music, the line, or the space marked off by the line, which includes one beat in the time.

TO Bar, *v. a.* To fasten with a bar; to hinder; to shut out; to exclude from use or claim; to prohibit; to except; in law, to hinder the process of a suit; in surgery, an operation on a vein to stop malignant humors.

Bar'-shot, *s.* Half bullets barred together.

Bar'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of obstructions. [Shaks.]

BAR-RI-CADE, (bǎr-ré-cā-dé,) } 129, 105: *s.*

BAR-RI-CA'-DO, (bǎr-ré-cā-dô,) } A hastily made fortification; a bar; an obstruction.

TO Bar-ri-cade, } *v. a.* To stop up a passage; to

TO Bar-ri-ca'-do, } obstruct.

BAR-RI-ER, *s.* A barricade; a boundary. Pope, in one place, pronounces *ba-reer*.

BAR, 33: *s.* A place inclosed by a bar, as in courts of justice where counsellors plead; also where the criminals stand; and in taverns and inns whence liquors are dispensed.

Bar'-maid, *s.* The chief servant in an inn.

Bar'-ris-ter, (bǎr'-rîs-ter, 129) *s.* A counsellor at law.

BARB=barb, 33: *s.* A Barbary horse; or pigeon.

BARB=barb, 33: *s.* That which resembles beard, or grows in the place of it; the points that stand backward in an arrow; horse-armour.

TO Barb, *v. a.* To shave; to furnish horses with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

Bar'-bed, *part. a.* Armed; bearded.

Bar'-BER, 36: *s.* One whose occupation is to shave.

TO Bar'-ber, *v. a.* To shave and dress.

Bar'-ber-môn'-ger, (mûn'-guer, 116, 77) *s.* A fop.

Bar'-BA-TER, 98: *a.* Jagged; bearded.

BAR'-BEL, *s.* A coarse river fish with a barb.

Bar'-BER-RY, *s.* A wild fruit, with spines or barbs.

BARBACAN=bar' bǎ-cân, *s.* A fortification before the town walls, or at the end of a bridge; an opening to shoot out at. It is also spelled *Barbican*.

BARBAROUS, bar'-bâ-rûs, 120: *a.* Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; contrary to the rules of speech; cruel, inhuman, brutal; foreign.

Bar'-ba-rous-ly, *s.* In a barbarous manner.

Bar'-ba-rous-ness, *s.* The state of being barbarous.

BAR-BA'-RI-AN, 90, 105: *s. and a.* A man uncivilized; a brutal monster:—*a.* Savage.

Bar-bar'-ic, (-bǎr'-ick, 129) *a.* Foreign, uncivilized.

Bar-bar'-i-ty, *s.* Savageness; cruelty; barbarism.

BAR-BA-RISM, 158: *s.* Any form of speech contrary to the purity of a language; ignorance of arts; brutality; cruelty.

TO Bar'-ba-rize, *v. a.* To reduce to barbarism.

TO BARBECUE=bar'-bê-cûé, *v. a.* To dress a hog whole.

Bar'-be-cue, *s.* In the West Indies, a hog dressed whole.

BARBED, BARBEL, BARBER, BAR BERRY, &c.—See under *Barb*. *Barbate*, &c. see *S*.

BARD=bard, 33: *s.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet.

Bar'-dic, *Bar'-dish*, *a.* Relating to bards or poets.

BARE, obsolete for *bare*.—See *TO Bare*.

BARE=bâre, 41: *a.* Naked; wanting clothes; uncovered; unadorned; poor; indigent; mere.

TO Bare, *v. a.* To strip; to uncover.

Bare'-bone, *s.* A very lean person.

Bare'-faced, (-fâst, 114, 143) *a.* Shameless.

Bare'-faced-ly, 105: *ad.* Openly, shamelessly.

Bare'-faced-ness, *s.* Effrontery; assurance.

Bare'-foot, (-fôot, 118) *a. and ad.* Without shoes.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâu'-wâ-y: chǎp'-mǎn: pǎ-pǎ: lǎw: gôod: j'wô, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Bare-head'-ed, (-héd'-ed 120) *a.* Uncovered in respect.
Bar'e-ly, *ad.* Nakedly; poorly; merely.
Bar'e-ness, *s.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty
BARGAIN=**bar'-gáin**, 100, 99. *s.* A contract; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.
To Bar'-gain, *v. n. and a.* To make a contract:—*act.* To sell speculatively.
Bar'-gain-ee, *s.* He that accepts a bargain.
Bar'-gain-er, 177: *s.* He that makes a bargain.
BARGE=**barge**, 33: *s.* A boat used by officers and magistrates; a flat-bottomed boat for burden.
Bar'-ger, *s.* A bargeman.
Barge'-man, *s.* He that manages a barge.
Barge''-mas'-ter, *s.* The proprietor of a barge.
BARILLA=**bd'-ríl'-ld**, *s.* A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained; the alkali procured from the plant.
BARIUM.—See under Baryta.
BARK=**bark**, 33; *s.* A small ship; a ship.
BARK=**bark**, 33: *s.* The rind of a tree: Peruvian bark, an astringent medicine.
Bar'-ky, *a.* Consisting of bark.
Bark'-bared, 114: *part. a.* Stripped of bark.
Bark'-bound, 123: *part. a.* Straitened by the bark.
To Bark, *v. a.* To strip off the bark.
Bark'-er, *s.* One who barks trees.
To BARK=**bark**, 33: *v. n.* To make the noise of a dog; to clamour.
Bark'-er, *s.* One who clamour; one who stands at a shop-door to invite customers.
BARLEY=**bar'-léy**, *s.* A grain of which malt is made.
 (C) The word is often compounded; as *bar'-ley-brake*, (a rural game); *bar'-ley-corn*; *bar'-ley-mow*, (32) *bar'-ley-sug'-ur*, (so called because the sugar was originally boiled in a decoction of barley); *bar'-ley-water*, (a cooling medicinal drink.) &c.
BARM=**barm**, 33: *s.* Yeast.
Bar'-my, *a.* Yeasty, fitted to ferment beer or bread.
BARN=**barn**, *s.* A building for farming work or stores.
BARNACLE, **bar'-nd-kl**, 101: *s.* A shell-fish, or shell adhering to substances under sea water; a bird like a goose, fabulously said to grow on trees; in the plural, an instrument of two tranches to put on a horse's nose while operating on him.
BAROLITE=**bár'-d-líte**, *s.* Carbonate of Baryta.
BAROMETER=**bd'-róm'-é-ter**, 87: *s.* An instrument for determining the weight of the atmosphere, and hence the actual and probable changes of weather, or the height of any ascent.
Bar'-o-net''-ri-cal, 129: *s.* Relating to the barometer.
Bar'-o-net''-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* By means of a barometer.
Bar'-o-scope, *s.* A sort of barometer.
BARON=**bár'-ón**, 129, 18: *s.* A degree of nobility next to a viscount, and the lowest in the house of peers; the title of the judges of the Exchequer; of the representatives in parliament of the cinque ports; the name opposed to *feme* in law-proceedings instead of *husband*. A *Baron of beef* consists of the two sirloins not cut asunder.
Bar'-on-ess, *s.* A baron's lady.
Bar'-on-age, 99: *s.* The peerage; the dignity of a baron; the estate which gives the title.
Bar'-o-ny, *s.* The lordship, honour or fee of a baron.
Bar'-o-n'-al, (**bd'-rō'-né-ál**, 90) *a.* Pertaining to a barony.
Bar'-o-net, 129: *s.* The next title to *baron*, and the lowest which is hereditary.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ún, i. e. mission, 165. vish-ún, i. e. vision, 165. thín, 166: thén, 166.

Bar'-o-net-age, 99: *s.* The baronets as a body, the dignity of a baronet.

BAROUCHE, **bd'-rōsh'**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A four wheeled open carriage.

BARRACAN=**bār'-rd-cān**, *s.* A stuff like camelot.

BARRACK=**bār'-răck**, *s.* A building to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR=**bār'-rd-tor**, *s.* A wrangler; an encourager of law-suits.

Bar'-ru-try, 105: *s.* Foul practice in law.

BARREL=**bār'-rēl**, *s.* A round wooden vessel; a particular measure; any thing hollow, as the tube of a gun; a cylinder. The *barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum.

To Bar'-rel, *v. a.* To put into a barrel.

BARREN=**bār'-rēn**, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; not copious; unmeaning.

Bar'-ren-ly, *ad.* Unfruitfully.

Bar'-ren-ness, *s.* Incapability of bearing offspring; unfruitfulness; want of invention; aridity.

Bar'-ren-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant so called.

BARRICADE, **BARRIER**, **BARRISTER**,

&c.—See under Bar.

BARROW, **bār'-rō**, 125: *s.* A carriage moved by the hand.

BARROW, **bār'-rō**, 125: *s.* A hillock or mound supposed to have been a burying-place.

To BARTER=**bar'-ter**, *v. n. and a.* To traffic by exchanging:—*act.* To give in exchange for something.

Bar'-ter, *s.* Traffic by exchange of commodities.

Bar'-ter-er, 129: *s.* He that traffics by exchange.

Bar'-ter-y, 105: *s.* Exchange of commodities.

BARTON, **bar'-tn**, 116: *s.* The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house; the out-houses.

BARTRAM=**bar'-trām**, *s.* The plant pellitory.

BARYTA=**bd'-rít'-td**, 169: *s.* Ponderous earth,

BARYTE=**bd'-rit'**, } the oxide of Barium.

Bar'-ryt'-ic, (-rit'-ic, 88) *a.* Pertaining to baryta.

Bar'-ry-um, (**bār'-é-üm**, 90, 41) *s.* A metal, the basis of baryta.

BARYTONE, **bār'-é-tōne**, 129, 105: *a. and s.*

Pertaining to, or noting a grave or deep sound:—*s.* A male voice running neither so low as a base voice, nor so high as a tenor; in Greek prosody, a word not accented on the last syllable, and therefore not finishing with the sharp tone of such a word.

BASALT, **bd'-săwl'**, 112: *s.* A grayish black mineral or stone; a porcelain imitating it.

Bas'-al'-tic, 88: *a.* Having the nature of basalt.

Bas'-al'-tine, (-tín, 105) *s.* Basaltic hornblend; a column of basalt.

Bas'-al'-tes, (**bd'-săl'-tēz**, 142, 101) *s.* Basalt.

BASANITE, **băz'-d-nít**, 151: *s.* Lydian stone or black jasper, employed to test the purity of gold.

BASE=**băce**, 152, 59: *a.* Low: of low station of mean spirit; illegitimate: as to metals, without value; as to sounds, deep, grave; low, in position or place. Hence, **Bas'al**, *a.*

Base'-ly, *ad.* In a base or unworthy manner.

Base'-ness, *s.* Meanness; villainess; deepness of sound.

Base'-born, *a.* Of illegitimate birth.

BASE, *s.* The bottom or foundation of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; the broad part of any body such as the bottom of a cone, or the foot of a pillar.

Base'-ment, *s.* A continued base; the ground floor

Base'-less, *a.* Without foundation.

To Base, *v. a.* To found, or establish on a base.

Bas'-sis, *s.* The base, foundation, or principal component part of any thing.

BASS, (**băcz**, 167) *a. and s.* In music, low, deep

grave;—*s.* The lowest or deepest part of the composition, which is regarded as the *foundation* of the harmony. The word is variously compounded, as *bas-clef*, or *cliff*, *bas-criel*; *bas-voice*, &c.

BASENET=bāz'-ē-nēt, 151: *s.* A helmet or headpiece, from *Bassinet* [Fr.] see *Supp.*

BASHAW=bā'-shāw', *s.* A Turkish viceroy, properly Pacha; an imperious man.

BASHFUL, bāsh'-fōol, 117: *a.* Modest, shame-faced, shy.

Bash'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Timorously, modestly.

Bash'-ful-ness, *s.* Modesty; foolish or rustic shame.

BASIL, bāz'-il, 151: *s.* The slope of a chisel's edge.

To Bas'-il, *v. a.* To grind to its proper slope.

BASILAR, bāz'-ē-lar, 34: } 151: *a.* Chief, prin-

BASILARY, bāz'-ē-lār-ēy, } cipal: [an epithet appropriated by anatomists: it is derived from the Greek word, a king.]

BA-SIL'-I-CA, *s.* A regal or large hall; a magnificent church; the chief or middle vein of the arm.

BA-sil'-ic, 88, } *a.* Pertaining to the middle vein of

BA-sil'-i-cal, } the arm.

BA-SIL'-I-CON, *s.* An ointment, of imputed sovereign excellence.

BA-SIL'-I-LISK, *s.* A crested serpent: a kind of cannon.

BASIN, bā'-sn, 114, 115: *s.* A small broad vessel for water; a small pond; any hollow place: a deck.

BA'-sined, (-sind, 114) *a.* Enclosed as in a basin.

BASIS.—See under *Base*.

*To BASK=bāsk, 111: *v. n.* and *a.* To lie in the warmth;—*act.* To warm by laying out in the heat.*

BASKET=bāsk'-kēt, 14: *s.* A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible things interwoven.

The word is often compounded, as basket-bird, basket-woman, &c.

To Bas'-ket, *v. a.* To put in a basket.

BASS, in music.—See under *Base*.

BASS=bāss, *s.* A fish of the perch kind.

BASS=bāss, *s.* A mat used in churches, &c.

BASS-RELIEF, bāss'-rē-lēf', 103: *s.* Sculpture standing out from a ground, but not far; *demi-relief* standing out still further; and *full relief* exhibiting the figures completely.

BASSET=bāss'-sēt, *s.* A game at cards.

BASSOON=bāss'-soon', *s.* A musical wind instrument.

BASTARD=bāss'-tard, 34: *s.* and *a.* An illegitimate child; any thing spurious; a piece of ordnance so called; also, in Shakespeare's time, a kind of sweet wine;—*a.* Illegitimate; spurious.

To Bas'-tar-dize, *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard.

Bas'-tar-dy, 105: *s.* The state of being a bastard.

Bas'-tard-ly, *a.* and *ad.* In the manner of a bastard.

To BASTE, bāst, 111: *v. a.* To beat with a stick; to drip butter on meat while roasting; to sew slightly.

BA'-sting, *s.* The act of beating, of dripping butter, &c.

BAS-TI-NADE', (bās-tē-nāde', 105) } *s.* The act of

BAS-TI-NA'-DO, (bās-tē-nā'-dō) } beating with a cudgel; a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To Bas-ti-nade', } *v. a.* To beat with a cudgel;

To Bas-ti-na'-do, } to give the bastinado.

BASTILE, bās-tēl', 104: *s.* The fortifications of a castle; the castle itself; a state prison formerly in Paris.

BASTION, bāst'-yōn, 146, 147: *s.* A huge mass of earth standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.

BAT=bāt, *s.* A stick; a flat club used at cricket.

Bat'-let, *s.* A piece of wood for beating linen.

BAT'-TLE-DORÉ, 101: *s.* A bat *doré*, or gilt, used at playing with a shuttlecock.

BA'-TON, (bā'-tōng, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A French marshal's staff.

BA-TOON', 98: *s.* A staff; a baton.

BA-TOON', *Baste*, *Batten*, *Batter*, *Battle*, &c. are likewise relations of this class.

BAT=bāt, *s.* A winged animal like a mouse.

Bat'-ty, 105: *a.* Belonging to a bat. [Shakespeare.]

BAT'-FOWL-ING, 72: *s.* Bird-catching at night.

BATCH=bāčh', *s.* The quantity of bread made at one time; any quantity made at once.

BATE=bātē, *s.* Strife, contention. [Obs.]

Ba'-ti-ble, 101: *a.* That may be contended for.

Bate'-ful, 117: *a.* Contentious.

Bate'-breed-ing, 72: *a.* Breeding strife.

To BATE, **BATEMENT**, &c.—See *Abate*, &c.

Ba'-ting, 72: *prep.* Except. See *To Bate* also in *Supp.*

BATEAU, bā-tō', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A long light boat.

BATH=bāth, *pl.* bāthz, 68, 166: *s.* A receptacle of water for the purpose of bathing; a heating by means of water; of vapour; and even of sand; a house containing a bath; a Hebrew measure of seven galls and a half.

To BATHE, (bāthē, 111, 137) *v. a.* and *n.* To wash in a bath; to supple or soften by washing; to wash.—*new.* To have one's body in water.

Ba'-ther, *s.* One who bathes himself; who bathes another.

Ba'-thing, 72: *s.* The act or practice of bathing.

BATHOS=bā'-thōss, *s.* Anti-climax, or sinking in poetry.

BATTALIOUS, **BATTALIA**, **BATTEL**, &c.

—See under *Battle*.

To BATTEL=bāt'-tl, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* [See other senses of this word under *Battle*.] To batten or make fat.—*new.* To batten or grow fat: to stand indebted, in the college looks at Oxford, for what is expended at the buttery in the necessities of eating and drinking; at Cambridge size is used in a nearly similar sense; hence a *batteler* or *battier* at the one, and a *sizar* at the other.

Bat'-tel, *s.* A student's account at Oxford.

This word, though placed here, has been supposed to originate from a verb signifying to reckon.

To BATTEN, bāt'-tn, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make fat.—*new.* To grow fat. See *Battul* in *Supp.*

BATTEN, bāt'-tn, *s.* A broad thin scantling of wood. The word in this sense is probably allied to *Bat*.

To Bat'-ten, *v. n.* To form with battens; to thicken.

See the other senses of this word in the previous class.

To BATTER=bāt'-ter, 36: *v. a.* To beat down to wear with beating; to wear out with service.

Bat'-ter-er, 129: *s.* He that batters.

Bat'-ter-y, 105: *s.* The act of battering; a line of cannon; the raised work on which cannons are mounted; in law, an assault accompanied by any the least violence, such as even touching a man's person in anger.

BAT'-TER-ING-RAM', *s.* An ancient military engine.

BATTLE, bāt'-tl, 101: *s.* A fight; encounter of two armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.

Relations of this class not found underneath, must be sought under Bat, &c.

To Bat'-tle, *v. n.* and *a.* To contend in battle.

Bat'-tling, 72: *s.* A conflict.

Bat'-tle-ment, *s.* A wall with embrasures or interstices; a breastwork.

Some etymologists ally this word with Bastie or Bastiment.

Bat'-tle-ar-ray', *s.* Order of battle.

Bat'-tle-axe, (-āks, 154) *s.* A weapon used anciently.

BAT'-TAIL-OURS, (-tāl ūs, 100, 120) *a.* Warlike [Milton.]

BAT-ta'-l-i-s, (-tāl'-vd, 90) *s.* Odds: of battle; the main body of an army.

BAT-tal'-ion, (-tāl'-yōn, 95) *s.* A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces.

BAT'-TEL, (bāt'-tl, 114) *s.* This is the ancient way of spelling battle, and is accordingly adopted by Milton in the same general sense; appropriately, it signifies a species of trial of high antiquity in the law of modern nations, determined by the *duel* or single combat of the parties. The *duelling* of modern times is a relic of this ancient and barbarous practice.

BATTOLOGY, bāt-tōl'-ō-gy, 105: *s.* The needless multiplying of words. *Battus* was a dull tautological Greek poet.

To Bat-tol'-o-gize, *v. a.* To repeat needlessly.

BAVAROY=bāv'-d-roy, 30: *s.* A kind of cloak.

BAUBEE=bāv-bē', 123: *s.* In Scotland, a halfpenny.

BAVIN=bāv'-in, *s.* A stick for firewood.

BAWBLE, bāv-bl, 101: *s.* A gewgaw; an article of trifling dexterity; a court-fool's truncheon.

Baw'-bling, 72: *a.* Trifling, contemptible. [Obs.]

BAWCOCK=bāv'-cōck, *s.* A fine fellow.

BAWD=bāwd, *s.* A procurer or procuress.

To Bawd, *v. n.* To procure.

Baw'-dy, 105: *a.* Obscene, unchaste.

Baw'-dily, *ad.* Obscenely.

Baw'-diness, *s.* Obsceneness.

Baw'-dry, *s.* Procurement for purposes of lust; obscene practices; obscene language.

Baw'-dy-house, *s.* A house used for lewdness.

BAWDICK=bāv'-drick, *s.* A girdle.—See *Bal-drick*.

To BAWL=bāwl, *v. n.* and *a.* To hoot; to shout with vehemence; to cry as a froward child:—*act.* To proclaim, as a crier.

Baw'-ler, 36: *s.* One that bawls.

BAWREL=bāv'-rēl, 14: *s.* A kind of hawk.

BAWSIN=bāv'-cīn, 59: *s.* A badger.

BAY=bāy, *a.* Brown approaching to chestnut.

BAY'-ARD, 34: *s.* A bay horse; a blind horse often mentioned in old romances; hence, *bayardly*, blind, stupid.

BAY=bāy, *s.* An arm of the sea; an opening or space caused by the bend of a boundary line; in a barn, a place between the floor and the end of the building.

BAY-WIN'-DOW, (-dō, 125) *s.* A window which produces a bay or space in a room; it is now generally called *Bow-window*.

BAY'-SALT, (-sālt, 112) *s.* Salt formed in pits and basins.

☞ This is, no doubt, the proper place of the word, though some ally it with *bay* the colour, and others with the proper name *Bayonne*.

BAY=bāy, *s.* The female laurel.

Bays, (bāyz, 151) *s.* A garland, such as rewarded excellence at the ancient games; learning, literary excellence.

BAY=bāy, *s.* A stand made by one pursued or attacked, during which the enemy holds off; the phrase complete is, *to stand at bay*.

To BAY=bāy, *v. n.* and *a.* To bark:—*act.* To bark at.

BAYONET=bā'-yōn-ēt, *s.* A dagger fixed to a musket.

To Ba'-yon-et, *v. a.* To stab, or to drive, with a bayonet.

BAZAAR, bā-zar', 131: *s.* An eastern market; a place fitted up for various shops, all under one regulation.

BDELIUM, dēl'-yūm, 157, 146: *s.* A gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, slightly bitter, but aromatic.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thēn, 166

To BE=be, 3: bē, 176:

I AM=ām; thou **ART**=art; he **IS**, īz, 151:

We ARE, ar, 132; *ar*, 176:

Ind. I WAS, wōz, 140, 151; thou **WAST**, wōst, 140:

Subj. Thou WERT=wert, 35; **we WERE**, wer, 102:

BEEN, bīn, 119:

ary in conjugating all other verbs; and when it is not separately expressed, its meaning or force is nevertheless included in every other verb. Hence it is called the substantive verb.

Be'-ing, *s.* Existence; a condition; anything that exists.

BE.—See before *To Becalm*.

BEACH=bēčtch, 103, 63: *s.* The shore, the strand.

Beach'-ed, *a.* Exposed to the waves.

Beach'-y, 105: *a.* Having a beach or beaches.

BEACON, bē'-kn, 116: *s.* Something on an eminence to be fired as a signal; marks to direct navigators.

Bea'-con-age, 99: *s.* Money paid for maintaining beacons.

BEAD=bēd, 103: *s.* A little ball strung with others, and frequently worn about the neck; they are used by some Christians in counting their prayers; an imitation of them in architectural ornaments.

☞ The word is often compounded: *e. g.*

Bead'-roll, (-rōl, 116) *s.* A list of those to be prayed for.

Bead'-man, 143: *s.* One who prays for others a monk.

BEADLE, be' dl, 103, 101: *s.* A messenger belonging to a public body; a petty officer in parishes.

Bea'-dle-ship, *s.* The office of a beadle.

Be'-DEL-ry, (bē'-dl-rēy, 114, 105) *s.* The extent of a beadle's office.

BEAGLE, bē'-gl, 103, 101: *s.* A small kind of hunting dog.

BEAK=bēck, 103: *s.* The bill of a bird; a brass point at the head of ancient galleys; any point like a beak.

Beaked, 114, 143; or **beak'-ed**, *part. a.* Having a beak.

Beak'-er, 36: *s.* A cup with a beaked spout.

☞ This relationship to *Beak* is denied by Todd, who defines the word, a vessel for drink.

BEAL.—See under *Boil*.

BEAM=bēam, 103: *s.* A main piece of timber in a building; any large piece of timber; hyperbolically, the largest substance that can be imagined to enter the eye, and so opposed to mote, a small substance; a part of a balance; the pole between harnessed horses; a part of a loom; the horn of a stag.

Beam'-y, 105: *a.* Having horns or antlers. [Dryden.]

BEAM'-TREE, *s.* A species of wild service.

BEAM=bēam, 103: *s.* A ray of light.

To Beam, *v. a.* and *n.* To send forth:—*neu.* To emit rays, to shine.

Beam'-y, 105: *a.* Emitting rays; radiant.

Beam'-less, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.

BEAN=bēn, 103: *s.* The name of several kinds of pulse.

☞ The word is often compounded; as *Bean-caper*, (a plant), *Bean-fed*, *Bean-fly*, *Bean-goose*, (a bird, the nail of whose beak is like a bean.)

To BEAR, bāre, 100:

I BARE, **BORE**=bārē, 41; **bōre**, 47: *To carry as BORN, BORNE, born, 37; bō'rn, a burden; to 130, 47:*

v. a. and n. To carry as **BORN, BORNE, born, 37; bō'rn, a burden; to 130, 47:** convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority or distinction; to support; to carry in the mind, as love, hatred; to endure; to suffer; to permit; to bring; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to press upon through the impulse of some mental affection:—*neu.* To suffer pain; to endure; to be patient; to be fruitful; to be

prolific in children; to take effect; to succeed; to be directed to a point; to be situated with respect to other places.

Modern usage restricts the *pref.* BARE to the senses of brought forth, and was prolific; and the *part.* BORN to the sense of brought forth.

Bear-er, *s.* The person or thing that carries or supports.
Bear-ing, *s.* The place or relation of one thing as to another; gesture, behaviour; in heraldry, the charges that fill an escutcheon.

Bore, *s.* A tide borne on, or swelling above another tide.

BEAR, *bārt*, 100: *s.* A rough, savage animal; the name of two constellations, in the tail of the less of which is the pole-star. Bear on St. Exc. See Bull in S.

The word is often compounded; as *Bear-baiting*, *Bear-ward* or *Bear-herd*, (a keeper of bears,) *Bear-garden*, (a place where bears are kept for diversion,) *Bear-whelp*, &c. Again, on account of some imaginary or real relationship, many names of plants are formed by combinations with this word; as *Bear-bind*, *Bear-berry*, *Bear's-breech*, *Bear's-ear*, *Bear's-foot*, *Bear's-wort*. A hairy kind of Harley is named *Bear* or *Big-Bear*.

Bear-ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

Bear-like, *a.* Resembling a bear.

BEARD=*bēard*, 103: *s.* The hair that grows on the lips and chin; prickles on the ears of corn; the barb of an arrow; the chuck of a horse where the curb goes.

To Beard, *v. a.* To take by the beard; to oppose to the face.

Beard-ed, *a.* Having a beard; prickly; barbed, jagged.

Beard-less, *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

Beard-less-ness, *s.* The state of being beardless.

BEAST=*bēast*, 103: *s.* An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a brutal man.

Beast-ly, 105: *a.* Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature of a beast.

Beast-li-ness, *s.* Brutality; filthiness.

Beastings belongs not to this class.—See Blistings.

BEST-I AL, (*bēst-ē āl*, 146, 147) *a.* Belonging to a beast.

Best-i-al-ly, 105: *ad.* In a bestial manner.

To Best-i-al-ize, *v. a.* To make like a beast.

Best-i-al-i-ty, 84: *s.* Bestialness; unnatural connection with a beast.

To BEAT=*bēat*, 103: } *v. a.* and *n.* To strike;
BEAT=*bēat*, 135: } to punish with stripes;

BEATEN, *bē-tū*, 114: } to bruise; to tread, or
make a path; to conquer: *To beat down*, is to lessen a price demanded; *to beat up*, to attack suddenly; *to beat the hoof*, to go on foot;—*beat*, To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash as a flood or storm; to throb; *To beat about*, is to try different ways; *to beat up fur*, to go about in order to procure.

Beat, *s.* Stroke; manner of striking, or of being struck; a round or course ridden or perambulated.

Beat-er, *s.* A person that beats; the instrument used.

Beat-ing, *s.* The act of striking; correction.

To BEATIFY, *bē-ā-tī-ē-fy*, 6: *v. a.* To make happy; to bless by celestial happiness.

Be-a-ti-fic, 98, 88: } *a.* Of power to confer hea-
Be-a-ti-f-i-cal, 105: } venly bliss.

Be-a-ti-f-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a manner to complete bliss.

Be-a-ti-fi-ca-tion, 85, 89: *s.* An acknowledgement by the Pope, that a person is in Heaven, preparatory to canonization.

BE-AT-I-TUDE, *s.* Blessedness; appropriately, the Beatitudes are the declarations by Christ of blessedness to particular virtues.

BEAU, *bō*, 108: *s.* A man of dress.

Beau-ish, *a.* Befitting a beau; foppish.

BEAU-IDEAL, (*bō-ē-dā-āl*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The ideal excellence that haunts the mind of genius.

BEAU-MONDE, (*bō-mōand*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The fashionable world.

BEAUTY, *bū-tēy*, 110, 105: *s.* That assemblage of graces or proportion of parts which produces delight, a particular grace or feature; a beautiful person. A *beauty-spot* is a spot or foil to heighten beauty.

Beau-ti-ful, (*tē-fōl*, 105, 117) *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty.

Beau-ti-ful-ly, *ad.* In a beautiful manner.

Beau-ti-ful-ness, *s.* The quality of being beautiful.

Beau-te-ous, (*bū-tē-ūs*=*būt-yūs*, 146, 147) *a.* Beautiful.

Beau-te-ous-ly, *ad.* In a beauteous manner.

Beau-te-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being beauteous.

To BEAU-TIFY, 6, 105: *v. a.* To adorn; to embellish.

Beau-ti-fi-er, *s.* The person or thing that beautifies.

BEAVER=*bē-ver*, 103, 36: *s.* An amphibious quadruped valuable for its fur; a hat made of the fur; also, of different etymology, the part of a helmet which covers the face, and is movable up and down.

Bea-ver, 114: *part. a.* Covered with beaver.

BECAFICO, *bēc-ā-fē-cō*, 85, 104: *s.* A bird like a nightingale that feeds on figs.

BE-. A prefix of genuine Saxon origin, often apparently insignificant, but generally intensive, and to modern ears frequently fitting a word for the expression of ridicule or contempt, particularly in the form of passive participles. But of the words which follow commencing with this prefix, many seem to have lost their character as compounds, and to have assumed the rank of primitives. Such are accordingly distinguished from the rest, of which the whole number extends to the word *Beyond* inclusively.

To BE-CALM, (*-cām*, 122) *v. a.* To keep still or quiet. *To calm* is, to stop motion; *to becalm*, to keep from motion.

BECAUSE, *bē-cāuz*, 151: *conj.* For; for this reason.

To BE-CHANCE, 63, 111: *v. n.* To happen.

To BE-CHARM, 63, 33: *v. a.* To captivate.

To BE-CLIP, *v. a.* To embrace. [Obs.]

To BE-CLOUD, 123: *v. a.* To dim, to obscure.

BECK, BED, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix *Be*.

To BE-COME, *bē-cūm*, 107: } *v. n.* To enter
BECAME=*bē-cām*, } into some state or
BECOME, *bē-cūm*, } condition; with
of, it signifies to be the fate or end of.

To BE-COME, *v. a.* To add grace to; to best.

Be-com-ing, 72: *part. a.* Suitable; graceful.

Be-com-ing-ly, *ad.* After a becoming manner.

Be-com-ing-ness, *s.* Decency, propriety.

To BE-CURL=*PI-E*, 101: *v. a.* To make lame.

To BE-CURL, 39: *v. a.* To curl excessively.

To BE-DAB-BLE, 101: *v. a.* To wet, to sprinkle.

To BE-DAPP, *v. a.* To make a fool of. [Obs.]

To BE-DAG-GLE, 101: *v. a.* To drag in the dirt.

To BE-DASH, *v. a.* To dash over with a liquid.

To BE-Daub, 123: *v. a.* To daub excessively.

To BE-DAZ-ZLE, 101: *v. a.* To dazzle by com-
temptible means.

To BE-DECK, *v. a.* To deck greatly or variously.

To BE-DEV-IL, (*-dēv-l*, 115) *v. a.* To throw into
confusion; to render unfit for christian use or society.

To BE-DEW, (*-dū*, 110) *v. a.* To moisten gentry.

BE-DIGHT, (*-dīte*, 162) *part. a.* Bedecked. [Obs.]

To BE-DIM, *v. a.* To make dim, to obscure.

To BE-DI-ZEN, (*-dī-zen*, 114) *v. a.* To dress out.

To BE-DRA-GLE, 101: *v. a.* To soil by dragging
in the dirt.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-way: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. j'ō, 55: a, a, i. &c. note, 171.

To BE-DRENCH', (-drēntch, 63) *v. a.* To soak completely.

To BE-DROP', *v. a.* To sprinkle over with.

To BE-DUCK', *v. a.* To duck completely.

To BE-DUNG', 72: *v. a.* To dung completely.

To BE-DUST', *v. a.* To dust over and over.

To BE-DWARF', (-dworf, 37, 140) *v. a.* To stunt in growth.

To BE-DYE', (-dŷ, 106) *v. a.* To stain completely.

BEDEHOUSE, BEDFAM, BEE, BEECH, BEEF, BEER, BEET, BEETLE, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE**.

To BEFAI', bē-fāw', 112: } *v. a. and n.* To
BEFEL=be-fēl', } happen to:—*neu.*
BEFAILEN, bē-fāwln', 114: } To happen; to come to pass.

To BE-FIT', *v. a.* To suit, to be suitable to.

To BE-FOAM', 108: *v. a.* To cover with foam.

To BE-FOOT', *v. a.* To make a fool of; to infatuate.

BEFORE=bē fō'ur, 47: *prep. and adv.* Further onward; in the front of; in the presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to:—*ad.* Sooner than; in time past; previously to; hitherto; farther onward in place.

Be-fore-hand, ad. In a state of anticipation; previously; antecedently; at first.

Be-fore-time, ad. Formerly.

To BE-FOUR-TUNE, 147: *v. a.* To happen to.

To BE-FOUL', 31: *v. a.* To soil; to pollute.

To BE-FRIEND', (-frēnd, 120) *v. a.* To favour and assist.

To BE-FRINGE, 64: *v. a.* To furnish with fringes.

To BE-GAT', (-gæt, 77) } *v. a.* To generate; to
BE-GOT', I Be-got', } produce, as effects; to
BE-GOT'-TEN, (-tn, 114) } produce, as accidents.

Be-got'-ter, 77, 36: *s. a.* A father.

Be-GILT', (gwilt, 77) *a.* Gilded over.

To BEG, BEGGAR, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE**.

To BEGIN, bē-gwīn', 77: } *v. a. and n.* To enter
I BEGAN=be-gān', } upon something new;
BEGUN=be-gūn', } to commence:—*neu.*
To do the first act of any thing; to enter upon.

Be-gin'-ner, s. He who begins; an unpractised attempter.

Be-gin'-ning, s. The first original or cause; the first part; the rudiments or first grounds.

To BE-GIRD', (-guerd, 77, 35) *v. a.* To bind with a girdle; to surround; to shut in.

Be-girt', *part. a.* Girdled; surrounded.

To BE-GNAW', (-nēk, 157) *v. a.* To eat away.

BE-GONE', (-gōn, 107) *part. a.* Far gone in; sunk in.

BE—As an *interj.* signifying *Be thou or ye gone!* the word does not belong to this class of words.

To BE-GREASE', (-grēzē, 103, 137) *v. a.* To grease.

To BE-GRIME', *v. a.* To soil with soot or dirt.

To BE-GRUDGE', *v. a.* To envy the possession of.

To BE-GUILE', 55: *v. a.* To impose upon; to amuse.

Be-gui'-ler, 36: *s. s.* One that beguiles.

BEHALF, bē-hālf', 122: *s.* Favour; cause; interest; account; sake; support.

To BEHAVE=bē-hāv', *v. a. and n.* Originally, to restrain or govern; in modern use to carry or conduct, with a reciprocal pronoun as the object:—*neu.* To act; to conduct one's-self.

Be-ha'-viour, (-hāv'-yur, 146, 120) *s.* Manner of conduct; demeanour; conduct; gesture; manner.

To BE-HEAD', (-hēd, 120) *v. a.* To deprive of the head.

BE-HEST', *s.* Command; precept; injunction.

BEHEMOTH, BEING, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE**.

BEHIND, bē-hīnd', 115: *prep. and adv.* At the back of; following another; remaining after another's departure; inferior to:—*adv.* in the rear; backwards; remaining.

Be-hind'-hand, a. and adv. In arrear; backward; tardy.

To BEHOLD, bē-hōkd', 116: } *v. a. and n.* To
I BEHOLD=bē-hēld', } view; to see in an
BEHELD, BEHOLDEN, bē-hōlē'- } emphatical sense:
dn, 114: } —*neu.* To direct the eyes toward.

Be-hold', interj. See! lo!

Be-hol'-den, part. a. Bound in gratitude.

Be-hol'-der, 36: *s.* One who beholds or sees.

To BEHOOVE=bē-hōov', 189: } *v. a. and n.*
To BEHOVE, bē-hōov', 107: } To be fit for; to be met.

Be-hoov'-ful, 117: *a.* Useful, profitable.

Be-hoov'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Fit; expedient.

Be-hoof', s. Profit; advantage; benefit.

To BE-JADE', *v. a.* To tire completely.

To BE-IA'-BOUR, 120: *v. a.* To beat soundly; to thump.

BE-LACED', (-lāst, 114, 143) *part. a.* Covered with lace.

BE-IA'-TED, part. a. Overtaken by a late hour.

To BE-LAY', 1: *v. a.* To block up; to attack; to besiege; to mend or fasten a rope.

To BE-LEA'-GUER, (-lē-guer, 103, 77) *v. a.* To besiege; to block up; to surround.

To BE-LIE'-BEL, (-lī'-bl, 114) *v. a.* To traduce.

To BE-LIE', (-lī, 5) *v. a.* To counterfeit; to give the lie to; to calumniate; to represent falsely; to fill with lies.

BELCH, BELDAM, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE**.

To BELIEVE, bē-lēv', 103: *v. a. and n.* To credit; to put confidence in:—*neu.* To have a firm persuasion of; to trust in; to exercise faith.

Be-liev'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Credible.

Be-liev'-er, 36: *s.* He that believes; he that entertains the christian faith.

Be-liev'-ing-ly, ad. In a believing manner.

Be-lief, (-lēf, 103) *s.* Credit given to testimony assent to a conclusion on proofs not amounting to demonstration; persuasion; opinion; the thing believed; creed; faith; religion.

BE-LIKE', ad. Probably. [Obs. or vul.]

BE-LIVE', ad. Speedily; in course of time. [Obs.]

To BE-LOCK', *v. a.* To fasten as with a lock.

BELL, BELLE, BELLIGERENT, BELLOWS, BELLUINE, BELLY, BELT, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE**.

To BELONG=bē-lōng', 72: *v. n.* To be the property of; to appertain to; to be the province or business of; to adhere to; to have relation to; to be the quality of.

To BE-LOUT', 123: *v. a.* To call names.

BE-LOVED', (-lūvd, 107, 114) *part.* Much loved.

Be-lov'-ed, 114: *a.* Dear; much loved.

BELOW, bē-lō', 125: *prep. and ad.* Under in place, time, or dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of:—*adv.* In a lower place, on earth; in hell.

To BE-MAD', *v. a.* To make mad.

To BE-MAN'-GLE, (-māng'-gl, 158, 101) *v. a.* To tear greatly.

To BE-MASK', 111: *v. a.* To hide, to conceal.

To BE-MAZE', *v. a.* To bewilder.

To BE-MIRK', *v. a.* To drag in the mire.

To BE-MIST', *v. a.* To cover as with a mist; to confuse.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: yīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To **BE-MOAN'**, 108: *v. a.* To lament.
Be-moan'-er, 36: *s.* One who laments.
 To **BE-MOCK'**, *v. a.* To treat with mockery.
 To **BE-MOIL'**, *v. a.* To soil by dragging in the dirt.
 To **BE-MON'-STER**, *v. a.* To make monstrous.
 To **BE-MOURN'**, (-mō'urn, 125, 47) *v. a.* 1, weep over.
BE-MUSSU', (-mūzud, 137) *part. a.* Overcome with musing.
BE-NEAPED', (-nēapt, 103, 143) *part.* Kept from floating out of dock or over a bar by the neap or low water.
BENCH, BEND, BENEFIT, BENIGN, &c.
 —See after all the words with the prefix **BE-**.
BENEATH=bē-nēthē', 103: *prpp.* and *ad.* Under; lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of:—*adv.* In a lower place; the earth below as opposed to heaven.
 To **BE-NET'**, *v. a.* To ensnare.
 To **BE-NIGHT'**, 115, 162: *v. a.* To overtake with night; to debar from intellectual light.
 To **BE-NUMB'**, (-nūm, 156) *v. a.* To make torpid.
Be-numb'-ing, *part. a.* Depriving of sensation.
 To **BE-PAINT'**, *v. a.* To cover over with paint.
 To **BE-PINCH'**, *v. a.* To mark all over with pinches.
 To **BE-POW'-DER**, *v. a.* To sprinkle or cover with powder.
 To **BE-PRAISE'**, (-prāze, 137) *v. a.* To praise extravagantly.
 To **BE-QUEATH**, bē-kwēthē', 76, 145, 103: *v. a.* to give or leave by will.
Be-queath'-ment, *s.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.
Be-quest', (-kwēst) *s.* A legacy.
 To **BE-RATE'**, *v. a.* To chide vehemently.
 To **BE-RAT'-TLE**, 101: *v. a.* To rattle on every side.
 To **BE-RAY'**, *v. a.* To make foul, to soil.
BERGAMOT, BERLIN, BERRY, BERTII, BERYL, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE-**.
 To **BEREAVE**=bē-rēvē', 103: } *v. a.* To strip;
BEREFT=bē-rēft', } to deprive of;
 to take away from.
Be-reave'-ment, *s.* Deprivation.
 To **BE-RHYME'**, (-rīm, 164) *v. a.* To make the subject of foolish verses.
 To **BE-SCAT'-TER**, *v. a.* To throw loosely about.
 To **BE-SCRATCH'**, *v. a.* To tear with the nails.
 To **BE-SCRAWL'**, *v. a.* To scribble over.
 To **BE-SCREEN'**, *v. a.* To shelter; to conceal.
 To **BESECH**=bē-sēchē', 59, 63: } *v. a.* To
I BESOUGHT, bē-sāwt', 125, 162: } entreat; to
BESOUGHT, bē-sāwt', } beg.
Be-seech'-er, 36: *s.* He who beseeches.
 To **BE-SEEM'**, *v. a.* To become, to besit.
Be-seem'-ing, a. and s. Becoming:—*s.* Comeliness.
Be-seem'-ly, 105: *a.* Fit; becoming.
 To **BE-SET'**,
I Be-set', } *v. a.* To besiege; to hem in; to em-
Be-set', } barrass; to waylay; to full upon.
Be-set'-ting, *a.* Habitually attending or pressing.
 To **BE-SHREW'**, (-shrō, 110, 109) *v. a.* To execrate; to happen ill to.
BESIDE=bē-sīdē', } *prpp.* and *ad.* At
BESIDES, bē-sīdēz', 143: } the side of; over and
 above: not according to, though not contrary:—*adv.*
 More than that; not in this number. To be beside
 one's self; to be out of one's wits.
 To **BE-SIEGE**, (-sēge, 103) *v. a.* To lay siege to;
 to hem in.

Be-sie'-ger 36: *s.* One who besieges.
 To **BE-SLUB'-BER**, *v. a.* To daub, to smear.
 To **BE-SMEAR**, 103: *v. a.* To smear over.
Be-smear'-er, 36: *s.* One who besmears.
 To **BE-SMIRCH**, (-smērtch, 35, 63) *v. a.* To soil to discolour.
 To **BE-SMOKE'**, *v. a.* To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.
 To **BE-SMUT'**, *v. a.* To blacken with smoke or soot.
BESOM.—See in its place after all the words with the prefix **BE-**.
 To **BE-SORT'**, *v. a.* To suit, to fit.
Be-sort', *s.* Company; attendance, train. [Obs.]
 To **BE-SOT'**, *v. a.* To make sottish; to infatuate.
Be-sot'-ted-ly, 105: *ad.* In a foolish manner.
Be-sot'-ted-ness, *s.* Stupidity; infatuation.
BESOUGHT.—See Beseech above.
 To **BE-SPAN'-GLE**, 158, 101: *v. a.* To spangle over; to make shining.
 To **BE-SPAT'-TER**, *v. a.* To spot over with dirt or dirty water.
 To **BE-SPAWN'**, *v. a.* To daub with spittle.
 To **BE-SPEAK'**, 103: } *v. a.* To order beforehand;
 I **Be-spoke'**, } to forebode; to speak to;
Be-spo'-ken, 114: } to address; to betoken, to fore-show.
Be-speak'-er, 36: *s.* He who bespeaks.
 To **BE-SPECK'-KLE**, 101: *v. a.* To mark over with speckles or spots.
 To **BE-SPICE'**, *v. a.* To season much with spices.
 To **BE-SPIT'**, *v. a.* To spit over.
 To **BE-SPOT'**, *v. a.* To mark over with spots.
 To **BE-SPREAU'**,
I Be-spread', } (-sprēd, 120) *v. a.* To spread over.
Be-spread',
 To **BE-SPRINK'-KLE**, 153, 101: *v. a.* To sprinkle over.
Be-sprink', *part. a.* Besprinkled.
 To **BE-SPURT'**, 35: *v. a.* To spit out upon or over.
 To **BE-SPUT'-TER**, *v. a.* To daub by sputtering over.
 To **BE-STAIN'**, *v. a.* To mark over with stains.
 To **BE-STEAD**, (-stēd, 120) *v. a.* To profit; to accommodate.
 To **BE-STICK'**,
I Be-stuck', } *v. a.* To stick over with.
Be-stuck',
 To **BE-STIR'**, 35: *v. a.* To put into vigorous action.
 To **BE-STORM'**, 37: *v. a.* To rage at.
BEST, BESTIAL, BET, BETTER, &c.—See after all the words with the prefix **BE-**.
BESTOW, bē-stō', 125: *v. a.* To give, to confer.
Be-stow'-al, *s.* Disposal.
Be-stow'-er, *s.* One who bestows; a giver.
Be-stow'-ment, *s.* The act of giving gratuitously.
 To **BE-STRAID'**, 101: *v. a.* To bestride.
BE-STRAUGHT', (-strāwt, 162) *part. a.* Distracted, mad.
 To **BE-STREW'**, (-strō, 110, 109) } *v. a.* To sprin-
Be-strown', (-strōn, 125) } kle over.
 To **BE-STRIDE**,
 I **Be-strid'**, } *v. a.* To place one leg
 Be-stride', (-strōd, 135) } over, so that a leg shall
 be on each side; to
Be-strid'-den, 114: } cross.
 To **BE-STUD'**, *v. a.* To adorn with studs.
 To **BE-TAKE'**,
I Be-took', (-tōok, 118) } *v. a.* To have recourse
Be-ta'-ken, 114: } to; to apply; to move;
 To **BE-TEEM'**, *v. a.* To produce; to give; to deliver

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Founds: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pū-pā': lāw; grōd; j'ō, i e jew; 55: a, ē, &c. mule, 171.

To **BE-THINK'**, 158:

Be-thought', (-thawt, 125, 162) } *v. a. and n. To*
recall to reflection:—neu. To
consider.

To **BE-THRAL'**, (thráwl, 112) *v. a. To enslave.*

To **BE-THUMP'**, *v. a. To beat soundly.*

To **BE-TIDE'**, } *v. a. and n. To happen to; to port-*
end:—neu. To come to pass.

BE-TIME', } *ad. By the time; seasonably;*
soon; early in the day.

To **BE-TO'-KEN**, 114: *v. a. To signify; to foreshew.*

To **BE-TOSS'**, (-töss) *v. a. To disturb; to agitate.*

To **BETRAY**=**bé-trāy'**, *v. a. To give up or dis-*
close treacherously; to discover that which has been
entrusted; to secrecy; to entrup.

Betray'-er, 36: *s. He who betrays; a traitor.*

To **BE-TRIM'**, *v. a. To deck; to dress; to grace.*

To **B-TROUT'**, (-tröth) *v. a. To contract to any*
one in order to marriage; to pledge marriage to; to
nominate to a bishoprick.

Be-troth'-ment, *s. The act of betrothing.*

To **B-TRUST'**, *v. a. To entrust.*

BETWEEN=**bé-twēn'**, *prep. In the interme-*
diate space; from one to another; belonging to two in
partnership; bearing relation to two; noting difference
of one from the other.

Be-twixt', (-twickst, 154) *prep. Between.*

To **BE-WAIL'**, 1: *v. a. To moan for; to lament.*

Be-wail'-able, 101: *a. That may be lamented.*

Be-wail'-ing, 72: *s. Lamentation.*

To **BE-WARE'**, *v. n. To be wary or cautious of.*

⚡ This verb scarcely belongs to the large family with
 which it is here placed. It is the verb *to be*, and an
 adjective joined to it.

To **BE-WIL'-DER**, (-wíl'-der) *v. a. To lose in path-*
less places; to entangle; to perplex.

To **BE-WITCH'**, *v. a. To injure by witchcraft; to*
charm.

Be-witch'-ing, *a. Charming, fascinating.*

Be-witch'-er-y, 129, 105: *s. Fascination.*

Be-witch'-ment, *s. The power or act of fascinating.*

To **BE-WRAY'**, (-ráy, 157) *v. a. To betray; to reveal.*

Be-wray'-er, 36: *s. A betrayer; a discoverer.*

BEVEL, BEVERAGE, BEVY, BEY, &c.—See
 among the words not compounded with **Be**—

BEYOND=**bé-yönd'**, *prep. and ad. On the far-*
ther side of; farther onward than; before; above;
proceeding to a greater degree than; above in excel-
lence; remote from:—ad. At a distance; yonder.

⚡ The preceding list of words formed with **Be**, might
 have been increased by others of higher antiquity; as,
To Be-hight, (to promise,) *To Be-swike*, (to allure:)
 by many more, which, though ancient, are of obvious
 composition: as *To Be-kiss*, *To Be-tumble*; and by still
 more of modern arbitrary coinage; as, *To Be-madim*,
To Be-captain; but the list is presumed to be long
 enough for any useful purpose.

BECALM, BECAUSE, &c.—See above under
Be-c.

To **BECK**=**béck**, *v. n. and a. To make a sign*
with the head:—act. To call by a motion of the head.

Beck, *s. A sign with the head; a nod of command.*

To **BECK'-KON**, (béck'-kn, 116) *v. n. and a. To*
make a sign without words:—act. To make a sign to.

Beck'-kon, *s. A sign without words.*

BECK=**béck**, *s. A small stream.*

BEDABBLE, BEDAUB, &c.—See above,
 under **Be**-p.

BED=**béd**, *s. A couch, or something to sleep on;*
bank of earth; a division or plot in a garden; the
place where any thing is generated or repositied; the
channel of a river; any hollow in which something

rests; a layer, a stratum. *Bed of justice*, was the
 throne of the kings of France when they went to par-
 liament: *To bring to bed*, is, to deliver of a child; *To*
make a bed, is, to put it in order.

To **Bed**, *v. a. and n. To place in bed; to make*
partaker of the bed; to sow or plant; to lay in order;
to stratify:—neu. To cohabit.

Bed'-ding, 72: *s. The materials of a bed.*

Bed'-chamber, (-chám-beér, 111) *s. A chamber*
for a bed.

Bed'-clothes, (-clóthéz, 166, 143: *colloq. cló-z')*
s. pl. Coverlets spread over a bed.

Bed'-fel-low, (-fél-ló, 125) *s. One that lies in the*
same bed.

Bed'-ma-ker, *s. One whose office is to arrange the*
beds and bed-rooms, particularly at college.

Bed'-moul'-ing, (-móit-ding, 125) *s. In archi-*
ture, the members in the cornice which are below
the cornet.

Bed'-pres-ser, 36: *s. A fat, lazy fellow.*

Bed'-rid, *a. Confined to bed by age or sickness.*

Bed'-rite, *s. The privilege of the marriage-bed.*

Bed'-stead, (-stéd, 120) *s. The frame that sup-*
ports a bed.

Bed'-time, *s. The hour of rest.*

Bed'-ward, 140, 38: *ad. Toward bed.*

⚡ The meaning of other compounds must be too obvious
 to render their insertion necessary; such as, *Bed'-hang-*
ings, *Bed'-mate*, *Bed'-post*, *Bed'-room*, &c.

BEDHOUSE=**béd'-howse**, *s. An alms-house,*
where the poor prayed for their benefactors.

BEDLRY.—See under **Beadle**.

BEDLAM=**béd'-lám**, *s. The name (corrupted*
from Beth-lehem) of a religious house in London,
converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad; a mad-
house.

Bed'-la-mite, *s. A madman.*

BEDRAGGLE, BEDRENCH, &c.—See above,
 under **Be**-d.

BEE=**bé**, *s. The insect that makes honey and wax.*

⚡ The word is often compounded; as *Be'-brad*, (the
 pollen of flowers,) *Be'-eater*, (a bird,) *Be'-garden*,
Be'-hire, *Be'-master*, (one that keeps bees,) &c.

BEECH=**béetch**, 63: *s. A well known forest tree.*

Beech'-en, (béet'-shn, 114) *a. Belonging to the*
beech.

BEEF=**béef**, *s. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow,*
prepared for food.

Beef, *s. sing. An ox, bull, or cow. [Obs.]*

Beeves, 189, 143: *s. pl. Oxen, bulls, or cows.*

Beef'-ea-ter, 103: *s. A yeoman of the guard.*

⚡ The word, though popularly of this class, is in fact
 a corruption of *Buffetier*, or an attendant at the side-
 board; or of *Burrier*, the keeper of a barette.

Beef'-steak', (-stake, 100) *s. A slice of beef for*
broiling.

BEEN.—See the verb **To Be**.

BEER=**béer**, 103, 43: *s. Liquor made of malt and*
hops; fermented liquor imitating beer.

⚡ The word is often compounded; as *Beer'-barrel*,
Beer'-house.

BEET=**béet**, *s. A herb, of which the root is used*
in salads.

Beet'-rave, } *s. Beet.*

Beet'-rad-ish, }

BEETLE, **bé'-tl**, 101: *s. An insect, of which*
there are several sorts, having hard cases or sheaths
under which the wings are folded.

BEETLE, **bé'-tl**, 101: *s. A heavy hammer or*
mallet.

Beet'-le-stock, *s. The handle of a beetle or mallet.*

Beet'-le-head-ed, (-héd'-éd, 120) *a. Loggerheaded.*

To **BEET'-LE**, *v. n. To jut, or hang over. It is said*
of a cliff whose top impends as a beetle over that which
it is about to crush.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants · mish ün, i. e. mission, 165: vñh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thñ, 166: thén. 166.

Beet'-ling, 72: *a.* Jutting, prominent.
BRE'-TLE-BROW, 101, 32: *s.* A prominent brow.
Bee'-tle-browed, (-browd, 114; *a.* Having over-hanging brows.
BEFAL, &c. **BEGET**, &c.—See *abo s.* under **BE-F**, **BE-O**.
To BEG=**bēg**, *v. n.* and *a.* To live *on* alms:—*act.* To ask; to crave; to entreat for.
Beg'-gar, 34: *s.* One who lives by begging; one who begs.
Beg'-gar-ly, 105: *a.* and *adv.* Mean; poor:—*adv.* Meanly; poorly.
Beg'-gar-li-ness, *s.* Meanness; poverty.
Beg'-gar-y, *s.* Indigence.
To BEG'-GAR, 82: *v. a.* To reduce to beggary; to exhaust.
BEGIN, &c.—See above, under **BE-G**.
BEGLERBEG=**bēg'-ler-bēg**, *s.* In Turkey, the governor of a province, or *Beg* (lord) of the *B-g's*; a *Beg* being the next inferior magis rate. *Beg* is often written *beg*, (100,) correspondently to its Turkish pronunciation.
BEGONE, **bē-gōn'**, 107: *interj.* Go away! hence! *Go* See also above, among the words formed with **BE-**.
BEGUILE, &c. **BEHALF**, &c.—See above, under **BE-O**, and **BE-N**.
BEHEMOTH=**bē'-hē-mōth**, *s.* An animal described in Job, supposed to be the river-horse.
BEING.—See under the verb **To BE**.
BELAMY, &c. **BELDAM**, &c.—See lower, under **Belle**.
BELABOUR, &c. **BELIEF**, &c.—See above, under **BE-L**.
To BELCH=**bēltch**, 63: *v. n.* and *a.* To eject the wind from the stomach; to emit as by eructation:—*act.* To throw out from the stomach.
Belch, *s.* An eructation.
BELGIC=**bēl'-gick**, *a.* Appertaining to the Netherlands. *Bel'gian*, has the same meaning.
BELIAL, **bēl'-yāl**, 146: *s.* A personification of wickedness.
BELL=**bēll**, *s.* A hollow metal vessel for the purpose of emitting a sound by being struck; any thing in the form of a bell.
Bel'-found-er, *s.* A caster or maker of bells.
Bel'-man, *s.* One who sounds a hand-bell as a notice in the streets.
Bel'-met-al, *s.* A mixture of copper and tin, with which bells are made.
Bel'-ring-er, 72: *s.* He who rings bells.
Bel'-swag-ger, (-swāg'-guer, 77) *s.* A cant word for a lewd man.—See **To SWAG**.
Bel'-weth-er, *s.* The sheep with a bell that leads the flock.
BEL'-FRY, 105: *s.* The place where the bells are hung or rung.
BEL'-FLOW-ER, *s.* The plant campanula.
BELLED, 114: *part. a.* Bearing bells, as a fowling hawk.
BELLE, **bēll**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A gay young lady.
BEL'-LI-TUDE, *s.* Beauty; worth. [Obs.]
BEL'-A-MY, 98, 105: *s.* (*Bel-ami*.) Good friend; a friend.
BEL'-A-MOUR, (-d-mōor', 133) *s.* A gallant; a sweetheart.
BEL'-DAM, 12: *s.* Originally, good-lady, a term of respect to an old woman; hence, an old woman in a plain sense; and hence, an old woman opprobriously; a hag.
BEL'-GARD, 34: *s.* A tender regard or look.
BEL'-LA-DON'-NA, *s.* The deadly nightshade; to which the Italian name, *fair-lady*, has been given, because the Italian women are said to use its juice for a cosmetic.

BELLES-LET'-TRES, (bēl'-lēt'-ter, [Fr.] 170) *s. pl.* The fine or elegant departments of learning, including especially the oric, poetry, and criticism, with the languages in which the standard works in those departments are written; polite literature.
BELLICOSE, **bēl'-lē-cōcē**, 105, 152: *a.* Inclined to war; warlike.
BEL-LIG'-ER-ENT, (-līd'-gēr-ēnt) 87: *a.* and *s.* Waging war:—*s.* A state or nation at war.
Bel-lig'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Belligerent.
BEL-LIP'-O-TENT *a.* Powerful in war.
To BELLOW, **bēl'-lō**, 125: *v. n.* To make a noise as a bull; to roar; to vociferate.
Bel'-low, *s.* A roar.
Bel'-low-ing, 72: *s.* A roaring; a loud noise.
BELLOWS, **bēl'-lūs**, *a.* A machine to blow with. *Though generally considered a plural, some authors join it to a verb singular; and this will justify the pronunciation; for bellows=bellous=bellus, 120.*
BELLUINE=**bēl'-lū-inē**, *a.* Beastly; brutal.
BELLY, **bēl'-lēy**, 105: *s.* That part of the human body containing the bowels, and reaching from the breast to the thighs; the abdomen; the womb; the correspondent part in brutes; that which requires food; that which swells out; that which encloses. The word is allied to *Bulge*, which see.
Bel'-ly-ache, (-ākt, 161) *s.* The cholice.
Bel'-ly-band, *s.* The girth of a horse in harness.
Bel'-ly-bound, 32: *a.* Costive.
Bel'-ly-ful, 117: *s.* As much food as fills the belly; plenty.
Bel'-ly-god, *s.* A belly worshipper; a glutton.
To BEL'-LY, *v. n.* and *a.* To become protuberant:—*act.* To swell out, to fill.
Bel'-ly-ing, 72: *part. a.* Swelling out.
BELOMANCY, **bēl'-ō-mān'-cēy**, 87: *s.* Divination by arrows.
To BELONG, **BELOVED**, **BELOW**, &c.—See above, under **BE-L**.
BELSWAGGER.—See under **Bell**.
BELT=**bēlt**, *s.* A girdle; that which encompasses.
To Belt, *v. a.* To encompass as with a belt.
BEMA=**bē'-mā**, *s.* A chancel; the stage or rostrum in ancient Athens whence the orators addressed the assembly.
BEMAD, &c. **BENEAPED**, &c.—See under **BE-M**, **BE-N**.
BENCH=**bēntch**, 63: *s.* A seat to hold several, a seat of justice; the persons sitting on a bench.
Bench'-er, *s.* A senior member of a society governing any of the inns of court.
To BEND=**bēnd**, *v. a.* and *n.* To make crooked;
BENT=**bēnt**, *to direct to a certain point; to*
BENT=**bēnt**, *apply to a certain purpose; to*
incline; to bow; to subsume:—act. To be incurvated; to lean over; to be submissive.
Bend, *s.* A curve, or flexure; the crooked timber forming the rib of a ship; a term in heraktry for a kind of belt occupying the shield diagonally, of which the diminutive is *bendlet*.
Bend'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be bent.
Bēn'-der, 36: *s.* He that bends; the instrument used.
BENT, *s.* The state of being curved; declivity; inclination; or propensity; tendency or turn.
Bent, *s.* A kind of grass; in this sense perhaps allied to *Band*.
BENEDICTINE, **bēn'-lē-dīc'-tīn**, 85, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict.
BENE, *a* Latin adverb, familiar in the phrase, *no-ta-bē-ne*. Its meaning, *well, good*, enters into that of all the following words as far as *Benton*, inclusive.
BENEDICT=**bēn'-dīc't**, *a.* Literally, well-spoken

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōōd; j'wō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 17.

of blessed; appropriately, it is an old physical term signifying mild and salubrious.—See Bene.

BEN'-E-DIC'-TION, *s.* A blessing; an invocation of happiness, thanks; the form of instituting an abbot.

BENEFAC-TION, *bĕn'-ĕ-făk'-shŭn*, 85, 89: *s.* The doing of some good to another, or conferring a benefit; the ben'-fit conferred.—See Bene.

BEN'-e-fac'-tor, 38: *s.* He that confers a benefit.

BEN'-e-fac'-tress, *s.* She that confers a benefit.

BENEFIC-ENCE, 92, 105: *s.* Active goodness.

BENEF-ic-ent, *a.* Kind; doing good.

BENEF-ic-ent-ly, *ad.* Kindly.

BENEFICE, BENEFICIAL, &c.—See lower.

BEN'-E-FIT, *s.* A kindness; advantage; profit; use; *benefit-of-clergy*, is the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; a privilege that has been abridged and modified.

To BEN'-e-fit, *v. a. and n.* To do good to:—*new*. To gain advantage.

BEN'-E-FICE, (-fiss, 105) *s.* Advantage received; appropriately, an ecclesiastical living.

BEN'-e-ficed, (-fist, 114, 143) *part. a.* Having a church living.

BEN'-e-fic'-i-ar-y, (-fish'-yăr'-ĕy, 147, 146, 105) *a. and s.* Holding something subalternately to another:—*s.* He who holds a benefice; he that is benefited by another.

BEN'-E-FIC'-IAL, (-fish'-'äl, 147) *a.* Advantageous; helpful; medicinal.

BEN'-e-fic'-i-al-ly, 105: *ad.* Advantageously.

BEN'-e-fic'-i-al-ness, *s.* Usefulness.

BENEVOLENCE=*bĕ-nĕv'-ô-lĕnce*, *s.* Disposition to do good; the good done; an ancient contribution or tax so called.—See Bene.

BEN'-e-v'-o-lent, *a.* Kind; having good will.

BEN'-e-v'-o-lent-ly, *ad.* With kind good will.

BENIGHT, &c. **BENUMB**, &c.—See above, under **BE-n**.

BENIGN, *bĕ-nĭn'*, 139, 157: *a.* Kind; generous; gentle.

BENIGN'-ly, *ad.* Kindly; favourably.

BE-NIG'-NANT, (-nĭg'-nănt) *a.* Kind; gracious.

BE-nig'-Nant-ly, *ad.* Graciously.

BE-nig'-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Graciousness; goodness.

BENISON, *bĕn'-ĕ-zn*, 151, 116: *s.* Benediction.—See Bene.

BENT.—See under **Bend**.

BENZOIN=*bĕn-zoin'*, 29: *s.* A resinous juice, commonly called gum benjamin, flowing from a tree in Sumatra, &c.

BEN-ZU'-ic, *a.* Procured from benzoin; as benzoic acid.

BEPAINT, &c. **BEQUEATH**, &c. **BERATE**, &c. See above, under **BE-r**, **BE-q**, **BE-r**.

BERBERRY.—See **Barberry** under **Barb**.

BERGAMOT=*ber'-gă-môt*, *s.* A sort of pear; an essence or perfume drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot-pear stock.

BERGMAS-TER=*berg'-mă-s-ter*, 111, 36: *s.* The chief officer of the Derbyshire miners; vulgarly, the *Barmaster*.

Berg'-mote, *s.* A court among the Derbyshire miners.

BERRY=*ber'-lĭn*, *a.* A sort of chariot.

BERRY, *ber'-rĕy*, 129: *s.* Any small fruit containing seeds or stones. The word is often heard as a corruption of *barrow*, a burying place.

BERTH=*berth*, 3:1: *s.* A ship's station at anchor; a room in a ship; a sleeping place.

BERYL=*ber'-il*, 129: *s.* A precious stone, mostly green.

BESCATTER, &c.—See above, under **BE-s**.

BESOM, *bĕ'-zŭm*, 151, 18: *s.* A broom made of twigs.

BEST=*bĕst*, *a. and ad.* The superlative of *good*;

most good:—*ad.* The superlative of *well*; in the best manner; in the highest degree. *To do one's best*, (best is here a subst.) is to do to the utmost in one's power.

BESTIAL, &c.—See under **Beast**.

BESTIR, &c. **BESTOW**, &c.—See under **Bz-s**.

BET=*bĕt*, *s.* A wager.

To Bet, *v. a.* To lay a wager.

BET'-tor, 38: *s.* One who lays a wager.

BETAKE, BETHINK, &c.—See above, under **BE-t**.

BETEL, *bĕ'-tl*, 114: *s.* A sort of pepper-plant.

BETONY, *bĕt'-ô-nĕy*, *s.* A vulnerary herb.

BETTER=*bĕt'-ter*, 36: *a. and ad.* The comparative of *good*; superior:—*adv.* The comparative of *well*; in a greater degree; more; rather. *To be better off*, is to be in a better condition.

Bet'-ter, *s.* A superior.

To Bet'-ter, *v. a.* To improve; to advance.

BETTY, *bĕt'-tĕy*, *s.* An instrument to break open doors.

BEVEL, *bĕv'-vl*, 114: *s.* A kind of square used by masons and joiners, moveable on a centre.

To Bev'-el, *v. u.* To cut to a bevel angle.

BEVERAGE=*bĕv'-ĕr-ăg*, 99: *s.* Drink.

BE'-ver, 92, 36: *s.* A luncheon.

BEVV, *bĕv'-ĕy*, *s.* A flock; a company, an assembly.

To BEWARE=*bĕ-wăr'*, *v. n.* To be aware.

BEWAIL, &c. **BEYOND**.—See above, under **BE-w**, **BE-v**.

BEY=*băy*, 100: *s.* A Turkish governor.—See *Beçlerbeg*.

BEZANT=*bĕz'-ănt*, *s.* A coin made at Byzantium.

BEZEL, *bĕz'-zl*, 114: *s.* The collet of a ring where it encloses the stone.

BEZOAR=*bĕ'-zôrt*, 108: *s.* A stone of supposed antidotal qualities.

BEZ'-o-ar'-dic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to bezoar.

For words commencing with **Be**, not found above, see previously the compounds with the prefix **BE-**.

BI-, A Latin prefix signifying *two*, or two-fold; and so understood in the following words, where reference is made to it. **Bis**, is another form of the same prefix.

BIANGULATED, *bi-ăng'-gŭ-lă-tĕd*, 158: *a.* Having two corners or angles.

BIANGULOUS, *bi-ăng'-gŭ-lŭs*, 120: —See **BI-**.

BIAS=*bĭ'-ăss*, *s.* The weight on one side of a bowl, which, in rolling, turns it from the straight line; any thing that turns or inclines a man; partiality; prepossession. In Shakespeare, it is found as an *adj.* meaning *swayed*.

To Bi'-ass, *v. a.* To incline to some side.

Bi'-ass'd, (-ăst, 114, 143) *part. a.* Prejudiced.

For This is the common spelling, but it should be *biased*.

To BIB=*bĭb*, *v. n.* To tipple; to drink frequently.

Bib'-ber, *s.* A tippler. *Bibbler* is the same.

BI-BAL'-CIOS, (*bĕ-bă'-sh'ŭs*, 147, 120) *a.* Addicted to drinking.

Bi-bac'-i-ty, (-băss'-ĕ-tĕy, 92) *s.* The quality of drinking much.

BIB, *s.* A piece of linen worn by an infant to imbibe its mother's.

BIH'-U-LOUS, 120: *a.* Absorbing; spongy.

BIBLE, *bĭ' bl*, 101: *s.* The Book, distinctively, which is accepted as containing the revelations of God, the one part, or the Old Testament, by Jews and Christians; the other part, or the New Testament, by Christians.

Bib'-li-cal, 92, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

Bib'-li-o-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by means of the Bible.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĭzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thĭn, 166: thĕn. 166.

Bib'-li-og'-ra-phy, (-fēy, 163) *s.* The art or science of describing books; the knowledge of books descriptively.

Bib'-li-og'-ra-pher, *s.* One skilled in bibliography.

Bib'-li-o-graph'-i-cal, 81: *s.* Relating to bibliography.

Bib'-li-o-ma'-ni-a, 85, 90: *s.* Book-madness, a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bib'-li-o-ma'-ni-ac, *s.* One who has a rage for books.

Bib'-li-ol'-o-ist, 87: *s.* A bookseller.

Bib'-li-o-pole, *s.* A bookseller.

Bib'-li-o-the'-ca, **Bib'-li-o-theke**, *s.* A library.

Bib'-li-oth'-e-cal, 92: *a.* Belonging to a library.

Bib'-li-oth'-e-car-y, *s.* A librarian.

BIBULOUS.—See under **Bib**.

BICAPSULAR=**bi-cāp'-sū-lar**, *a.* Having two capsules containing seeds to each flower.—See **Bi**.

BICE=**bicc**, *s.* A colour for painting blue or green.

BICIPITAL, **bi-cip'-ē-tāl**, 105: } *a.* Having

BICIPITOUS, **bi-cip'-ē-tūs**, 120: } two heads: having two origins.—See **Bi**.

To BICKER=**bick'-er**, 36: *v. n.* To skirmish; to quarrel; to contend in petulant altercation; to quiver, or exhibit a tremulous motion.

Bick'-er-ing, *a.* and *s.* Quivering:—*s.* A contention.

BICKERN=**bick'-ern**, 36: *s.* An iron with a beak or point.

BICORN=**bi'-corn**, 38: } *a.* Having

BICORNOUS, **bi-cor'-nūs**, 120: } two horns.—See **Bi**.

BICORPORAL=**bi cor'-pō-rāl**, *a.* Having two bodies.—See **Bi**.

To BID=**bid**, } *n. a.* To command; to

1 BADE, **bād**, 135: } offer; to propose; to invite.

BIDDEN, **bid'-dn**, 114: } Bidden is often made **Bid**.

Bid'-der, 36: *s.* One who bids.

Bid'-ding, 72: *s.* Command; proposal of price.

To BIDE=**bide**, *v. a.* and *n.* To endure:—*n.* To dwell; to continue in a state.—See **Abide**.

Bi'-ding, 72: *s.* Residence, habitation.

BIDENTAL=**bi-dēn'-tāl**, *a.* Having two teeth.—See **Bi**.

BIDET, **bē-dāy'**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A little horse; an article of bed-room furniture.

BIENNIAL, **bi-ēn'-nē-āl**, *a.* Continuing two years; happening every two years.—See **Bi**.

BIER, **ber**, 103: *s.* (Allied to the verb *Bear*.) A carriage or frame to bear the dead.

BIESTINGS, **bēst'-ingz**, 103, 143: *s. pl.* The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS, **bi fār'-ē-ūs**, 41: *a.* Twofold.—See **Bi**.

BIFEROUS, **bi-fēr'-ūs**, 92: *a.* Bearing twice a year.—See **Bi**.

BIFID=**bi'-fid**, 92: } *a.* Cleft in two.

BIFIDATED, **bi-fīd'-tēd**, 92: } —See **Bi**.

BIFLOROUS, **bi-flō'-rūs**, 120: *a.* Having two flowers.—See **Bi**.

BIFOLD, **bi-fōld**, 116: *a.* Two fold.—See **Bi**.

BIFORM=**bi'-fārm**, *a.* Having two forms.—See **Bi**.

Bi'-form'd, 114: *a.* Compounded of two forms.

BIFRONTED, **bi-frūn'-tēd**, 116: *a.* Having two fronts.—See **Bi**.

BIFURCATED=**bi-fur'-cā-tēd**, 2: *a.* Forked.—See **Bi**.

Bi'-fur-ca'-tion, 99: *s.* A shooting out into two heads.

BIG=**big**, *a.* Great in bulk; huge; teeming; pregnant; full of something; swollen; great in air and mien, great in spirit.

Big'-ly, 105: *ad.* Tumidly.

Big'-ness, *s.* Bulk, size.

Big'-bel-ied, (-līd, 114) *a.* Pregnant; protuberant.

BIG=**big**, *s.* A kind of barley.

BIGAMY, **big'-d-mēy**, 92: *s.* The crime of having a plurality of wives; literally, of having two.—See **Bi**.

Big'-a-mist, *s.* One that has committed bigamy.

BIGARON=**big'-d-rōn**, *s.* The large white heart cherry.

BIGGIN, **big'-gwin**, 77: *s.* A child's cap; a cap. The same word, from a different root, also signified a building. It is also used as the name of a can, or small wooden vessel; in which sense its origin is doubtful.

BIGHT, **bite**, 162: *s.* A bend; a bay between two points of land; the double part or coil of a rope when folded.

BIGOT=**big'-ōt**, 18: *s.* A man unreasonably devoted to a party; a blind zealot.

Big'-ot-ed, *a.* Irrationally zealous.

Big'-ot-ed-ly, *ad.* With blind zeal; pertinaciously.

Big'-ot-ry, *s.* Blind zeal; the practice or tenets of a bigot.

BIJOU, **bē-zhōw**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A jewel; an elegant ornament.

BILANDER=**bil'-ān-der**, 92: *s.* A vessel used chiefly in Dutch canals, so called as moving close by land.

BILBERRY, **bil'-bēr-rēy**, *s.* Whortleberry.

BILBO=**bil'-bō**, *s.* A rapier of Spanish origin.

Bil'-boes, 108, 151: *s.* A sort of stocks for offenders at sea, originally of Spanish contrivance.

BILE, *s.* (a Tumor).—See **Boil**.

BILE=**bile**, *s.* A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct.

Bil'-iar-y, (**bil'-yār-ēy**, 95, 146, 129, 105) *a.* Belonging to, or serving for the bile.

Bil'-ious, (**yūs**, 120) *a.* Consisting of bile; affected by bile.

BILGE, **BILLAGE**, &c.—See under **Bulge**.

BILINGSGATE, **bil'-ingz-gāte**, *s.* A market in London celebrated for fish and foul language; ribaldry; profane, low speech.

BILINGUOUS, **bi-līng'-gwūs**, 158, 145: *a.* Having, or speaking two tongues.—See **Bi**.

BILK=**bilk**, *v. a.* To cheat; to deceive.

BILL=**bill**, *s.* The beak of a fowl.

To Bill, *v. n.* To caress; to fondle.

BILL=**bill**, *s.* A hatchet with a hooked point; a sword or battle-axe anciently used by foot soldiers.

Bi'l man, *s.* He who uses a bill.

BILL=**bill**, *s.* A written paper of any kind; an account of money due; an advertisement; in law, a declaration in writing expressing the grievance or wrong the plaintiff has sustained; a proposed law brought into parliament before it has passed into an act. A bill of exchange, is a note ordering the payment of a sum of money in consideration of value received.

Bil'-let-ry, 14: *s.* A small paper or written note, a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

To Bil'-let, *v. a.* To send to quarters; to quarter.

Bil'-let-doux, **bil'-yā-dōw**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A love letter.

37 If the final *r* be pronounced, it must be with the sound of *z*; and this will be necessary in a passage of the *Rape of the Lock*.

BILLET=**bi'l'-lēt**, *s.* A small log of wood.—See also under **Bill**.

BILLIARDS, **bil'-yardz**, 146, 143: *s. pl.* A game played with balls and maces or sticks on a large table furnished with pockets.

BILLION, **bil'-yōn**, 146, 18: *s.* A million of millions.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gātē-wā: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. jew. 55: a, e, i, &c. mute. 171.

BILLOW, bîl'-lô, 125: *s.* A wave swollen and hollow.
Bi'l-low-y, 105: *a.* Full of billows; swelling.
BILOBATE=bîl'-lô-bâtz, *a.* Having two lobes.—
 See Br.
BILOCULAR=bî-lôc'-û-lar, 81: *a.* Having two cells.—See Br.
BIMEDIAL, bi-mêd'-yâl, 90, 146, 147: *a.* Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.—See Br.
BIMENSAL, bi-mên'-sâl, *a.* Occurring once every two months.—See Br.
BIN=bîn, *s.* A cell or chest for wine, corn, or bread.
BINARY, bî-nâr'-ty, *a.* Two; dual.—See Br.
Bi'-nate, *a.* Growing in pairs or couples.
To BIND, bind, 115: } *v. a. and n.* To con-
I BOUND=bownd, 31: } fine with bonds; to
BOUND=bownd, } gird; to fasten to;
BOUNDEN, bownd'-dn, 114: } fasten together; to connect
 closely; to cover a wound with dressings; to
 oblige by stipulation or oath; to compel; to oblige by
 kindness; to confine; to restrain; to make captive;
 to cover books;—*new.* To contract its own parts to-
 gether.—See the relations of the participle under Bound.
Bind'-er, 36: *s.* A man whose trade is to bind books:
 a man who binds sheaves; any thing used to bind.
Bind'-ing, 72: *a. and s.* Obligatory:—*s.* A
 bandage; the cover of a book.
Bind'-weed, *s.* The convolvulus which binds or at-
 taches itself.
 ☞ See a continuation of this family of words under Bound.
BINNACLE, bîn'-nd-cl, 101: *s.* The compass-
 box of a ship.
BINOCULAR=bî-nôc'-û-lar, *a.* Having two
 eyes; employing two eyes at once.—See Br.
Bin'-o-cle, 92, 101: *s.* A telescope for both eyes.
BINOMINOUS, bî-nôm'-ê-nûs, 81, 92, 105,
 120: *a.* Having two names.—See Br.
Bi-no'-mi-al, 90, 146, 12: *a. and s.* In algebra,
 a root of two parts connected by *plus* or *minus*.
BIOGRAPHY, bi-ôg'-râ-fy, 163: *s.* The art or
 science of describing the lives of individuals; the his-
 tory of a life.
B-i-og'-ra-pher, 36: *s.* A writer of lives.
Bi-ô-graph'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Relating to biography.
BIPAROUS, bîp'-âr-ûs, 81, 129, 120: *a.* Bring-
 ing forth two at a birth.—See Br.
BIPARTITE=bîp'-ar-tî-tê, 92: *a.* Having two
 correspondent parts.—See Br.
Bi-p'-ar-ti'-tion, 85, 89, 95: *s.* Division into two.
BIPED=bî-pêd, *s.* An animal with two feet.—
 See Br.
Bi-p'-ed-al, 92: *a.* Having two feet; two foot long.
BIPENNATED=bî-pên'-nd-têd, *a.* Having two
 wings.—See Br.
BIPETALOUS, bi-pêt'-d-lûs, 120: *a.* Having
 two petals.—See Br.
BIQUADRATE, bi-kwôd'-râtê, 76, 145, 140:
a. The double square, or fourth power in numbers.—
 See Br.
Bi'-qua-drat'-ic, 85, 88: *a. and s.* Biquadrate.
BIRCH=bertch, 35, 63: *s. and a.* A well-known
 tree.—*adj.* Made of birch.
Bi'r'-chen, 114: *a.* Made of birch.
BIRD=berd, 35: *s.* The generic name of the fea-
 thered race, of which *fowl* was the original Saxon de-
 nomination.
 ☞ The word is often compounded; as *bird'-cage*, *bird'-*
cail, 112, (a whistle), *bird'-catcher*, *bird'-lime*, (a glue
 to catch birds), *bird'-nest*, &c.
Bird'-bolt, (-bôult, 116) *s.* A small arrow.
Bird'-eye, (berdz'-te, 143, 106) *a.* Seen from on
 high, as by the eye of a bird.
BIRGANDER=ber'-gân-dêr, *s.* A goose-like fowl.

BIRTH=berth, 35: *s.* The act of coming into
 life; family; extraction; rank by descent; the con-
 dition in which any man is born; production; the act
 of bringing forth. In other senses the word should
 be spelled *berth*, which see.
Birth'-day, 100: *s.* Anniversary of one's birth.
Birth'-dom, 18: *s.* Privilege of birth.
Birth'-right, 115: *s.* The rights to which one is
 born.
Birth'-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant
 ☞ The word has other compounds, as *birth'-night*,
birth'-place, *birth'-song*, *birth'-strangled* &c., whose
 meaning must be obvious.
BISCUIT, bis'-kît, 121: *s.* A kind of hard flat
 bread; a cake.
To BISECT=bî-sêct', *v. a.* To divide into two.—
 See Br.
Bi-sêc'-tion, 89: *s.* Division into two.
Bi-sêg'-ment, *s.* The half of a bisected quantity.
BISEXOUS, bi-sêcks'-ûs, 154: *a.* Of both sexes.—
 See Br. *Bisec'-u-al* (-sêck'-shoo al), is the same.
BISHOP=bish'-ôp, 18: *s.* Literally, an overseer;
 appropriately, a dignitary of the christian church pre-
 siding over the clergy within a district called his
 diocese.
Bish'-op-ric, *s.* A diocese; the rule of a bishop.
Bish'-op, *s.* Cant name for a drink of wine, oranges, &c.
 ☞ The word is compounded for names to certain plants;
 as *Bish'ops-wort*, *Bish'ops-weed*.
BISK=bîsk, *s.* Soup made by boiling various
 meats.
BISMUTH, bîz'-mûth, 151: *s.* A brittle, brilliant,
 white metal, with a slight tinge of red.
Bi'-muth'-al, 12: *a.* Consisting of, or containing
 bismuth.
BISON, bîz'-ôn, 151, 18: *s.* A kind of wild ox.
BISSEXTILE, bis-sêcks'-tîl, 154, 105: *s.* Leap
 year, so called because the addition of a day to Fe-
 bruary was originally accomplished by *doubling* the
 sixth of what were called the calends of the ensuing
 month.—See Br.
BISSON=bîs'-sôn, 18: *a.* Blind. [Obs.]
BISTOURY, bis'-tûr-ty, 120, 129, 105: *s.* A
 surgeon's instrument for making incisions.
BISTRE, bis'-tur, 159: *s.* A brown pigment
 made from soot.
BISULCOUS, bi-sûl'-cûs, 120: *a.* Cloven-footed.
 —See Br. *Bi-sul'-cate*, is the same.
BIT.—See under To Bite.
BITCH=bîtch, *s.* The female of the canine kind.
To BITE=bîte, } *v. a.* To crush or sever
I BIT=bît, 135: } with the teeth; to give
BIT=bît, } pain by cold; to hurt or
BITTEN, bî't'-tn, 114: } pain by reproach; to
 wound; to make the mouth smart; to cheat, to trick.
Rite, *s.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the
 act of a fish taking the bait; a cheat; a trick; a
 sharper.
Bi'-ter, *s.* The person or thing that bites; a tricker.
Bi' ting, *a. and s.* Sharp, sarcastic:—*s.* The act
 of biting.
Bi'-ting-ly, *ad.* In a sarcastic, jeering manner.
Bit, *s.* That which is bitten off; a mouthful; a small
 piece of any thing; a West-India silver coin, value
 sevenpence halfpenny.
BIT, *s.* The iron part of the bridle which is put in a
 horse's mouth, with its appearances.
To Bit, *v. a.* To put a bit on.
BITS, *s. pl.* The timbers to which the cable is attached.
Bit'-ter, *s.* A turn of the cable round the bits.
BITACLE, bî't'-d-cl, 101: *s.* A binnacle
 which see.
BITTER=bî't'-ter, *a. and s.* Having a hot acrid

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

taste like wormwood; sharp; cruel; calamitous; painful; inclement; reproachful;—*s.* That which is bitter; in the plural, a liquor in which bitter herbs have been steeped.

Bit'-ter-ly, *ad.* In a bitter manner; sharply.

Bit'-ter-ness, *s.* A bitter taste; malice; sharpness.

Bit'-ter-ish, 129: *a.* Somewhat bitter.

Bit'-tern, 36: *s.* A bitter liquor which drains off in making salt.

BITTERN=bit'-tern, 36: *s.* A bird with long legs of the heron kind, that feeds on fish.

BITUMEN, bi-tū'-mēn, 86: *s.* The generic name of mineral substances easily combustible with flame, emitting a strong odour when ignited, and greasy to the touch.

Bi-tu'-mi-nous, 105, 120: *a.* Containing bitumen.

To Bi-tu'-mi-nate, *v. a.* To impregnate with bitumen.

Bi-tu'-mi-nif'-er-ous, 85, 87: *a.* Producing bitumen.

BIVALVE=bi'-välv, 189: *a.* and *s.* Having two valves, as the shells of an oyster;—*s.* That which has two valves.—See **Bi**.

Bi-val'-vu-lar, 34: *a.* Bivalve.

BIVIOUS, bi'-vē-ūs, *a.* Having, or leading, two ways.—See **Bi**.

BIVOUAC=bi'-voo-äck, 125, 145: *s.* An armed force in a state of watchfulness during the night.

To Bi'-voo-ac, *v. n.* To pass the night in a state of watchfulness and readiness for military action.

BIZANTINE=bi'-än-tine, *s.* A royal gift on certain festival occasions, which consisted of a piece of gold value fifteen pounds.—Compare **Bezan**.

To BLAB=bläb, *v. a.* and *n.* To tell what ought to be kept secret;—*new*. To tattle; to tell tales.

Blab, or **Blab'-ber**, *s.* A tattler; a tattler.

BLACK=bläck, *a.* and *s.* Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; horrible; wicked; dismal;—*s.* The colour or effect which arises from the privation or absorption of light; a black man or negro; a particle of soot or black dirt; a stain.

Black'-ing, 72: *s.* Paste or liquid to blacken shoes.

Black' ish, *a.* Rather black.

Black' ly, 105: *ad.* Darkly. atrociously.

Black' ness, *s.* The state of being black; darkness; atrocity.

To Black, *v. a.* To blacken.

To Black'-ken, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make black; to darken; to defame;—*new*. To grow black.

Black'-ken-er, *s.* He who blackens.

BLACK'-A-MOOR, 52: *s.* A negro.

BLACK'-BALL, 112: *s.* A ball of black colour used in balloting.

To Black'-ball, *v. a.* To reject by negative votes.

BLACK'-BER-RY, *s.* The fruit of the bramble.

BLACK'-BIRD, *s.* A bird well known for its colour and voice.

BLACK'-BOOK, 118: *s.* The original book of this name is an account of the exchequer and its officers in 1175.

BLACK'-CAT-TLE, 101: *s.* Bulls, oxen, and cows.

BLACK'-COCK, *s.* The heath-cock.

BLACK'-FRIAR, *s.* A friar of the Dominican order.

BLACK'-GUARD, (bläg'-gard, 143) *s.* A mean, abusive, ill-conducted fellow.

BLACK'-JACK, *s.* The leathern cup of old times; a mineral otherwise called **Blend**.

BLACK'-LEG, *s.* A sheep with diseased legs; a gambler and sharper at race-courses.

BLACK'-MAIL, *s.* A certain rate paid to men allied to robbers for protection.

BLACK-MON'-DAY, 116: *s.* The day originally so called was Easter Monday, 34 Edward III., which was dark and fatally inclement.

BLACK'-MOUTHED, (-mouthd, 137, 114) *a.* Using foul language.

BLACK'-PUU'-DING, (-pöod'-ing, 117) *s.* Food mass with blood and grain.

BLACK'-ROD', *s.* The usher belonging to the order of the Garter. He is of the king's chamber, and usher of Parliament.

BLACK'-SMITH, *s.* A smith that works in iron.

BLACK'-TAIL, *s.* A fish, also called *ruff* or *lope*.

BLACK'-THORN, *s.* The sloe-tree.

BLADDER=bläd'-der, 36: *s.* A thin membranous bag serving as the receptacle of some fluid secreted in an animal body, but more particularly the urinary vessel; the same vessel detached from the body; any thing resembling a bladder, puffed or swollen; a blister; a pustule. The word is used in composition as the name of some plants; as *Blad'-der-nut*, *Blad'-der-senna*.

Blad'-dered, (-derd, 114) *a.* Swelled like a bladder.

BLADE=bläd-, *s.* That which grows broad: the spire of grass; the broad part of a sword as it springs from the handle; hence, that part of any thing which cuts; hence, again, whatever is sharp or shining; a gay dashing fellow in cant language. The *blade-bone*, or *Shoulder blade*, is the broad upper bone of the shoulder.

Blä'-ded, *a.* Having blades or spires.

Blade'-smith, *s.* A sword cutler.

BLAIN=bläne, 100: *s.* A pustule, a sore, a blotch.

To BLAME=bläme, *v. a.* To censure; to charge with fault.

Blame, *s.* Imputation of fault; fault. *To be to blame*, is to be blamable.

Blä'-ma-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Culpable; faulty.

Blä'-ma-bly, 105: *ad.* Culpably.

Blä'-ma-ble-ness, *s.* Culpability.

Blame'-ful, 117: *a.* Culpable, guilty.

Blame'-less, *a.* Guiltless, innocent.

Blame'-less-ly, 105: *ad.* Innocently.

Blame'-less-ness, *s.* Innocence.

Blä'-mer, 36: *s.* A censurer.

Blame'-wor-thy, (wur-thy, 141) *a.* Culpable.

To BLANCH=bläncht, 63: *v. a.* and *n.* To whiten; to whiten by peeling; to leave *blank* or pass over, a sense now obsolete;—*new*. To grow white; to remain *blank* or empty of information; to evade. Compare **To Blanch**.

Blanch'-er, 36: *s.* A whitener.

BLAN-CHIM'-E-TER, 63: *s.* An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of certain chemical agents.

BLANC-MANGER, (büng-möngzh', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A confectioned white jelly.

BLANK, (blängk, 158) *a.* and *s.* White; free from writing, stain or mark; void; empty; void of rhyme; pale; confused;—*s.* A void space on paper; a lot drawn which is void of figures or value; the spot which a shot is to hit: *Point-blank*, the level line between the aim and the object.

Blank'-ly, *ad.* In a blank manner; with confusion.

To Blank, *v. a.* To damp; to confuse; to efface, to annul.

BLANK'-ET, *s.* Soft coarsely-woven cloth of wool, commonly used for bed coverings, but perhaps deriving its name from its earlier use in w'iting or keeping white other substances, as in sugar-refining and printing; unless so called because its colour is whitish though not white. Compare **Blouket**.

To Blank'-et, *v. a.* To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.

Blank'-et-ing, *s.* Cloth for blankets; tossing in a blanket.

BLAND=bländ, *a.* Soft, mild, gentle.

BLAN-DIL'-O-QUENCK, (-kwēnce, 76, 145) *s.* *Pen* and flattering speech.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Foues: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōod: j'ōō. i. e. j'w, 55: a, 4, 5, &c. *mut.*, 171.

To BLAN'-ISH, *v. a.* To soften; to caress; to flatter.
Blan'-ish-er, *s.* One that flatters with soft words.
Blan'-ish-ment, *s.* Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture; kind speech; that which soothes and pleases.

BLANK, BLANKET, &c.—See above under To Blanch.

To BLARE=blāre, *v. n.* To bellow; to roar.

To BLASPHEME, blās-fēm', 163: *v. a. and n.*
 To speak impiously of; to speak evil of:—*acc.* To speak reproachfully of God; to arrogate the prerogatives of God; to curse and swear.

Blas'-phe-mer, 163: *s.* He that blasphemes.

Blas'-phemy, 81, 105: *s.* The utterance of opprobrious terms towards or concerning God.

Blas'-phe-mous, 120: *a.* Impiously irreverent.

Blas'-phe-mous-ly, *ad.* In a blasphemous manner.

BLAST=blāst, 111: *s.* Something that rushes and strikes, as a gust or puff of wind; the sound made by blowing a wind instrument; the stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential; blight.

To Blast, *v. a.* To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure; to make infamous; to confound; to blow up by force of gunpowder.

BLATANT=blā-tānt, *a.* Bellowing as a beast.

Blat'-er-a'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* Noise.

To BLAT-TER, *v. n.* To make a senseless noise.

Blat'-ter-er, *s.* A noisy, blustering boaster.

BLAY=blāy, *s.* A small fish, the bleak, or white bait.

BLAZE=blāze, *s.* Flame, or the stream of light and heat from any body when burning, an effect which is owing to the combustion of inflammable gas; that which extends and shines as a blaze, as publication with diffusion of report; a mark resembling a blaze, as a white mark on a horse's face.

To Blaze, *v. n. and a.* To flame; to be conspicuous:—*act.* To publish; to blazon; to mark trees for being sold or felled.

To BLA'-ZON, (-zn, 114) *v. a.* To explain in proper terms the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck; to display; to celebrate; to blaze about.

Blā'-zon-er, *s.* One who blazons.

Blā'-zon, *s.* The art of drawing coats of arms; divulgarization; celebration.

Blā'-zon-ry, *s.* The art of blazoning.

BLEA=blēa, 103: *s.* The wood just under the bark.

To BLEACH=blēatch, 103, 63: *v. a. and n.*
 To whiten:—*acc.* To grow white.

Bleach'-er, *s.* One whose trade is to whiten cloth.

Bleach'-ing, 72: *s.* The act or art of making white.

Bleach'-er-y, 129, 105: *s.* A bleacher's office and grounds.

BLEAK=blēke, *a.* Pale; [Obs.] cold, chill. As a *subs.* see Blay.

Bleak'-ish, *a.* Rather bleak.

Bleak'-ly, 105: *ad.* Coldly.

Bleak'-ness, *s.* Coldness, chillness; paleness.

BLEAR=blēre, 43: *v. n.* Dim with rheum or water; dim.

Bleat'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being bleat.

Bleat'-eyed, (-ide, 106) *a.* Having sore eyes.

To Blear, *v. a.* To make the eyes dim.

To BLEAT=blēte, 103: *v. n.* To cry as a sheep.

Bleat, or **Bleat'-ing**, *s.* The cry of lambs or sheep.

BLEB=blēb, *s.* A little tumor, vesicle, or blister.

To BLEED=blēde, *v. n. and a.* To lose

BLEED=blēd, 135: *v. n. and a.* To lose blood; to die by violence;

BLEED=blēd, *v. n. and a.* To be in pain as from a puncture; to drop as blood from incision or pressure; to give out, as blood from the operation of a lancet:—*act.* To draw blood.

Bleed'-ing, *s.* A running, or a letting of blood

To BLEMISH=blēm'-ish, *v. a.* To mark with any deformity; to defame.

Blēm'-ish, *s.* A mark of deformity; reproach; taint.

To BLEND=blēntch, *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to give way. *To Blend* may be found in the same sense, these verbs being originally the same.

Blend, *s.* A start. [Shaks.]

To BLEND=blēnd, *v. a. and n.* To mingle.

Blend, *part. a.* Blended, mingled. [Obs.]

LENDE=blēnd, *s.* Sulphuret of zinc.

To BLESS=blēss, *v. a.* To make happy; to wish happiness to.

Blessed, (blēst, 114, 143) *part.* Bless'-ed, *a.* Happy; holy; happy in heaven; having received benediction.

Bles'-sed-ly, *ad.* Happily.

Bles'-sed-ness, *s.* Happiness; bliss; divine favour.

Bles'-sing, *s.* Benediction; divine favour.

BLETONIST=blē-tōn'-ist, *s.* One who has the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation; a faculty first observed in one *Bleton*, of France.

BLEW.—See To Blow.

BLIGHT, blīt, 115, 162: *s.* Any thing nipping or blasting.

To Blight, *v. a.* To corrupt with mildew; to blast.

BLIND, blīnd, 115: *a.* Wanting the sense of sight; intellectually dark; unseen; private; having but one opening where two might be expected.

Blīnd'-ly, 105: *ad.* Without sight or understanding.

Blīnd'-ness, *s.* Want of sight; ignorance.

To Blind, *v. a.* To make blind; to darken; to darken or obscure to the understanding; to eclipse.

Blīnd, *s.* Something to obscure the light; something to mislead the eye or the understanding.

To BLIND'-FOLD, (fōld, 116) *v. a.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

Blīnd'-fold, *n.* Having the eyes covered.

BLIND'-MAN'S-BUFF, 143: *s.* A play in which one blindfold tries to catch others.

BLIND'-SIDE, *s.* The weak part of one's character.

To BLINK, blīngk, 158: *v. n. and a.* To wink; to see obscurely, or with frequent winking:—*act.* To start from as not choosing to look at closely. Compare To Blench.

Blink, *s.* A glimpse, a glance.

Blink'-ard, 34: *s.* One with bad eyes; something twinkling.

BLISS=blīss, *s.* The enjoyment of entire good; the happiness of heaven; happiness.

Blīss'-ful, 117: *a.* Purely happy; very happy.

Blīss'-ful'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a blissful manner.

Blīss'-ful-ness, *s.* Unalloyed happiness; felicity.

BLISTER=blīs'-ter, 36: *s.* A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin; a plaster to raise blisters.

To Blis'-ter, *v. n. and a.* To rise in blisters:—*act.*

To raise blisters; to apply a blistering plaster.

BLITHE=blīthe, 115: *a.* Gay, airy, joyous.

Blīthe'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of gaiety.

Blīthe'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a blithe manner.

Blīthe'-ness, *s.* The quality of being blithe.

Blīthe'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Gay, cheerful.

Blīthe'-some-ness, *s.* The quality of being blithe-some.

To BLOAT=blōtt, 108: *v. a. and n.* To swell, or make turgid:—*acc.* To grow turgid.

Bloat'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being turgid or swelled.

BLOBBER=blōb'-ber, *s.* A bubble; blabber.

Blōb'-ber-lipped, (-līpt, 114, 143) *a.* Thick-lipped.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

BLOCK=blöck, *s.* A heavy piece of timber; a mass of solid matter; the piece of wood on which something is formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obstruction; a sea-term for a pulley.

Block-head, (-héd, 120) *s.* A stupid fellow.

Block-ish, *a.* Stupid, dull. **Blocking-course**, see **S.**

Block-ish-ness, *s.* Stupidity, dullness.

Block-house, *s.* A fortress to defend a harbour.

Block-tin, *s.* Pure or unmixed tin.

To Block, *v. a.* To shut up.

Bloc-kade' *s.* A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

To Bloc-kade', *v. a.* To shut up by obstruction.

BLONKET, blöng'-kët, 158: *a.* Gray. [Spencer.]

BLOOD, blüd, 123: *s.* The fluid which circulates in the bodies of animals: he that has received his blood from another, a child: family connection; high birth; murder; a man of hot spirit; the juice of any thing.

To Blood, *v. a.* To stain with blood; to inure to blood; to bleed; to exasperate.

Blood'y, 105: *a.* Stained with blood; cruel.

Blood'-i-ly, *ad.* Cruelly.

Blood'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being bloody; proneness to murder.

Blood'-less, *a.* Without blood.

Blood'-bot-tered, (-böl-terd, 116, 36, 114) *a.* Blood-soiled. **To Bultter** is, to swallow.

Blood'-heat, *s.* Heat of the same degree as the blood.

Blood'-hound, *s.* A hound of remarkably acute smell.

Blood'-let-ter, 36: *s.* A phlebotomist.

Blood'-shed, *s.* The crime of murder; slaughter.

Blood'-shed-der, *s.* A murderer.

Blood'-shot, *a.* Inflamed by turgidness of the blood-vessels.

Blood'-stained, 114: *a.* Stained with blood; guilty of murder.

Blood'-stone, *s.* An amulet to prevent bleeding at the nose.

Blood'-suck-er, *s.* Any animal that sucks blood; a murderer.

Blood'-thirsty, 36, 105: *a.* Murderous.

Blood'-ves-sel, *s.* A vessel in which blood circulates.

Blood'-y-flux', 154: *s.* The dysentery.

Blood'-y-mind-ed, 115: *a.* Disposed to murder; cruel.

Blood'-y-sweat', (-swët, 120) *s.* The sweating-sickness.

☞ The word is also compounded for the names of some animals and natural substances, as **blood'-snake**, **blood'-flower**, **blood'-wood**, **blood'-wort**.

BLOOM=blööm, *s.* Blossom; the state of any thing ripening; the blue colour on plums and grapes newly gathered.

Bloom'y, 105: *a.* Full of blooms.

To Bloom, *v. n.* and *a.* To yield blossoms, to flower; to be in a state of flourishing youth:—*act.* To put forth.

Bloom'-ing, *a.* Flourishing with bloom. youthful.

Bloom'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a blooming manner.

Blos'-som, 18: *s.* The flower or coral of a plant.

Blos'-som-y, 105: *a.* Full of blossoms.

To Blos'-som, *v. n.* To put forth blossoms.

Blos'-soming, *u.* and *s.* **Blowing**:—*s.* The flowering of plants.

To Blow, blö, 125: *v. n.* and *a.* To bloom:—*act.* [Obs.] To cause to blossom.

Blowth, *s.* Blossom or blossom. [Obs.]

Blow, *s.* A blossoming.

BLORE.—See below under the verb, **To Blow**.

To BLOT=blöt, *v. a.* To obliterate by a dark spot; to efface, to erase; to make black spots on; to disgrace; to darken.

Blot'-ting-pa-per, *s.* Soft paper to absorb or dry ink.

Blot, *s.* A spot or stain; an obliteration; a blur: a spot in reputation.

BLOTCH=blöch, *s.* A large pustule or spot.

Blotch'-y, *a.* Having blotches.

To Blotch, *v. a.* To blacken; to mark with blotches.

To BLOTE=blöte, *v. a.* To dry by smoke.

BLOW, blö, 125: *s.* A stroke; the stroke of death; a sudden calamity; the act of a fly by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

To Blow, *v. a.* To infect with the eggs of flies: to blow upon, to make stale.

Blow'-en, *s.* A common prostitute; also, **Blow'-ess**.

To BLOW, blö', 125: } *v. n.* and *a.* To make

BLEW, blöw, 110, 109: } a current of air; to

BLOWN, blöng, 125: } pant; to breathe; to blow over, to pass away without effect; to blow up, to fly into the air by force of gunpowder (See other senses under **Bloom** above):—*act.* To drive by the wind; to inflate with wind; to swell; to form into shape by the breath; to sound wind music; to warm with the breath; to blow out, to extinguish by wind; to blow up, to raise or swell by breath, to inflate, to burst with gunpowder, to kindle. See also above the verb under the substantive **Blow**.

Blow'-er, 36: *s.* One who blows.

Blow'-ing, *s.* Motion of the wind; act of blowing.

Blowr, *s.* The act of blowing; a blast. [Obs.]

Blow'-pipe, *s.* A tube used by various artificers.

BLOWZE=blöwz, 31: *s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whose hair is in disorder. Compare **Bloom**, **Blossom**, **To Blow**, &c., and **Blush**.

Blow'-zy, 105: *a.* Sun-burnt, high-coloured.

BLUBBER=blüb'-ber, *a.* A bubble; something swelled, like a bubble; the fat of a whale.

To Blub'-ber, *v. n.* and *a.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks:—*act.* To swell with weeping.

BLUDGEON=blüdge'-ön, 18: *s.* A short stick, heavy at one end for offensive use.

BLUE, blöw, 110, 109: *a.* and *s.* One of the seven original colours.

Blu'-ish, *a.* Rather blue.

Blue'-ly, 105: *ad.* With a blue colour.

Blue'-ness, *s.* The quality of being blue.

BLUE'-BOT-TLE, 101: *s.* A flower; a large fly with a blue belly.

☞ The word is compounded with many other words, as **Blue'-eyed**, **Blue'-crined**, &c. **Blue'-cap** is a fish so called; **Blue'-throat**, a bird; and **Blue'-john**, a mineral.

BLUFF=bluf, 115: *a.* Big, surly, blustering.

Bluff'-ness, *s.* The quality of being bluff.

BLUFF, *s.* A high steep bank projecting into the sea; something steep and sudden.

To BLUNDER=blünd'-der, 36: *v. n.* and *a.* To mistake grossly; to flounder, to stumble:—*act.* To confound as things of like kind.

Blund'-der, *s.* A gross mistake.

Blund'-der-er, 129: *s.* One who blunders.

Blund'-der-head, (-hëd, 120) *s.* A blockhead.

Blund'-der-ing-ly, *ad.* In a blundering manner.

BLUND'-DER-BUSS, *s.* A gun that may be fired blunderingly, and yet do execution, being one of large bore to carry many bullets.

BLUNT=blunt, *a.* Dull on the edge or point: dull in understanding; rough, not civil; abrupt, not elegant.

Blunt'-ly, 105: *ad.* Without sharpness; coarsely.

Blunt'-ness, *s.* Want of edge or point; coarseness.

Blunt'-wit-ted, *a.* Dull, stupid.

To Blunt, *v. a.* To dull the edge or point; to repress

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chā'v'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

BLUR=*blur*, 39: *s.* A blot; a stain.

To Blur, *v. a.* To blot, to stain.

To BLURT=*blurt*, *v. a.* To utter suddenly and inadvertently.

To BLUSH=*blush*, *v. n.* To redder in the cheeks or face; to redder with shame or confusion.

Blush, *s.* The red in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance or glance.

Blush'-ing, *s.* The exhibiting of blushes.

Blush'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of blushes.

Blush'-less, *a.* Without a blush.

Blush'-y, 105: *a.* Having the colour of a blush.

To BLUSTER=*bluster*, 36: *v. a.* To roar as a storm; to bully.

Blus'-ter, *s.* Roar, tumult; boast; boisterousness.

Blus'-ter-er, *s.* A swaggerer; a bully.

Blus'-ter-ing, 72: *s.* Tumult, noise.

BO! *bō*, *interj.* A word used to terrify.

BOA=*bō-d*, *s.* The boa-constrictor, a large striped serpent; a fur tippet resembling a boa.

BOAR=*ho-ar*, 34=*bōre*, 134: *s.* The male swine.

Boar'-ish, *s.* Swinish, brutal.

Boar'-spear, *s.* A spear used in boar-hunting.

BOARD=*bō-ard*, 34=*bōrd*, 134: *s.* A piece of wood of more breadth and length than thickness; a table; the deck of a ship: from table it comes to signify what is taken at table, food, entertainment; also, the persons assembled round a table, a council, a court of jurisdiction.

To BOARD, *v. a.* To lay or spread with boards; to enter by force on the deck of a ship.

Board'-er, *s.* One who boards a ship in action.

To BOARD, *v. n. and a.* To live in a house at a certain rate for the board or table:—*act.* To place at board, that is, to place for food at another's board or table.

Board'-er, *s.* One who boards in a house.

Board'-ing-school, (-*skool*, 161) *s.* A school in which the scholars are boarders.

Board-wa'-ges, 151: *s. pl.* Wages with which a servant must provide his own board.

To Board, properly, *To Abord*, *v. a.* To accost. But this word is not a legitimate member of this family.

BOUR'-LAND, (-*bōard*-*lānd*, 130) *s.* In old law, the demesnes which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his table.

To BOAST=*bōast*, 108: *v. n. and a.* To brag, to talk ostentatiously; to exalt one's self:—*act.* To brag of; to magnify; to exalt.

Boast, *s.* An expression of ostentation; a cause of boasting.

Boast'-er, 36: *s.* A bragger.

Boast'-ful, 117: *a.* Ostentatious.

Boast'-ing, *a. and s.* Bragging:—*s.* Bragging speech.

Boast'-ing-ly, *ad.* Ostentatiously.

Boast'-less, *a.* Without ostentation.

BOAT=*bōat*, 108: *s.* A small open vessel; a ship of inferior size.

Boat'-hook, 118: *s.* A hook used by boatmen.

Boat'-man, *s.* He that manages a boat.

Boat'-swain, (*collog.* *Bō'-sn*, 167) *s.* An officer on board ship who has charge of the boats, sails, &c., and has to summon the crew by his whistle.

BOB=*bōb*, *s.* Something of a small size; something curtailed; something that plays loosely at the end of a string; the ball of a short pendulum; an ear-ring; words in a song that come again and again, as the swings of a pendulum; a coarse or set of changes in bell-ringing; a worm used in angling; a wig of short cut or make; a sharp slight blow; a jest or jeer.

To Bob, *v. a. and n.* To clip; to strike as by a re-

gular mechanical motion; to get by bobbing, that is, by a bait or cheating:—*neu.* To play backward and forward; to bait or angle for.

Bob'-cher-ry, 129, 105: *s.* A play among children in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bob'-tail, *s.* A tail cut or short; the rabble.

Bob'-wig, *s.* A wig of short hair.

Bob'-stays, 151: *s. pl.* The short ropes of the bowsprit.

BOBBINS, *bōb*-*bīnz*, 113: *s. pl.* Little pins of wood with a notch, on which thread, &c. is wound.

Bob'-bin, *s.* Round tape.

BOCKLAND.—See under Book.

To BODE=*bōde*, *v. a. and n.* To portend:—*neu.* To be an omen.

Bode'-ment, *s.* Portent, omen.

Bō'-ding, 72: *s.* An omen.

To BODGE=*bōdge*, *v. n.* To bungle or make a botch in any procedure. Compare *To Botch*.

Bodge, *s.* A botch.

BODICE.—See below, under Body.

BODKIN=*bōd*-*kīn*, *s.* An instrument to bore holes; an instrument to draw thread through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair; formerly, a dagger.

BODILEAN=*bōd*'-*lēy-ān*, *a.* Founded by Bodley.

BODY, *bōd*'-*lēy*, 105: *s.* The frame of an animal whether living or dead, and therefore considered distinct from the principle of life; the material part of man in contradistinction to the part considered immaterial; (*Sic* Soul;) a person; a corporation; a collective mass; the main army; the main part; the bulk; strength; substance; any solid figure.

Bod'-i-ly, 105: *a. and ad.* Corporeal; relating to the body; real, actual:—*ad.* Corporeally.

Bod'-i-li-ness, *s.* Corporeality.

Bod'-i-less, *a.* Incorporeal.

Bod'-y-guard, *s.* The guard that protects the person.

Bod'-ice, (-*iss*, 105) *s.* Stays; a waistcoat.

BOG=*bōg*, *s.* A marsh, a morass.

Bog'-gy, (-*guēy*, 77) *a.* Marshy, swampy.

To Bog, *v. a.* To whelm as in mud or mire.

Bog'-house, *s.* A house of office.

Bog'-trot-ter, *s.* One who lives in a boggy country.

Ob. The word is compounded for the names of several plants; as *Bog'-bean*, *Bog'-berry*, *Bog'-rush*, *Bog'-wort*, &c.

BOGGLE, or **BOGGLE**, *bō*'-*gl*, *būg*'-*gl*, 101: *s.* A bugbear; a spectre.

To Bōg'-*gl*, *v. n.* To start; to hesitate; to dissemble.

Bog'-gler, 36: *s.* A doubter, a stumbler, a timorous man.

BOHEA=*bō*-*hēc*', 103: *s.* An inferior black tea.

BOIL=*bōil*, 29: *s.* A sore angry tumor terminating in a pustule.

BEAL, 3: *s.* A boil; a pimple. [*Obs.*]

To Beal, *v. n.* To gather matter; to come to a head.

BILE, 5: *s.* A boil. [*Obs.*]

To BOIL=*bōil*, 29: *v. n. and a.* To be in that state in which a liquid passes more or less rapidly with a bubbling motion into vapour; to be agitated by heat, or as by heat; to be hot or fervid; to be in boiling water in order to be cooked, or for other purpose:—*act.* To heat to a boiling state; to put into boiling water; to cook by boiling.

Boil'-er, *s.* He that boils; the vessel used for boiling.

Boil'-er-y, *s.* A place where salt is boiled.

Boiling, *a. and s.* Agitated with heat:—*s.* Ebullition.

BOISTEROUS, *bois*'-*tēr-ūs*, 129, 120: *a.*

Rearing, stormy; turbulent, violent.

Bois'-ter-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* Violently, tumultuously.

Bois'-ter-ous-ness, *s.* Turbulence.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thēn*, 166:

BOLARY.—See under Bole.

BOLD, bōld, 116: *n.* Daring, brave; executed with spirit; confident; impudent; striking to the sight. **Bold'-ly**, *ad.* In a bold manner.

Bold'-ness, *s.* Courage; exemption from caution; confident trust, assurance; impudence.

To Bol'-den, 114: *v. a.* To make bold, to embolden.

BOLE=bōle, *s.* The stem of a tree; a six-bushel measure.

BOLE=bōle, *s.* A friable clayey earth, of which one kind, Bole-Armenic, or Armenian Bole, is much used as a drug.

Bo'-lar-y, 105: *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole.

BOLIS=bō'-lis, *s.* That which darts; a plummet; a meteor.

-BOL-. *Y.* A termination in nouns of Greek origin, signifying a casting or throwing.

BOLL, bōle, 116: *s.* The pod or capsule of a plant.

To Boll, *v. n.* To form into a seed vessel.

BOLSTER, bōl'-ster, 116, 36: *s.* A round long pillow; a pad; a compress for a fracture.

To Bol'-ster, *v. a.* To support with a bolster or pad; to support; to swell out.

Bol'-ster-ing, *s.* A propping up, or supporting.

BOLT, bōlt, 7, 116: *s.* That which is thrown or cast, an arrow or dart; that which is thrust forward, or is straight, like a dart, the bar or pin of a door; that by which a substance is driven or cast out, a sieve; and from the second sense comes a fourth, that which fastens a fetter.

To Bolt, *v. a.* and *n.* To fasten with a bolt; to blurt out or utter precipitately; to swallow without chewing; to sift; to examine; to fether;—*acc.* To spring out with speed and suddenness.

Bolt'-er, *s.* A sieve to separate meal from bran. *Supp.*

Bolt'-ing-cloth, *s.* Cloth of which bolters are made.

Bolt'-ing-house, *s.* The place where meal is sifted.

Bolt'-ing-hutch, *s.* A tub for bolting flour.

Bolt'-head, 120: *s.* A long straight-necked glass vessel.

Bolt'-rope, *s.* A rope serving as a rod at the edge of a sail.

BOLUS=bō'-lūs, *s.* A large pill; a pill.

BOMB, būm, 116, 156: *s.* A hollow iron ball or shell filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out from a mortar.

Bomb'-ketch, or **Bomb'-ves-sel**, *s.* A strongly built ship for the purpose of firing bombs.

Bom'-bard, 34: *s.* A great gun formerly used.

To Bom'-bard, *v. a.* To attack with bombs.

Bom'-bard'-ment, *s.* An attack with bombs.

Bom'-BA-DIER, (hūm'-bd-dēer', 103) *s.* A non-commissioned officer employed on mortar and howitzer duty.

BOMBASIN, būm-bd-zēen', 116, 98, 151, 115: *s.* A stuff composed of silk and worsted.

BOMBAST, būm-bāst', 116, 111: *s.* and *a.* Originally, a stuff of soft loose texture used to swell garments; fustian; big, high-sounding, senseless language;—*a.* Bombastic.

Bom-bas'-tic, *a.* Of great sound and little meaning.

BOMBILATION, būm-bē-lā'-shūn, 116, 85, 89: *s.* Sound, noise.

→ Of the same origin with Bomb.

BOMBYX, bōm'-bicks, 154: *s.* The silk-worm.

Bom'-bic, *a.* Pertaining to the silk-worm.

Bom-byd'-i-nous, (bōm-biss'-ē-nūs, 105, 120) *a.* Silken; of the colour of the silk worm.

BONA-FIDE. **BONAIR**. **BONA-ROBA**, &c. —See under Bonity.

BONASSUS=bō-nās'-sūs, *s.* A kind of buffalo.

BOND=bōnd, *s.* and *a.* Any thing that binds, a

band, ligament, cord, rope, chain; a writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract; an obligation; in the plural, it signifies imprisonment;—*a.* Bond.

Bond'-ed, *part. a.* That lies under bond to pay duty.

Bon'-dage, 59: *s.* Slavery; imprisonment; villenage.

Bond'-maid, *s.* A young female slave.

Bond'-man, *s.* A man-slave.

Bonds'-man, 143: *s.* A person giving security for another.

Bond'-ser-vice, (-viss, 105) *s.* Slavery.

BONE=bōne, *s.* One of the hard, dry parts which form the frame of an animal body; a bone with some flesh adhering to it; something made of bone, as bobbin, dice, &c.

To Bone, *v. a.* To take bones out, as from meat in cookery; to put bones in, as whale-bone into stays.

Boned, 114: *a.* Having large bones.

Bon'-ny, *a.* Consisting of bones; large boned.

Bone'-less, *a.* Without bones.

To Bone'-set, *v. n.* To set or reduce a broken bone.

Bone'-set-ter, 36: *s.* He who sets bones.

BONE'-LACE, *s.* A lace woven with bone-bobbins.

BONITY, bōn'-ē-tēy, 105: *s.* Goodness. [Obs.]

Bon'-i-fy, (bōn'-ē-fy, 6) *v. a.* To convert into good. [Obs.]

Bo'-NUM-MAG'-NUM, *s.* Good and great, the name of a plum.

Bo'-NUS, *s.* A boon, a premium in addition to interest for a loan.

BOON, 27: *s.* A gift, a grant, a present, a favour granted.

Boon, *a.* Gay, merry, kind, bountiful.

BON'-NY, (bōn'-nēy) *a.* Handsome, plump, blithe.

Bon'-ni-ly, 105: *ad.* Gayly, handsomely.

Bon'-ni-ness, *s.* Gayety, handsomeness, plumpness.

BON'-AIR, *a.* Complaisant, yielding. [Obs.]

BON'-VIRE, *s.* A large fire on festival occasions.

BON'-GRACE, (būn'-grāss, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A covering for the forehead.

BON'-MOT, (bōang-mō', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A witty repartee.

BON'-TON, (bōang-tōang', [Fr.] 170) *s.* High mode or fashion.

Bo'-NA-RI'-DE, (-fī'-dēy, 101) *a.* and *ad.* Meant sincerely;—*ad.* Sincerely. [A Latin phrase.]

Bo'-NA-RO'-BA, 98: *s.* Good to the value of her gown, an old name for a gay-dressed courtesan. [Ital.]

BONNET, bōn'-nēt, 14: *s.* A woman's hat; a small work in fortification; a sail attached to another.

BONNYCLABBER, bōn'-nēy-clāb'-ber, *s.* Sour buttermilk.

BONZE=bōnz, *s.* A Japanese or Chinese priest.

BOOBY, bōo'-bēy, *s.* A dull, stupid fellow; a bird.

BOOK, bōok, 118: *s.* An aggregate of paper leaves bound together in which we read or write; a volume, the literary contents of a book; a division of the contents.

Book'-ful, *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books.

Book'-ish, *a.* Given to reading.

Book'-ish-ness, *s.* Addiction to books.

Book'-less, *a.* Without books; unlearned.

To Book, *v. a.* To register in a book.

BOOK'-AC-COUNT, *s.* A register of debt or credit.

BOOK'-BIN-DEB, (-bīn'-der, 115) *s.* He whose trade is to bind books.

Book'-bind-ing, *s.* The trade of a bookbinder.

BOOK'-KEE-PER, *s.* The manager of a book of accounts.

Book'-keep-ing, *s.* The art of keeping accounts.

BOOK'-LAND, or **BOCK'-LAND**, *s.* A possession or

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pī-pā: lāw: gōod: j'wō, i. e. j'wō, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mut.*, 171.

inheritance held by evidence in writing; free socage land.

BOOK'-LEARN-ING, (-lern-ing, 131) *s.* Learning acquired from books, as opposed to that which arises from experience and intercourse with men.

BOOK'-MAN, *s.* A scholar by profession.

BOOK'-MATE, *s.* A schoolfellow.

BOOK'-OATH, *s.* An oath taken on the book or bible.

BOOK'-SEL-LER, *s.* He whose profession is to sell books.

BOOK'-WORM, (-wurm, 141) *s.* A mite that eats holes in books; an intense but mere student.

BOOM=bōom, *s.* A name given to a tree or heavy beam, from the sound of the wind rushing through or across it; the long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding-sail; a pole with bushes or baskets set up in a shallow; a bar laid across a harbour.

To Boom, *v. n.* To rush with violence, as a ship under press of sail; to make a noise like the bittorn.

BOON.—See under Bonity.

BOOR=bōor, 51: *s.* A peasant, a clown, a lout.

Boor'-ish, *a.* Clownish, rustic, untaught, uncivilized.

Boor'-ish-ly, 105: *ad.* In a boorish manner.

Boor'-ish-ness, *s.* Clownishness, rusticity, coarseness.

BOOSE, bōoz, 151: *s.* A stall for a cow or ox. [Little used.]—See To Bouz (to drink), &c., hereafter.

To BOOT=bōot, *v. a.* To profit, to advantage, to enrich.

Boot, *s.* Profit; gain. **To boot**, *ad.* Over and above.

Boot'-less, *a.* Unavailing; without profit.

Boot'-less-ly, *ad.* Without use or profit.

BOTE, *s.* Compensation. [An old law term.]

BOOT=bōot, *s.* A shoe of which the leather or other material is continued, so as to cover the leg or a part of it; a leathern receptacle, or that used to be of leather, as the boot of a coach.

To Boot, *v. a.* To put on boots.

Boot'-catch-er, or **Boots**, *s.* The servant at an inn who pulls off and cleans the boots of travellers.

Boot'-hose, (-hōze, 151) *s.* Stockings to wear with boots.

Boot'-jack, *s.* A stock for pulling off boots.

Boot'-tree, *s.* A last for stretching boots.

BOOTH=bōoth, *s.* A house or shelter built of slight materials for a temporary purpose.

BOOTY, bōot'-tēy, *s.* Spoil taken in war; plunder; intentional loss at gaming as a decoy.

BOPEEP=bō'-pēp, *s.* A play to amuse children, of peeping from behind something, and crying bo!

BORACHIO, bō-rāch'-ō, 61: *s.* A bottle or cask; a drunkard.

BORAX, bōr-ācks, 47, 154: *s.* A genus of salts found in Japan, Chili, and Peru. They are slightly caustic, rather ponderous, semi-transparent, and melt into a transparent glass.

Bo-rac'-ic, (bō-rāss'-ic, 59) 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from borax. *Boracic acid* is a compound of a base, Boron, with oxygen.

Bo'-ra-cous, (bōr'-d-cūs) *a.* Popularly, the same as Boracic, but, strictly, *Boracous acid* is an acid with a determinate less proportion of oxygen than Boracic acid.

Bo'-rate, *s.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base saturated.

Bo'-ra-cite, *s.* Borate of magnesia.

Bo'-ron, *s.* The undecomposed base of boracic acid.

BORDEL=bor'-dēl, *s.* A brothel.

BORDER=bāwr'-der, 37, 36: *s.* The outer part or edge; the confine or exterior limit of a country or place; the edge of a walk or bed in a garden by some means distinguished.

To Bor'-der, *v. n. and a.* To confine upon; to approach nearly to:—*act.* To adorn with a border; to reach to; to keep within bounds.

Bor'-der-er, 129: *s.* He that dwells on the borders; he that approaches near.

BOR'-DURE, (-dūre, 147) *s.* A border in heraldry.

To BORE, bōre, 47: *v. a. and n.* To pierce, to make a hole in, to perforate; to eat out, or make a hollow in, by gnawing or corroding, as a worm; to annoy by reiterated petty acts.—*new.* To pierce or enter by boring; to be pierced.

Bo'-rer, *s.* One who bores; the instrument used.

Bore, *s.* The hole made by boring; the size, diameter, or circumference of any hole; the instrument used in boring; a person or thing that annoys by irritation.

BORE.—See the verb To Bear, and under it.

BOREAS=bōr'-ē-ās, 47: *s.* The north wind.

Bo'-re-al, *a.* Northern.

BOREE=bōr'-ēy, *s.* A figure in dancing.

BORN, BORNE.—See under To Bear

BORON.—See under Borax.

BOROUGH, būr'-ō, 116, 129, 125, 162: *s.* A corporate town which is not a city, the latter being a town which is or has been the see of a bishop; that is also a borough which sends burgesses to parliament, whether a corporate town or not. In Saxon times, a borough was an association of men who were free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other, and to have offenders in their district forthcoming. Ten so associated were a Tithing, and the presiding man the *Tithing man*, *Head-borough*, or *Hors-holder* (i. e. *Borough's-elder*). The society was also called *Frithurg*, and *Frank* pledge; and ten Tithings formed a Hundred; a name still retained by the districts comprehended.

Boi'-ough-ENG'-lish, (-īng'-glīsh, 113) *s.* A custom in some ancient English boroughs, that estates shall descend to the youngest son, or younger brother.

To BORROW, bōr'-rō, 129, 125: *v. a.* To take from another for a time on credit; to use as one's own though not belonging to one; in an obsolete sense, to relieve, to redeem.

Bor'-row, *s.* A borrowing. [Obs.]

Bor'-row-er, 36: *s.* One who borrows.

BOSCAGE=bōs'-cāge, 99: *s.* Wood, or woodland.

Bos'-ky, 105: *a.* Woody. [Shaks.]

Bos'-ket, *s.* A little wood; an artificial grove.

BOSOM, bōoz'-ūm, 107, 18: *s.* The breast, as the enclosure of the heart, and the seat of tenderness, or of the passions; the female breasts; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; any receptacle tender close, or secret; embrace, as with the arms; in composition, intimate, confidential, as, a bosom friend.

To Bos'-om, *v. a.* To enclose in the bosom; to keep with care; to hide or cherish as in the bosom.

BOSON, bō'-an, 114: *s.* A Boatswain, which see.

BOSS=bōss, *s.* A prominence or protuberance of any kind, and hence a stud, or knob.

Bossed, (bōst, 114) *part. a.* Studded.

Bos'-sy, 105: *a.* Prominent; studded.

Bos'-sive, 105: *a.* Deformed by humps.

Bos'-sage, 99: *s.* A stone in a building which has a projection, and is laid rough in order to be carved also rustic work consisting of stones that advance beyond the level of the building.

BOSVEL, bōz'-vēl, 151: *s.* A species of crowfoot.

BOTANY, bōt'-d-nēy, 105: *s.* That branch of natural history which treats of the structure, functions, properties, habits, and arrangement of plants.

Bo-tan'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to botany; *con*

Bo-tan'-i-cal, } taining plants.

Bo-tan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the system of botany.

To Bot'-a-nize, *v. n.* To study plants.

Bot'-a-nist, *s.* One skilled in botany.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants. mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vish-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: shūn 166: then, 166

Bot'-a-nol'-o-gy, 85, 87; *s.* A discourse on plants.
Bot'-a-no-man'-cy, 87, 85; *s.* Divination by plants.
BOUCH=bôch, *s.* A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adscititious part clumsily added.
Botch'-y, 105; *a.* Marked with botches.
To Botch, *v. a.* To mend or patch awkwardly; to put together unsuitably; to mark with botches.
Botch'-er, *s.* A mender of old clothes; an awkward mender.
BOU.—See under **To Boot**.
BOTH, bôth, 116; *a.* and *pron.* and *conj.* The one and the other. As a *conj.* it signifies, (On the one side, *And* or *Also* responding in a subsequent member, and signifying, (On the other side.
To BOTHER=bôth'-er, *v. a.* To perplex, to tease.
To BOTHER=bôth'-er, *v. a.* To perplex, to tease.
BOTRYOID, bôt'-rê-oid, *a.* Having the form of a bunch of grapes.
BOTS=bôts, *s. pl.* Small worms in the entrails of horses.
BOTTLE, bôt'-tl, 101; *s.* A vessel originally of leather, but now in general of glass, with a narrow neck, to preserve wine or other liquor; the quantity of liquor contained in a bottle; a quantity of hay or grass closely bundled up. This last sense is also expressed by *Bottle* when the material rolled together is thread, or of the nature of the thread.
To Bottle, *v. a.* To enclose in bottles.
Bot'-tled, 114; *part. a.* Preserved in bottles; hunched like a bottle.
Bot'-tling, *s.* The act of putting into bottles and corking.
BOTTOM=bôt'-tôm, 18; *s.* The lowest part of any thing; the ground under water; the foundation; the extremity of the trunk of animals; a dale or valley; a ship; the deepest part; stamina, native strength; a ball of thread; for which last sense, however, compare *Bottle*.
To Bot'-tom, *v. a.* and *n.* To found or build upon; to furnish with a seat or bottom; to make a ball of, as by winding thread round and round;—*accu.* To rest upon for ultimate support.
Bot'-tom-less, *a.* Unfathomable.
Bot'-tom-ry, *s.* The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom, signifying the ship itself.
BOUD=bowd, *s.* An insect that breeds in malt.
BOUDOIR, boo-dwôr', [Fr.] 170; *s.* A small private apartment.
To BOUGE, bôgc, 127, 64; *v. n.* To bulge, which see. [Little used.]
To This word may also be found as a corruption of the French substantive *Bouche*.
BOUGH, bow, 31, 162; *s.* An arm or large shoot of a tree.
To This word is allied to *Bight*, which see.
Bought, (bowt), *s.* A flexure, a twist, a knot. It is sometimes written *Bout*, as in Milton's *Allegro*, near the end. [Obs.]
Bough'-ty, 105; *a.* Bending. [Obs.]
BOUGHT, bôwt, 126, 162; *part.*—See **To Buy**.
BOUGIE, bôc'-zhê, [Fr.] 170; *s.* A wax-taper; a waxed slip of linen or of other material used in surgery.
BOUILLON, bôw'-yông, [Fr.] 170; *s.* Broth; soup.
Bowl'-li, (bôw'-yê), *s.* Meat stewed with vegetables.
To BOUNCE=bownce, *v. n.* To leap spring, or rush suddenly; to hit against so as to rebound; familiarly, to boast or lie.
Bounce, *s.* The rebound of a sudden blow; a boast.

Boun'-cer, 36; *s.* A boaster; a liar.
BOUND=bownd, 31; *part.* of **To Bind**, which see.
BOUND, *s.* That which binds in or limits; that by which any excursion is restrained; a boundary.
To Bound, *v. a.* To limit, to restrain.
Bound, *a.* Destined, tending, going, intending to go. This application of the word is taken either from the orders given for the government of the voyage implying obligation, or from the notion of stretching or tending included in the general sense of the participle.
Boun'-dên, *a.* Limited, appointed; beholden to.
Boun'-less, *a.* Unlimited.
Boun'-less-ness, *s.* The quality of being unlimited.
BOUN'-DA-RY, 98, 105; *s.* A limit or bound; the mark of a limit.
BOUND-BAILIFF, *s.* An officer appointed by a sheriff, and under bond to act faithfully.
To BOUND=bownd, 31; *v. n.* and *a.* To jump, to rebound;—*act.* To make to bound.
Bound, *s.* A leap, a spring, a rebound.
Bound-stone, or **Bound-ing stone**, *s.* A stone to play with.
BOUNTY, bown' tÿ, 31, 105; *s.* Generosity, liberality, munificence; a present or gift; a premium given by government for the exportation of home manufactures, &c.; money given to men who enlist. *Queen Ann's Bounty*, is the provision made in her reign for the augmentation of poor living.
Boun'-te-ous, (boun'-tê-üs, or boun'-yüs, 146; *colloq.* bount'-chê-üs, 147) *a.* Liberal, kind.
Boun'-te-ous-ly, *ad.* Liberally, generously.
Boun'-te-ous-ness, *s.* Munificence, liberality.
Boun'-ti-ful, 117; *a.* Liberal, generous, magnificent.
Boun'-ti-ful-ly, *ad.* Liberally, generously.
Boun'-ti-ful-ness, *s.* The quality of being bountiful.
Boun'-ti-ful-ty, 120, or **Boun'-ti-hood**, 118; *s.* Goodness, virtue. [Obs.]
To Compare Bounty, &c., with the foregoing class of words.
BOUQUET, bôw'-kây, [Fr.] 170; *s.* A nosegay.
BOURGEOIS, } bur'-joice', [Fr.] 170; *s.* Print-
BURGEOIS, } ing type of a small kind between
long primer and brevier.—See also under *Burgh* and *Burgess*.
To BOURGEON, bur'-jün, *v. n.* To sprout.
BOURN=bô'urn, 47, 134; *s.* A bound, a limit.
BOURN=bô'urn, 47, 134; *s.* A brook, a torrent, a rivulet. [Obs. except as a common Saxon termination in the names of places. In Scotland, it is *Burn*.]
BOURSE.—See *Burse*.
To BOUSE, bôoz, 125, 137; *v. n.* To drink freely; to guzzle.
Bow'-sy, 105; *a.* Merry; fuddled.
BOUSTROPHEDON, bow-strôf'-ê-dôn, 31, 163; *s.* A mode of writing met with in early Greek inscriptions, which returns from right to left, and then proceeds from left to right again, and so on, as an ox ploughs. It is also written *Bustrophedon*.
BOU=bowt, 31; *s.* A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time.—See *Bought* under *Bough*.
BOUADE, boo-tâd', [Fr.] 170; *s.* A whim; an act of caprice.
BOUTEFEU, bôw'-fêoo, [Fr.] 170; *s.* An incendiary; a strife-kindler.
BOVINE=bô'-vine, *a.* Pertaining to bulls, cows, and oxen.
To BOW, bow, 31; *v. a.* and *n.* To bend; to incline down or towards in token of respect, or of condescension; to depress; to crush;—*accu.* To bend; to perform an act of salutation or reverence; to sto. p; to sink under pressure.
Bow, *s.* An act of salutation, reverence, or submission.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gôc-wâg; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ. lâw; gôd; jôo, i. e. *jeu*, 55; a. a. &c. *mate*, 171.

also, that part of a ship where her side rounds to the stern or prow. In other cases with a similar sense, viz., as something that has a curve or flexure, this word classes with those members of its family which have *ov* sounded *o*.

Bow'-er, 53, 132: *s.* An anchor carried at the bow of a ship; also, that which bows or bends, as a muscle that bends the joints.

Bow'-man, *s.* The man who rows at the bow of a boat.

Bow'-piece, (-pěc, 103) *s.* A piece of ordnance carried in the bow of a ship.

↳ If Bowsprit really derives its name from its situation in the ship, it ought to range with this branch of the family; but it is said to be a corruption of *Holtsprit*.—See Bolt, &c., and Bowsprit under the next word.

Bow, (bō, 125) *s.* An instrument for shooting arrows; a rainbow; the instrument with which some stringed instruments are played; whatever rounds itself like a bow, as the *Bows* of a *saddle*, except the *Bows* of a *ship*, which, with the same general sense, has a different pronunciation.—See above.

Bow'-bent, *a.* Crooked like a bow.

Bow'-man, 12: *s.* An archer.

Bow'-shot, *s.* The space which an arrow shot from a bow may pass.

Bow'-string, *s.* The string of a bow.

Bow'-yer, *s.* An archer; one who makes bows.

Bow'-legged, 114: *a.* Crooked-legged.

To Bow, *v. n.* To form to the shape of a bow.

Bow'd, 114: *part. a.* Bent like a bow.

Bow'-win-dow, *s.* A bay-window, which see.

Bow'-sprit, *s.* The *bolt*, boom, or spar, which projects from the bow of a vessel to carry sail forward.—See a note above.

BOWELS, bow'-ělz, 53, 143: *s. pl.* The intestines; the inner parts including the heart; pity, tenderness, compassion.

Bow'-el-less, *a.* Without tenderness or pity.

To Bow'-el, *v. a.* To eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels.

BOWER=bow'-er, 53, 134: *s.* A shelter in a garden; a retired chamber in a house; a country retreat.

To Bow'-er, *v. a. and n.* To embower; to enclose:—*new*. To lodge.

Bow'-er-y, 129, 105: *a.* Shading; containing bowers.

BOWL, bōwl=bōlt, 125: *s.* A vessel to hold liquids rather wide than deep; the hollow part of any thing; a basin.

BOWL, bōwl=bōlt, 125: *s.* A ball, generally of wood, used for play.

To Bowl, *v. a. and n.* To roll as a bowl; to pelt with any thing rolled:—*new*. To play at bowls.

Bowl'-er, *s.* One who plays at bowls.

Bowl'-ing, *s.* The art or act of bowling.

Bowl'-ing-green, *s.* A level green for playing with bowls.

Bowl'-der, 36: *s.* A round stone found in multitudes on the sea-shore at some places, with which they build walls, and sometimes houses.

BOWLINE, bō'-līn, 125, 105: *s.* A line or rope used to make a sail stand sharp or close to the wind.

BOX, bōcks, 154: *s.* The tree or shrub of the genus *buxus*.

Box'-en, 114: *a.* Made of box.

Box, *s.* A case; a name originally derived from the tree, but now given to a case of any material; it implies slighter make or smaller size than chest; the box containing the mariner's compass; a money chest, and hence also a small present in money at Christmas time; the quantity which a box contains; an enclosed space with seats in it, in a theatre or other public place.

To Box, *v. a.* To enclose in a box; to furnish with boxes; to solicit presents for a money box: *To box the compass*, is, to rehearse the several points of it; *To*

box a tree, is, to make a hole in it in order to get a the sap.

BOX, bōcks, 154: *s.* A blow on the head given with the hand.

To Box, *v. a. and n.* To strike with the fist; to fight with the fist.

Box'-er, 36: *s.* He who boxes: a pugilist.

Box'-ing, *s.* The act of fighting with the fist.

BOY=boy, 29: *s.* A male child; one in the state of adolescence; a term used in contempt for a young man.

Boy'-hood, (hōōd, 118) *s.* The state of being a boy.

Boy'-ish, *a.* Belonging to a boy, childish, trifling.

Boy'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a boyish manner.

Boy'-ish-ness, *s.* Childishness; the manners of a boy.

Boy'-ism, 158: *s.* Puerility; the state or actions of a boy.

To Boy, *v. a.* To act a part in the manner of a boy.

BRABANTINE, brā-bān'-tīn, 105: *a.* Pertaining to Brabant.

BRABBLE, brāb'-bl, 101: *s.* A brawl, a broil, a wrangle.

To Brab'-ble, *v. n.* To clamour.

Brab'-bler, 36: *s.* A clamorous fellow.

BRACE=brāce, *s.* Any thing that, like an *arm*, encircles something and so keeps it tight; a cincture or bandage; the strings that tighten a drum; the straps that support a carriage; or that support and keep tight any part of the dress; a piece of timber that extends like an arm from a main post to keep a building from swerving either way; a crooked line in writing and printing to hook in two or more words or lines which have a common explanation or common rhyme; things braced together, and hence the word signifies a couple or pair, as a brace of birds. It likewise signifies armour for the *arm*; which sense is perhaps the most nearly related of all to the original word.

To Brace, *v. a.* To bind; to tie close with bandages; to strain up.

Brā'-cer, 36: *s.* That which binds or makes firm; an astrigent medicine; also (the nearest etymological sense to the original) armour for the arm.

Brace'-let, *s.* An ornament for the arm.

Brā'-chi-AL, (brā'-kē-āl, 161, 146) *a.* Belonging to the arm. *Brā'-chi-ate*, *a.* Having arms.

BRACH=brāch, *s.* A bitch hound.

BRACHYGRAPHY, brā-kīg'-grd-fēy, 87, 161 163: *s.* Short-writing; the art of writing short-hand.

Brā'-chyg'-ra-pher, 36: *s.* A short-hand writer.

Brā'-chy-lō-gy, 87, 105: *s.* Short speech; the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner.

BRACK.—See under *To Break*.

BRACKET=brāck'-ēt, *s.* A wooden stay, generally angular, fixed to a wall to support something; the cheek of a mortar carriage; hooks to enclose something in writing or printing, as [].

BRACKISH=brāck'-ish, *a.* Salt, rather salt.

Brack'-ish-ness, *s.* Saltiness in a moderate degree.

BRAD=brād, *s.* A sort of nail without a head.

Brad'-awl, *s.* An awl to make holes for brads.

To BRAG=brāg, *v. n.* To boast.

Brag'-ging-ly, 77, 72, 105: *ad.* Boastingly.

Brag, *s.* A boast; the thing boasted of; a game at cards.

Brag'-gart, 34: *a. and s.* Boastful:—*s.* A boaster.

Brag'-gar-dim, 158: *s.* Boastfulness. [Obs.]

Brag'-ger, (-guer, 77, 36) *s.* A boaster.

Brag'-go'-dō'-ci-o, (-shē-ō, 147) *s.* A puffing, boastful fellow.

Brag'-less, *a.* Without a boast.

Brag'-ly, *ad.* In a manner to brag of. [Obs.]

To BRAID=brādt, 100: *v. a.* To weave together; also, (but in this sense obsolete,) to reproach. Compare *Upbraid*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission. 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision. 165: thīn, 166: thēn. 166.

Braid, *s.* A texture, a knot; a deceit; also, (but in this sense obsolete,) a start as from sleep. Compare *Aloud*.

BRAILS, brā'iz, 143: *s. pl.* Small ropes to the sails of ships.

To Braid up, *v. a.* To haul up by the brails.

BRAIN=brān', 100: *s.* The soft whitish mass inclosed in the skull in which the nervous and spinal marrow terminate; and supposed to be the seat of the sensations, of which the eyes, ears, palate, nose, and cuticle, are the exterior organs, and also to be the immediate organ or organs of the passions, the sentiments, the intellect, and (as the result of these) the will; or according to the different phraseology of other writers, to be the seat of the soul, or intelligent principle in man; figuratively, the understanding; the affections; fancy; imagination.

Brain'-less, *a.* Silly.

Brain'-ish, *a.* Hotheaded; furious.

Brain'-sick, *a.* Disordered in mind; giddy.

Brain'-sick-ly, *ad.* Weakly.

Brain'-pan, *s.* The skull.

To Brain, *v. a.* To dash out the brains; to understand. [The last sense is obsolete.]

BRAIT=brāt', 100: *s.* A rough diamond.

BRAKE=brāke. The old preterit of *To Break*; which see.

Brake, *s.* A heavy harrow for breaking clods; a machine for confining horses while shoeing them; a sharp bit or snaffle; a carriage used for horses while breaking in; that part of a moveable battery which enables it to turn; a baker's kneading trough.

BRAKE, *s.* Fern, sweetbroom, or ling, to which this name seems to be given from the roughness or broken appearance; a place that is overgrown with it; a thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles.

Bra'-ky, 105: *a.* Full of brakes; rough, thorny.

Bra'-ken, or **Brack'-en**, 114: *s.* Fern.

BRAHMA, } =brān'-mā, 23: *s.* The chief deity

BRAMA, } of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things. See *Vishnu in Supp.*

Brah'-min, or **Bra'-min**, *s.* An Indian priest. It is also written *Brahman*, but in general without any difference of pronunciation.

Bra'-min'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to the Brahmins.

BRAMBLE, brām'-bl, 101: *s.* The blackberry bush; any rough, prickly, wild shrub.

*→ The word is often compounded, as **Bramble-bush**, **Bramble-net**, (a net used to cover brambles and catch birds,) &c.*

Bram'-bled, or **Bram'-bly**, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

Bram'-bling, 72: *s.* A bird so called.

BRAN=brān, *s.* The husks of corn; the refuse of the sieve.

Bran'-ny, 105: *a.* Having the appearance of bran.

BRAN-NEW.—See under *Brand*.

BRANCARD=brāng'-card, 158: *s.* A litter borne by horses.

BRANCH=brāntch, *s.* The shoot of a tree; an offshoot of any thing, as a smaller river from a larger; any part of a family descending collaterally; the shoots of a stag's horn.

Branch'-y, 105: *a.* Full of branches; spreading.

Branch'-i-ness, *s.* Fulness of branches.

Branch'-less, *a.* Without shoots or branches.

Branch'-let, *s.* A little branch.

To Branch, *v. n.* and *a.* To spread or sh. out off into branches; to spread into separate parts; to have horns shooting out:—*act.* To divide into branches.

BRANCHIOSTEGOUS, brang'-kē-ōs'-tē-gis, 158, 161, 120: *a.* Having covered gills.

BRAND=brān, *s.* A stick lighted or fit to be lighted; a brand sword, so called from sparkling as a

brand, or else from *Brandish*, which see; a mark made by burning as a punishment for crime; a note of infamy; a stigma.

To Brand, *v. a.* To burn with a hot iron; to mark with a brand or note of infamy.

Brand'-iron, (-i-urn, 159) *s.* A branding-iron; a trivet.

Brand'-ing-i-ron, *s.* An iron to brand with.

BRAN-NEW, 110: *a.* Quite new, bright as a brand

TO BRANDISH=brān'-dish, *v. a.* To wave or shake; to flourish.

→ Johnson allies it with Brand.

Brān'-dish, *s.* A flourish.

BRANDY, brān'-dēy, *s.* An ardent spirit distilled from wine.

BRANGLE, brāng'-gl, 158, 101: *s.* Wrangle, squabble.

To Brān'-gle, *v. n.* To wrangle, to squabble.

Brān'-gling, *s.* A quarrel.

BRANK, brāngk, 158: *s.* Buckwheat; a scolding bridle.

BRANLIN=brān'-līn, *s.* A fish of the salmon kind

BRASS=brāss, 111, 11: *s.* An alloy of copper and zinc of a yellow colour; popularly, any metal in which copper has a part, and even copper itself; figuratively impudence.

*→ The word is often compounded, as **Brass'-cisaged**, **Brass'-paced**, &c.*

Bras'-sy, *a.* Partaking of, or hard as brass; impudent.

Bras'-si-ness, *s.* Appearance like brass.

To BRAZE, *v. a.* To solder with brass; to make impudent.

Bra'-zen, 114: *a.* Made of brass; impudent.

To Bra'-zen, *v. n.* To be impudent.

Bra'-zen-face, *s.* An impudent person.

Bra'-zen-faced, (-fāst, 114, 143) *a.* Shameless.

Bra'-zen-ly, *ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.

Bra'-zen-ness, *s.* Brassiness; impudence.

Bra'-zier, (brā'-zh'er, 147) *s.* An artificer who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.

BRASSICA, brās'-sē-cē, *s.* Cabbage Latin.]

BRAST=brāst, *part. a.* Burst. [Obs.]

BRAT=brāt, *s.* A child, in contempt.

BRAVE=brāve, *a.* and *s.* Courageous, gallant; excellent, noble; magnificent, fine, showy:—*s.* A man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.

Brave'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a brave manner; finely.

Bra'-ver-y, 129, 105: *s.* Courage, magnanimity, splendor; fine dress; bravado.

To Brave, *v. a.* To defy, to challenge; to encounter with courage; to set at defiance.

Bra'-vo, *s.* A bandit; an assassin for hire.

*→ This word is often heard as an exclamation, with the *a. Italianized*. The proper English exclamation is *Oh! bravo!* or *Bravo!**

BRA-VA'-DO, 98: *s.* A boast, a brag.

BRA-VU'-RA, brā-vū'-rd, [Ital.] 170: *s.* and *a.* A song of difficult execution:—*a.* Spirited; difficult and brilliant.

To BRAWL=brāwl, *v. n.* and *a.* To quarrel noisily; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise:—*act.* To drive away by noise.

Brawl, *s.* A quarrel; formerly a kind of dance.

Brawl'-er, 36: *s.* A wrangler.

Brawl'-ing, *s.* The act of quarrelling.

BRAWN=brāwn, *s.* The flesh of a boar, or the animal itself; the fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body; bulk, muscular strength; the arm, from its muscles or strength.

Brawn'-er, *s.* A boar killed for the table.

Brawn'-y, 105: *a.* Muscular; fleshy; bulky; hard.

Brawn'-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being brawny.

To BRAY=brāy, *v. a.* To pound or grind small.

Bray'-er, 36: *s.* A pestle; an instrument to temper ink: see also below.

To BRAY, *v. n.* and *a.* To make a noise as harsh as in pounding or grinding; to make a noise as an ass:—*act.* To emit with harsh sound.

Bray'-er, 36: *s.* One that brays like an ass.

Bray, Bray'-ing, *s.* The noise of an ass; clamour.

BRAY=brāy, *s.* A bank or mound of earth. [Obs.]

To BRAZE, BRAZEN, BRAZIER, &c.—See under Brass.

BRAZIL, brāzēl', 115: *s.* A wood first found in the country afterwards named Brazil.

BREACH.—See under To Break.

BREAD, brēd, 120: *s.* Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

↪ The word is often compounded; as *Bread'-corn*, *Bread'-chipper*, (a baker's servant,) *Bread'-room*, (in a ship,) *Bread'-tree*, (in the isles of the Pacific,) &c.

Bread'-en, 114: *a.* Made of bread.

Bread'-less, *a.* Destitute of bread, or food.

BREADTH.—See under Broad.

To BREAK, brāke, 100: } *v. a* and *n.* To part
I BROKE=brōke, } or rend by violence; to

I BRAKE=brāke, [Obs.] } burst by force; to de-

BROKEN, brō'-kn, 114: } stroy by violence; to

crush, to shatter, to tame; to make bankrupt; to discard, to dismiss; to violate a contract; to infringe a law; to intercept, to interrupt; to separate company, to dissolve any union; To *break off*, to stop suddenly in a proceeding; To *break up*, to dissolve, to lay open, to separate, to dishand; To *break wind*, to give vent to wind from the body; To *break upon the wheel*, to stretch upon a wheel, and then break the bones:—*new*.

To part in two; to burst; to open as the morning; to burst forth; to become bankrupt; to decline in health; to issue out with vehemence; to fall out; To *break loose*, to escape from captivity, to shake off restraint; To *break out*, to discover itself in sudden effects, to have eruptions on the body; to become dissolute; To *break with*, to part friendship with.

↪ This verb carries with it, in all its applications, its primitive sense of straining, parting, severing, bursting, with the consequential senses of injury, defect, and infirmity.

Break, 100: *s.* State of being broken; an opening; a pause; a line drawn in architecture, a recess of a part behind the ordinary range or projecture. See also Brake, which being identical in sound, and closely allied in other respects, is often confounded with this word in spelling. Break used on a railroad, see *Supp.*

Break'-er, 36: *s.* The person or thing that breaks any thing; a wave broken by a rock or sandbank.

Break'-ing, *s.* A bankruptcy; With *in*, an irruption; With *out*, an eruption; With *up*, a dissolution.

Break'-neck, *s.* and *a.* A steep or other thing dangerous to the neck:—*a.* Endangering the neck.

Break'-wa-ter, 140, 36: *s.* A wall or other obstacle to protect a harbour from the force of the sea.

To BREAK'-FAST, (brēck'-fāst, 136) *v. n.* To eat the first meal in the day.

Break'-fast, 136: *s.* The first meal in the day; the food used at the first meal.

BRACK, (brāck) *s.* A break, a breach, an opening.

BREACH, (brēcht) *s.* The act of breaking; the state of being broken; a gap, particularly that which is made in a fortification by battery; violation of a law or contract; difference; quarrel; infraction; injury.

BRICK'-KILN, *a.* Brittle, easily broken. [Obs.]

BREAM=brēme, *s.* The name of a freshwater fish.

To BREAM.—See under Broom.

BREAST, brēst, 120: *s.* The forepart of the body between the neck and the belly; the soft protuberance on the thorax which terminates each in a nipple; a mother's nipples; the part of a beast which is under

the neck, and passes between the forelegs; figuratively the disposition of the mind; the conscience; the passions. Breast-summer, see *Supp.*

↪ The word is often compounded, as *Breast'-bone*, *Breast'-high*, *Breast'-hooks*, (the timbers that strengthen the forepart of a ship,) *Breast'-knot*, (an ornament,) *Breast'-plate*, (a piece of armour,) *Breast'-plough*, (driven by the breast,) *Breast'-work*, (in fortification,) &c.

To Brest, *v. a.* To meet in front.

BREATH, brēth, 120: *s.* The air drawn in and expelled in respiration; life; respite; pause; the time occupied by once breathing: breeze.

Breath'-less, *a.* Out of breath; dead.

Breath'-less-ness, *s.* The state of being out of breath.

To BREATHE, (brēthē, 101, 137) *v. n.* and *a.* To draw air into the lungs, and expel it; to respire, to live; to pause from action; to pass in as breath:—*act.* To utter privately; to give vent to.

Breath'-er, *s.* One that lives; one that utters; an inspirer.

Breath'-ing, *s.* Aspiration; secret prayer.

Breath'-ing-place, *s.* A place to pause at.

BRED.—See To Breed.

BREDE=brēde, *s.* A braid, a knot. [Not used.]

BREECH=brēcht, 103, 63: *s.* The lower part of the body; the hinder part of any thing, but particularly of a piece of ordnance.

BREECHES, (britch'-ēz, 119, 14, 151) *s. pl.* The close garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Breech, *s. sing.* Breeches. [Obs.]

To Breech, *v. a.* To put into breeches; to whip on the breech; to fasten by a rope attached to the breech of a cannon.

To BREED=brēde, 103: } *v. a.* and *n.* To pro-

BRED=brēd, 135: } create; to produce from one's self; to give birth to; to educate, to bring up from infancy:—*new*. To be with young; to produce young.

Breed'-er, *s.* A producer; one that is prolific.

Breed'-ing, *s.* Education; manners; nurture.

Breed'-bate, *s.* A breeder of contention.

Breed, *s.* Race, offspring, progeny; cast, kind; a subdivision of species; a number produced at once, a hatch.

BREEZE=brēze, 189: *s.* A gentle gale; also, a stinging fly, so called from the breeze-like noise it makes, and in this sense often spelled *Breeze* or *Brize*.

Breeze'-less, *a.* Having no breezes; calm to excess.

Bree'-zy, 105: *a.* Fanned with gales; full of gales.

To Breeze, *v. n.* To blow gently. [A sea term.]

BREHON=brē'-hōn, 18: *s.* Anciently, the name for a judge in Ireland, and hence Brehon laws, the ancient laws of that country, which were unwritten, like the common law of England.

BRENT=brēnt, *part. a.* Burnt; from the old verb To Bren.

BREST=brēst, *s.* The moulding of a column, also called Torus.

BRET=brēt, *s.* A fish of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN=brēth'-rēn, *s. pl.*—See Brother.

BREVE=brēve, *s.* This word, originally an adjective signifying short, compendious, is appropriated in music as the name of the longest note, equal to two semibreves and four minims; a contradiction which may be accounted for by supposing a reference to the whole bar, or whole modulation; in law, it means a compendious precept; see Brief among the words below. See also Semibreve under Semi.

Bre'-vi-ate, 105, 146: *s.* A compendium, an epitome.

Bre'-vi-a-ture, (-ā-ture, 147) *s.* An abbreviation.

Bre'-vi-ary, (brēv'-yār-ēy, 146, 129) *s.* A

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165; vish-ūn, i. e. vision, 165; thūn, 166; thūn, 166.

bridgement: the book containing the daily services of the Roman church.

Brev'-i-ty, (brěv'-ē-tēty, 92, 105) *s.* Conciseness.

BREVET, *s.* Originally, a compendious warrant or commission without seal; an appointment in the army, with rank above that for which pay is received. [Fr.]

Brev'-et. a. Taking rank by brevet; as a brevet-colonel is a colonel in rank with the pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

BRE-VIER, (brě-veər', 103, 43) *s.* A small printing type between bourgeois and minion, so called because originally used in printing a breviary.

BRIEF, (brěf, 103) *a.* and *s.* Short, concise, contracted;—*s.* An epitome, or short writing; a species of writ or precept; an abridgement of a client's case made out for instruction of counsel; letters patent giving licence for collecting charitable contributions.

Brief'-ly, 105: *ad.* Concisely; quickly.

Brief'-ness, *s.* Conciseness; shortness.

To BREW, brōō, 109: *v. a.* and *n.* In a general sense, to boil or mix; in a more restricted sense, to make a malt liquor; to put into preparation; to mingle; to contrive; to plot;—*new.* To be in a state of mixing, forming, or collecting; to perform the office of brewing.

Brew, *s.* That which is formed by brewing.

Brew'-age, 99: *s.* Mixture of various things.

Brew'-er, 36, 134: *s.* One whose trade is to brew.

Brew'-ery, 129, 105: *s.* A place for brewing.

Brew'-house, (-howce) *s.* A brewery.

Brew'-ing, 72: *s.* The act of brewing; the quantity brewed at once; the mingling of tempestuous clouds.

Brew'-is, *s.* Broth, pottage: a sop in the pan. [Obs.]

BRIBE=bribe, *s.* A reward given to pervert the judgement or corrupt the conduct.

To Bribe, *v. a.* To give a bribe to; to gain by bribes.

Bri'-ber, 36: *s.* One that pays for corrupt practices.

Bri'-ber-y, 129, 105: *s.* The crime of bribery, or being bribed.

BRICK=brick, *s.* A squared mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick. Bricknogging, *see Supp.*

Brick'-bat, *s.* A piece of brick.

Brick'-clay, *s.* Clay used for making bricks.

Brick'-dust, *s.* Dust made by pounding bricks.

Brick'-kiln, (-kīl, 156) *s.* A place in which bricks are burned.

Brick'-lay-er, 36, 134: *s.* A brick-mason.

Brick'-ma-ker, *s.* One whose trade is to make bricks.

To Brick, *v. a.* To lay with bricks; to imitate bricks.

BRIDE=bride, *s.* Originally, a woman betrothed; at present, a woman newly married, or on the point of being married.

Bri'-dal, 12: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a wedding;—*s.* A wedding.

Bride'-groom, *s.* A man newly married, or about to be married. Bail'ey and others say he is so called, because, on the wedding day, he waited on the bride as her groom or servant; but the true word is *Bride-goom*, and *goom* signifies *man*.

→ The word *Bride* is compounded in many other instances; as *Bride'-bd.*, *Bride'-chamber*, *Bride'-cake*, *Bride'-man* or *Bride'-s'-man*, *Bride'-maid* or *Bride'-s'-maid*, (attendants at a wedding,) *Bride'-s'-take*, (a post to dance round,) &c.

BRIDEWELL=bride'-wēll, *s.* A house of correction. The original bridewell was a palace built near St. Bride's, i. e. St. Bridget's well, in London, which was turned into an hospital and penitentiary.

BRIDGE=bridge, *s.* A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; that which resembles a bridge, as the upper part of the nose, the supporter of the strings of a musical instrument, &c.

To Bridge, *v. a.* To build a bridge.

BRIDLE, bri'-dl, 101: *s.* The instrument of iron,

leather, &c. by which a horse is restrained and governed by the rider; something resembling a bridle in use or form; a restraint, a curb.

To Bri'-dle, *v. a.* and *n.* To guide by a bridle; to put on a bridle; to restrain;—*new.* To hold up the head.

Bri'-dler, *s.* He who restrains as by a bridle.

BRIEF.—*See under Brev.*

BRIER=bri'-er, 36, 134: *s.* A prickly shrub.

Bri'-er-y, 129, 105: *a.* Rough, full of briars.

BRIG=brig, *s.* A bridge.—*See also under Brigantine*

BRIGADE, brē-gādē', 105: *s.* A division of troops; a brigade of horse generally amounts to eight or ten squadrons; of foot, to four, five, or six battalions.

Brig'-a-dier, (brīg'-ā-dēer', 85, 92, 103) *s.* The general officer commanding a brigade.

BRIGAND=brig'-ānd, 12: *s.* One of a band of robbers.

Brig'-an-dage, 99: *s.* Theft, robbery, plunder.

BRIG'-AN-DINE, (-dīn, 105) *s.* A coat of mail.

BRIG'-AN-TINE, (105) *s.* A light vessel such as cor sairs used.

Brig, *s.* A vessel with two masts square rigged.

BRIGHT, brite, 115, 162: *a.* Shining; full of light; clear; resplendent; illustrious; promising.

Bright'-ly, 105: *ad.* Splendidly; with lustre.

Bright'-ness, *s.* Lustre; glitter; acuteness.

To Bright'-ten, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make bright; to make luminous; to make gay; to make illustrious; to make acute or witty;—*new.* To grow bright.

BRIGUE, brēg, 104, 189: *s.* Cabal; intrigue; contention.

Bri'-gōse, (brē-gōcē', 152) *a.* Contentious.

BRILLIANT, bril'-yānt, 146: *a.* and *s.* Shining; sparkling;—*s.* A diamond cut into angles, so as to reflect the light and shine more.

Brill'-iant-ly, *ad.* Splendidly.

Brill'-iant-ness, *s.* Brilliancy. [Unusual.]

Brill'-ian-cy, 105: *s.* Lustre, splendor.

BRIM=brim, *s.* The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the bank of a fountain, of a river, or of the sea.

Brim'-ful, 117: *a.* Full to the brim.

Brim'-less, *a.* Without a brim.

To Brim, *v. a.* and *n.* To fill to the top;—*new.* To be full to the top.

Brim'-ming, *a.* Full to the top.

Brim'-mer, 36: *s.* A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE=brim'-stōne, *s.* Sulphur.

Brim'-sto-ny, 105: *a.* Full of brimstone; sulphurous.

BRINDED=brin'-dēd, 14: *a.* Marked with spots; tabby.

→ Toid wrongly allies this word with brown.

Brin'-dle, 101: *s.* The state of being brindled.

Brin'-dled, 114: *a.* Brindled; streaked.

BRINE=brine, *s.* Water impregnated with salt; the sea; tears.

→ This word is often compounded; as *Brin'-pit*, also called *Brin'-pan*, *Brin'-spring*, &c.

Bri'-ny, 105: *a.* Salt.

Bri'-nish, *a.* Like brine; saltish.

Bri'-nish-ness, *s.* Saltiness.

To Brine, *v. a.* To steep in brine.

To BRING=bring, 72: } *v. a.* To fetch from; to
I BROUGHT, brāwt, 126: } convey or carry to; to
BROUGHT, brāwt, 162: } convey of one's self,
and not by another; to procure, as a cause; to attract;
to draw along; to lead by degrees; to induce; to prevail upon; *To bring about*, to make to come to pass;
To bring forth, to give birth to; *To bring off*, to clear from, to acquit from; *To bring on*, to engage in action.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

To bring over, to convey; *To bring out*, to draw forth or exhibit; *To bring under*, to subdue; *To bring up*, to educate.

Bring'er, 158, 36: *s.* He that brings.

BRINK, brīngk, 158: *s.* The edge, as of a cliff or river.

BRISK=brīsk, *a.* Lively; active; full of spirit; vivid; bright.

Brisk'ly, 105: *ad.* Actively; vigorously.

Brisk'-ness, *s.* Liveliness; gayety; vigour.

To Brisk up, *v. n.* To assume spirit.

BRISKET=brīsk'-kēt, 14: *s.* A part of the breast of meat under the scrag; the breast.

BRISTLE, brīs'-sl, 156, 101: *s.* The hair of swine, or any stiff hair like it.

Bris'ly, 105: *a.* Thick set with bristles.

To Bris'-le, *v. a. and n.* To erect as bristles:—*to erect*.

BRISTOL-STONE=brīs'-tōl-stōnt, *s.* Rock crystal.

BRIT.—See **Bret**. **BAIZE**.—See **Breeze**.

BRITISH=brīt'-ish, *a.* Relating to Britain.

Brit'-on, 18: *s. and a.* A native of Britain, a Welchman, as being descended from the ancient Britons:—*a. British*.

Br-tan'-nic, *a.* British.

BRITTLE, brīt'-tl, 101: *a.* Apt to break.—Compare **Break**, &c.

Brit'-tle-ness, *s.* Fragility; aptness to break.

BRITZSKA, brīs'-kd, 143: *s.* An open carriage with shutters to close at pleasure, and space for reclining when used for a journey.

BROACH=brōatch, 108, 63: *s.* A spit.

Broach'er, 36: *s.* A spit.

To BROACH, *v. a.* Originally, to spit; thence, to pierce as with a spit; to tap; to open any store; to give out any thing; to give out or utter: *To broach to*, to turn suddenly to windward.

Broach'er, 36: *s.* One who first opens or utters.

BROAD, brāwd, 126: *a.* Wide, extended in breadth; extensive, vast; gross, coarse; plain, indelicate, obscure; open, unconfined, comprehensive.

Broad'ly, 105: *ad.* In a broad manner.

Broad'-ish, *a.* Rather broad.

Broad'-ness, *s.* The quality of being broad.

Broad'-wise, (-wīz, 151) *ad.* In the direction of the breadth.

To Broad'en, 114: *v. n.* To grow broad.

Broad'-cloth, *s.* A fine cloth of broad make.

Broad'-eyed, (-īd, 106, 114) *a.* Seeing widely.

Broad'-side, *s.* The side of a ship; the discharge of all the guns from it; a large sized sheet in printing.

Broad'-sword, (-sōard, 145, 130) *s.* A broad-bladed sword.

Other compounds of this word occur: as **Broad'-are**; **Broad'-brimmed**, (applied to a hat:); **Broad'-cast**, (applied to seed sown by hand:); **Broad'-horned**; **Broad'-tiled**, &c.

BREADTH, (brēdth) *s.* The measure of a plane superficies from side to side.

BROCADE=brō-cādē', *s.* A silken variegated stuff.

Bro-ca'-ded, *a.* Dressed in brocade; woven as brocade.

BROCADE.—See under **To Broke**.

BROCCOLI, brōc'-cō-lēy, *s.* A species of cabbage. [Ital.]

BROCK=brōck, *s.* A badger.

Brock'-er, 14: *s.* A red deer when two years old.

BRODEQUIN, brōd'-ē-kīn, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A buskin or half boot.

BROGUE=brōgue, *s.* A kind of shoe; a cant word for a corrupt dialect; in the plural, it has been used

to signify breeches, though its proper meaning still is shoes.

To BROIDER, BROIDERER, &c.—See **En-broider**, &c.

BROIL=broil, 29: *s.* A tumult; a quarrel.

To BROIL=broil, 29: *v. a. and n.* To cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire:—*new*. To be subjected to heat, as meat at the fire; to be in a heat. Webster believes this word to have a common origin with the previous substantive.

Broil'er, *s.* One who excites; a gridiron.

BROKE, BROKEN.—See **To Break**.

Bro'-ken-ly, 114, 105: *ad.* Without any regular series.

Bro'-ken-ness, *s.* Unevenness; contrition.

To BROKE=brōke, *v. n.* To transact for others.

Bro'-ker, 36: *s.* He who transacts on commission; a dealer in old goods; a go-between.

Bro'-ker-age, 129, 99: *s.* Commission-fee of a broker. The term **Bro' cage** occurs in the same sense.

Bro'-ker-ly, *a.* Subservient; mean. [Obs.]

Bro'-ker-y, *s.* The business of a broker. [Obs.]

BROME=brōme, *s.* A liquid of a deep red-brown colour, very volatile, and of an ill smell, obtained from the mother-water of salt works. It has three times the density of water.

Brom'-ic, 88: *a.* Appertaining to brome.

BRONCHUS, brōng'-kūs, 158, 161: *s.* The windpipe, or rather the upper part of it.

Bron'-chi-æ, (-kē-ēt, 101) *s. pl.* The ramifications of the windpipe.

Bron'-chi-al, *a.* Belonging to the throat.

Bron'-chic, *a.* Bronchial.

Bron'-cho-cele, 101: *s.* A tumor in the throat.

Bron'-cho't'-o-my, *s.* The operation of cutting the windpipe.

BRONTOLOGY, brōn-tōl'-ō-gēy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of the causes of thunder.

BRONZE=brōnz, 189: *s.* A fictitious metal of copper, tin, and generally of some other substance; a copper medal.

To Bronze, *v. a.* To harden as brass; to colour like bronze.

BROOCH, brōach, 108=brōatch, 63: *s.* A small buckle with a pin attached, generally used for fastening the vest; formerly a gold or silver ornament worn in any part of the dress.

To Brooch, *v. a.* To adorn with jewels. [Shaks.]

*To BROOD=brōd, *v. n. and a.* To sit, as on eggs; to cover chickens under the wing; to regard with long anxiety; to mature any thing by care:—*act*. To cherish by care.*

Brood, *s.* Offspring, progeny; any thing bred; the number hatched at once; a production; the act of covering the eggs.

Brood'-y, 105: *a.* Brooding; inclined to brood.

BROOK, brōok, 118: *s.* A natural stream less than a river.

This word is compounded for the names of some plants; as **Brook'-lime**, **Brook'-mint**, **Brook'-weed**, &c.

Brook'-y, 105: *a.* Abounding with brooks.

To BROOK, brōok, 118: *v. a. and n.* To bear, to endure.

BROOM=brōom, *s.* A shrub so called; a besom made of the twigs from it; any brush having a long handle.

The word is often compounded; as **Broom'-land**, with the first signification; **Broom'-stuff**, **Broom'-stick**, &c. with the second and third.

Broom'-y, 105: *a.* Abounding in broom.

To Broom, *v. a.* To clean with a broom.

To BREAM, *v. a.* To clean a ship.

BROTH=brōth, 17, 116: *s.* Liquor in which flesh has been boiled.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tīn, 166: thēn, 166.

BROTHIEL=brōth'-ēl, *s.* A house for lewdness.

Broth'-el-ler, 36 : *s.* A frequenter of brothels.

Broth'-el-ry, *s.* Whoredom, obscenity. [Obs.]

BROTHER, brōth'-er, 116 : *s.* He who is born of the same parents; any one closely united; associate; fellow-creature.

Broth'-er-ly, *a.* and *ad.* As becomes a brother.

Broth'-er-less, *a.* Destitute of a brother.

Broth'-er-hood, 118 : *s.* The state of being a brother.

Brēth'-ren, *s. pl.* Brothers. [Obs. except in theol.]

BROUGHT.—See **To Bring**.

BROW=brow, 31 : *s.* The prominent ridge over the eye; the arch of hair upon it; the forehead: the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.

Brow'-an-tler, *s.* The first shoot on a deer's head.

To Brow'-beat, *v. a.* To depress by severe looks.

Brow'-beat-ing, *s.* The act of depressing by looks.

Brow'-bound, *a.* Crowned. [Shaks.]

Brow'-less, *a.* Without shame. [Little used.]

Brow'-sick, *a.* Dejected. [Obs.]

To Brow, *v. a.* To form the edge or border of.

BROWN=brown, 31 : *a.* and *s.* Dusky, inclining to redness:—*s.* A colour resulting from red, black, and yellow.

Brown'-ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.

Brown'-ness, *a.* A brown colour.

Brown'-stess-y, 105 : *s.* Dull thoughtfulness; reverie.

☞ The word is compounded in other instances; as *Brown'-bill*, (formerly used by English foot soldiers;) *Brown'-musket*; *Brown'-wort*, (a plant;) &c.

BROWNIE, brow'-nēy, 103 : *s.* A spirit supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.

BROWNI=brow'-nist, *s.* A follower of Robert Brown, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, maintained that any body of Christians united under one pastor, constitute a church.

Brown'-ism, 158 : *s.* The tenets of the Brownists.

To BROWSE, browz, 31, 151, 189 : *v. a.* and *n.* To eat the object. (aten being the tops of the tender branches or young shoots of trees:—*new*. To feed on shrubs.

Brows, *s.* Tender branches which cattle can eat.

To BRUTTE, (brōt, 117) *v. a.* To browse. [Obs.]

BRUCIA, brō'-cē-d, 147, } 109 : *s.* An alkali
BRUCINE, brō'-cīn, 105, } obtained from the bark of the brucia antisydeniorica.

To BRUISE, brōoz, 110, 109, 151, 189 : *v. a.*

To crush or mangle by a heavy blow.

Bruise, *s.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

Bruis'-er, 36 : *s.* The person or thing that bruises; a boxer; a tool for grinding glasses for telescopes.

Bruise'-wort, (-wort, 141) *s.* A plant.

BRUIT, brō'-it, 109 : *s.* Report; rumour. [Obs.]

To Bruit'-it, *v. a.* To noise or spread abroad. [Obs.]

BRUMAL, brō'-māl, 109 : *a.* Of or belonging to winter.

Brume, *s.* Mist, fog, vapours. [Little used.]

BRU-MAL-LIA, 146, 98 : *s. pl.* Feasts of Bacchus held in winter time.

BRUNETTE, broo-nēt', [Fr.] 170 : *s.* A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

BRUNION, brōon'-yōn, 27, 18 : *s.* A fruit between a plum and peach.

BRUNT=brunt, *s.* The heat or violence of an onset; shock; violence; blow; a sudden effort.

BRUSH=brūsh, *s.* An instrument for cleaning or rubbing, generally made with bristles; pencils used by painters; the tail of a fox; a rude assault; a thicket
Brush'-y, *a.* Rough or shaggy like a brush.

Brush'-wood, 118 : *s.* Rough, low, close thickets.

To Brush, *v. a.* and *n.* To sweep with a brush; to

pat with a brush; to carry away by an act like that of brushing:—*new*. To move with haste; to fly over.

Brush'-er, 36 : *s.* He that brushes.

Brush'-ing, *s.* A rubbing or sweeping.

BRUSQUE, brōōsk, [Fr.] 170 : *a.* Rude, abrupt in manner.

To BRUSTLE, brūs'-sl, 156, 101 : *v. n.* To crackle, to rustle.

Brus'-ling, *s.* A crackling; a rustling; a vapouring.

BRUTE, brōt, 109 : *a.* and *s.* Senseless, unconscious; irrational; bestial; rough, uncivilized:—*s.* An irrational creature, and therefore comprehending all animals except man, but used in general only for the larger.

Brut'-ish, *a.* Bestial; ferocious; uncivilized.

Brut'-ish-ness, *s.* Brutality.

Brut'-tal, 12 : *a.* Belonging to a brute; savage, cruel.

Brut'-tal-ly, 105 : *ad.* Savagely; churlishly.

Brut'-tal-ity, 84, 105 : *s.* Savageness.

To Brut'-tal-ize, *v. n.* and *a.* To grow brutal:—*act*.

To make brutal.

To Brut'-ti-fy, (-fy, 6) *v. a.* To make a man a brute; to render the mind brutal.

☞ *Brutely*, *ad.*; *Brutness*, *s.*; *Brutism*, *s.* are relations of this class either obsolete or little used.

BRYONY, brī'-ō-nēy, *s.* A plant of various species.

BUBBLE, būb'-bl, 101 : *s.* A drop, or vesicle filled with air; any thing empty as a bubble, as a cheating project; a person bubbled.

Bub'-ble, 105 : *a.* Full of bubbles.

To Bub'-ble, *v. n.* and *a.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a bubbling noise:—*act*. To cheat.

Bub'-bler, 36 : *s.* A cheat.

To BUB, *v. a.* To throw out in bubbles. [Obs.]

Bub, *s.* An old cant word for strong malt liquor.

BUBBY, būb'-bēy, *s.* A woman's breast. [A low word.]

BUBO=hū'-bō, *s.* The groin; a tumor in the groin; a tumor.

Bu'-BO-NO-CEL'N, 101 : *s.* The inguinal rupture.

Bu'-BUK'-LE, 101 : *s.* A large red pimple. [Shaks.]

BUCANIER, būck'-d-nēar', 103 : *s.* A pirate of a class which was made up chiefly of English and French in America.

BUCCELLATION, būck'-gēl-lā'-shūn, 89 : *s.* A division into large pieces; properly such as, being put into the mouth, would distend the cheeks. A trumpet is called *Buc'cina* because it distends the cheeks; and from this word *Buccina* are derived the names of certain shells which resemble a trumpet in form. The name *Buccina* is also given to a vegeto-alkali recently discovered in box-wood.

BUCK=būck, *s.* Lye in which clothes are soaked in bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed; the clothes soaked in lye.

To Buck, *v. a.* To soak in lye; to wash in suds.

Buck'-has-ket, 11, 14 : *s.* A basket in which clothes are carried to be washed.

Buck'-ing-stool, *s.* A washing block.

BUCK=būck, *s.* The male of the fallow deer, and of some other animals, as the rabbit and the hare; a cant word for a dashing fellow, and hence the cant derivatives *Buck'-ish* and *Buck'-ism*.

To Buck, *v. a.* To copulate as bucks and does.

Buck'-skin, *s.* Leather made from the skin of a buck.

Buck'-stall, 112 : *s.* A net to catch deer.

☞ Among the compounds of this word, *Buck'-s'-horn* is a species of scurvy-grass, and *Buck'-thorn* a genus of plants whose scientific name is *Rhamnus*. *Buck'-bean*, *Buck'-mast*, *Buck'-wheat*, are apparent not real derivatives, the first being a corruption of *Boz-bean*; the second implying *Beech'-mast*, of the fruit of the beech tree; and the third *Beech'-wheat*, a sort of grain other wise called *Brank* or *Crap*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, proceed the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy chāp'-mān: pā'-pā' lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *jeu*. 55 : a, e, i, &c. *mule* 171.

BUG

BUCKET=bück ět, 14: *s.* A vessel for drawing or carrying water.

BUCKLE, бүč-kl, 101: *s.* Originally, something bent, hooked, or grappled; hence, a link of metal with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; a curl of hair, or a state of curl and crispness.

To Buckle, *v. n.* and *a.* To bend or bow:—*act.* To fasten with a buckle; to put into curl. *To buckle to*, to set to determinately, as a man that buckles on his armour; *To buckle with*, to embrace or grasp with the ardour of contention.

BUCKLER, 36: *s.* A shield; it was buckled on the arm.

BUCOLIC=bū-cōl'-ick, *a.* and *s.* Pastoral:—*s.* A pastoral poem; a writer of bucolics or pastorals.

BUD=būd, *s.* The first shoot of a plant.

To Bud, *v. n.* and *a.* To put forth young shoots: to be in the bloom:—*act.* To graft by inserting the bud of a plant under the bark of another.

BUDDHISM, būd'-dizm, 160, 158: *s.* The worship of the Indian god Buddha. See Sannan in *S.*

BUDDLE, būd'-dl, *s.* A large square frame of boards used in washing tin ore.

To Bud'-dle, *v. a.* To wash ore. [A mining term.]

To BUDGE=budge. *v. n.* To stir or move off the place.

Bud'-gy, 36: *s.* One that stirs or moves.

BUDGE=budge, *a.* Swelling in size and manner. (Compare *Bulge*.)

Budge-ness, *a.* Stiffness and severity of appearance.

BUDGE=būdg, *s.* The dressed fur of lambs.

Bud'-gy, 105: *n.* Consisting of fur.

Budge-bach'-e-lors, 18, 143: *s. pl.* Men in long gowns lined with lambs fur at a civic inauguration.

BUDGET=būc'-gēt, 14: *s.* A bag; a little sack; a store or stock the bag containing prepared documents to lay before an assembly, particularly on financial matters; hence the financial schemes proposed to an assembly.

BUFF.—See under Buffalo, and under Buffet.

BUFFALO=būf'-fā-lō, *s.* A kind of wild ox.

BUFF, *s.* A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; a military coat made of such-like skin: the colour of buff, a light yellow; the yellow viscid substance which, in inflammation, forms on the blood.

BUFF-WE, 101: *s.* The same as buffalo.

Buff'-head-ed, 120: *s.* Having a large head, stupid.

To Buff'-fl, *v. n.* To puzzle.

BUFFET=būf'-fēt, 14: *s.* A blow with the fist; a slap.

To Buff'-fet, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike:—*neu* To box.

Buff'-fet-er, 36: *s.* One who buffets; a boxer.

To Buff, *v. a.* To buffet. [Obs.]

BUFFET=būf'-fēt, *s.* A kind of cupboard. [Fr.]

BUFFIN=būf'-fin, *s.* A coarse stuff formerly worn.

BUFFOON=būf'-fōon, *s.* A jester or clown; one who uses low jests or antic postures; one who riais indecently.

Buf-foon'-ish, *a.* Like a buffoon.

To Buf-foon', *v. a.* To make ridiculous.

Buf-foon'-ing, *s.* Buffoonery.

Buf-foon'-er-y, 129, 105: *s.* Vulgar jesting.

Buf'-ro, (bōōf'-fō) [Ital.] 170: *s.* The comic actor in an opera.

BUG=būg, *s.* A generic term for many insects, but the stinking house-bug is the species usually meant.

Bug'-gy, 77, 105: *a.* Abounding in bugs; the word is also used substantively for a low, snug, one-horse chaise.

BUG, or **BUGBEAR**, būg'-bāre, 100: *s.* Something that scares; something that raises absurd affright.

BUL

BUGLE, bū-gl, 101: *s.* A hunting or a military horn.

BUGLE, bū-gl, *s.* A shining bead of black glass.

BUGLE, bū-gl, *s.* A sort of wild ox.

BUGLE, bū-gl, *s.* A genus of plants, Ajuga.

BUGLOSS=bū'-glōss, *s.* Ox-tongue, a plant.

BUILL, būl, 160, 139: *s.* Unburnished gold, brass, or mother of pearl used for inlaying.

Buhl'-work, (-wurk, 141) *s.* Work in which wood is inlaid with metal or pearl, &c.

To BUILD, bīld, 120: *v. a.* and *n.* To raise

I BUILT, bīlt, } as a fabric or edifice; to raise

BUILT, bīlt, } in any laboured form; to raise

on a support or foundation:—*neu*. To act as an architect; to depend.

Buil'-ded, *part.* Built; erected. [Little used.]

Buil'-der, *s.* One who builds; an architect.

Buil'-ding, *s.* An edifice; the art of raising fabrics.

BULB=būlb, *s.* Generally, a spherical protuberance; appropriately, a bud formed under ground upon or near the root of certain herbaceous plants; as the tulip, lily, and onion. Bulbo-tuber, a stem like a bulb.

Bul'-bous, 120: *a.* Containing bulbs; bulbed.

To Bulb, *v. n.* To bulge, or be protuberant.

BULGE=būlg, *s.* The broadest part of a cask; a protuberance. The word is allied to Belly.

To Bulge, *v. n.* To swell out; to be protuberant.

BULGE, *s.* The broadest part of a ship's bottom.

To Bilge, *v. n.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to let in water; to spring a leak.

Bilge'-wa-ter, 140: *s.* Water that lies in a ship's bilge.

Bil'-lage, 99: *s.* The breadth of a ship's floor when aground.

BULIMY, bū-lē-mēy, 105: *s.* A diseased voracious appetite.

BULK, būlk, *s.* Originally, the largest part of any thing, the *bulge*; (see above); hence, whatever juts out, as a part of a building; and hence magnitude of material; substance in general; size; quantity; the gross; the majority.

Bul'-ky, 105: *a.* Of great size.

Bul'-ki-ness, *s.* Greatness in bulk or size.

Bulk-head', 120: *s.* A partition across a ship.

BULL, būl, 117: *s.* The male of bovine animals; an enemy fierce as a bull. As a cant term, see *Supp.*

Bul'-lock, 18: *s.* An ox or castrated bull.

Bul'-chin, 63: *s.* A bull-calf. [Obs.]

Words compounded with Bull are numerous; the prefix being often used with reference only to the size or make of the animal: as, *Bul'-rush* is a large rush; *Bul'-fash*, a flash with a bull neck; while a *Bul'-beggar* may have been one who begged under the sanction of a pope's bull, or a bellowing beggar. The following are some of the compounds.

Bull'-bait-ing, *s.* The exciting of bulls with dogs.

Bull'-calf, (-cāf, 122) *s.* A he calf; a stupid fellow.

Bull'-dog, *s.* A species of courageous English dog.

Bul'-d-rye, 106: *s.* A name used in many cases for a circle or circular appearance, as a ring; the star in the head of the constellation Taurus.

Bull'-finch, *s.* A bird of the sparrow kind.

Bull'-head, (-hēd, 120) *s.* A stupid fellow.

Bul'-rush, *s.* A rush growing in the wet.

BULL, būl, 117: *s.* Originally, a boss, bulb, seal, or stamp; hence, the seal appended to the pope's letter or edict; hence, the edict itself; and hence, from the alleged contradiction between the imperial style of the edict, and its meek terms of subscription a contradiction or blunder generally. *Bul'-late*, see in *Supp.*

Bul'-la-ry, 105: *s.* A collection of papistical bulls

Bul'-lish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a blunder

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

BUFLACE, bōōl'-lācē, 117, 99. *s.* A wild sour plum.

BULLET, bōōl'-lēt, 117, 14: *s.* A round ball of metal.

BULLETIN, bōōl'-lē-tēn, [Fr.] 170: *s.* An official report.

BULLION, bōōl'-yūn, 117, 146, 18: *s.* Gold and silver considered simply as material, and according to weight.

BULLITION, bū-līsh'-ūn, 89: *s.* Ebullition. [Obs.]

BULLOCK, &c.—See under Bull.

BULLY, bōōl'-lēy, 117, 105: *s.* A blustering, quarrelsome fellow, with little or no real courage.

To Bul'-ly, v. a. and n. To overbear with menaces: —*new.* To bluster; to threaten.

BULTEL=būl'-tēl, *s.* A bolter; the bran after sifting.

BULWARK, bōōl'-work, 140, 38: *s.* A bastion; a fortification; a security.

To Bul'-wark, v. a. To strengthen with bulwarks.

BUM=būm, *s.* The part we sit on. [Ludicrous.]

BUMBALIFF=būm-bāl'-iff, *s.* A bound-bailiff. [Ludicrous.]

BUMBARD, BUMBAST.—See Bombard, Bombast.

BUMBOAT, BUMKIN.—See under Bump.

BUMP=būmp, *s.* A swelling; a protuberance.

To Bump, v. a. To strike against something. As a verb neuter, it may be found in old authors in the sense of *To boom*, but with this sense it ought to be written *bumb*. The *bumb-see* is a corruption of *bumb-see* derived from this word. Compare *To Boom* and *Bombilation*.

BUM'-KIN, s. An old sea term for what was also called the luff block.

BUM'-BOAT, 105: s. A boat that brings provisions to a ship from shore.

BUM'-PEX, s. A glass with liquor swelling above the brim.

BUM'-KIN, 156: s. An awkward, heavy rustic.

BUM'-kin-ly, 105: a. Clownish.

BUN=būn, *s.* A kind of light cake.

BUNCH=būntch, 63: *s.* A hard lump; a cluster; a knot.

Bunch'-y, 105: a. Growing in bunches, having tufts.

Bunch'-backed, (-backt, 114, 143) a. Crook-backed.

To Bunch, v. n. To swell out into a bunch.

BUNDLE, būn'-dl, 101: *s.* A package of things made up loosely.

To Bun'-dle, v. a. and n. To tie up in a bundle: —*new.* To prepare for departure; to depart.

BUNG=būng, 72: *s.* A stopper for a barrel.

Bung'-hole, s. The opening in a barrel.

To Bung, v. a. To stop up with a bung.

To BUNGLE, būng'-gl, 158, 101: *v. n. and a.* To perform clumsily: —*act.* To botch.

Bun'-gler, 36: s. A bad workman; an awkward, unskilful person.

Bun'-gling-ly, 105: ad. Clumsily.

Bun'-gle, s. A botch; an act awkwardly done.

BUNT=būnt, *s.* The middle part or cavity of a sail.

Bunt'-lines, 143: s. pl. Ropes to draw the sails to the yards.

BUNTING=būn'-tīng, *s.* A thin woollen cloth, of which ships' flags are made.

BUN'-TER, s. A woman that collects from the streets rags of all colours and patches; hence, a low, vulgar woman.

BUNTING=būn'-tīng, *s.* A bird so called.

BOOY, bwoy, 145, 29: *s.* A floating object, generally a close empty cask, to indicate shoals, anchoring places, or the place of a ship's anchor.

To Buoy, v. a. and n. To keep afloat; to bear up: —*new.* To float.

BOY'-ANT, 12: a. Floating; light; elastic.

Booy'-an-cy, 105: s. The quality of floating or rising

BUR=bur, 39: *s.* The prickly head of burdock.

Bur'-dock, s. A plant of much annoyance as a weed.

Bur'-not, s. A fish full of prickles.

BURDEN, bur'-dn, 114: *s.* The verse repeated in the parts of a song; the chorus: from a word signifying the base, or droning accompaniment.—See Burthen.

BUREAU, bū-rō', 108: *s.* A chest of drawers, with conveniences for writing; an office. Bureaucracy, *s.*

BURGAMOT.—See Bergamot.

BURGANET=bur'-gd-nēt, *s.* A kind of helmet.

BURGH, burg, 39, 162: *s.* A borough; which see. The latter word is often spelled *Burrow* in correspondence with its pronunciation, and the former, *Berg*, and *Burg*.

Burgh'-er, 36: s. A member of a borough.

Burgh'-er-ship, s. The privileges of a burgher.

Burgh'-bote, s. A contribution for the defences of a town.—Compare *Boat*.

Burgh'-mote, s. The meeting or court of a borough.

Burgh'-mas-ter, s. The magistrate of a city; or

Bur'-go-mas-ter, s. one employed in its government.

Bur'-grave, s. An hereditary earl or governor of a town.

Bur'-gage, 99: s. A tenure in socage proper to cities and towns, by which tenements are held of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.

BUR'-GESS, 64: s. The same as Burgher.

Bur'-gess-ship, s. Burghership.

BURGH-EROIS, bōōr'-zhwāw, [Fr.] 170: *s. and a.* A burgher: —*a.* Citizen-like. As the name of a species of type, (probably derived from the name of a type-founder or printer,) it has a technical English pronunciation; for which see the word in its place.

BURGLAR=burg'-lar, 34: *s.* A thief that enters a house (burg) by night; though the latter circumstance does not enter into the meaning of the original word. The word is also written, though less properly, Burglarer, Burglerer, and Burglayer.

Burg'-lar-y, 99, 105: s. Housebreaking, or the crime of entering a house by night to rob it.

Bur'-glar-ry-ous, (-glār'-rūs, 90, 41, 105, 120) a. Relating to housebreaking.

BURGUNDY, būrg'-gūn-dēy, *s.* A French wine so called. Burgundy-pitch is from the Spruce fir.

BURIAL, &c.—See under Bury.

BURINE, bū-rīn, 105: *a.* The tool of an engraver.

*To BURL=burl, 39: *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.*

Bur'-r, 36: s. A dresser of cloth.

BURLACE=bur'-lācē, *s.* A sort of grape.

BURLESQUE, bur'-lēsk', 76: *a. and s.* Tending to excite laughter by contrast between the subject and manner of treating it.—*a.* Ludicrous contrast: a composition in any of the arts that ridicules a person or thing by contrast.

To Bur'-lesque, v. a. To turn to ridicule.

Bur'-les-quer, (-ker, 36) s. One who burlesques.

BUR'-LET-ty, 98: s. A comic or farcical opera. [Ital.]

BURLY, bur'-lēy, 105: *s.* Big, bulky, swelled, boisterous.

Bur'-li-ness, s. Bulkiness, bluster.

*To BURN=burn, 39: *v. a. and n.* To consume with fire; to wound with fire; to warm with fire: —*new.* To be on fire; to act as fire; to shiue; to be in*

flamed with passion; to be in a state of destructive commotion.

Burnt, part. Burned, of which it is the more common form.

Burn, s. A wound caused by fire.

Burn'er, 36; s. He that burns in an active sense; the part of a lamp that holds the wick.

Burn'ing, a. and s. Flaming; vehement; powerful;—*s.* State of inflammation; act of burning.

Burn'ing-glass, s. A convex glass which collects, or a concave one which condenses the sun's rays.

To BURNISH=bur'-nish, *v. a. and n.* To polish; to give a gloss to:—*acc.* To grow bright.

Bur'-nish, s. A gloss.

Bur'-nish-er, s. He that burnishes; a burnishing tool.

BURR=bur, 39, 155; *s.* The lobe or tip of the ear; the round knob of the horn next a deer's head. It is impossible to trace any connection or general meaning among its other applications: it is a name sometimes given to the sweetbread; among workmen, it means a triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises; it is also the name of a round iron ring used with a cannon; and with a lance; it is applied to the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r*, common in some of the northern provinces: and of a word so indefinitely used, there may be other meanings allied to each of these. See also *Bur*.

BURREL=bur'-rēl, 129, 14; *s.* A sort of pear so called.

BURREL=bur'-rēl, 129, 14; *a.* The *burrel-fly* is the ox-fly; *burrel-shot* is a sort of case-shot. It signifies tormenting.

BURROCK=bur'-rōck, *s.* A small dam for catching fish.

BURROW, bur'-rō, 129, 125; s. A place consisting of various entrances and chambers, which some animals, particularly rabbits, excavate in the earth for shelter and habitation. The word is also sometimes used for Barrow, and also for Borough; which see in their places.

To Bur'-row, v. n. and a. To make holes in, and dwell under the ground:—*act.* To excavate.

BURSE=burce, 153; *s.* Originally, a purse; appropriately, an exchange or place for consulting on matters of money and business.

BUR'-sar, 34; s. The treasurer of a college; in Scotland, an exhibitioner.

Bur'-sar-ship, s. The office of a bursar.

Bur'-sar-y, 129, 105; s. The treasury of a college; in Scotland, an exhibition in a college.

To BURST, } =burst, 39; *v. n. and a.* To break or fly open; to fly asunder;

BURST, } to break away; to come suddenly or with violence:—*act.* To break open suddenly.

Burs'-ten, 114; part. Burst; ruptured. [Obs.]

Burst, s. A sudden disruption.

BURT=burt, 39; *s.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN, bur'-thn, 114; s. Something borne: a load; something grievous; the quantity a ship will carry; a birth. The *burthen* of a song may be that which a song principally bears or carries; but *burden* is the original expression.—See *Burden*. Indeed, all the words of the present class are found with *d* instead of *th*, though less properly.

To Bur'-then, v. a. To load.

Bur'-then-ous, 120; a. Grievous; useless; cumbersome.

Bur'-then-some, (-sūm, 107) s. Troublesome to be borne.

Bur'-then-some-ness, s. Weight, heaviness.

BURTON, bur'-tn, s. Certain tackle in a ship.

BURY, bē'-lē, 109; s. The same word, originally, as Borough, Burgh, or Burrow, and to be met with in old authors with the same meaning.

To BURY, bē'-lē, 109; v. a. To deposit in a

grave; to deposit with funeral rites; to conceal, to place one thing within another.

Bur'-y-ing, s. Burial.

Bur'-i-al, (bē'-l-āl) s. The act of burying; a funeral.

Bur'-i-al-place, s. A place for graves.

BURY, bū'-rēy, 105; s. A pear of buttery (*buerre*) or melting quality.

BUSH, būsh, 117; s. A thick shrub; the sign of a tavern, which used to be a bush; a fox's tail.

Bush'-y, 105; a. Thick as a bush; full of bushes.

Bush'-i-ness, s. The quality of being bushy.

To Bush, v. n. To grow thick.

BUSH, būsh, s. The iron in the nave (*bouche*) of a wheel.

BUSHEL, būsh'-ēl, 117, 14; s. A dry measure of eight gallons; a large quantity.

Bush'-el-age, 99; s. A duty per bushel.

BUSINESS, &c.—See under *Busy*.

BUSK=būsk, *s.* A piece of steel or whalebone worn by women to strengthen their stays.

To BUSK=būsk, *v. n. and a.* To dress; to prepare. [Obs.]

BUSKET=būsk'-kēt, 14; *s.* A grove; a bundle of sprigs. [Obs.]

Busk'-y, 105; a. Woody. Compare *Bosage, &c.*

BUSKIN=būsk'-kīn, *s.* A kind of half boot; in particular, such as was worn, with a raised sole, by the ancient actors of tragedy; figuratively, tragedy itself.

Bus'-kined, 114; a. Dressed in buskins; tragic.

BUSS=būss, *s.* A kiss. With no alliance to this word, a herring-fisher's boat is also so called.

To Buss, v. a. To kiss. [An old word, but grown vulgar.]

BUST=būst, *s.* A statue of the human figure as far down as the breast; the corresponding part in the real figure.

Bus'-to, (bōss'-to, [Ital.] 170) s. A bust; the trunk without the head and limbs; a statue.

BUSTARD=būst'-tard, 34; *s.* A wild turkey.

To BUSTLE, būs'-sl, 156, 101; v. n. To be busy with quickness of motion.

Bus'-tler, 36; s. An active, stirring person.

Bus'-tle, s. A tumult; a hurry; noise in moving about.

BUSY, bīz'-lē, 109; a. Employed with earnestness; bustling; troublesome.

Bus'-i-ly, 105; ad. With hurry; actively.

Bus'-i-less, a. At leisure.

Bus'-i-ness, (bīz'-nēss) s. Employment; an affair; the subject of business; serious engagement; a point; a matter of question; something to be transacted; something required to be done.

Bus'-y-bod'-y, 85, 105; s. A meddling person.

To Bus'-y, v. a. To employ; to engage.

BUT=būt, *conj. and ad.* Yet; however; nevertheless; further; moreover; except; now; otherwise than that; unless:—*ad.* Only; no more than.

BUT=būt, *s.* The end of any thing; a boundary; the end of a plank where it joins another outside a ship.

But'-end, s. The but or blunt end. [A pleonasm.]

To But, v. a. To touch at one end; to abut.

But'-ment, s. That part of the arch that joins the pier.

BUTCHER, būch'-er, 117, 36; s. One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that delights in slaughter.

Butch'-er-ly, 105; a. Cruel, bloody.

Butch'-er-y, 129; s. The trade of a butcher; slaughter-house; slaughter.

To Butch'-er, v. a. To slaughter; to murder.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165; vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; ātīn, 166; thēn, 166

BUTLER=büt'-ler, *s.* A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Etymologists derive this word from the verb *To Bottle* in its old French form; but the original word was more probably Batteler and Battler, than Buttlér.

—See *To Battel*.

But'-ler-age, 129: *s.* A duty on wine that used to be paid to the king's butler.

But'-ler-ship, *s.* The office of a butler.

But'-ter-ry, 129, 105: *s.* The old name (butlery) for the butler's pantry; a place where provisions are kept.

BUTT=büt, 155: *s.* A mark to be shot at; the point to which endeavour tends; the object of aim; a person who is the object of jests; a blow from an animal's horns; a blow of the same kind from a weapon.

But'-shaft, *s.* An arrow.

To Butt, *v. a.* To strike with the head or horns.

BUTT=büt, *s.* A large barrel; a beer measure of 108 gallons.

BUTTER=büt'-ter, *s.* An unctuous substance of a yellow colour obtained by churning cream; any substance resembling butter.

But'-ter-y, 129, 105: *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter.—See also under Butler.

To But'-ter, *v. a.* To spread with butter; to add something in the way of advantage or relish.

But'-ter-cup, *s.* A well-known yellow flower.

But'-ter-fly, *s.* A beautiful summer insect so named from the yellow species, or from the butter season.

But'-ter-milk, *s.* The milk which remains when butter has been made.

Butter is compounded with many other words: *But'-ter-bump* (or *bum*) is a name given to the bitterness; *But'-ter-bur* is a plant; *But'-ter-print* or *But'-ter-stamp* is a stamp used by retail *But'-ter-mongers*; *But'-ter-tooth* is one of the front broad teeth; *But'-ter-wife* is a *But'-ter-woman*, or a woman that sells butter; *But'-ter-wort* is a plant; &c.

BU'-TY-RÁ'-CEOUS, (-sh'ús, 147) } *a.* Having the
BU'-TY-ROUS, (-rús, 120) } qualities of but-
ter; buttery.

BUTTOCK=büt'-töck, 18: *s.* The rump.

BUTTON, büt'-tn, 114: *s.* A catch of metal or other substance by which the dress of a man is fastened; any knob, ball, or small round object; the bud of a plant; the sea urchin is also so called.

To But'-ton, *v. a.* To fasten with a button or buttons; to dress.

But'-ton-hole, *s.* The hole or loop that receives the button.

There are other compound; as *But'-ton-maker*; *But'-ton-stone*; *But'-ton-tree*; &c.

BUTTRESS=büt'-tréss, *s.* A mass of stone or brickwork to support a wall; a prop; a support.

To But'-tress, *v. a.* To prop.

BUXEOUS, búcks'-é-ús, 154, 147: *a.* Pertaining to the box tree.

BUXOM, búcks'-óm, 154, 18: *a.* Originally, obedient, flexible; in its more modern sense, gay, lively, brisk; wanton, jolly.

Bux'-om-ly, 105: *ad.* Gayly, wantonly.

Bux'-om-ness, *s.* The quality of being buxom.

To BUY, bý, 106: }

I BOUGHT, báwt, 126: } chase; to acquire by

BOUGHT, báwt, 162: } paying a price, strictly,
by paying coin, and so distinguished from bartering;
see. To be in the habit of buying.

Buy'-er, 36: *s.* He that buys; a purchaser.

To BUZZ=büz, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* To hum; to make a sound like a bee; to whisper.—*ad.* To whisper or spread secretly abroad.

Buz'-zer, 36: *s.* A secret whisperer.

Buzz, *s.* The noise of a bee or fly; a whisper.

BUZZARD=büz'-zard, 34: *s.* and *a.* A slug-

gish species of hawk; a blockhead;—*a.* Senseless, undiscriminating.

BY=bý, [as a *prep.* often bé, 176] *prep. ad.* and *a.* Originally, this word is the same as the prefix *Be-*, or the verb *To be*: it signifies existence and proximity, and as a preposition is placed before a noun or pronoun of specification in connection with some verb, its alleged various meanings as a preposition being that of the various context, and not of the preposition abstractedly. As an adverb, it likewise signifies near; hence it comes to signify aside; over or neglectingly; away. As an adjective, in composition its most frequent meaning is private, retired: as a *By-corner*, *By-room*, *By-lane*, *By-street*, *By'-turning*, *By'-walk*, *By'-way*, *By'-end*, *By'-law*, *By'-view*, *By'-drinking*; in all of which it signifies private. In *By-gone*, *By-past*, it signifies over. In *By-speech*, *By-name*, *By-stroke*, *By-word*, it signifies aside; a speech, a name, a stroke, a word which a person turns aside, or stops for a moment to utter or make. To be a *By-name* is to be a name which all persons stop in their discourse or way to utter. In the same manner, a *By-word* is a word of common utterance, a proverb. In *By-stander*, it has its plain original meaning, near.

BYE, bý, *s.* A Saxon word signifying a dwelling; village; or town; and hence, according to some etymologists, the term *By-laws*, namely, the peculiar laws of the place.—See the word above, among the compounds of *By*. In the expression Good bye, it has been supposed to have the meaning of passage or journey; in which case the phrase is exactly equivalent to Farewell: but is not the sentence a contraction of Good, or God be with you (Good be wi' ye), and so equivalent to Adieu!

BYSSUS=býs'-sús, *s.* Fine linen or silk in wear.

[Obs.] *Bys'-siter*, a species of mollusk.

Bys'-sine, 105: *s.* Made of fine linen or silk.

BYZANTINE.—See *Bizantine* and *Bezan*.

C.

C, the third letter of the alphabet. Its sounds are the 76th and 59th elements of the schemes prefixed. The diagraph *ch* has three sounds (see principles 161), the first, its proper English sound, is the 63d element of the schemes, equivalent to *rch*; its second, is the 61st element, equivalent to *sh*; and its third is the 76th element, equivalent to *x*.

CAB=cab, *s.* A Hebrew measure about three pints.—See also *Cabriolet*.

CABALA=cáb'-d-lá, *s.* The traditional science of the Jewish rabbins, by which every letter, word, number, and accent of the law is supposed to be significant in an extraordinary and mysterious manner.

Cab'-a-lism, 158: *s.* Science that is part of, or resembles the Cabala.

Cab'-a-list, *s.* One skilled in Jewish tradition.

Cab'-a-lis'-tic, 88: }

Cab'-a-lis'-i-cal, } *a.* Having an occult meaning.

Cab'-a-lis'-ta-cal-ly, *ad.* Mysteriously.

To Cab'-a-lize, *v. n.* To speak after the manner of the cabalists.

CA-bal', (cá-bal') *s.* Originally the same as *Cabala*; at present, it means a junto or small party of men united in close design to effect a party purpose: a political appropriation derived from the initial letters of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, cabinet ministers in the reign of Charles the Second, who, carrying on their designs in secret, received the name which their initials happened to spell.

To Ca-bal', *v. n.* To form close intrigues.

Ca-bal'-ler, 36: *s.* An intriguer.

CABALLINE=cáb'-ál-líne, *a.* Belonging to a horse.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gáú'-wáy: cháú'-mán: pá-pá': iáu: góú: j'ou, i. e. *jew*. 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*. 171.

CABARET, cǎb'-d-rǎy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A public house or tavern.

CABBAGE=cǎb'-bǎge, 99: *s.* A broad leaved vegetable.

To Cab'-bage, *v. n.* To form a head in the manner of a cabbage while growing. See also the next class.

Cab'-bage-net, *s.* A net for boiling cabbages in.

Cab'-bage-tree, *s.* A species of palm tree.

To CABBAGE=cǎb'-bǎge, *v. a.* To purloin or embezzle. See also above.

CABIN=cǎb'-in, *s.* A small room; a room in a ship; a booth; a cottage or small house.

Cab'-in-boy, *s.* A servant boy on board ship.

Cab'-in-mate, *s.* One who occupies the same cabin.

To Cab'-in, *v. n.* and *v. a.* To live or be in a cabin:—*act.* To confine in a cabin; to straiten.

CAB'-in-NET, 105: *s.* A closet; a small room: a small house; a room in which consultations are held; the collective body of ministers who consult on and determine the measures of government; a set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place for keeping things of value.

Cab'-in-net-coun'-cil, *s.* A council held with privacy; the members of the council.

Cab'-in-net-ma'-ker, *s.* A maker of all articles of wooden furniture which require nice workmanship.

CABLE, cǎ'-bl, 101: *s.* The rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened; a large rope.

Ca'-bled, 114: *a.* Fastened with a cable.

Ca'-ble-tier, (-tǎr, 103) *s.* The place where the cables are coiled away.

Ca'-blet, *s.* A little cable; a tow-rope.

To CABOB, cǎ-bǒb', *v. a.* To roast in an Asiatic mode.

CABOSHED, cǎ-bǒshé', 114, 143: *part. a.* Represented as a head only without adding the neck; a term in heraldry.

CABOOSE=cǎ-bōoc', 152: *s.* The cook-room of a ship.

CABRIOLET, cǎb'-rǎ-b-lǎy', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A one horse chair with a large hood, and a covering for the legs and lap. The word is very commonly shortened by English mouths into Cab.

CACAO.—See Cocoa.

CACHET, cǎsh'-ǎy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A sealed letter or order.

CACHEXY, cǎ-kěck'-sěy, 161, 154: *s.* Generally, an evil habit; appropriate'y, an evil habit of body in a medicinal sense.

Ca'-chec'-tic, 88: } *a.* Having an evil state of body.

Ca'-chec'-ti-cil, } *a.* Having an evil state of body.

CAC'-o-CHYM'-y, (cǎck''-ō-kím'-ěy, 85) *s.* An evil state of the fluids of the body.

Cac'-o-chym'-ic, 85, 88: } *a.* Having the fluids

Cac'-o-chym'-i-cal, 12: } of the body, especially the blood, vitiated.

CAC'-o-DĒ'-MON, 103, 18: *s.* An evil spirit; the devil.

CAC'-o-E''-THES, (-thěz, 101) *s.* A bad custom; a bad disposition; an incurable ulcer.

CA-COD'-RA-PHY, (-fěy, 163) 87: *s.* Bad spelling.

CA-COPH'-O-NY, (-cǒf'-ō-něy, 87) 163: *s.* An uncouth sound; a depraved or altered state of voice; a discord. Hence, *Ca-coph'-o-nous*, *a.*

CAC'-o-TECH'-NY, 161, 105: *s.* A corruption of art.

CA-COT'-RO-PHY, (-fěy, 163) 87: *s.* Vicious nutrition.

CACHINNATION, cǎck'-l-nǎ'-shūn, 161, 85, 89: *s.* Loud laughter.

To CACK=cǎck', *v. n.* A classical but in English a childish word for going to stool.

Cack'-er-el, *s.* A fish said to void excrements when pursued.

To CACKLE, cǎck'-kl, 101: *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen or goose; to giggle.

Cac'-kle, *s.* The noise made by a goose or fowl, idle talk; prattle.

Cac'-kler, 36: *s.* A goose or hen; a tell-tale; a tattler.

CACOCHYMY, &c.—See after Cachexy.

To CACUMINATE, cǎ-cū'-mē-nǎte, 105: *v. a.* To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVÉR=cǎ-dǎ'-ver, 36: *s.* A corpse. [Lat.]

Ca-dav'-er-us, 92, 129, 120: *a.* Corpse-like.

CADDIS=cǎd'-dise, *s.* Worsted galloon; tape, ribbon.

CADE=cǎde, *s.* A barrel.

CAD'-DIS, or **Cade'-worm**, *s.* A kind of grub.

CAD'-UR, 105: *s.* A small box mostly used as a tea case.

CADE=cǎde, *a.* Bred by hand, domesticated.

To Cade, *v. a.* To bring up by hand; to tame.

CADENT=cǎ'-dēnt, *a.* Falling down; sinking.

CA'-DENCE, *s.* Literally, a fall, a decline; the fall of the voice as a sentence draws to its end and closes; the rhythmical fall of the hand or foot real or imaginary in singing or speaking; and hence the modulation of the bars or clauses so divided; the termination of a musical passage in a repose or perfect chord; in horsemanship, an equal measure or proportion which a horse keeps in his motions; in heraldry, the descent and consequently the distinction of families.

CA'-DEN'-ZA, (cǎ-dēnt'-zd, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A musical cadence.

CADENE=cǎ-dēn', *s.* Turkey carpet of inferior sort.

CADET=cǎ-dēt', *s.* The younger of two brothers; the youngest son; a volunteer in the army, who however receives pay, and serves in expectation of a commission; a young man in a military school.

*To CADGE=cǎdge, *v. a.* To carry a burden; to load. Cad, a coachman's helper, seems an abbrev.*

Cad'-ger, 36: *s.* One who brings butter eggs and poultry to market; a huckster; one who loads a mill.

CADI, cǎ'-dēy, 105: *s.* A Turkish magistrate.

CADMEAN=cǎd-mē'-ǎn, 86: *a.* Relating to Cadmus, who introduced letters into Greece.

CADUCEUS, cǎ-dū'-shě-ūs, 147: *s.* The rod of Mercury.

Cad'-u-cē'-an, 86: *a.* Pertaining to the rod of Mercury.

CADUCITY, cǎ-dū'-cě-těy, *s.* Tendency to fall.

Ca-du'-cous, 120: *a.* Falling early, as a leaf.

CÆSARIAN, CÆSURA, &c.—See Caesarian, Cæsura, &c.

CAFTAN=cǎf'-tǎn, *s.* A Persian vest or garment.

CAG=cǎg, *s.* A small barrel; a keg.

CAGE=cǎge, *s.* An enclosure of twigs or wire for birds; a place for wild beasts; a prison for petty malefactors.

To Cage, *v. a.* To put in a cage.

CAGMAG=cǎg'-mǎg, *s.* Tough old geese sent to market; tough dry meat.

CAIQUE, cǎ-ěck', [Fr.] 170: *s.* The skiff of a galley; a light boat used in the Bosphorus.

CAIMAN=cǎ'-mǎn, *s.* The West-Indian alligator.

CAIRN=cǎvrn, *s.* A heap of stones.

CAISSON.—See under Case.

CAITIFF=cǎ'-tíf, *s.* and *a.* A mean villain:—*a* Base; scurvy.

CAJEPUT=cǎd'-gě-pūt, *s.* An oil from the East-Indies.

To CAJOLE=cǎ-jōl', *v. a.* To flatter; to coax to deceive or delude by flattery.

Ca-jō'-ler, 36: *s.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mǐsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vǐzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: tǎn, 166: thěn, 166.

Ca-jo'-ler-y, 129, 105: *s.* Flattery; delusion by flattery.

CAKE=cāke, *s.* A small mass of dough baked, and generally sweetened; something in the form of a cake rather broad or flat than high; any mass of matter concentered.

To Cake, *v. a. and n.* To form into a cake or mass:—*neu.* To concrete or harden as dough in baking.

CALABASH=cāl'-d-bāsh, *s.* A species of large gourd; a vessel made from the shell of a calabash.

Cal'-a-bash-tree, *s.* A tree natural to the West-Indies, with the shells of whose fruit the negroes make cups and a sort of musical instrument.

CALAMANCO, cāl'-d-māng'-cō, 158: *s.* A glossy woollen stuff.

CALAMBAC=cāl'-ām-bäck, *s.* Aloes-wood.

CALAMINE, cāl'-d-mīn, 105: *s.* An ore of zinc, much used in the composition of brass.

CALAMINT=cāl'-d-mīnt, *s.* An aromatic plant.

CALAMITY, cāl'-lām'-tēty, 81, 105: *s.* A great misfortune, or cause of misery.

Ca-lam'-i-tous, 120: *a.* Involved in calamity; producing misery.

Ca-lam'-i-tous-ly, *ad.* Very unfortunately.

Ca-lam'-i-tous-ness, *s.* Wretchedness.

CALAMUS=cāl'-d-mūs, *s.* A reed; a pen, which anciently was made of a reed; a sweet-scented cane used by the Jews for a perfume.

Cal'-a-mi'-er-ous, *a.* Producing reedy plants.

Cal'-a-mit, *s.* A mineral so called.

CALASH=cāl'-lāsh', *s.* A light, low-wheeled carriage, with a covering to be let down at pleasure; a sort of hood.

CALCAVALLA, CALCEATED, &c.—See after the ensuing class.

CALX, cālcs=cālks, *s. sing.* } Lime or chalk;

CALCES, cāl'-cōz, 101: *s. pl.* } more appropriately, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by nitre, and which is or may be reduced to fine powder. Metallic calces are now called oxides, and are heavier than the metal they are produced from because combined with oxygen.

Cal'-cār, *s.* A calcining furnace.

Cal'-cār-re-ous, 41, 120: *a.* Partaking of the nature of chalk or lime.

Cal'-cār-er-ous, (-sīl'-ār-ūs) *a.* Producing chalk.

Cal'-cār-form (-sē-fārm) *a.* In the form of calx.

To Cal'-cār-nate, *v. a.* To calcine. [Obs.]

Cal'-cār-nat-er, *s.* A vessel used in calcination.

To CAL'-cīne, *v. a. and n.* To reduce a substance to a powder or to a friable state by the action of heat; to oxidize; to destroy the principles which unite:—*neu.* To be converted into a powder, or into a calx by the action of heat.

Cal'-cī-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be calcined.

Cal'-cī-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The operation of calcining.

Cal'-cī-um, (cāl'-sē-ūm, 147) *s.* The metallic basis of lime.

CAL'-cog'-ra-phy, (-fēy, 163) *s.* Engraving in chalk, or in the likeness of chalk. *Chalcography*, which is pronounced the same, is engraving in brass.

To CALK=cāl'k, *v. a.* To cover with chalk the back of a picture, for the purpose of transferring the design by a subsequent process. See also in its place.

CALCAVALLA, cāl'-cō-vāl'-ld, *s.* A Portuguese sweet wine.

CALCEATED=cāl'-sē-d-tēd, 147: *a.* Shod, or wearing shoes; a word which also originates from *Calx*, but *Calx* the heel, and not *Calx*, chalk.

CAL'-kin, *s.* A part prominent in a horse shoe; vulgarly pronounced caw'-kin.

CALCEDONY.—See Chalcedony.

CALCULUS=cāl'-cū-lūs, *s.* (Plural, *Calculi*.) A stone, and in this literal sense related to *Calx*; a stone in the bladder or kidneys; a stone used for calculation or voting. See four words lower.

Cal'-cū-lar-y, *a. and s.* Relating to the disease called the stone:—*s.* The accumulation of little stony knots in a pear or other fruit.

Cal'-cū-lose, (-lōcē, 152) } *a.* Stony; gritty.

Cal'-cū-lous, 120: }

CAL'-cū-lu-s, *s.* An instrument or means of calculation. In the earliest times this was a pebble or a number of pebbles. In the present state of mathematics, the term is applied to the methods employed in the higher branches of the science; thus, in fluxions, there is the *differential*, the *exponential*, and the *integral calculus*; and algebra has been called the *literal calculus*.

Cal'-cū-le, *s.* Reckoning, computation. [Obs.]

To Cal'-cū-late, *v. a. and n.* To compute; to reckon; to adjust:—*neu.* To make computations.

Cal'-cū-la-ble, 101: *a.* That may be computed.

Cal'-cū-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The art of reckoning; the result of an operation in practical mathematics.

Cal'-cū-la'-tive, 85, 105: *a.* Belonging to calculation.

Cal'-cū-la'-tor, 38: *s.* A computer.

Cal'-cū-la'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CALDRON, cāl'-drōn, 112, 18: *s.* A boiler; a very large kettle.

CALEDONIAN, cāl'-dō-nē-ān, 90, 105: *a. and s.* Scotch; a Scotchman.

To CALEFY=cāl'-lē-fy, 81, 6: *v. n. and a.* To grow warm or hot:—*act.* To make warm or hot.

Cal'-e-fac'-cient, (-fā-shēnt, 147) *a. and s.* Warming; heating:—*s.* That which warms or heats.

Cal'-e-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being heated; act of heating.

Cal'-e-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* That makes hot.

Cal'-e-fac'-tor-y, 129: *a.* That heats or makes hot.

To CAL'-en-den, 36: *v. a.* To dress cloth by hot-pressing.

Cal'-en-der, *s.* A hot press for smoothing cloth.

Cal'-en-derer, *s.* He who calenders; improperly, a calender.

CAL'-en-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A sun fever, in which it is common to imagine the sea to be green fields.

Cal'-id, *a.* Hot; burning; ardent.

Ca-lid'-i-ty, 98, 81, 105: *s.* Heat.

Cal'-i-duct, *s.* A pipe or stove to convey heat.

CA-LU'-ric, 98, 47: *s.* The name applied by some chemists to a supposed fluid as the cause of heat.

Cal'-or-i-fic, 92, 88: *a.* Heating.

Cal'-or-im'-eter, 36: *s.* An instrument to measure heat. *Calorimotor*, see in *Supp.*

CALENDS=cāl'-ēndz, 143: *s. pl.* The first day of every month among the Romans.

Cal'-en-dar, 34: *s.* A yearly register; an almanac.

To Cal'-en-dar, *v. a.* To enter in a calendar.

See *Calendar* under *Calcy*.

CALF, cāl', 122: *s. sing.* } The young of a cow;

CALVES, cāl'vz, 143: *s. pl.* } a stupid fellow. The bulbous part of the leg: so named because the original word signified that which issues or swells.

To Calve, *v. n.* To bring forth a calf.

CALIBER, cāl'-lē-ber, 105, 36: *s.* The diameter of a body; the capacity of a gun's bore.

Ca-li'-bre, (-cē-ē-br. [Fr.] 170) *s.* The capacity or compass of the mind. In this figurative sense, usage has not yet Anglicized the word.

CALICE, cāl'-iss, 105: *s.* A cup or chalice.

The schemes entire, and the principles to show, the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gat'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: fō. *i. e. Jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 174.

CAL-ix, 154: *s.* A cup; sometimes confounded with Calyx.
CALICO, cāl'-ē-cō, *s.* A stuff made of cotton.
CALID, CALENTURE, &c.—See under Calify.
CALIGATION, cāl'-ē-gā'-shūn, *s.* Darkness, cloudiness.
Cd-lig'-i-nous, (cā'-līd'-gē-nūs, 64) *a.* Obscure; dim.
Cd-lig'-i-nous-ness, *s.* Obscurity; dimness.
CALIPASH, cāl'-ē-pāsh', } *s.* Terms of cookery
CALIPÉE, cāl'-ē-pe', } relating to a turtle.
CALIPH, cāl'-līf, 163: *s.* A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet.
Cal'-i-phate, 92: *s.* The office or dignity of caliph.
CALIVER, cāl'-ē-ver, 105, 36: *s.* A hand-gun or arquebuse.
CALIX.—See under Calice; and CALYX after Calypter.
To CALK, cāk, 112: *v. a.* To stop up the seams of a ship.—See also under Calcea.
Cal'-k'-er, 36: *s.* The workman that calks a ship.
Cal'-ing-i-ron, (-i-urn, 159) *s.* A chisel for calking.
Cal'. See Calkin under Calceated.
To CALL, cāl, 112: *v. a. and n.* To name; to summon; to convoke; to summon judicially; to summon by command; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; to inv. & to appeal to; to resume any thing that is in *Al*er hands:—*see*. To stop without intention of *see*ing; to make a short visit; *To call upon*, to implore.
Call, *s.* A vocal address of summons; requisition authoritative and public; divine vocation or summons from heaven; authority; command; a demand; an instrument to call birds; a sort of pipe used by the boat-swain to summon the sailors; a nomination. In parliamentary language, an inquiry what members are absent without leave.
Call'-ing, *s.* Vocation; profession; proper station or employment; class of persons united by the same employment; divine vocation.
CALLET=cāl'-lēt, 142: *s.* A trull. Also spelled 'Callat.
To Cal'-let, *v. n.* To rail, to scold.
CALLID=cāl'-līd, 142: *a.* Hardened in craft; shrewd.
Cal-lid'-i-ty, *s.* Worldly-wisdom; craftiness.
Cal'. See Calid, &c. under Calify.
CAL-I-US, *s.* An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.
Cal-lo'-i-ty, 105: *s.* A hard swelling.
CAL-I-ous, 120: *a.* Indurated; hardened; insensible.
Cal'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* In an unfeeling manner.
Cal'-ious-ness, *s.* Hardness; insensibility.
CALLIGRAPHY, cāl līg'-rd-fēy, 87, 133: *s.* Elegant hand-writing.
Cal'-li-graph'-ic, 85, 88: *a.* Pertaining to fine writing.
CAL-LI-PAX-DI-A, 101, 146: *s.* A beautiful progeny.
CAL-LIS-THEN'-IC, 88: *a.* Pertaining to exercises for bodily strength and elegance; gymnastic.
CALLIPERS, cāl'-lē-perz, 143: *s. pl.* Compasses for taking the *caliber* of round bodies.—See *Caliber*.
CALLOSITY, CALLOUS, &c.—See under Callid.
CALLOW, cāl'-lō, 142: *a.* Unfledged; naked.
CALM, cām, 122: *a. and s.* Quiet; serene; undisturbed:—*s.* Serenity; quiet; repose.
Calm'-y, 105: *a.* Calm. [Spencer: Cowley.]
Calm'-ly, *ad.* Serenely; without passions.
Calm'-ness, *s.* Tranquility; mildness.
To Calm, *v. a.* To still; to quiet.

CALOMEL=cāl'-ō-mēl, *s.* Chloride of mercury.
CALORIC, &c.—See under Calify.
CALOTTE, cā-lōt', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A colt that used to be worn by French ecclesiastics; a military skull cap; a round cavity in architecture.
CALOYER=cā-loy'-er, 29, 36: *s.* One of a sect of Greek monks.
CALP=cālp, *s.* A sub-species of carbonate of lime.
CALTROP=cāl'-trōp, *s.* A kind of thistle; a military instrument with prickles to wound horses' feet.
CALUMET=cāl'-ū-mēt, *s.* An Indian smoking pipe, which is accepted or rejected in token of war or peace.
CALUMNY, cāl'-ūm-nēy, 105: *s.* Slander; false charge.
To CA-LUM-NI-ATE, *v. n. and a.* To accuse falsely;—*art.* To slander.
Ca-lum'-ni-a'-tor, 85, 38: *s.* A slanderer.
Ca-lum'-ni-a'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Calumnious.
Ca-lum'-ni-ous, 129: *a.* Slandorous; false.
Ca-lum'-ni-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A malicious and false representation.
To CALVE.—See under Calf.
To CALVER, cāl'-ver, 122, 36: *v. a. and n.* To cut (fish) in slices:—*see*. To shrink in being cut without falling to pieces.
CALVILLE, cāl'-vīl, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A sort of apple.
CALVINISM, cāl'-vē-nīzm, 158: *s.* The tenets of Calvin, divinity professor at Geneva in the 14th century. Absolute predestination, particular election and reprobation, are esteemed its distinguishing features.
Cal'-vi-nist, *s.* One holding Calvinism.
Cal'-vi-nis'-tic, 88: *a.* Relating to the doctrines
Cal'-vi-nis'-ti-cal, } of Calvin.
CALVITY, cāl'-vē-tēy, 105: *s.* Baldness.
CALX.—See before Calcar and after Calash.
CALYPTER=cā-līp'-ter, *s.* That which covers; appropriately, the calyx of mosses.
CALYX, cāl'-icks, 154: *s.* The outer covering of a flower.
Cal'-y-cine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a calyx.
Cal'-y-cle, 105, 101: *s.* A row of leaflets at the base of the Calyx.
Ca-lv'-u-late, *a.* Having a Calycle.
CAMBER=cām'-ber, 36: *s.* Something arched; as a piece of timber. Compare Gambrel.
Cam'-ber-ing, *a.* Bending; arching.
Cam'-brel, *s.* A crooked stick or iron to hang meat on.
CAMBIST=cām'-bīst, *s.* One skilled in the exchanges of money.
CAMBRIC, cām'-brīc, 111: *s.* A sort of fine linen.
CAME.—See To Come.
CAMEL=cām'-ēl, *s.* An animal common in Arabia, &c.
CAM'-EL-O-PARD, 85: *s.* The giraffe.
CAM'-E-L-OT, 18: *s.* Camel.
CAMEO=cām'-ē-ō, *s.* A sort of onyx; a stone so veined as to represent different figures; a kind of painting used in representing bass-relief. The word was originally written Cameau.
CAMERALISTIC, cām'-ēr-ā-līs'-tīc, *a.* Pertaining to finance. As a substantive plural, *Cameralistics*, it is the science of public finance. It is related, etymologically, to both the following words.
CAMERA-OBSCURA=cām'-ēr-ā-ōb-scū'-rā, *s.* A darkened chamber, in which, by optical contrivance, the objects without are exhibited on a white table. [Lat.]
To CAMERATE=cām'-ēr-āte, *v. a.* To vault.
Cam'-er-a'-ted, *a.* Arched, vaulted.
Cam'-er-a'-tion, *s.* A vaulting. *Camera*, a chamber. [Lat.] and *Camber*, are relations of these words.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thēn, 166.

CAMIS=cām'-is, *s.* A thin transparent dress. [Obsr.]
Cam"-i-sa'-ted, *a.* Dressed with shirt outward.
Cam'-i-sa'-do, *s.* An attack by soldiers at night.
CAMLET=cām'-lēt, *s.* A stuff originally made of silk and camel's hair; now, chiefly of wool.
CAMOMILE.—See Chamomile.
CAMOUS, cā'-mūs, 120: *a.* Crooked, as to the nose. *Ca'-mōys* has the same meaning.
CAMP=cāmp, *s.* Originally, a field; appropriately, the ground on which an army pitches its tents; the order of the tents; the army encamped.
To Camp, cāmp, *v. a. and n.* To encamp.
Camp'-ing, *s.* A playing at football.
CAM-PAIGN, (-pān, 157) *s.* A large, open, level tract of ground; the time during which an army is in the field.
To Cam-paign, *v. n.* To serve in a campaign.
Cam-paign'-er, 36: *s.* An old soldier; a veteran.
CAM-PES-TRAL, 12: *a.* Growing in fields.
Cam-pes'-tri-an, 105, 12: *a.* Relating to fields; campestrial.
CAMPANA=cām-pā'-nd, *s.* Originally a bell; appropriately, the pasque flower. *Campani'le*, see *S.*
Cam-pan'-i-form, 105, 38: *a.* Formed as a bell.
Cam-pan'-u-late, *a.* Like a little bell. [Botany].
Cam'-pa-nol'-o-gy, *s.* The science of bell-ringing.
CAMPHOR, cām'-for, 38: } 163: *s.* A
CAMPHIRE, cām'-fer, 105, 36: } concrete juice
or exudation from the Indian laurel tree, with a bit-
terish aromatic taste, and very fragrant smell.
☞ The latter spelling begins to be disused. In pro-
nunciation, there is scarcely a difference.
Cam'phor'-ate, 129: *a. and s.* Impregnated with
camphor:—*s.* A compound of the acid of camphor with
different bases
Cam'-phor-a'-ted, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.
Cam-phor'-ic, 88, 129: *a.* Pertaining to camphor.
CAMPION, cām'-pē-on, 105, 146, 18: *s.* The
popular name of the Lychin. There may be other names
of plants etymologically allied to this, as *Campit'ia*,
&c. Compare *Cam-p*.
To CAN=cān, } *v. n.* To be able; in
COULD, cōd, 127, 157: } Chaucer, it often means
to know.
CAN=cān, *s.* A metal vessel for liquor.
Can'-a-kin, *s.* A little can.
CANAILE, cā-nā'-il, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The rabble.
CANAL=cā-nāl', *s.* A course of water made by
art; a duct in the body through which any of its
juices flow.
Can'-a-lic'-u-la'-ted, *a.* Channelled.
Can'al-Coal.—See Cannel-coal.
CANARY, cā-nāre'-ēy, 41, 105: *a. and s.* The
epithet of certain isles in the Atlantic near Africa:—*s.*
Wine brought from the Canary islands; a singing bird
originally from the same place; an old dance.
To Can-na-ry, *v. n.* To dance the canary.
To CANCEL=cān'-sēl, *v. a.* To cross and so deface
writing; to efface; to obliterate.
Can'-celled, 114: *part. a.* Crossed; obliterated.
CAN'-CEL-IA'-TED, 85: *a.* Cross barred; having
cross lines.
Can'-cel-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Obliteration.
CANCER=cān'-ser, *s.* A crabfish; one of the
twelve signs.
Can'-cri-form, (cāng'-crē-fārm, 158) *a.* Like
a crab.
Can'-crine, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.
Can'-crite, *s.* A fossil or petrified crab.
CAN'-CER, 59: *s.* A virulent and mostly fatal tumor.
To Can'-cer-ate, *v. n.* To grow into a cancer.
Can'-cer-a'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Formation of cancer.

Can'-cer-ous, 120: *a.* Of the nature of cancer.
Can'-cer-ous-ness, *s.* The state of being cancerous
Can'-cri-form, (cāng'-crē-fārm) *a.* Like a
cancer.
CAN'-KER, (cāng'-ker, 158, 36) *s.* A disease in
trees which causes the bark to rot and fall; a number
of small eroding ulcers in the mouth that form without
previous tumor; a disease in horse's feet; an eating
virulent humor, generally; any thing that corrupts or
consumes.
To Can'-ker, *v. a. and n.* To corrupt; to corrode;
to infect:—*neu.* To grow corrupt; to decay by cor-
ruption.
Can'-kered, 114: *part. a.* Corroded; soured.
Can'-ker-ous, 129, 120: *a.* Corroding like a canker.
Can'-ker-y, 105: *a.* Rusty.
Can'-ker-bit, *a.* Bitten by a cankered tooth.
Can'-ker-worm, 141: *s.* A worm that eats into
plants.
CANDELABRUM.—See under Candle.
CANDENT=cān'-dēnt, *a.* Glowing hot; bril-
liantly white.
CANDICANT=cān'-dē-cānt, *a.* Whitish.
CANDID=cān'-dīd, *a.* White, and in this original
but unusual sense related to Candent, Candicant. *Ca-*
nescent, &c.; fair; ingenuous; sincere; free from
prejudice or malice.
Can'-did-ly, 105: *ad.* Fairly, openly, sincerely.
Can'-did-ness, *s.* Ingenuousness; candour.
CAN'-DOUR, (cān'-dūr, 120, 38) *s.* Openness;
frankness; fairness in judging.
CANDIDATE, cān'-dē-dāte, 105: *s.* One com-
peting for an office. Anciently, in Rome, such a one
wore a white gown. Compare *Candid*.
To CANDIFY, cān'-dē-fy, *v. a.* To whiten.
Compare *Candid*.
CANDLE, cān'-dl, 101: *s.* Wax tallow, or other
similar substance surrounding a wick, and used for
giving light. Compare *Candent*.
Can'-dle-stick, *s.* Instrument to hold a candle.
Can'-dle-mas, *s.* The feast of the Purification, for-
merly celebrated by burning many candles.
☞ The word is otherwise compounded; as *Candi-*
holder, *Candle-light*, *Candle-stuff*, (stuff for making
candles.) *Candle-waster*, (one who stays up at nights.)
Candle-ends, (scraps or fragments generally,) &c.
CAN'-DE-LA'-BRUM, *s.* A branched candlestick;
pl. Candelabra
CANDOUR.—See under *Candid*.
To CANDY, cān'-dēy, 105: *v. a. and n.* To con-
serve with sugar; to form into congelations; to incrust
with congelations:—*neu.* To grow congealed.
Can'-dird, (-did, 124) *a.* Preserved or incrust-
ed with sugar.
CANE=cānt, *s.* A strong Indian reed; the sugar
plant; a walking stick.
Ca'-ny, 105: *a.* Full of canes; consisting of canes.
To Cane, *v. a.* To beat with a cane.
Ca'-ning, *s.* A beating with a stick.
CAN'-NU-LAR, 34: *a.* Hollow like a bamboo or tube.
CANESCENT=cān'-nēs'-cēt, *a.* Tending to white-
ness. Compare *Candid*.
CANINE=cān'-nīnē, *a.* Having the properties of
a dog.
CA'-NIC'-U-LA, *s.* The dog-star.
Ca'-nic'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Belonging to the dog-star; hot.
CANISTER=cān'-is-ter, 36: *s.* Originally a small
basket; at present a case generally of tin, and thus
assuming an apparent relationship to *Can*.
CANKER, &c.—See under *Cancer*.
CANNABINE=cān'-nā-bīnē, *a.* Hempen. This
word and Canvas have the same origin.
CANNEL-COAL=cān'-nēl-cōle, 100: *s.* A

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp mǎn; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, s, b, &c. *mule*, 171.

compact hard coal that burns with a bright white flame like a *candle*. Compare *Candent*. It is often written *Canal-coal*, as if in distinction to sea or sea-borne coal.

CANNIBAL, cǎn'-nē-bǎi, *s.* A man-eater.

Can'-ni-bal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal.

Can'-ni-ba-lism, 158: *s.* The practice of men eating human flesh; murderous cruelty.

CANNON=cǎn'-nōn, 18: *s.* A great gun for battery.

→ The word is often compounded; as *Cannon-ball*, *Cannon-shot*, *Cannon-proof*, &c.

To Can'-non-ade', 85: *v. a.* To batter with cannon.

Can'-non-ade', *s.* An attack with heavy artillery.

Can'-non-ier', (-ēr, 103) *s.* One who manages cannon.

CANNOT=cǎn'-nōt, 18: *v. n.* To be unable.—See *CAN*.

CANNULAR.—See under *Cane*.

CANNY, cǎn'-nēy, *a.* Neat; nice; clever. [Provin.]

CANOE, cǎ-nōw', 127: *s.* A rude Indian boat.

CANON=cǎn'-ōn, 91, 18: *s.* A law, a rule, but especially in matters ecclesiastical; the books of scripture which ecclesiastical law admits to be divine; an ecclesiastic who is paid by rule or law for performing the duties of a cathedral or collegiate church; the catalogue of saints acknowledged by the Romish church; in ancient music, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes; in modern music, a kind of incessant fugue by the different parts; in mathematics, a general rule arising out of an operation; every last step of an equation is a canon; in surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds; in printing, a large sort of type.

→ This word is compounded in *Canon-law*, which is a collection of ecclesiastical laws; and *Canon-bit*, which Spenser uses for that part of a bit that is put into a horse's mouth.

Can'-on-ry, 105: } *s.* A benefice in a cathedral or
} collegiate church.

Can'-on-ess, *s.* A woman who enjoys a prebend.

Ca-non'-i-cal, *a.* According to canon; ecclesiastical.

Ca-non'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Agreeably to canon.

Ca-non'-i-cals, 143: *s. pl.* The full dress of a clergyman.

Ca-non'-i-cate, *s.* The office of a canon.

Can'-on-ist, *s.* A man versed in canon law.

Can'-on-ist'-tic, 85, 88: *a.* Belonging to a canonist.

To Can'-on-ize, *v. a.* To enrol as a saint.

Can'-on-i-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The ranking of a deceased person in the canon of saints.

CANOPY, cǎn'-ō-pēy, 105: *s.* A covering of state over head; the projecting moulding that surrounds the head of a gothic arch.

To Can'-o-py, *v. a.* To cover with a canopy.

Can'-o-pied, (-pid, 114) *part. a.* Covered with a canopy.

CANOROUS, cǎ-nō' rūś, 120: *a.* Tuneful.—See *Cantation*, &c.

Ca-no'-rous-ness, *s.* Musicalness; tunefulness.

CANT=cǎnt, *s.* An angle; a corner. [Obs.]

CANT=cǎnt, *s.* A sing-song manner of speaking; (compare *Cantation*;) whining, hypocritical speech; the repetition of phrases like the burden of a song; the dialect of a sect or set of people; barbarous jargon; slang; a crying out of things for sale, an auction.

To Cant, *v. n.* and *a.* To talk in a jargon, or in any kind of affected language.—*act.* To sell or bid at auction. See also in the next class.

Cant'-er, 36: *s.* A hypocrite.

Cant'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a canting manner.

CANT=cǎnt, *s.* A toss; a jerk; a throw.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Cannots: rǎsh-un, *i. e.* mission, 165: vǐzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thǐn, 166: thēn, 166.

To Cant, *v. a.* To toss. See also above.

CAN'-ter, 36: *s.* An easy gullopp.

To Can'-ter, *v. n.* and *a.* To gallop easily:—*act* To make to canter.

CANTABRIGIAN, cǎn'-tǎ-brīd'-gē-ān, 146: *s.* A man or scholar of (Cambridge, commonly called a Cantab.

CANTATION, ǎn-tǎ'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of singing. [Obs.]

Can'-tion, *s.* A song; verses. [Spenser.]

CAN-TA'-TA, *s.* A poem set to music. [Ital.]

CAN-TAB'-i-LE, (cǎn-tǎb'-ē-lēy, [Ital.] 170) *ad.* In a singing manner; as a song.

CAN-TI-CLE, 105, 101: *s.* A song; a division of a poem, a canto; in the plural, it is generally applied to the Song of Solomon.

To Can'-ti-LATE, *v. a.* To recite musically

Can'-ti-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A chanting.

CAN'-TO, *s.* A part or section of a poem; the treble part of a musical composition.

CAN'-ZO-NET', *s.* A little song.

CANTEEN=cǎn-tēn', *s.* A suttlng house; a tin vessel for liquors which soldiers carry.

CANTER, &c.—See under *Cant* (sing-song), and *Cant* (a toss).

CANTHARIDES, cǎn-thǎr'-ē-dēz, 101: *s. pl.* Spanish flies, used for blistering.

CANTHUS=cǎn'-thūs, *s.* The corner of the eye. [Lat.]

CANTICLE, &c.—See under *Cantation*.

CANTILEVERS=cǎn-tē-lē'-verz, 85, 158: *s. pl.* Pieces of wood framed into a house to support mouldings and eaves.

CANTLE, cǎn'-tl, 101: *s.* A fragment; a portion. [Obs.]

Cant'-let, *s.* A piece; a little corner.

To Can'-tle, *v. a.* To cut into pieces.

CANTON=cǎn-tōn, 18: *s.* A small parcel of land; a small community or clan; in heraldry, a corner of the shield.

To Can'-ton, *v. a.* To divide into little parts.

To Can'-ton-ize, *v. a.* To parcel out.

Can'-ton-ment, *s.* A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular body of troops.

CANVAS=cǎn-vās, *s.* and *a.* A coarse hempen cloth for sails; for painting on; for tents; and for a finer sort of sieve; the sails of a ship, generally; the material on which a work of art is to be finished, as certain notes of a composer for which a poet is to furnish words:—*a.* Made of canvas.

To Can'-vas, *v. a.* To sift, to examine, to debate to discuss.

Can'-vas-ser, *s.* One who sifts or examines.

To Can'-vas, *v. n.* To solicit votes.

Can'-vas-ser, *s.* He who solicits votes.

CANZONET.—See with *Canto*, &c., under *Cantation*.

CAOUTCHOUC, cōw'-chōōk, 127: *s.* India-rubber.

CAP=cǎp, *s.* A covering for the head; covering generally; an ensign of some dignity; the top; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To Cap, *v. a.* and *n.* To cover; to take off another's cap; to furnish heads as an exercise in verse-making.—*new.* To uncover the head in respect.

→ The word is used in composition, as *Cap'-paper*, a coarse paper for covers; *Cap'-case*, a covered case, &c.

Cap'-A'-PIE, (-pē, 103) *ad.* From head to foot.

CAPABLE, cǎ-pǎ-bl, 101: *a.* Able to hold or contain; intellectually capacious; intelligent; susceptible; equal to.

Cap'-pa-bile-neas, *s.* The state of being capable.

Cap'-pa-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Capableness, capacity.

Cap'-A'-CIOS, (cǎ-pǎ'-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Wide, extensive, equal to great knowledge, or great designs.

Ca-pa'-cious-ly, 103: *ad.* In a capacious manner.
Ca-pa'-cious-ness, *s.* The power of holding.
To Ca-pa'-i-tate, (-päss-ë-tätt), *v. a.* To make capable.
Ca pac'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making capable.
Ca-pac'-i-ty, (-päss-ë-täty), *s.* Room; space; power; ability; sense; state.
To Ca-pac'-i-ty, (fÿ, 6) *v. a.* To qualify.
CAP-A-PIE.—See under **Cap**.
CAPARISON, cä-pär'-ë-sün, 120, 105, 18: *s.* A superb dress for a horse.
To Ca-par'-i-son, *v. a.* To deck with caparisons; to dress pompously.
CAPE=cäp, *s.* Headland; promontory.
CAPE=cäp, *s.* The neck-piece of a coat or cloak.
CAPER=cä'-per, 36: *s.* The bud or flower of the caper-bush, much used as a pickle.
CAPER=cä'-per, 36: *s.* Originally, a goat: as an English word, a leap, a jump.
To Cap'-er, *v. n.* To dance frolicsomenly, to skip.
Cap'-er-er, *s.* A dancer in contempt.
CA'-PRIOLE, *s.* A leap, such as a horse makes without advancing; a caper in dancing.
CAPIAS, cä'-pë-äs, *s.* A writ either before judgement to take the body of the defendant, or after judgement, a writ of execution.
CAPILLARY, cäp'-il-lär'-ëy, 129, 105: *a. and s.* Resembling a hair, fine, minute, applied both to plants, and to vessels of the body:—*s.* A small tube; a small blood vessel.
Ca-pil'-la-ment, *s.* One of the small threads or hairs that grow up in the middle of a flower.
Ca-pil'-li-form, *a.* In the shape of a hair.
Cap'-il-la'-crous, (-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Capillary.
Cap'-il-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A small blood-vessel.
CA'-IL-LAIRE', (cäp'-il-lär', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A sirup extracted from the plant called maidenhair.
CAPITAL, cäp'-ë-täl, *a. and s.* Relating to the head; affecting the head or life:—*s.* The upper part of a pillar. Compare **Cap**.
Cap'-i-tal-ly, *ad.* So as to affect the head or life.
Cap'-i-tal-ness, *s.* A capital offence. [Obs.]
Cap'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* A calculation of the people by heads.
Cap'-i-tate, *a.* Growing to a head. [Botany.]
CAP-ITAL, *a. and s.* Chief; principal; first in importance:—*s.* Whatever is chief, first in size, or in importance; a metropolis; a large letter, the principle or stock for which interest is paid, or by the employment of which profit is proposed.
Cap'-i-tal-ly, *ad.* Chiefly; principally.
Cap'-i-tal-ist, *s.* One who employs or has a capital.
IN CAP-IT-TE, [Lat.] 169: *ad.* Immediately of the king as head of all the lands in the kingdom; an ancient tenure now abolished.
CA'-P-IT-U'-LI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in
Cap'-i-to-line, } Rome; so named because in
 building it a head was found there, or from its important relation to the city.
CA'-P-IT-ULE, *s.* A collecting of the heads of a treatise; a recapitulation; a summary. [Obs.]
To Ca-pit'-u-late, *v. n.* To draw up in heads or articles; to agree on heads or articles; to confederate; hence **Capitulation** in the sense of reduction into heads or articles.
To Ca-pit'-u-late, *v. a.* To yield or surrender on stipulations.
Ca-pit'-u-la'-tion, *s.* A surrender.—See also above.
CA-PIT'-U-LAR, *s.* A statute or act of an ecclesiastical chapter; the body of the statutes of a chapter.
Ca-pit'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.
Ca-pit'-u-lar-y, 129, 105: *a. and s.* Relating to

the chapter of a cathedral:—*s.* A capitular or statute passed in a general council, and called collectively, Capitularies: a member of an ecclesiastical chapter.
CAP-IV, cä-pë'-vëy, 104: *s.* Balsam of copaliba.
CAPNOMANCY, cäp''-nō-män'-cëy, 85, 88: *s.* Divination by the flying of smoke.
CAPON, cä'-pn, 114: *s.* A castrated cock.
CAPONNIERE, cäp'-pōn-nëär', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A covered lodgement with a little parapet.
CAPOT=cä-pōt', *s.* A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet.
CAPOUCH or **CAPOCH**, cä-pōutch', 125, 116: *s.* A monk's hood.
To Ca-poch', *v. a.* To strip off the hood.
CAPREOLATE=cä'-prë-ö-läte, 90: *a.* Winding and turning as it grows; a term applied to a plant with tendrils. Compare **Capriole** under **Caper**.
CA'-PRIOLE, *s.* Honey-suckle; woodbine.
CAPRICE, cä'-prëc', 104: *s.* A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion; a freak; a fancy, a whim.
Ca-pric'-ious, (cä-prish'-üs, 147) *a.* Whimsical; fanciful.
Ca-pric'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* Whimsically.
Ca-pric'-ious-ness, *s.* Caprice.
CA-PRICH'-IO, (cä-prit'-ch'ö, 63) *s.* The old form of the word caprice.
CA-PRIC'-CIO, (cä-prëc'-ch'ö, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A loose, irregular species of musical composition.
Ca-pric'-ci-o'-zo, *ad.* A direction in music to play in a fantastic style.
 ☞ All these words, as well as the following, are related in etymology, to **Caper**.
CAPHINE=cä'-prin, *a.* Like a goat. In composition, wild, as **Capri-ficus**, the wild fig tree.
CA'-RI-CORN, 92: *s.* The goat-like sign of the zodiac. Also a sort of beetle.
CA'-RI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a goat.
CA'-RI-FI-CA'-TION, *s.* A method of ripening figs by the gnats which are bred of the wild fig tree.
CA'-PRIOLE.—See under **Caper**.
CAPSICUM, cäp'-ëc-cüm, 105: *s.* Guinea pepper.
To CAPSIZE=cäp'-siz', *v. a. and n.* To upset. [A sea term.]
CAPSTAN=cäp'-stän, *s.* A cylinder to draw up a great weight, as an anchor.
CAPSULE=cäp'-sül, *s.* Originally a little chest; appropriately, the seed vessel of a plant.
Cap'-su-lar, **Cap'-su-lar-y**, *a.* Hollow, as a chest.
Cap'-su-late, **Cap'-su-la'-ted**, *a.* Enclosed.
CAPTAIN=cäp'-tän, 100, 99: *s.* The commander of a ship, of a troop of horse, of a company of foot; a chief generally; a man skilled in war. Compare **Cap** and **Capital**.
Cap'-tain-cy, 103: *s.* The office of a captain.
Cap'-tain-ry, *s.* The power over a certain district.
Cap'-tain-ship, *s.* The post of a captain.
CAPTION, cäp'-shün, 89: *s.* The act of taking; appropriately, the act of taking a person by judicial process. Compare **Capias**.
CA'-TURE, (-türe, 147) *s.* The act of taking; the thing taken. Ad **captan'dum** [Lat.] merely to captivate.
To Cap'-ture, *v. a.* To take as a prize.
Cap'-tured, 38: *s.* He that takes a prisoner.
Cap'-tive, 105: *s. and a.* One taken and held in restraint:—*a.* Made prisoner.
Cap-tiv'-i-ty, 81, 105: *s.* Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; slavery.
To Cap'-ti-vate, *v. a.* To take prisoner; to bring into bondage; to charm; to subdue.
Cap'-ti-va'-ting, *a.* Having power to captivate.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Novels: gäte'-wäy, chäp'-män, pä-pä': läve, gööd: j'öö, i. e. *for*, 55: *a. &c.* *mut.*, 171.

CAP-ti-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of captivating; the state of being captivated.
CAP-TA-TION, *s.* The art or act of catching favour.
CAP-tious, (cāp'-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Held out for the purpose of catching or ensnaring.
CAP-tious, *a.* Catching at faults: eager to object and cavil; proceeding from a spirit of cavil.
CAP-tious-ly, *ad.* In a captious manner.
CAP-tious-ness, *s.* Inclination to find fault.
CAPUCHIN, cāp'-ū-shēn'', 104: *s.* A female garment consisting of a cloak and hood; a monk, so called from his cowl; (compare Capouch;) a pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.
CAPUT-MORTUUM=cā'-pūt-mor''-tū-ūm, *s.* The residuum, when all that can be extracted is gone. [Lat.]
CAR=c'ar, 76, 33: *s.* A small carriage of burden; a chariot of war or triumph.—Compare To Carry, &c.
Car'-mon, *s.* A driver of a carriage of burden.
CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, car'-bine, *s.* A sort of fire-arms between a pistol and a musket.
Car'-bi-nier'', 103: *s.* A sort of light horseman.
CARACK, cār'-āck, 129: *s.* A large Spanish ship; a galleon.
CARACOLE=cār'-d-cōle, *s.* An oblique tread of a horse.
To Car'-a-cole, *v. n.* To move in caracoles.
CARAFE, cār-āf', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A water bottle or decanter.
CARAT, } cār'-āt, *s.* A weight of four grains,
CARACK, } with which diamonds are weighed; a word signifying the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal; thus, gold of 22 carats fine, is gold of which 22 parts are pure out of 24 parts; the other two parts being silver, copper, or other metal.
CARAVAN=cār'-d-vān'', 129: *s.* A troop of merchants or pilgrims travelling in the east; a large carriage.
Car'-a-van''-sar-y, *s.* An eastern inn.
CARAVEL, or **CARVEL**=cār'-vēl, *s.* A light old fashioned ship; a French herring vessel.
CARAWAY=cār'-d-wāy, *s.* A spice plant.
CARBON=car'-bōn, *s.* (Originally, a coal.) Pure charcoal, an un-compounded body, bright, brittle, and inodorous. When crystallized, it forms the diamond, and, by a galvanic apparatus, it is capable of fusion.
Car'-bo-na'-cous, (-sh'ūs, 147) } *a.* Belating to
Car'-bon-ous, 120: } or containing
Car'-bon-ic, 88: } carbon. Car-
 bonous acid is carbon not fully saturated with oxygen; carbonic acid gas is the saturated combination otherwise called fixed air and mephitic gas.
Car'-bon-ate, *s.* A compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.
Car''-bon-a-ted, *a.* Combined with carbon.
To Car'-bo-nize, *v. a.* To convert into carbon.
Car'-bon-i-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The process of carbonizing.
CAR'-BO-NA'-DO, or **CAR'-BO-NADE**, *s.* Meat cut across to be broiled on coals.
To Car'-bo-na''-do, *v. a.* To hack for broiling on the coals.
CAR'-BO-NI-FI-ER-ous, 87: *a.* Producing carbon.
CAR'-BON-O-HY'-DROUS, *a.* Composed of carbon and hydrogen.
CAR-BUN-CLE, 158, 101: *s.* Literally, a little coal; appropriately, a gem of a deep red colour, otherwise called anthrax; also, a round, hard, and painful tumor.
Car'-bun-cled, 114: *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.
Car-bun'-cu-lar, *a.* Like a carbuncle; inflamed.
CAR-BUN'-CU-LA'-TION, 158, 89: *s.* The state of being reduced to charcoal or a condition approaching

it; said of the blasting of young plants by excessive heat or cold.
CAR'-BU-RET, *s.* Carbon combined with a metal.
Car'-bu-ret-ted, *a.* Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in solution.
CARCANET=car'-cē-nēt, *s.* A chain of jewels.
CARCASS=car'-cāss, *s.* The dead body of any animal; the body ludicrously: the decayed remains of any thing; the main parts naked without being completed; in gunnery, a kind of bomb, so called from the ribs of iron which form it, resembling the ribs of a human carcass.
CARCERAL=car'-cēr-āl, *a.* Belonging to a prison.
Car'-ce-lage, 99: *s.* Prison fees.
CARCINOMA, car'-cē-nō'-mā, *s.* An ulcer; a disorder in the eye.
Car'-ci-nom''-a-tous, 92, 120: *a.* Tending to cancer.
CARD=c'ard, 76, 33: *s.* A small square of paste-board, or thick sort of paper; used for purposes of civility, business, or playing at games of skill and chance; a paper marked with the points of the compass.
To Card, *v. n.* To game.
CARD=card, 33: *s.* A comb to prepare wool for spinning.
To Card, *v. a.* To comb; to mingle; to disentangle.
Car'-der, 36: *s.* One that cards wool.
CARDAMINE=car'-dd-mint, *s.* The plant lady-smock, cuckoo-flower, or meadow-cress.
CARDAMOM=car'-dd-mōm, 18: *s.* A medicinal aromatic seed brought from the East Indies. Contracted from Cardamomum.
CARDIAC, car'-dē-āck, 105, 146: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the heart; exciting action in the heart by cordial qualities.—*s.* A cordial.
Car'-di-a-cal, *a.* Invigorating the spirits; cardiac.
CAR''-DI-AL'-GY, (-jēy) *s.* The heart-burn.
CAR-DI-oid, *s.* A curve resembling a heart.
CARDINAL, car'-dē-nāl, 105: *a.* Principal, chief. The Cardinal virtues are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, Fortitude; the Cardinal points, East, West, North, South; the Cardinal numbers, One, Two, Three, &c. in distinction from the Ordinal, First, Second, Third, &c.
CAR'-DI-NAL, *s.* A dignitary of the Romish Church next in rank to the pope; a woman's cloak, red like a cardinal's.
Car'-di-na-late, } *s.* The office of a cardinal.
Car'-di-nal-ship, }
CARDUON=car'-dōon', *s.* A sort of wild artichoke.
CARE=cāre, 41: *s.* Solitude; anxiety; charge.
Care The word is often compounded; as *Care'-crazed*; *Care'-defying*; *Care'-tuned*, *Care'-worn*, &c.
Care'-ful, 117: *a.* Anxious; provident; watchful.
Care'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Anxiously; heedfully.
Care'-ful-ness, *s.* Vigilance; anxiety.
Care'-less, *a.* Free from care; heedless.
Care'-less-ly, *ad.* Negligently.
Care'-less-ness, *s.* Heedlessness.
To Care, *v. n.* To be anxious; to be in concern.
To CAREN=cā'-rēn', *v. a.* and *n.* To lay a vessel on one side, in order to calk and; otherwise repair the other;—*new*. To incline on one side: as a ship under press of sail.
Ca-reen'-ing, *s.* The act of careening.
CARENTANE.—See Quarantine.
CAREER=cā'-rēr', 43: *s.* A course; a race; speed; proceed.
To Ca-reer', *v. n.* To move or run rapidly.
To CARESS=cā'-rēs's', *v. a.* To endear; to fondle
Ca-ress', *s.* An act of endearment.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

CARET=*cār-ēt*, 41: *s.* A mark thus (A) to denote the place where something has been omitted.

CARGO=*car-gō*, *s.* The lading of a ship.

CARICATURE, *cār-ē-cā-tūr'*, 85, 129: *s.* A painting or description so overcharged as to be ridiculous, without losing the resemblance.

To Car-i-ca-ture', *v. a.* To ridicule.

Car-i-ca-tū'-rist, *s.* One who caricatures.

CARICOUS, *cār-cē-rūs*, 41: *a.* Resembling a fig.

CARIES, *cār-ē-ēz*, [Lat.] 169: *s.* Rottenness in a bone.

Car-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Rotten.

Car'-ri-ōs'-i-ty, (-ōs'-ē-tēy, 105) *s.* Rottenness.

CARINATED, *cār'-ē-nā'-ted*, 85: *a.* Shaped like the keel of a ship.—Compare Carreen. [Bot.]

CARK=*cark*, 33: *s.* Care, anxiety. [Sidney.]

To Cark, *v. n.* To be careful or anxious.

Car-k'-ing, *s.* Care, anxiety.

CARLE, *carl*, 189: *s.* A brutal man; *a.* churl.

Car'-lish, *a.* Rude, churlish. [Obs.]

Car'-lish-ness, *s.* Churlishness.

Car'-lot, 18: *s.* A countryman. [Shaks.]

CARLE, *carl*, 189: *s.* A kind of hemp.

CARLINGS, *car-līngz*, 158: *s. pl.* Timbers lying fore and aft to fortify the smaller beams of a ship.

CARLOVINGIAN, *car-lō-vīn'-gē-ān*, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Charlemagne or his race.

CARMELITE=*car-mēl'-itē*, *s.* and *a.* A friar of the order of Mount Carmel.—*a.* Pertaining to the order of Carmelites; also the epithet of a kind of pear.

CARMINATIVE, *car-mīn'-d-tiv*, 105: *s.* and *a.* Medicine for expelling wind.—*a.* Warming, antispasmodic.

CARMINE=*car-mīn'*, *s.* A crimson paint.

CARNEOUS, *car-nē-ūs*, } 120: *a.* Having the

CARNOUS, *car-nūs*, } qualities of flesh; fleshy.

Car-nōs'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Fleishy excrescence.

Car-nage, 99: *s.* Destruction of flesh; slaughter.

Car-nal'-ion, 89: *s.* The flesh colour of temperate climes; a flower whose colour approaches that of flesh.

Car-ni-fy, 6: *v. n.* To form flesh in growth.

Car-ni-fi-ca'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A turning to flesh; opposed to ossification, or turning to bone.

Car-niv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Flesh-eating.

Car'-ni-val, *s.* The feast before Lent, that is, before abstinence from flesh is required.

CAR-NAL, *a.* Fleshly, as opposed to spiritual.

Car'-nal-ly, *ad.* According to the flesh; not spiritual.

Car-nal-ness, *s.* Carnality.

To Car-nal-ize, *v. a.* To debase to carnality.

Car-nal-ist, *s.* One given to the works of the flesh.

Car-nal-ite, *s.* A worldly-minded person.

Car-nal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Grossness of mind.

CARNEY=*car-nēy*, *s.* A disease in horses.

To CARNY, *car-nēy*, *v. n.* To interlard discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. [Colloq.]

CAROCHE, *cā-rōsh'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A coach. [Obs.]

CAROL=*cār'-ōl*, 129, 18: *s.* (Originally, a dance with singing.) A song of exultation or praise; a pious song.

To Car'-ol, *v. n.* and *a.* To sing; to warble.—*act.* To celebrate in song.

CAR'-o-ler'-ic, 85, 88: *a.* Having, as for festive occasions, leaves and branches winding spirally festooned.

CAROMEL=*cār'-ō-mēl*, *s.* A French name for the smell of sugar at a calcining heat.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

CAROTID=*cā-rōt'-id*, *a.* A term applied to the two principal arteries which convey the blood to the heart.

To CAROUSE, *cā-rowz'*, 137, 189: *v. n.* and *a.* To drink largely.

Car-rou-ser, (-zer) *s.* A drinker.

Car-rouse', *s.* A drinking match; a quaffing.

Car-rou'-sul, (-zāl) *s.* A revelling; a drinking bout.

CARP=*carp*, 33: *s.* A pond fish.

To CARP, *carp*, 33: *v. n.* Literally, to snatch at; hence, to censure, to cavil.

Car-per, 36: *s.* A caviller.

Car'-ping, *a.* and *s.* Captious;—*s.* Censure.

Car'-ping-ly, *ad.* In a cavilling manner.

CARPAL=*car'-pāl*, *a.* Pertaining to the wrist.

CARPENTER=*car'-pēn-ter*, *s.* An artificer in wood; if distinguished from a joiner, it is because the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

Car'-pen-try, 105: *s.* The trade or art of a carpenter.

CARPET=*c'ar'-pēt*, 76, 14: *s.* A covering on the floor, wrought with the needle or in the loom. To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration. *Carpet-knight*, is one knighted at court, and not in the field. *Carpet-walk*, is a walk on the smooth turf as on a carpet, &c.

To Car'-pet, *v. a.* To spread with carpets.

Car'-pet-ing, *s.* Carpets in general.

CARPOLOGY, *car-pōl'-ō-gy*, *s.* A treatise on fruits.

Car-pol'-o-gist, *s.* One who writes on fruits.

CAR'-po-lit's, *s.* A petrification of fruits.

CARRACK, CARRAWAY, &c.—See Carack, Caraway &c.

CARRIAGE, CARRIER, CARROON.—See under To Carry.

CARRICK=*cār'-rick*, *a.* A Carrick-brnd (see Carack) is a particular knot used on ship-board; and Carrick-bits are the supports of a windlass.

CARRION, *cār-rē-ōn*, 18: *s.* and *a.* Any flesh not fit for human food.—*a.* Relating to, or feeding on carcases.

CARRONADE=*cār'-rōn-ādē'*, *s.* A short iron cannon originally made at Carron.

CARROON, *cār-rōon'*, *s.* A species of cherry.

CARROT=*cār'-rōt*, 129: *s.* A red esculent root.

Car'-rot-y, *a.* Coloured as carrots; red.

CARROWS, *cār'-rōzē*, 125, 151: *s. pl.* Strolling gamblers in Ireland.

To CARRY, *cār-rēy*, 129, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining the thing carried, or causing it to be sustained. It generally implies motion from the speaker, and so is opposed to bring and fetch. *To carry away*, in naval language, is to loose; *To carry on*, is to prosecute, to continue; *To carry through*, is to accomplish; *To carry one's self*, is to behave, demean;—*new*. To deport as regards the body; to convey as a cannon.

Car'-riage, (-rīdē, 120) *s.* The act of carrying; a vehicle; behaviour, conduct, manners.

Car'-ri-er, 105, 36: *s.* One who carries; a pigeon often used for transmitting intelligence.

CART=*cart*, 33: *s.* A carriage in general; (compare Car; a carriage for luggage with two wheels, and so distinguished from a wagon, which has four.

To Cart, *v. a.* and *n.* To carry or place in a cart;—*new*. To use carts for carriage.

Car'-tage, *s.* The act of carting, or a charge for it.

Car'-ter, 36: *s.* One who drives a cart.

CAR'-roon', 129, 27: *s.* A rent paid for driving a car or cart in the city of London.

CART'-wright, (-rīt, 157, 115) *s.* A maker of carts.

↳ The word Cart is compounded with many other

words, as *Cart^h horse*, *Cart^h jade*, (a vile horse fit only for a cart,) *Cart^h load*, *Cart^h rope*, *Cart^h rut*, *Cart^h way*, &c.

CARTE, cart, 33: *s.* Literally, a card or slip of paper; appropriately, a bill of fare at a tavern. [Fr.] *Carte-blanc^h*, (-blāngsh, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A blank paper intrusted to a person to be filled up as he pleases.

Car-tel^l, *s.* An agreement between hostile states relative to exchange of prisoners: a ship commissioned to exchange prisoners: a challenge.

To Car-tel^l, *v. a.* To challenge, to defy.

Car^h-tu-lar-y, 129, 105: *s.* A place where records are kept.

CAR-TOON^l, *s.* Generally, a drawing on large paper; more particularly, a design on strong paper to be afterwards calked through, and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco.

CAR-TOUCH^h, (-tūsh, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Originally, the paper in which charges of powder and ball were made up; hence, a case of whatever kind for holding powder and ball; a wooden bomb filled with shot; a discharge or pass given to a soldier; a roll adorning the cornice of a pillar.

Car^h-tridge, *s.* A corruption of Cartouch; a case containing a charge for a gun. Cartridges without ball are called blank cartridges.

Car^h-tridge-pa^h-pr, *s.* The paper in which musket charges are made up.

Car^h-tridge-box, 183: *s.* The box for cartridges which infantry wear suspended by a belt.

CARTESIAN, car-tē-zh'ān, 90: *a. and s.* Pertaining to the philosophy of Des Cartes, a Frenchman, who died in 1650, the principal feature in whose doctrine was that of vortices round the sun and planets:—*s.* A follower of Des Cartes.

CARTHUSIAN, car-tū^h-zh'ān, 90: *s. and a.* A monk of the Chartrouse, a monastery situated on the top of a mountain near Grenoble in France. The order is, or was, remarkable for austerity:—*a.* Relating to the Carthusians.

CARTILAGE, car-tē-lāg, 99: *s.* Gristle, a smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

Car^h-ti-lag^h-i-nous, (-lād'-gē-nūs, 120) *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to cartilage.

CARTOON, **CARTOUCH**, **CARTRIDGE**, &c.—See under *Carte*.

CARUCATE, cār-oo-cāte, 129, 109: *s.* As much land as a team can plough in a year. The word is related to *Cart*, &c. and the same meaning is sometimes expressed by *Carve*: as, a carve of land.

CARUNCLE, cār-ūng-cl, 129, 158, 101: *s.* A small protuberance of flesh.—Compare *Carneous*, &c.

Car-run^h-cu-la^h-ted, *a.* Having a protuberance.

To CARVE=carv, 76: *v. a. and n.* To cut into elegant forms; to cut in order to distribute at table; to cut generally; to hew:—*new*. To cut any material; to cut meat.

Car^h-ver, 36: *s.* A sculptor; one that carves at table.

Car^h-ving, *s.* The art or act of one that carves.

CARYATES, cār'-ē-ā^h-tēz, 129, } *s. pl.* Figures of women serving to support

CARYATIDES, cār'-ē-āt^h-ē- } debz, 92: } entablatures.

The practice originated with the Greeks, who, to commemorate the taking of Carya, represented the female captives in this manner. But the account is questioned.

CASCADE=cās-cādē, *s.* A cataract; a waterfall.

CASE=kāc, 152: *s.* Literally, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any fact or question; the variation of nouns, or the forms they fall into: *Action on the case*, is so called in law, because the whole case is set down in the writ. The relations of this word are under *Casual*.

CASE=kāc, 152: *s.* That which encloses or contains; a covering, box, or sheath: the cover or skin of an animal; the outer part of a building.

To Case, (kāc) *v. a.* To put in a case; to cover.

Ca^h-sing, *s.* The covering of any thing.

To CASE-HAR-DEN, 114: *v. a.* To harden on the outside, particularly iron, of which the exterior, by casehardening, becomes steel.

CASE-KNIFE, (-nīf, 157) *s.* A large knife generally kept in a case.

CASE-SHOT, *s.* Old iron or balls in cases and so shot from a cannon.

CASE-WORM, 141: *s.* A worm that makes itself a case.

CASE-MATE, *s.* A vault in the flank of a bastion.

CASE-MENT, (cāz^h-mēnt, 151) *s.* Generally, some part of a house, or of that which covers and protects; and hence, appropriately, a window.

Ca^h-seign, (cā^h-zēn, 151) *s.* A lodgement or small barracks for soldiers between the houses of a fortified town and the ramparts.

Ca^h-son, or **Ca^h-soon**, *s.* A chest of bombs or powder; a wooden case or frame [Fr.]

CASEOUS, cā^h-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Resembling cheese.

CASH=cāsh, *s.* Money, properly ready money, or money in a case or box.

It is a word often compounded; as *Cash-account^l*, *Cash-book*, *Cash^h-keeper*, &c.

To Cash, *v. a.* To turn into money.

Ca^h-shier, (cā^h-shēr, 103) *s.* He that has charge of the money; or who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a bank.

CASHEW-NUT, cā^h-shō^h-nūt, 127: *s.* The nut of the cashew-tree in the East Indies.

CASHIER.—See under *Cash* and also under *Cass*.

CASK=cāsk, 11: *s.* A hollow vessel generally, but appropriately a vessel formed by staves, heading, and hoops; the quantity held in a cask.

To Cask, *v. a.* To put into a cask.

CASK-ET, 14: *s.* Originally, perhaps a small cask, but now a small elegant box for jewels or similar articles. It is also used for *gasket*, the name of a rope.

To Cask^h-et, *v. a.* To put into a casket.

CASQUE, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A helmet.

*To CASS=cāss, *v. a.* To annul; to break. [Obs.]*

To Cas-sate, *v. a.* To vacate, to invalidate.

Cas-sa^h-tion, 89: *s.* A making null.

To CA-SHIER, (cā^h-shēr, 103) *v. a.* To dismiss.

Ca^h-shier^h-er, 36: *s.* One who cashier.

CASSAVI, cās^h-sā^h-vēy, 105: } *s.* A plant from

CASSADA=cās^h-sā^h-dē, 98: } which a kind of bread, and also tapioca, are made.

CASSIA, cāsh^h-yā, 90: *s.* A sweet spice extracted from the bark of a tree very like cinnamon; a genus of plants much used in medicine.

CASSIDONY, cās^h-sē^h-dōn^h-ēy, 105: *s.* The plant stickadore; a mineral of which vases are often made.

CASSIMERE, cās^h-sē^h-mēr^h, *s.* A thin woollen cloth.

CASSINO, cās^h-sē^h-nō, 104: *s.* A game at cards.

CASSITERIA, cās^h-sē^h-tēr^h-ē-ā, 105, 2: *s. pl.* Substances of tin; crystals with an admixture of tin. The word is barbarously formed from *Cassiteron*, tin.

CASSOCK=cās^h-sōck, *s.* Originally an outward dress or cloak, and in this sense allied to *Case* afterwards a vestment worn by clergymen under their gowns.

CASSOWARY, cās^h-sō^h-wā^h-rēy, 105: *s.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

To CAST (*pret.* and *part.* the same) =cāst, 11. *v. a. and n.* To throw, to fling; of this, the original sense of the word, all the other senses are either figurative derivations, or modifications by adverbial particles, such as, *about*, *aside*, *away*, *down*, *forth*, *off*, *out*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

up, upon. Thus, To cast, as a law term, is to throw or fling figuratively, that is, to defeat the party either by criminal or civil process; thus again, To Cast a brazen statue, is, to throw liquid brass into the mould in order to form the statue; so also, to cast the characters in a play, is, to throw the characters into certain hands for representing them; and hence To Cast, may signify to contrive generally. The modified meanings which are given by the adverbial particles, are likewise either plain or figurative. Thus, *To cast away*, may signify, simply, to throw away, or, figuratively, to make shipwreck; *To cast up*, is, simply, to throw up, to vomit; or figuratively, to throw the eye up a line of figures, or to throw them into one heap; and hence, to compute generally; and so of the other particles:—*new.* To throw, the object thrown being figurative and understood, as the mind or the thoughts; to be capable of being thrown or moulded: to receive a certain shape; to warp; to incline or fall off.

Cast, *s.* The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the distance thrown; a throwing off, as of trained hawks; a stroke or touch; motion of the eye; a squirt; the throw of dice; the chance of a throw; chance; the mould which is to give a form to the thing thrown into it; the form so received; the figure itself; exterior appearance; tendency to some appearance, particularly in colours; manner, air, mien.

Cast-a-way, *s.* One abandoned by God; a reprobate.

Cast-er, 36: *s.* A thrower; a calculator; a small box or casket out of which the contents are shaken, as a pepper-caster (often improperly written *Cast*); a small wheel on a swivel on which furniture is cast or rolled on the floor.

Cast-ing, *s.* Act of throwing, discarding; or founding.

Cast-ing-net, *s.* A net which is thrown into the water and then drawn.

Cast-ing-vote, or **Cast-ing-voice**, *s.* The vote which casts the balance when opinions were equally divided.

Cast-ling, *s.* An abortion.

CASTALIAN, cās-tā'-lē-ān, 146: *a.* Pertaining to the Muses' spring or fountain on Mount Parnassus.

CASTANET=cās'-tā-nēt'', *s.* An instrument used in pairs to rattle in the hands while dancing.

CASTE, cāst, 189: *s.* A name by which each tribe or class of Hindoos is distinguished.

CASTELLAN, CASTELLATED, &c.—See under *Castile*.

To CASTIGATE, cās'-tē-gāte, *v. a.* To chastise.

Cas'-ti-ga'-tor, 33: *s.* One who corrects.

Cas'-ti-ga'-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Corrective;—*s.* A ducking stool.

Cas'-ti-ga'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Penance; chastisement.

CASTILE-SOAP, cās-tēil'-sōap, 104: *s.* A sort of refined soap, generally used as a medicine.

CASTLE, cās'-sl, 11, 156, 101: *s.* A fortress, or fortified house. *Castles in the air*, are groundless projects.

☞ The word is variously compounded; as *Castle-builder*, *Castle-croward*, *Castle-guard*, (a feudal tenure so called), *Castle-ward*, (a tax for the support of watch and ward in a castle), &c.

Cas'-tled, (-sld, 114) *a.* Having a castle or castles.

Cas'-tle-ry, *s.* The government of a castle.

Cas'-tlet, *s.* A small castle.

Cas'-TEL-LAN, 12: *s.* The governor of a castle.

Cas'-tel-lan-y, *s.* The lordship of a castle.

Cas'-tel-la'-ted, 85: *a.* Turreted, like a castle.

Cas'-tel-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The fortifying of a house.

CASTOR=cās'-tor, 38: *s.* A beaver; a beaver hat.

☞ *Castor* and *Pollux* are two stars also called Gemini. In meteorology the same words signify a fiery meteor which appears sometimes sticking to the side of a ship in the form of balls.

CASTOR-OIL=cās'-tor-oil'', 38, 29: *s.* An oil obtained from the nuts or seeds of a high plant, Palma

Christi, in the West Indies. It is used as a mild cathartic. There is another medicinal substance called *Castor*, a powerful anti-spasmodic, obtained from the Beaver.—See *Castor*. The oil is probably so called from the vessel it is kept in;—See *Cas* or under *To Cast*.

CASTRA=cās'-trā, *s. pl.* Soldiers' quarters. [Lat.]

Cas'-tra-me-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of measuring or tracing out the form of a camp.

Cas-tren'-sion, (-sh'ān, 147) *a.* Relating to a camp.

To CASTRATE=cās'-trāte, *v. a.* To emasculate; to render imperfect.

Cas'-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of emasculating.

Cas-TRĀ-to, (-trā'-tō, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A singer who is a eunuch.

CASTREL=cās'-trēl, *s.* A kind of hawk.

CASUAL, cāzh'-oo-āl, 147, 62: *a.* (Compare *Case*) Accidental, fortuitous.

Cas'-u-al-ly, 105: *ad.* Accidentally.

Cas'-u-al-ness, *s.* Accidentality.

Cas'-u-al-ty, *s.* Accident: an event by chance.

CAS'-U-IST, *s.* One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

Cas'-u-is'-tic, 88: } *a.* Relating to cases of con
Cas'-u-is'-ti-cal, } science.

Cas'-u-is'-try, *s.* The science of supposing situations and nicely balancing motives of action.

CAT=cāt, *s.* A domestic animal that catches mice: a sort of vessel, from which, as is supposed, the *Cat-water* at Plymouth is called; a double tripod which, as a cat is said to do, always falls on its feet.

Cat'-a-moun-tain, *s.* A wild cat.

Cat'-cal, (-cāwl, 112) *s.* A squeaking instrument formerly common among the audience in playhouses.

Cat'-gut, *s.* A string for musical instruments made of the intestines of animals, originally perhaps of the cat: a species of linen or canvas with wide interstices.

Cat'-head, 120: *s.* A strong beam over a ship's bows.

Cat'-kine, *s. pl.* Imperfect flowers resembling cats' tails.

Cat'-ling, *s.* A dismembering knife used by surgeons; literally, a little cat.

☞ The same word *Cat*, enters into the composition of many other terms and phrases: *Cat'-blinch*, *cat'-harpings*, (ropes), *Cat'-holes*, *Cat'-hook*, are names used on ship-board; *Cat'-eye*, *Cat'-silver*, *Cat'-salt*, are terms in mineralogy; *Cat'-s'-foot*, *Cat'-mint*, *Cat'-s'-tail*, are plants; *Cat'-fish*, is a fish found in the West Indies. A *Cat in the pan* is supposed, by some, to be a corruption of *cate* in the pan, and means a falsehood given out as coming from one who did not originate it. A *Cat-a-nine tails*, is a whip with nine, or with several lashes—a *Cat's-paw*, is one whom another uses in rascality to screen himself: *Catsup* is improperly used for *Catchup*, which see.

To Cat'-ER-WAUL, 36, 26: *v. a.* To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

Cat'-er-waul'-ing, 85: *s.* The cry of cats; a noise as of cats.

CATA-, A prefix, in words of Greek origin, signifying opposition, against, or contrariety; under, down, or downward; and completion, part by part, or intensive-ness.

☞ For any word formed with *Cata-*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search to *Catholicon*.

CAT'-A-BAP'-TIST, *s.* One who is opposed to baptism; an Antibaptist.

CAT'-A-CHRY'-sis, (-crē'-sis, 161) *s.* A figure of speech contrary to proper use, or the forcing of a word to stand for an object of one sense, which is proper only for another, as *beautiful*, in speaking of sounds, and *hard*, in speaking of colours.

Cat'-a-chres'-ti-cal, *a.* Forced in expression.

CAT'-A-COUS'-TICS, *s. pl.* The science of echoes, or of sounds produced *opportely*.

☞ For any word formed with *Cata-*, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from *Catabaptist* to *Catholicism*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāu; gōd; j'wō, i. e. j'wō; 55: a, e, &c. ante, 171.

CATA-

- For any word formed with Cata-, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from Catabaptist to Catholicon.
- CAT'-A-PHON'-ICS**, (-fōn'-icks, 163) *s. pl.* Cata-
onics.
- CAT'-A-PUL'-TA**, *s.* A military engine for throwing stones against an object.
- CAT'-a-pe/-tic**, *a.* Pertaining to a catapulta.
- CAT'-OP'-TRON**, 18: *s.* That which reflects an opposite image; a mirror.
- CAT'-op'-trics**, *s. pl.* The doctrine of reflected rays of light.
- CAT'-op/-tri-cal**, *a.* Relating to catoptrics.
- CAT'-op/-sis**, *s.* A morbid quickness of vision.
- CAT'-a-di-op/-tric**, *a.* Reflecting light.
- CAT'-a-GOR'-Y**, (căt'-ê-gôr'-y, 129, 105) *s.* [Cata-egory.] Something affirmed or opposed to a contrary affirmation; an affirmation; a case or predicament signified by a term of such general import as to contain under it a great number of genera and species; the categories laid down by Aristotle are, substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, situation, possession, action, suffering.
- CAT'-e-gor/-i-cal**, *a.* Affirmative; adequate; absolute or positive as opposed to hypothetical. This last, which is the most common meaning of the word, is not contained in the subs. antive Category.
- CAT'-e-gor/-i-cal-ly**, *ad.* Positively.
- CATAMARAN**, **CATAMITE**, **CATCH**, &c.—
See after all the compounds of Cata:—**CATAMOUNTAIN**, **CATCAT**, &c., **CATHIRWAUL**, see under Cat.
- CATACOMB**, căt'-d-côm, 116, 156: *s.* A cave under ground for the burial of the dead.—See Cata-
- CAT'-a-RACT**, *s.* A rushing down of waters.—See lower the same word with another sense.
- CA-TARRH'**, (căt'-tar', 164) *s.* A delusion or running down of mucus from the nose, eyes, &c. the effect of what is commonly called a cold; a cold.
- Ca-tar'-rhal**, *a.* Pertaining to a cold.
- CA-TAS'-TRO-PHE**, (-fêy, 163, 101) *s.* The subversion or fall of events, by which a dramatic or other piece is concluded; a final event; a disaster.
- CA-THE'-DRAL**, *s.* and *a.* The place where a bishop sits down officially; the see or seat of a bishop; the principal church within the see:—*a.* Pertaining to a bishop's seat or see.
- Cath'-e-dra-ted**, 2: *a.* Relating to the chair or office of a teacher.
- CATH'-E-TES**, *s.* A surgical instrument which is thrust down into a passage in order to open it.
- To CATENATE**, &c.—See after all the compounds of Cata.
- CATACLYSM**, căt'-d-clîzm, 158: *s.* A thorough or violent washing or deluge.—See Cata.
- CAT'-AG-MAT'-IC**, 88: *a.* Having the quality of consolidating thoroughly, or part by part.
- CAT'-A-GRAPH**, 163: *s.* A description part by part; appropriately, the first draught of a picture.
- CAT'-A-LEC'-TIC**, *s.* Having a violent or sudden ending; stopping or halting short, as a verse when the last foot is defective.
- CAT'-A-LYP'-SY**, *s.* A sudden suppression of motion and sensation.
- CAT'-A-LOGUE**, (-lôg, 107) *s.* A list of particulars, part by part, one by one.
- To Cat-a-logue**, *v. a.* To make a list of.
- CA-TAL'-Y-SIS**, 105: *s.* A loosening, part by part; dissolution. Hence, **CAT'-a-lyt'-ic**, (88) *a.*
- CAT'-A-ME/-N-AL**, *a.* Month by month; monthly.
- CAT'-A-FASM**, 158: *s.* A powder-mixture for the complete sprinkling of the body.
- For any word formed with Cata-, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from Catabaptist to Catholicon.
- For any word formed with Cata-, which is not in its alphabetical place, search from Catabaptist to Catholicon.
- CAT'-A-PHRACT**, 163: *s.* Heavy armour for the complete protection of the body; a horseman completely armed.
- CAT'-A-PLASM**, 158: *s.* A plaster or poultice spread completely over the part affected.
- CAT'-A-RACT**, *s.* A substance that completely falls over and covers the pupil of the eye; the disease so produced. See the same word higher with another sense.
- To CAT'-E-CHISE**, (căt'-ê-kîze, 161, 137) *v. a.* [Cata-echise.] To instruct by the intensive exercise of the voice both in asking questions and receiving answers; to question; to try by questioning.
- CAT'-e-chi-sis**, (-zer) *s.* One who catechizes.
- CAT'-e-chi-sing**, *s.* Interrogation.
- CAT'-e-chism**, (-kîzm, 158) *s.* A form of instruction by questions and answers.
- CAT'-e-chist**, (-kîst) *s.* One appointed to catechize.
- CAT'-e-chis-ti-cal**, *a.* Instructing by question and answer.
- CAT'-e-chet'-ic**, 88: } *a.* Consisting of questions
CAT'-e-chet'-i-cal, } and answers.
- CAT'-e-chet'-i-cal-ly**, *ad.* In the way of question and answer.
- CAT'-e-chu'-men**, *s.* One who is yet in the rudiments of Christianity; a pupil little advanced.
- CAT'-e-chu-men'-i-cal**, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.
- CA-THAR'-TIC**, (căt'-thar'-tick) *a.* and *s.* [Cata-har-tic.] That completely cleanses or purges:—*s.* A purgative medicine.
- Ca-thar'-ti-cal**, *a.* Purgative.
- Cath'-a-rist**, *s.* A puritan.
- CATH'-O-LIC**, (căt'-ô-lîck) *a.* and *s.* [Cata-holic.] That completely includes or runs through the whole; universal or general; the catholic church, or catholic religion, i. e. literally, the universal christian church of religion; specially, the Roman church or religion hence, catholic, in a special sense, means Roman.
- s.* A papist.
- Ca-thol'-i-cal**, *a.* General, universal.
- Ca-thol'-i-cism**, (-sîzm, 158) *s.* Adherence to the catholic church.
- Ca-thol'-i-con**, *s.* A universal medicine.
- Here end the words compounded with the Greek prefix Cata.
- CATAMARAN**=căt'-d-mă-răn', *s.* A raft.
- CATAMITE**=căt'-d-mîte, *s.* A boy kept for hours then vices.
- CATAMOUNTAIN**, &c.—See under Cat.
- CATACOMB**, &c., under the compounds of Cata.
- To CATCH**=cătch, } *v. a.* and *n.* To seize; to
I CAUGHT, căwt, 162: } lay hold on; to seize by
CAUGHT, căwt, 162: } pursuit; to intercept fully
ing: to ensnare; to entangle; to receive infecting
To catch at, to attempt to catch:—*see*. To contend
gious; to lay hold suddenly.
- This verb also has the regular *pret.* and *part.*
- Catch**, *s.* Seizure; an advantage taken; a snatch
any thing that catches: a song the parts of which are
caught up by different singers; a small swift vessel
often written *ketch*.
- Catch'-a-ble**, 101: *a.* That may be caught.
- Catch'-er**, *s.* One who catches.
- Catch'-up**, *s.* A sauce made from mushrooms.
- CATCH'-PEN-NY**, *s.* A worthless publication.
- CATCH'-POLE**, *s.* A bum-bailiff.
- CATCH'-WORD**, 141: *s.* A word under the last of a page repeated at the top of the next.
- CATECHISE**, &c.—See among the compounds of Cata.
- The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.
- Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. mission. 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. vision. 165: mîsh, 166: thên, 166.

To CATENATE=căt'-ē-nāte, *v. a.* To connect by links; to chain.
Cat'-e-na-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Regular connection.
Cat'-e-na-ri-an, 41, 101, 12: *a.* Relating to a chain: like a chain.
To CATER=căt'-er, 36: *v. a.* To provide food.
Ca'-ter, *s.* A caterer. [Obs.]
Ca'-ter-er, 129: *s.* A purveyor.
Ca'-ter-ess, *s.* A woman who provides food.
Ca'-ter-y, *s.* The depository of victuals purchased.
CATRS, *s. pl.* Viands; provisions; dainties.
Enter, the Anglicized form of *quatre*, four, has of course no relationship to these words.
CATERPILLAR=căt'-er-pi-lar, 85, 36, 34: *s.* An insect; a grub; a plant.
CATERWAUL, **CATGUT**, &c.—See under **Cat**.
CATHARTIC, &c. **CATHEDRAL**, &c. **CATHOLIC**, &c. **CATOPTRON**, &c.—See among the compounds of **Cata**.
CATKINS, **CATLING**, &c.—See under **Cat**.
CATONIAN, căt-tō-nē-ăn, 90: *a.* Grave, severe as **Cato**.
CATSUP, properly **Catchup**.—See under **To Catch**.
CATTLE, căt'-tl, 101: *s.* Beasts of pasture.
CAUDAL=căt'-dāl, *a.* Relating to an animal's tail.
Cau'-date, *a.* Having a tail.
CAUDLE, căt'-dl, 101: *s.* A warm drink mixed with wine, &c. given to women in childbirth.
To Cau'-dle, *v. a.* To make into caudle; to warm as caudle; to indulge as with caudle.
CAUF=căt'-uf, *s.* A chest to keep fish alive in water.
CAUK=căt'-uk, *s.* A coarse kind of spar.
CAUL=căt'-ul, *s.* A net for the hair; a membrane covering the intestines; a membrane sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born.
CAULIS=căt'-liss, *s.* A stalk or herbaceous stem.
Cau-les'-cent, *a.* Having a perfect stem.
Cau-lif'-er-ous, 129, 120: *a.* Having a stalk.
Cau'-line, 105: *a.* Growing out of the main stem.
Cau'-li-form, *a.* Having the form of a stalk.
CAULI-FLO-ER, 119: *s.* A species of cabbage.
CAULDRON and **CAULK**.—See **Caldron** and **Calk**.
To CAUPONATE=căt'-pō-nāte, *v. n.* To keep a victualling house.
To Cau'-po-nize, *v. n.* To sell wine or victuals.
CAUSALTY, căt'-āl-tēty, *s.* Among miners, the lighter parts of ore carried off by washing.
CAUSE, căt'-z, 151, 189: *s.* That which produces or effects, a notion arising out of that constitution of the mind by which, when two conditions or events never occur except in sequence, the one which always occurs first is deemed necessary to the other; and since, in every such case, the mind is unable to perceive why they are thus necessarily connected, except by perceiving them to be parts of other sequences or conditions, and so *ad infinitum*, it rests finally in the belief of a supreme will as the great Cause of all things;—the reason or motive that urges; the object sought, properly called **Final cause**, and so distinguished from **Efficient cause**; **sake**; **party**; **pursuit**. See also **lower**.
To Cause, *v. a.* To effect as an agent.
Caus'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be caused.
Caus'-al, 12: *a.* Relating to or implying causes.
Caus'-al-ly, *ad.* According to the order of causes.
Cau-sal'-i-ty, 81: *s.* The agency of a cause.
Cau'-sa-tive, 98, 105: *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; that effects as an agent.
Cau'-sa-tive-ly, *ad.* In a causative manner.
Cau-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of causing.
Cau-sa'-tor, 38: *s.* A causeur.

Cause'-less, *a.* Original; having no just reason.
Cause'-less-ly, *ad.* Without cause or reason.
Cause'-less-ness, *s.* The state of being causeless.
Cau'-ser, 36: *s.* One who causes.
CAUSE, *s.* A suit, action, or legal process.
Caus-id'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Relating to a pleader.
CAUSEY, căt'-zēty, } 151: *s.* A *chaussée*,
CAUSEWAY, căt'-zēty, } or way, raised and paved.
CAUTEL.—See under **Caution**.
CAUTERY, căt'-tēr-ty, *s.* A burning or searing either by a hot iron, which is called **actual cautery**, or by a corroding drug, which is called **potential cautery**; also, the instrument or drug.
Cau'-ter, *s.* A searing iron.
To Cau'-ter-ize, *v. a.* To burn; to sear.
Cau'-ter-ism, 158: *s.* The application of cautery.
Cau'-ter-i-za'-tion, *s.* The act of using cautery.
CAU'-STIC, *a.* and *s.* Burning; pungent;—*s.* A corroding application. See also in **Supp**.
Cau-stic'-i-ty, (-stis'-ic-ty) } *s.* The quality of
Cau-stic-ness, (-stick-ness) } being caustic.
CAUTION, căt'-shūn, 89: *s.* Prudence, care, warning.
To Cau'-tion, *v. a.* To warn.
Cau'-tion-er-y, *a.* Given as a pledge; warning.
Cau'-tion-er-y, *s.* In Scotland, he who bails another.
Cau'-tious, (-shūs, 90) *a.* Wary, watchful.
Cau'-tious-ly, *ad.* Warily.
Cau'-tious-ness, *s.* Carefulness; watchfulness.
CAU'-TEL, *s.* Cunning, subtlety, caution. [Obs.]
Cau'-tel-ous, 120: *a.* Cautious, wily, cunning.
Cau'-tel-ous-ly, *ad.* Cunningly, cautiously.
Cau'-tel-ous-ness, *s.* Cautiousness, cunning.
CAVALRY, cāv'-āl-rēty, *s.* Horse troops.
Cav'-al-cade', 85: *s.* A procession on horseback.
Cav'-A-LIER, (-lēir, 103) *s.* and *a.* A horseman, a knight; a gay, military man; a partizan of Charles I. as opposed to a Roundhead; also, a name given to a raised work in fortification;—*a.* Gay; warlike; generous; disdainful; haughty.
Cav'-a-lier'-ly, *ad.* Haughtily.
CAVATINA, cāv'-d-tē'-nā, 104: *s.* A short air in music without a return or second part.
CAVE=cāve, *s.* A hollow place; a den; a cell.
To Ca'-vate, *v. a.* To hollow out.
Ca-va'-tion, 89: *s.* An excavation for cellars, &c.
Cav'-i-ty, 92: *s.* Hollowness; a hollow place.
Cav'-in, *s.* A natural hollow, fit to cover troops.
Cav'-ern, *s.* A hollow place in the ground.
Cav'-erned, 114: *a.* Full of caverns; living in a cavern.
Cav'-er-nous, 120: *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.
Ca-vern'-u-lous, 81: *a.* Full of little caverns.
CAV'-ES-SON, *s.* A nose-band, generally hollow, which is used in breaking horses in.
CAVEAT=cāv'-vē-ăt, 146: *s.* A writ or process to stop proceedings; a caution or admonition.
CAVIARE, cāv'-yāre, 146: *s.* A sauce made from the roes of certain large fish, particularly sturgeon delicate or refined sauce.
To CAVIL=cāv'-il, *v. n.* and *a.* To raise cap-tious objections;—*act.* To receive with objections.
Cav'-il, *s.* False or frivolous objections.
Cav'-il-er, 36: *s.* A captious disputant.
Cav'-il-ling, *s.* A frivolous disputation.
Cav'-il-ling-ly, *ad.* In a cavilling manner.
Cav'-il-lous, *a.* Full of vexatious objections.
Cav'-il-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The practice of objecting:

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-way; chăp'-mân; pđ-pā': lăw; gōod; j'w, i. e. *Jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

CAVITY, CAVIN.—See under *Cave*.

To **CAW**=cāw, *v. n.* To cry as a rook or crow.

CAXON, cāk'-ən, 154, 114: *s. a wig.* [A cant word.]

CAYENNE, cā-yēn', [Fr.] 170: *s. A very pungent pepper.*

CAYMAN=cā'-mān, 100: *s. The American alligator.*

CAZIQUE, cā-zēk', 104: *s. A petty king among the aboriginal Americans.*

To **CEASE**=sēsē=cōc, 59, 103: *v. n. and a.*
To leave off; to stop; to be at an end:—*act.* To put a stop to.

Cease, *s.* Extinction; failure. [Obs.]

Cease'-less, *a.* Incessant, perpetual.

Cease'-less-ly, 105: *adv.* Perpetually.

To **Cess**, *v. n.* To neglect a legal duty. [Obs.]

Ces'-ser, *s.* A neglect to perform the services or payment of a tenure for two years. [Law.]

Ces-sa'-vit, *s.* A writ to recover lands in consequence of a Cesser.

Ces'-sor, 38: *s.* He who is liable to a cessavit.

Ces-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* A stop; a rest; 'vacation; end of action; a pause of hostility not amounting to a peace.

CECITY, cē'-cē-tēty, 105: *s.* Blindness.

Ce-cu'-ti-en-cy, (-kū'-shē-ēn-cēty, 146, 147) *s.*
Cloudiness of sight.

CEDAR=cē'-dar, 34: *s.* A large evergreen tree.

Ce'-darn, 104: } *a.* Belonging to the cedar-tree.

Ce'-drine, 35: } *Ce'-dry* may be met with in the same sense.

To **CEDE**=cēde=sēd, *v. n. and a.* To submit:—*act.* To yield; to resign; to give up to.

Ces'-si-BLE, *a.* Giving way; yielding.

Ces'-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* The quality of giving way.

Ces'-sion, (cēsh'-ūn, 90) *s.* Retreat; resignation; a manner of vacating a benefice.

Ces'-sion-ar-y, *a.* Implying resignation.

CEDILLA=cē-dil' lā, *s.* A mark to letter c, thus (ç).

To **CEIL**=cēl, 103: =sēl, *v. a.* To cover the inner roof of a building, or room.

Ceil'-ing, *s.* The inner roof of a building or room.

CELANDINE=cēl'-ān-dīne, *s.* Swallow-wort.

CELATURE=cēl'-lā-ture, 147: *s.* The art of engraving; the thing engraved.

To **CELEBRATE**=cēl'-ē-brāte, *v. a.* To praise; to distinguish by solemn rites.

Cel'-e-bra'-tor, 38: *s.* One who celebrates.

Cel'-e-bra'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A distinguishing by ceremonies; praise; renown.

Ce-le'-bri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Famous, renowned.

Ce-le'-bri-ous-ly, 105: *adv.* In a famous manner.

Ce-le'-bri-ous-ness, *s.* Renown, fame.

CE-LEB'-RI-TY, 81: *s.* Celebrator, fame.

CELERITY, cē-lēr'-ē-tēty, 129, 105: *s.* Swiftmess.

CELERY, cēl'-ēr-ēty, 105: *s.* A species of parsley.

Ce-le'-ri-ac, 90: *s.* Turnip-rooted celery.

CELESTIAL, cē-lēst'-yāl, 146, *collug.* cē-lēst'-sh'āl, 147: *a. and s.* Heavenly in place; heavenly in state; heavenly in quality:—*s.* An inhabitant of heaven.

Ce-le'-stīal-ly, *adv.* In a heavenly manner.

To **Ce-le'-stī-ly**, 6: *v. a.* To give some heavenly quality.

CE-LES'-TINE, 105: *s.* A delicate blue mineral.

CELESTINS=cēl'-ēs-tīns, *s. pl.* Monks of the order of St. Celestin and St. Bernard.

CELIAC, cē-lē-āc, *a.* Relating to the lower belly.

CELIBACY, cēl'-ē-bā-cēty, *s.* Single life.

Cel'-i-bate, 99: *s.* Celibacy.

CELL=cēll, *s.* A small cavity; a cave; a small room.

Cell'-ule, 155, 69: *s.* A little cell.

Cell'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Consisting of little cavities.

Cel-lif'-er-ous, *a.* Bearing or producing cells.

Cel'-u-lif'-er-ous, *a.* Producing little cells.

CEL'-I-AR, 34: *s.* A place under ground where liquors and other things are repositied.

Cel'-lar-age, *s.* Cellar or cellars; space for cellars, charge for cellar room.

Cel'-lar-er, } *s.* A butler, generally in a religious house.

Cel'-lar-ist, } *s.* A case of cabinet work for holding bottles.

CELSITUDE, cēl'-sē-tūde, 105: *s.* Height.

CELT=cēlt, *s.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain.

Cel'-tic, *a. and s.* Pertaining to the Celts:—*s.* The language of the Celts.

Cel'-ti-be'-ti-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts of the Iberus in Spain; hence, Spanish.

CEMENT=cē-mēnt', 83: *s.* The matter used to make substances cohere; bond of union.

To **Cement**, *v. a. and n.* To unite by a cement:—*new.* To come into union; to cohere.

Ce-men'-ter, *s.* A person or thing that unites.

Cem'-en-ta'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* The act of cementing.

Cem'-en-tif'-ious, (-tish'-ūs, 90) *a.* Conglutinating.

CEMETERY=cēm'-ē-tēr-ēty, 92, 129, 105: *s.* A place where the dead are repositied.

CENATORY, cē'-nā-tōr-ēty, 129, 105: *a.* Relating to supper.

CENOBITE=cē-nō-bīte, *s.* One of a religious order who live in a community, in contradistinction to an anchorite who lives in solitude.

Ce'-no-bit'-i-cal, *a.* Living in community.

Ce'-no-by, *s.* The residence of a community.

CENOTAPH, cēn'-ō-tāf, 163: *s.* An empty or honorary tomb to one buried elsewhere.

To **CENSE**=cēnce, 153: *v. a.* To burn perfumes.

Cen'-ser, 36: *s.* A pan for burning perfumes.

CENSE=cēnce, 153: *s.* A public rate or tax; rank.

Cen'-sion, 90: *s.* A rate; an assessment.

Cen'-sor, *s.* A public officer, originally of Rome, having certain powers of noting and registering persons or effects, and of reproving or restraining offences against manners. See also lower.

Cen'-sor-ship, *s.* The office of a censor.

Cen-so'-ri-al, } 90, 47: *a.* Relating to the censor, or the correction of public morals.

Cen-so'-ri-an, } *a.* Relating to the censor, or the correction of public morals.

Cen'-sus, *s.* A declaration by the citizens of ancient Rome before the censors, of their names, places of abode, rank, and possessions; at present, a numbering of the population.

Cen'-su-al, (-sū-āl, 147) *a.* Relating to the census; liable to be taxed.

Cen'-sion, *s.* A scrutinizing censuring person.

Cen-so'-ri-al, *a.* Censuring; severe.

Cen-so'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Prone to find fault.

Cen-so'-ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a severe reflecting manner.

Cen-so'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Disposition to blazon faults.

Cen'-sure, (-shoor, 147) *s.* Blame; judgement.

Cen'-sure, *v. a. and n.* To blame, condemn:—*new.* To judge.

Cen'-su-er, 36: *s.* One that blames.

Cen'-su-ing, 72: *s.* Blame; reproach.

Cen'-su-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Deserving censure.

Cen'-su-ra-bly, 105: *adv.* Blamably.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thēn, 166.

Cen-su-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Blamableness.
 CENT=cēnt, *s.* A hundred, as five per cent, *i. e.* five in the hundred; an American coin a hundred to a dollar.
 Cen't-age, *s.* A rate by the hundred.
 Cen'te-nar-y, *s.* The number of a hundred.
 Cen-ten-ni-al, *a.* Consisting of a hundred years.
 Cen-tes-i-mal, *a.* The hundredth.
 Cen-tes-i-mal'-tion, *s.* A military punishment of one in a hundred.
 Cen-ti-cip'-i-tous, *a.* Having a hundred heads.
 Cen-ti'-i-dous, *a.* Divided into a hundred parts.
 Cen-ti-fo'-li-ous, *a.* Having a hundred leaves.
 Cen-ti-grade, *a.* Having a hundred degrees.
 Cen-ti'-o-guy, (-kwē, 76) *s.* A hundred-fold discourse.
 Cen-ti-pede, *s.* A many-legged insect.
 Cen-tu-ple, 101: *a.* A hundred fold.
 Tu Cen-ti'-pli-cate, *v. a.* To make a hundred fold.
 Cen-tu-ry, 147: *s.* A hundred of men, of years, &c.
 To Cen-tu'-ri-ate, *v. a.* To divide into hundreds.
 Cen-tu'-ri-a'-tor, *s.* A chronologer by centuries.
 Cen-tu'-ri-n, *s.* A captain of a hundred men.
 CENTAUR=cēn'-tor, 131: *s.* A fabulous monster, partly man, partly horse.
 CEN'-TAU-ry, *s.* The name of a plant.
 CENTO=cēn'-tō, *s.* A composition or patchwork formed by verses or passages from various authors.
 CENTRE, cēn'-ter, 159: *s.* The middle point.
 Tu Cen'-tre, *v. a.* and *n.* To place on a centre; to collect in a point;—*acc.* To be placed centrally; to repose on.
 Cen'-tral, *a.* Relating to, or placed in, the centre.
 Cen'-tral-ly, *ad.* In a central manner.
 Cen'-tric, Cen'-tri-cal, *a.* Placed in the centre.
 Cen'-tri-cal-ly, *ad.* In a central position.
 Cen'-tri-cal-ness, *s.* Situation in the centre.
 CEN-TRI'-v-ert, 87: *a.* Tending from the centre.
 Cen-trip'-e-tal, *a.* Tending to the centre.
 CENTRY.—See SENTRY: CENTURY, &c., see under Cent.
 CEPHALIC, cē-fāl'-ick, 163, 88: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the head;—*s.* A medicine for disorders of the head. Cephalopod, see *Supp.*
 Ceph'-al-al'-gy, 85: *s.* The headache.
 Ceph'-al-al'-gic, 88: *s.* Medicine for the headache.
 CERASITE=cēr'-d-cit, *s.* A cherry-like petrification.
 Cer'-a-sin, *s.* Any gummy, cherry-like substance.
 CERASTES, cēr-rās'-tēz, 101: *s.* Literally, a horned creature; appropriately, a serpent supposed to have horns.
 CERBERIAN=cēr-bēr'-ē-ān, 90: *a.* As of the dog Cerberus. [Milton.]
 CERE=cēre, *s.* The naked skin that covers the base of a hawk's bill.
 To CERE=cēre, *v. a.* To wax or cover with wax.
 Cer'-rate, *s.* A medicament made chiefly of wax.
 Cer'-ra-ted, *a.* Covered with wax.
 Cere'-cloth, *s.* Cloth smeared with wax or bitumen.
 Cere'-ment, *s.* Cerecloth anciently used in embalming.
 Cer'-re-ous, 43: *a.* Waxy; like wax.
 Cer'-re-o-lite, *s.* A mineral resembling wax.
 Cer'-rin, *s.* That part in wax which dissolves in alcohol.
 Cer'-ru-men, (-rōō'-mēn, 109) *s.* The wax in the ear.
 CEREBRUM=cēr'-ē-brūm, *s.* The brain. [Lat.]
 Cer'-e-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the brain.

Cer'-e-bel'-lum, or Cer'-e-bel, *s.* The hinder part of the head and brain near the neck.
 CEREMONY, cēr'-ē-mōn-ēy, 129, 105: *s.* Outward rite; form in religion, in state, in civility.
 Cer'-e-mo'-ni-al, 90: *a.* and *s.* Relating to ceremony; formal;—*s.* Outward form or rite; order for, or book of rites in the Roman church.
 Cer'-e-mo'-ni-al-ness, *s.* The quality of being ceremonial.
 Cer'-e-mo'-ni-ous, *a.* Full of ceremony; formal.
 Cer'-e-mo'-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner.
 Cer'-e-mo'-ni-ous-ness, *s.* Great formality.
 CERIUM, cēr'-ē-ūm, 43: *s.* A grayish white metal found in a mineral called Cerite, both of them named from the planet Ceres.
 CERRUS=cēr'-rūs, *s.* The bitter oak.
 Cer'-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the bitter oak.
 CERTAIN=cēr'-tān, 100=cēr'-tēn, 99: *a.* Sure, undoubted; resolved; undoubting; unfailing; regular; some or one in particular.
 Cer'-tain-ly, *ad.* Indubitably; without fail.
 Cer'-tain-ness, *s.* Certainty.
 Cer'-tain-ty, 105: *s.* Exemption from doubt; from failure; that which is real; regularity.
 CERN-ERS, cēr'-tēz, 151: *ad.* Certainly; in truth. [tribs]
 Tu Cer'-ti-fy, 6: *v. a.* To give assurance of.
 Cer'-ti-fi'-er, *s.* An assurer; an ascertainer.
 Cer'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The certifying of any thing.
 Cer-ti-fi-cate, *s.* Testimony in writing.
 CERN'-T-ODE, *s.* Certainty; freedom from doubt.
 CERN'-TI-O-RAL'-RI, (-shē-ō-rār'-rī, 147) *s.* A writ issuing out of a superior court to the officers of an inferior one, commanding them to *certify* or return the records of a cause depending before them, to the end the party may have more sure and speedy justice.
 CERULEAN, cēr-rōō'-lē-ān, 90, 109: *a.* Sky-colored.
 Ce'-ru'-le-ous, 120, Cer'-ule, 129: *a.* Blue.
 Cer'-u-lil'-ic, *a.* Producing a blue colour.
 See Cerumen under Cere.
 CERUSE, cēr-roox, 109, 152: *s.* White lead.
 Cer'-used, (-roost, 114, 143) *a.* Washed with white lead.
 CERVICAL, cēr'-vē-cāl, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the neck.
 CERVINE=cēr-vīnē, *a.* Pertaining to a stag or deer.
 CESARIAN=cē-zār'-ē-ān, 41, 105: *a.* The Cesarian operation, said to be that which brought Caesar into the world, is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting.
 CESPITOUS, cēs'-pē-tūs, 120: *a.* Turfy.
 Ces'-pi-ti'-ious, (-tish'-ūs, 90) *a.* Pertaining to turf.
 CESS=cēs, *s.* A rate or tax; a corruption either of Assess or Cense: To CESS, see under To Cense.
 Cess'-ment, *s.* An assessment.
 Cess'-sor, *s.* A taxer.
 CESSATION, To CESS, &c. see under To Cense: CESSATION, Cession, &c., see under To Cede.
 CESSPOOL=cēs'-pool, *s.* A receptacle into which refuse water flows or is *yielded*. Compare To Cede, &c. Perhaps, however, an *assessed* pool.
 CESTUS=cēs'-tūs, *s.* The girdle of Venus: *a.* a marriage girdle.
 Cestus is a boxing glove.
 Cest, *s.* A lady's girdle.
 CESURA, cē-zū'-rā, 151: *s.* A cutting or dividing in verse; either of a verse into two or more parts by appropriate pauses; or of the syllables of different words so as to make each foot consist of a syllable

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gātē-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'wē, *i. e.* Jew, 55: a, t, y, &c. mode, 171.

CH=TCH

from one word, and a syllable or syllables from another.

Ce-tu'-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the cetura.

CETACEOUS, cĕ-tā'-sh'ŭs, 90: *a.* Of the whale kind. *Ce-tin* is the same as *spermaceti*.

Ce-tic, *a.* Pertaining to the whale, or spermaceti.

Ce-tol'-ogy, *s.* Natural history of the whale kind.

CH=TCH

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

CHACE.—See under *Chase*.

To CHAFE=chāf, *v. a.* and *n.* To warm by rubbing; to heat by rage or hurry; to make angry:—*new*. To rage; to fret; to be fretted by rubbing.

Chaf'-er, *s.* One who chafes.—See also below.

Chafe, *s.* A heat, a rage; a fume.

CHAFE-WAX, 154: *s.* An officer of the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for sealing writs.

CHA'-FER, *s.* A hurrying, buzzing insect.

CHA'-FER-Y, 129: *s.* A forge in an iron-mill.

CHAFF'-VERN, *s.* A kettle; a chaffing-dish.

CHAFF=chāf, 11, 155: *s.* The husks of corn.

Chaf'-fy, 105: *a.* Like chaff; foul; light; bad.

CHAFF-VINCH, *s.* A bird said to like chaff.

To CHAFFER=chāf'-fer, 36: *v. n.* and *a.* To treat about a bargain; to haggle;—*act*. To buy; to exchange.

Chaf'-fer-er, 36: *s.* A dealer; a hard bargainer.

Chaf'-fer-y, 105: *s.* Hagglng traffic.

CHAIN=chān, *s.* A series of connected links or rings; a manacle; a connected series.

To Chain, *v. a.* To fasten with a chain; to enslave; to keep by a chain; to unite.

The word is often compounded. A *Chain pump*, is a pump used on shipboard: *Chain-shot* are shots fastened by a chain or bar: *Chain-work*, is work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

CHAIR=chāra, *s.* A moveable seat: a seat of justice or authority: a sort of ewise; a prop or support.

Chair'-man, *s.* The president of an assembly; the porter of a sedan-chair.

To Chair, *v. a.* To carry in a chair after an election.

CHALDRON, chāl'-drōn, 112: *s.* A coal measure of thirty-six bushels.

CHALICE, chāl'-iss, 105: *s.* A cup; a bowl.

Chal'-iced, (-ist, 143) *a.* Having a cup, as a flower.

CHALK, chālk, 112, 139: *s.* A white calcareous earth.

Chalk'-y, 105: *a.* Having chalk; white.

Chalk'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being chalky.

Among the compounds are *Chalk-pit*, *Chalk-stone*, (a white concretion in the extremities of a gouty patient,) *Chalk cutter*, &c.

To Chalk, *v. a.* To rub, to mark, or to manure with chalk.

To CHALLENGE=chāl'-lēng, *v. a.* To call to answer for an offence by combat; to accuse; to claim; to exempt to a juror.

Chal'-lēng, *s.* A summons to combat; a demand; an exception to jurors.

Chal'-lēng-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be challenged.

Chal'-lēng-er, *s.* One that challenges.

CHAMBER, chām'-ber, 111: *s.* A room; a bed-room; a hall of justice; a cavity holding gunpowder either in a mine, or in a gun; a sort of cannon.

To Cham'-ber, *v. n.* To reside as in a chamber; to frequent bed-rooms, and hence to intrigue, to be wanton;—*act*. To shut up as in a chamber.

Cham'-ber-er, 129: *s.* A man of intrigue.

Cham'-ber-ing, *s.* Intrigue.

Cham'-ber-lain, 36, 99: *s.* Literally, an overseer of the chambers, as at an inn or hotel. The lord

CH=TCH

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

chamberlain of England, who is the sixth officer of the crown, is so called because, by ancient usage, he has livery and lodging in the king's court, he dresses and undresses the king on coronation day, and he has the care of providing all things in the house of lords in the time of parliament. The lord-chamberlain of the household, another officer of the crown, is so called because he has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber.

Among the compounds of this word are *Chamber-fellow*, (one that lies in the same bed or chamber,) *Chamber-maid*, (a servant who has the care of bed-rooms, or who waits on a lady,) *Chamber-counsel*, (a counsellor who delivers his private opinion, but does not plead in court,) *Chamber-practicer*, (the business of a chamber-counsel,) &c.

To CHAMFER=chām'-fer, *v. a.* To channel architecturally; to flute as a column.

Cham'-fer, *s.* A small gutter or channel cut in wood; also, a slope.

To CHAMP=chāmp, *v. a.* and *n.* To bite with frequent audible action of the teeth; to devour;—*neu*. To bite frequently.

Cham'-per, 35: *s.* A biter or nibbler.

CHAMPION, chām'-pē-ōn, 116, 18: *s.* A single combatant; a judicial combatant either in his own case, or another's; a hero; a bold upholder of a contest.

To CHAMPION, *v. a.* To challenge; to defend.

CHANCE=chānce, *s.* and *a.* The occurrence of an event to the exclusion of some other event which, as far as human experience, judgement, or foresight can calculate, might as easily have occurred; fortune or the imaginary cause of fortuitous events; accident; success; misfortune; possibility of an occurrence;—*a*. Fortuitous.

To Chance, *v. n.* To happen.

Chance'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Accidental.

Chance'-fel, 117: *a.* Hazardous.

Among the compounds are *Chance-com'er*, and *Chance-med'ley*; the latter is a law-term signifying the killing of a person by chance when the killer was doing a lawful act.

CHANCEL=chān'-cēl, *s.* Originally a latticed division of a hall, or other building in which a secretary or other officer sat; or a similar division in a church where the sacrament was administered; now, it is taken generally for the eastern part of the church where the altar stands.

CHAN'-CEL-LOR, 38: *s.* Originally, a chief notary or scribe under the Roman emperors; an officer presiding in some court; as the lord high chancellor, who presides in the courts of equity, and is keeper of the great seal; the chancellor of the exchequer, who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown.

Chan'-cer-y, *s.* The high court of equity.

CHANDLER=chānd'-ler, 11: *s.* A tallow chandler. [Obs.] See also lower.

Chand'-ry, *s.* A place where candles are kept. [Obs.]

CHAND'-LER, *s.* A dealer generally, any particular meaning being determined by a prefix; as *Tallow-chandler*, *Coru-chandler*, *Ship-chandler*, &c.

Webster thinks it a corruption of *Handler*, rather than a generalization of the head word.

Chand'-ler-y, 129, 105: *s.* Articles sold by a chandler.

To CHANGE, chāng, 111: *v. a.* and *n.* To put in place of somebody or something else; to quit for something else; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to give smaller money for larger, the value being equal;—*neu*. To undergo change.

Change, *s.* Alteration; novelty; small money; also a contraction of *Exchange*.

Change'-a-ble, *a.* Subject or possible to be changed; having the quality of appearing different; fickle.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ŭn, i. e. *mission*

⇒ For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

Change^{-a}-ble-ness, *s.* Inconstancy; susceptibility of change.

Change^{-a}-bly, *ad.* Inconstantly.

Change^{-ful}, 117: *a.* Full of change.

Change^{-less}, *a.* Constant.

Change^{-ling}, *s.* A child left or taken in place of another; an idiot; one apt to change.

Chan^{-ger}, *s.* One who alters; a money-changer.

CHANNEL=chän'-nēl, *s.* The hollow bed of running waters; a long cavity; a strait; a furrow.

To Chan^{-nel}, *v. a.* To cut in channels.

To CHANT=chānt, *v. a.* and *n.* To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing in the cathedral service: To chant a horse is to advertise it by qualities which on trial must be found wanting.

Chant, *s.* Song; recitative in cathedrals.

Chan^{-ter}, *s.* A singer:—*fem.* Chan^{-ter}-ress.

CHAN^{-TRY}, 105: *s.* An endowed chapel for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHANT^{-I}-CLERK, *s.* A cock, with reference to his crowing.

To CHAP=chāp, 112: *v. a.* and *n.* To break into clefts or gapings by the operation of heat, drought, or cold; in any more general sense, this verb and its derivatives are spelled and pronounced Chop. The words spelled like it, in the classes after the next two words, are etymologically distinct.

Chap, *s.* A cleft from the operation of heat, cold, &c.

Chap^{-py}, *a.* Having clefts from dryness, &c.

CHAP, chōp, 112: *s.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth; in the plural, the same parts of a man in derision; the entrance to any thing, as the chaps of a channel.

Chap^{-fallen}, (-fā'wln, 112, 114) *a.* Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dispirited, silenced.

Chap^{-less}, *a.* Without flesh about the mouth.

To CHAP=chāp, *v. n.* To cheapen, to bargain. [Obs.]

Chap^{-man}, *s.* A cheapener; a dealer.

CHAP, *s.* An abbreviation of chapman, and used familiarly and laxly as the word fellow.

CHAPE=chāpe, *s.* A thin plate of metal at the point of a scabbard; the catch of a buckle.

Chape^{-less}, *a.* Without a chape

CHAPEL=chāp'-ēl, *s.* Primarily, a private building for religious service; a building for religious service, either attached locally to a church, or not attached but subordinate to it; any place of worship which is not called a church; a meeting among printers, so called because a chapel in Westminster was the first English printing office.

Chap^{-el}-ry, *s.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chap^{-el}-lan-y, *s.* A chapel and jurisdiction within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it.

Chap^{-let}, *s.* A small chapel or shrine.

CHAP^{-LAIN}, 99: *s.* A priest who does not officiate in a parish church, but is attached to some more domestic establishment.

Chap^{-lain}-cy, *s.* The office of a chaplain.

Chap^{-lain}-ship, *s.* Chaplaincy; the revenue of a chapel.

CHAPELET=chāp'-lēt, *s.* A garland or wreath worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding.

CHAPMAN.—See under To Chap (to cheapen.)

CHAPTER=chāp'-ter, *s.* Literally, a head; hence, the summary stated at the beginning of a new division of a book; and, hence, the division itself; a decretal epistle. Chapter, the old form of the word, see *Supp.*

CHAP^{-TERN}, *s.* The prebends and other clergymen who, with the dean of a cathedral church, form a cor-

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poration aggregate, with authorities which, under the bishop, entitle them to the designation *Head*.

To CHAP^{-TER}, *v. a.* To bring up to some legal authority for rebuke or punishment; to rebuke; to take to task.

CHAPTREL=chāp'-trēl, *s.* In architecture the same as impost.

CHAR=char, 33: *s.* A delicate fish so called.

To CHAR=char, 33: *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder.

Char^{-ry}, (char'-ēy, 33, 129) *a.* Burned as charcoal.

Char^{-coal}, *s.* Coal made by burning wood under turf.

To Chark, *v. a.* The same as To Char.

CHAR, chār, 130: *s.* Work done by the day; a job.

To Char, *v. n.* To work at others' houses by the day.

Char^{-wom}-an, (-wōm'-ān, 107) *s.* She that does char-work.

CHARD=chard, *s.* A term used of artichoke leaves and white beet in a peculiar mode of cultivation.

To CHARGE=charge, *v. a.* To load; hence, to intrust; to impute as a debt; to accuse; to command; to enjoin:—*new.* To make an onset.

Charge, *s.* Care; precept; mandate; trust; accusation; imputation; expense; cost; onset.

Charge^{-a}-ble, *a.* Imputable as a debt or crime.

Charge^{-a}-bly, *ad.* Expensively.

Charge^{-a}-ble-ness, *s.* Expense; cost.

Charge^{-ful}, 117: *a.* Expensive, costly.

Charge^{-less}, *a.* Unexpensive.

CHAR^{-GER}, *s.* A dish capable of a load, a large dish.

CHAR^{-GER}, *s.* A horse used in charging the enemy.

CHARILY, &c.—See under Chary.

CHARIOT, chār'-ē-ōt, 105, 18: *s.* A half-coach; a car formerly used in war.

To Char⁻ⁱ-ot, *v. a.* To drive as in a chariot. [Milton.]

Char⁻ⁱ-ot-er^{ss}, *s.* The driver of a chariot.

CHARITY=chār'-ē-tēy, 92, 129, 105: *s.* Tenderness, kindness, good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of universal love; alms.

Char⁻ⁱ-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Alms-giving; judging kindly.

Char⁻ⁱ-ta-bly, *ad.* Kindly; benevolently.

Char⁻ⁱ-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Exercise of, disposition to, charity.

To CHARK.—See under To Char.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, charlz'-iz-wānⁿ, 151: *s.* The constellation otherwise called the great bear.

CHARLOCK=char'-lōck, *s.* A weed in cornfields.

CHARM=charm, *s.* Sounds, characters, or philtres of occult power; something of power to gain the affections.

To Charm, *v. a.* To bewitch; to delight; to subdue.

Char^{-med}, *a.* Enchanted, bewitched.

Char^{-mer}, *s.* One that charms; an enchanter.

Char^{-ming}, *a.* Enchanting; delighting; pleasing.

Char^{-ming}-ly, *ad.* In an enchanting manner.

Char^{-ming}-ness, *s.* The power of greatly pleasing.

Charm^{-ful}, 117: *a.* Abounding with charms.

Charm^{-less}, *a.* Destitute of charms.

CHARNEL=char'-nēl, *a.* Containing flesh or carcases. Compare Carneous, &c.

Char^{-nel}-houseⁿ, *s.* A place appended to a church yard as a repository for bones.

CHARRY.—See under To Char.

CHART=chart, *s.* Literally, a paper; (compare Card, Carte, and Charta:) appropriately, a marine map, or a delineation of coasts, shoals, isles, rocks, &c. for the use of sailors; also a map generally.

Char^{-tu}-lar-y, *a.* See Cartulary under Carte.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. jew, 55: a. e. y, &c. mude, 171.

⇒ For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

CHAR'-TER, 36: *s.* Any written paper bestowing or confirming privileges; immunity.

To Char'-ter, *v. a.* To establish by charter; to let and hire a ship on contract.

⇒ Among the compounds of Charter are *Charter-land*, (land held by charter:); *Charter-party*, (the duplicate agreement in chartering a ship.) &c.

CHARWOMAN.—See under Char (work.)

CHARY, chā'-ry, 41, 105: *a.* Careful; cautious.

Cha'-ri-ly, *ad.* Warily; frugally.

Cha'-ri-ness, *s.* Caution; nicety.

CHASE=chāc, 152: *s.* A frame with which printers confine types set in columns. The word is allied to Case.

To CHASE=chāc, 152: *v. a.* To hunt, to pursue; to drive away.

⇒ To chase metals is a contraction for Enchase, which see.

Chase'-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be chased.

Cha'-ser, 36: *s.* A pursuer. See also under Enchase.

CHACK, *s.* Hunting; pursuit; fitness to be hunted; the game hunted; open ground stored with game; length of a gun's bore determining the extent of its reach.

CHASTE=chāst, 111: *a.* Pure from fornication or adultery; free from obscenity; pure in taste and style.

Chaste'-ly, 105: *ad.* Without incontinence; purely.

Chaste'-ness, *s.* Chastity; purity.

CHAS'-TI-TY, (chās'-tē-tē, 92) *s.* Purity of body; purity of manners; freedom from bad mixture.

To CHASTEN=chā'-sn, 156: *v. a.* To correct; to punish.

Cha'-s-en-er, 36: *s.* He who corrects.

To CHAS-TISE', (chās'-tiz', 137) *v. a.* To correct by punishing; to reduce to order; to repress.

Chas-ti'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* Deserving chastisement.

Chas-ti'-ser, (-zer) *s.* He who corrects by punishment.

CHAS-TISE-MENT, (chās'-tiz-ment, 83, 105) *s.* Correction; punishment.

To CHAT=chāt, *v. n.* To prate; to converse at ease.

Chat, *s.* Idle talk, prate.

Chat'-ty, *a.* Chattering; conversing freely.

To CHAT'-TER, *v. n.* To make a noise as a monkey; to chatter the teeth; to talk idly.

Chat'-ter, *s.* Noise as of a pie or monkey; prate.

Chat'-ter-er, 129: *s.* An idle talker.

Chat'-ter-ing, *s.* Idle or unprofitable talk.

Chat'-ter-box, 154: *s.* An incessant talker.

CHAT=chāt, *s.* A twig, or little stick. See To Chit.

Chat'-wood, 118: *s.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHATTEL, chāt'-tl, 114: *s.* Any moveable property.

CHAUN=chāun, *s.* A gap. [Obs.]

CHAVENDER, chāv'-ēn-der, *s.* The chub, a fish.

To CHAW, chāw, *v. a.* (*part.* Chawen.) To chew. [Obs. or vulg.]

Chaw, *s.* The obsolete word for jaw.

CHAW'-DRON, 18: *s.* That which receives what is chawen the entrails. [Shaks.]

CHEAP=chēp, *a.* Bearing a low market price; easy to be had; common, not respected.

Cheap, *s.* A market; a bargain. [Obs.]

Cheap'-ly, 105: *ad.* At a small price.

Cheap'-ness, *s.* Lowness of price.

To Chea'-pen, (chē'-pn, 114) *v. a.* Originally, to ask the price of; at present, to lessen value.—See To Chap.

Cheap' en-er, 36: *s.* A bargainer.

CHEAR.—See Cheer.

⇒ For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

To CHEAT=chēat, *v. a.* To defraud, to impose on. Cheat, *s.* A fraud; a trick; one that cheats.

Cheat'-er, 36: *s.* One that cheats. [Shaks.]

Cheat'-ing, *s.* The act or practice of defrauding.

To CHECK=chēck, *v. a.* and *n.* To repress; to curb; to improve; to control by a counter-reckoning; —*nra.* To stop, to clash; to interfere; to keep repressed.

Check, *s.* Stop; restraint; curb; reproof; the forsaking of her proper game by a trained hawk; the corresponding cypher of a draft or order for money; the order itself. See also under To Chequer.

Check'-er, *s.* One that checks or restrains.

Check'-less, *a.* Uncontrollable.

CHECK, *s.* A term in chess when the king is put in *restraint*, and must defend himself or lose. This word is said to be the parent of the verb at the head.

Check'-mate, *s.* A check that finishes the game of chess.

To CHÉQ'-UER, (chēck'-er, 76, 145) *v. a.* To form into little squares of different colours like a chess-board; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.

Chēq'-uer, (-er) } *s. sing. and pl.* Cross stripes

Chēq'-uers, (-erz) } of different colours; a game on a chequered board.

CHECK, *s.* A contraction for Chequer, meaning chequered linen, which would be more consistently written Cheque; a mode of spelling frequently, but with less propriety, adopted when a banker's check is meant; (see the second word of the class:); unless it can be supposed that the name arises from the chequered marks on some of the slips used for writing drafts.

CHEEK=chēck, *s.* The side of the face under the eye; among mechanics, those part of wrought objects that are double and correspondent.

Cheek'-tooth, *s.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER=chēre, 43: *s.* Entertainment; gaiety, air of the countenance; shout of applause.

To Cheer, *v. a.* and *n.* To encourage; to applaud; to comfort; to gladden:—*nra.* To grow gay.

Cheer'-er, 36: *s.* Gladdener; giver of gaiety.

Cheer'-y, 105: *a.* Gay, sprightly, making gay.

Cheer'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Cheerful:—*ad.* Cheerfully.

Cheer'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* Cheerfully.

Cheer'-ful, 117: *a.* Serenely joyful; causing joy.

Cheer'-ful-ly, *ad.* With cheerfulness; willingly.

Cheer'-ful-ness, *s.* Serene joy; alacrity.

Cheer'-less, *a.* Dejected; joyless.

CHEESE, chēz, 151: *s.* Food made by pressing the curd of milk, and leaving it to dry.

Chee'-sy, (-zēy) *a.* Having the nature of cheese.

Cheese'-cake, 119: *s.* A cake made of soft curds, &c.

Cheese'-mon-g'er, (-mūng-g'er, 116, 158, 77) *s.* A dealer in cheese; and usually in butter and bacon also.

Cheese'-vat, *s.* A wooden case for pressing curds

To CHEQUER, &c.—See under To Check.

To CHERISH=chēr'-ish, *v. a.* To treat with tenderness; to nurse; to help and shelter.

Cher'-ish-er, 36: *s.* A comforter; a supporter.

Cher'-ish-ment, *s.* Support; comfort. [Spenser.]

CHERRY, chēr'-rēy, *s.* and *a.* A small stone fruit:—*a.* Pertaining to a cherry; coloured as a red cherry.

⇒ Among the compounds are *Cherry-tree*, *Cherry cheek'd*, *Cherry-pit*, (a child's play,) &c.

CHERT=chert, 35: *s.* A kind of flint, hornstone.

Cher'-ty, 105: *a.* Like chert; flinty.

CHERUB, chēr' ūb, 129: *s. sing.* } Celestial

CHERUBIM, chēr'-ōo-bim, 109: *pl.* } spirits, which in the hierarchy are placed next in order to the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

cheraphim. The plural is sometimes written with *u*. The English plural, Cherubs, is the proper word for ordinary use. Shakespeare has Cherubin as an adjective, to signify Cherubic, and Dryden as a substantive to signify a cherub; but their practice is not to be imitated.

Cheru'-bic, 88; } 109: *a.* Pertaining to cherubs;
Cheru'-bi-cal, } angelical.

CHERUP=chër'-ûp, v. n. To chirp.

CHERVIL=chër'-vil, s. A kind of plants; cow-weed.

CHESIBLE. chëz'-l-bl, 151: *s.* A Roman priest's vestment. It is also sounded Shër'-e-bl.

CHESLIP, chëz'-lip, 151: s. A small vermin.

CHIESS=chëss, s. A scientific game.—See Check.

Among the compounds are *Chess-board* and *Chess-mana*, the latter being the general name for the several pieces. *Chess-apple*, a sort of wild service, is distinct.

CHESOM=chës'-sôm, 18: s. A mellow earth.

CHEST=chëst, s. A large box; the thorax.

Chest'-ed, a. Having a chest.

CHESTNUT, chës'-nüt, 156: s. and a. The fruit of a kind of beech tree; the tree itself:—*a.* Bright-brown.

CHEVIN=chëv'-în, s. The chub, a fish.

CHEVERIL=chëv'-ër-îl, s. A kid; kid leather.

To CHEW, chëw, 110, 109: v. a. To crush with the teeth; to masticate:—*new.* To ruminate. Compare Chaw.

Chew'-et, s. Minced meats, or mince-pie. [Obs.]

CHICK=chick, s. A young chicken; a young person.

Chick'-en, 14: s. The young of a bird, mostly of a hen.

Chick'-ling, s. A chick, or small chicken.

Chick'-pea, s. A kind of degenerate pea.

Chick'-weed, s. A plant; greenmint.

CHICK'-EN-HEART'-ED, (-hart'-ëd, 131) a. Timorous.

CHICK'-EN-POX', 154: s. A mild eruptive disease.

To CHIDE=chide, } v. a. and n. To re-
CHID=chid, 135: } prove; to scold; to

CHIDDEN, chid'-dn, 114: } check; to drive away
with reproof; to blame:—*new.* To clamour; to scold; to make a noise.

Chi'-der, s. A rebuker.

Chi'-ding, s. A scolding.

Chi'-ding-ly, ad. In a reproving manner.

CHIEF, chëf, 103: a. ad. and s. Principal; most eminent:—*ad.* Chiefly:—*s.* A leader; the top of any thing.

Chief'-ly, ad. Principally; more than common.

Chief'-less, a. Without a leader; weak.

Chief'-tain, 99: s. A leader; the head of a clan.

Chief'-dom, 18: s. Sovereignty.

CHIEF'-AGE, s. An old poll tribute.

CHIEF'-RE, (-rë, 103) s. A small feudal rent.

CHIEVANCE, chë'-vance, 103, 12: s. Traffic in which money is extorted as discount. Compare Chevisance under CH=SH.

CHILD, child, 115: s. sing. } The descendant

CHILDREN=chil'-drën, s. pl. } of a parent; an infant or young person.

To Child, v. n. and a. To bring forth. [Obs.]

Child'-ish, a. Like a child; puerile; trifling.

Child'-ish-ly, 105: ad. In a childish manner.

Child'-ish-ness, s. Puerility; harmlessness.

Child'-less, a. Without offspring.

Child'-like, a. Resembling a child.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wáy: cháp'-māu: pā'-pā': lāw: gōod: j'w, i. e. jëw, 55: a-t, i, &c. mafe, 171.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

Child' bearing, (-bäre-ing, 100) s. The bearing of children.

Child'-bed, s. State of a woman in labour.

Child'-birth, 35: s. The time or act of bringing forth.

Child'-hood, 118: s. The time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHIL'-DER-MAS-DAY', s. The twenty-eighth of December, called also Innocents' day, from the slaying of the children by Herod.

CHILDE, (child, 115) s. A noble youth.

CHILI, chil'-ly, a. Or from Chili; as Chili pepper, &c.

CHILL=chil, 155: a. and s. Cold; dull; depressed; cold of temper:—*s.* Chiness; cold.

To Chill, v. a. To make cold; to deject; to blast with cold.

Chil'-ly, a. and ad. Somewhat cold; coldly.

Chil'-li-ness, Chil'-ness, s. Shivering; coldness.

CHIL'-BLAIN, s. Sores made by frost.

CHILTERN=chil'-tern, a. An epithet which, joined with Hundreds, designates a hilly district in Bucks, belonging to the crown, by accepting the nominal stewardship of which, a member of parliament vacates his seat.

CHIME=chime, s. Correspondence of sound: correspondence of proportion; the sound, or a set of bells.

To Chime, v. n. and a. To sound in harmony; to jingle; to agree:—*act.* To strike or sound in harmony.

Chi'-mer, s. One who chimes.

CHIMNEY=chim'-ney, s. A passage for the ascent of smoke; a fire-place.

Among the compounds are *Chimney-corner*, (the fire-side,) *Chimney-money*, (a tax once paid for each chimney,) *Chimney-sweep* or *sweeper*, *Chimney-piece*, (a shelf over the fire-place,) &c.

CHIN=chin, s. The lowest part of the face.

Chinned, (chinnd, 114) a. Having a long chin.

CHINCOUGH, chin'-côf, 120, 162: s. The whooping cough.

CHINA=chi'-nd, s. A species of fine porcelain, of which the first specimens came from China.

Among the compounds are *China-ware*, *China-orange*, (the sweet orange first brought from China,) *China-root*, (a species of Smilax,) &c.

Chi'-nese, (-nëz, 151) a. and s. Of China:—*s.* A China man.

CHINE=chine, s. The back-bone or spine of a beast; the piece of the back-bone and adjoining parts for cooking.

To Chine, v. a. To cut into a chine or chines.

Chined, 114: a. Pertaining to the back

CHINK, chingk, 158: s. A narrow aperture.

Chink'-y, 105: a. Full of narrow clefts.

To Chink, v. n. To crack; to open.

To CHINK, chingk, 158: v. a. and n. To jingle:—*new.* To sound by striking each other.

Chink, s. Money. [Ladicrous.]

CHINTZ, chints, 143: s. Coloured cotton cloth.

CHIOPPINE, chöp'-pene, 120, 104: s. A high shoe formerly worn by ladies.

CHIP- A Saxon prefix which in the names of places implies a market. Compare Cheap.

CHIP=chip, s. A piece of wood such as might be chopped off easily by an axe; a fragment.

To Chip, v. a. and n. To cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time:—*new.* To break or crack.

Chip'-ping, s. A chip; a fragment.

To CHIRP=cherp, 35: v. n. To make a lively noise, as birds, without singing.

Chirp, s. The voice of birds or insects.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

Chirp—*er*, *s.* One that chirps.

To **CHIRP**=*cherp*, 33: *v. a.* To cheer up.

CHISEL, *chiz'-el*, 151, 14: *s.* An instrument for paring or hollowing wood or stone.

To **Chis'-el**, *v. a.* To cut or carve with a chisel.

CHIT=*chit*, *s.* A sprout; the first germination of a seed or plant; a freckle; a babe; a young person.

Chit'-ty, 105: *a.* Childish; like a babe.

To **Chit**, *v. n.* To sprout; to shoot as a seed.

CHITCHAT=*chit'-chât*, *s.* Prattle; familiar talk.

CHITTERLING=*chit'-ter-ling*, *s.* Frill of a shirt. [Obs.]

CHITTERLINGS, *chit'-ter-lingz*, 143: *s. pl.* The bowels of an eatable animal. It is rarely found in the singular.

CHIVE=*chive*, *s.* A species of small onion.

CHIVES, *chivz*, 143: *s. pl.* The threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [chokes.]

CHOCK.—See Choke. Chock, is something that

CHOCOLATE=*chôck'-ô-lâte*, 81: *s.* The nut of the cocoa-tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel; the liquor obtained by a solution of this mass in hot water.

Choc'-o-late-house', *s.* House for drinking chocolate.

CHOICE.—See under To Choose.

To **CHOKÉ**=*chôke*, *v. a. and n.* To suffocate; to stop up; to suppress;—*new.* To be choked; to be offended.

Cho'-ker, *s.* One that chokes; one that puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered.

Cho'-ky, 105: *a.* Having a tendency to suffocate.

Among the compounds are *Choke'-damp*, (a noxious vapour, *Choke'-full*, (full even to choking,) *Choke'-p-ar*, (an unpalatable pear, or figuratively, an unanswerable sarcasm,) *Choke'-weed*, (a plant,) &c.

CHOKÉ=*chôke*, *s.* Internal part of an artichoke.

To **CHOOSE**, *chooz*, } 137: *v. a. and n.* To I choose, *chôze*, } take by way of preference;

CHOSKEN, *chô'-zn*, 114: } to take; not to refuse; to select;—*new.* To have the power of choice; to will; to determine.

Choo'-ser, 36: *s.* One who can choose; an elector.

CHOOSE, 29: *s. and a.* The power or act of choosing; election; option; the thing chosen; the best part;—*a.* Select; precious; careful.

Choice'-ness, *s.* Nicety; particular value.

Choice'-ly, 105: *ad.* Curiously; valuably; excellently.

Choice'-less, *a.* Without choice.

To **CHOP**=*chôp*, *v. a.* To cut with a quick blow; to mince or cut into small pieces. It is also used, but less distinctively, for To break into clefts.—See To Chap.

Chop, *s.* A piece chopped off, particularly of meat.

Chop'-per, *s.* A butcher's cleaver or axe.

Chop'-house, *s.* A dining-house.

To **CHOP**=*chôp*, *v. a. and n.* To bargain; in which sense the original spelling and pronunciation was to Chap; (see To Chap, to cheapen;) to change, to barter, to put one thing in place of another; and hence, in a neuter sense, to *vers* with quick motion.

CHOP, **CHOPS**, *s.* The mouth. It is so pronounced, but written chap, chops, which see.

To **Chop**, *v. a.* To devour eagerly.

CHOP, **CHOPPY**, (a Cleft from cold, and Full of clefts,) should be written and pronounced Chap, Chappy, which see under To Chap.

CHOPPING=*chôp'-ping*, *a.* Large or stout of birth or growth, as a chopping child.

CHOSE, **CHOSEN**.—See To Choose.

CHOUGH, *chûff*, 120, 162: *s.* A sea bird.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=TCH, seek hereafter under CH=SH, or CH=K.

To **CHOUSE**, *chowce*, 31, 152: *v. a.* To cheat [Obs. or vul.]

Chouse, *s.* A bubble; a tool; a trick; a sham.

CHUB=*chûb*, *s.* A river fish.

CHUB'-BY, 105: *a.* Plump, short, thick; as a chub.

Chub'-face'd, (—*fâst*, 143) *a.* Plump-faced.

To **CHUCK**=*chûck*, *v. n. and a.* To make the noise of a hen or partridge;—*act.* To call, as a hen her chickens. See also the next class.

Chuck, *s.* The noise of a hen; a word of endearment.

To **CHUC'-KLE**, 101: *v. a. and n.* To chuck, or call as a hen her chickens; to fondle, as a hen her chickens;—*new.* To laugh with short convulsive iterations.

Chuc'-kle-head'-ed, 120: *a.* In our old dictionaries, noisy, empty-headed; now, it rather means, large, stupid-headed.

To **CHUCK**=*chûck*, *v. a.* To touch or hit gently, to pitch to a short distance. See also above.

Chuck, *s.* A gentle hit; a throw.

Chuck'-far-thing, *s.* A vulgar game.

CHUET, *chû'-ët*, *s.* Chewet.—See under To Chew. [Obs.]

CHUFF=*chûff*, 155: *s.* A coarse, blunt clown.

Chuf'-ly, 105: *a.* Blunt; surly; angry.

Chuf'-fi-ly, *ad.* In a surly, angry manner.

Chuf'-fi-ness, *s.* Blunt surliness.

CHUM=*chûm*, *s.* A chamber-fellow; a mess-mate.

CHUMP=*chûmp*, *s.* A short heavy piece of wood.

CHURCH=*church*, 39, 63: *s.* A place consecrated by a bishop to public christian worship, and having administration of the sacraments and sepulture annexed; the collective body of christians, called also the catholic church; a particular body of christians having a common creed and one form of ecclesiastical government; the body of clergy or ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity.

To **Church**, *v. a.* To assist as priest in the act of returning thanks in church, particularly in the case of women after child-birth.

Church'-ing, *s.* Thanksgiving after child-birth.

Church'-dom, 18: *s.* The authority of the church.

Church'-ship, *s.* Institution of the church.

CHURCH'-ALE, *s.* A wake or feast commemorative of the dedication of a church.

CHURCH'-WARDEN, (—*wârd-n*, 140, 114) *s.* One of two or more officers chosen according to the custom of each parish to take care of the church, its property, and concerns, and on necessary occasions, to appear or act as the legal representatives of the parish.

CHURCH'-YARD, *s.* The burial ground of a church.

Among the other compounds of *Church* are *Church-bench*, (i. e. in the porch,) *Church-burial*, *Church-founder*, *Church-goer*, *Church-land*, (i. e. vested in an ecclesiastical body,) *Church-man*, (a clergyman,) *Church-music*, *Church'-way*, &c.

CHURL=*churl*, 39: *s.* A rustic; a surly man a miser.

Chur'-ly, *a.* Rude, boisterous. [Little used.]

Chur'-lish, *a.* Rude; sour; harsh; selfish.

Chur'-lish-ly, *ad.* In a churlish manner.

Chur'-lish-ness, *s.* Brutality; ruggedness.

CHURME, *churm*, 39, 101: *s.* A confused sound. [Obs.]

CHURN, *churn*, 39: *s.* A tub used in making butter.

To **Churn**, *v. a.* To agitate cream in a churn in order to make butter; to agitate as in churning.

Churn'-ing, *s.* The act of making butter.

Churn'-staff, *s.* The staff used in making butter.

CHURRWORM, *chur'-wurm*, 141: *s.* The fan cricket.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ûn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vîzh-ûn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *ûin*, 166: *thên*, 166.

CH=SH.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=SH, seek above under CH=TCH, or hereafter under CH=K.

CHABASITE, shăb'-d-cite, *s.* A mineral so called, a variety of zeolite also spelled Chabasite.

CHAD, shăd, *s.* A kind of fish.

CHAGREEN, shăd-grēn', *s.* A rough-grained leather.

CHAGRIN, shăd-grēn, 104: *s.* Ill-humour, vexation.

To Cha-grin', *v. a.* To excite ill-humour in; to vex.

Cha-grined', (-grēnd, 114) *part. a.* Mortified.

CHAISE, shăiz, 151: *s.* A light carriage, generally of two wheels.

CHAMADE, shă-măde', *s.* The beat of a drum denoting a surrender or parley.

CHAMMOIS, shăm-wă, 170: *s.* An animal of the goat kind whose skin makes leather commonly called Shammy.

CHAMPAGNE, shăm-păn', 157, 139: *s.* A kind of wine from Champagne in France.

CHAMPAIGN, shăm-păn', 157: *s.* and *a.* An open country; an abatement in the shield of one who killed an enemy in the field when he had asked for quarter.—*a.* Open, flat.

CHAM-PER-TY, *s.* Literally, a division of land; appropriately, a maintenance of any man in his suit on condition of having part of the thing when it is recovered.

Cham-per-tor, 38: *s.* One who moves suits and pursues at his proper costs to have part of the gains.

CHAMPIGNON, shăm-pin'-yon, 170: *s.* A kind of mushroom.

CHANCRE, shăng'-cur, 158, 159: *s.* A peculiar ulcer.

Chan-crous, 120: *a.* Having chancres.

CHANDELIER, shăn'-dê-lêr', 85, 103: *s.* A branch for candles.

CHANSON, shăwng'-sông, 170: *s.* A song. [Shaks.]

CHAPERON, shăp'-ēr-ông, 170: *s.* A hood or cap distinguishing a knight, or other person capable of acting as a protector.

To Chap-er-on, *v. u.* To wait on a lady in a public assembly.

CHIARADE, shă-răd', *s.* A species of riddle; as, my first is the action of fear; my second is used in war; my whole is the name of a poet; viz. Shake-spear.

CHARLATAN, shar'-lă-tăn, *s.* A quack.

Char-la-tan-ry, *s.* Quackery; deceit.

Char'-la-tan'-i-cal, *a.* Quackish.

CHASSELAS, shăs'-sê-lăs, *s.* A sort of grape.

CHATEAU, shă-tô', 170: *s.* A castle; a country seat.

CHAT-EL-LAN-Y, *s.* Castellan.—See Castle, &c.

CHATOYANT, shă-toy'-ânt, *a.* Having a changeable undulating lustre, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

CHAUMONTELLI, shô-môn-têl', 170: *s.* A sort of pear.

CHEMISE, shêm-êze', 104, 151: *s.* A shift; in fortification, a wall that lines a bastion.

CHEVAL, shêv'-ăl', *s.* A horse; in the plural *Chev-aux'*, (-ô-) often used in the compound *Chev-aux-de frise*, (freeze,) which means, literally, frizzled horses, and appropriately, a piece of timber traversed with spikes. A *cheval-glass*, is a swing glass of large size.

Compare Cavalry, &c., with the present class of words.

Chev'-a-lier', (-lêr, 103) *s.* A knight; a gallant man.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=SH, seek above under CH=TCH, or hereafter under CH=K.

CHIV'-AL-RY, *s.* Knighthood; the qualifications of ancient knighthood; the system of knighthood; in law, a tenure of land by knight's service.

Chiv'-al-rous, 120: } *a.* Relating to chivalry; gal-

Chi-val'-ric, 88: } *lant*; warlike; adventurous.

CHEVIVANCE, shêv'-ê-zănse, *s.* Enterprise; bargain.

CHEVRON, shêv'-rôn, 18: *s.* An heraldic representation of two rafters of a house meeting at the top. *Chev'-ron-el*, a small chevron.

Chev'-roned, *a.* Having a chevron, or formed as one.

CHICANE, shê-căn', *s.* Shift, turn, or trick in law proceedings; sophistry; wrangling.

Chi-ca'-ner-y, 129, 105: *s.* Trickery.

To Chi-cane, *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks.

Chi-ca'-ner, *s.* A petty sophister; a caviller.

CHIMINAGE, shîm'-ê-năge, *s.* A toll for passage through a forest. [Law.]

CHIVALRY.—See above under Cheval.

CH=K.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=K, seek above under CH=SH, or CH=TCH.

CHALCEDONY, căl-sêd'-ô-nêy, *s.* A precious stone of the agate kind, originally brought from Chalcedon.

CHALCOGRAPHY, căl-côg'-ră-fêy, 163: *s.* Engraving on brass.

Chal-cog'-ră-pher, *s.* An engraver on brass.

CHALDAIC, căl-dă'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldaea.

Chal-dee', *a.* and *s.* Chaldaic.—*s.* The Chaldaic language.

CHALYBEATE, că-lîb'-ê-ăt, 95, 99: *a.* Impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAM. CHAMBREL. CHAMLET.—See Khan, Gambrel, Camlet.

CHAMELEON, că-mê'-lê-ôn, *s.* A kind of lizard changeable in hue, and fabled to live on air.

CHAMOMILE, căm'-ô-mîle, *s.* A medicinal plant.

CHAOS, că-ôs, *s.* The confused matter out of which all things are supposed to have been made at the Creation; confusion; any thing whose parts are undistinguished.

Cha-ot'-ic, 2, 88: *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

CHARACTER, căl'-ăc-ter, 92, 129: *s.* A mark; a stamp; a letter used in writing or printing; the manner of writing; stamp of mind; representation of personal qualities; the person with his assemblage of qualities; the assemblage simply.

Char'-ac-ter-y, *s.* Impression, distinction. [Obs.]

To Char'-ac-ter, *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave

To Char'-ac-ter-ize', *v. a.* To describe by peculiar qualities; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of.

Char'-ac-ter-is'-tic, 85, 88: *a.* and *s.* Constituting the character:—*s.* That which constitutes or marks the character: The characteristic of a logarithm is the same as the exponent.

Char'-ac-ter-is'-ti-cal, *a.* Characteristic.

Char'-ac-ter-is'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Suitably as to character.

Char'-ac-ter-is'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARTA, căr'-tă, *s.* A charter; literally a paper or parchment: compare Card and Carte.—See Chart under CH=TCH.

CHASM, căzm, 158: *s.* A breach unclosed; a cleft; an opening; a vacuity.

Chasm-ed, (căzmd, 114) *a.* Having clefts.

CHELONIAN, kê-lôn'-nê-ăn, *a.* Of the tortoise.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: găt'-wăy: chăp'-măn: pđ-pă': lăw: gôod: j'w, i. e. jaw, 55: a, e, i, &c. mule, 171.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=K, seek above under CH=SH, or CH=TCH.

CHELY, kě-lěy, 105: *s.* The claw of a shell-fish.
Che-li-form, *a.* Having the form of a claw.

Che-lif-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Furnished with claws.

CHEMISTRY, kím'-is-trěy, 15: *s.* The science which is cognizant of all changes in the constitution of matter whether effected by heat, by mixture, or other means; the art of decomposing and of combining substances by the application of various natural agents.

Chem'-ist, *s.* One versed in chemistry.

Che-mis'-ti-cal, *a.* Relating to chemistry.

Chem'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to chemistry; resulting
Chem'-i-cal, } from the operation of natural agents.

Chem'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a chemical manner.

CHERSONESE, ker'-sò-něc, 152: *s.* A peninsula.

CHIARO-OSCURO, kě-ar'-ò-òs-còò'-rò, [Ital.] 170: *s.* Lights and shades in painting, or Chiaroscuro.

CHILIAD, kil'-ě-ăd, 90, 146: *s.* A thousand.

Chil'-a-he'-dron, *s.* A figure of a thousand sides.

Chil'-i-arch, (-ark, 161) *s.* Commander of a thousand. **Chil'-i-ast**, *s.* A millenarian.

CHILIFACTIVE.—See Chylifactive under Chyle.

CHIMERA, kě-mě-rě'-d, 43: *s.* A fabled monster of inconsistent parts; a vain, idle fancy.

Chim'-er-i-cal, *a.* Imaginary, fanciful, unreal.

Chim'-er-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Vainly, wildly.

CHIRAGRA, ki-ră'-gră, *s.* Gout in the hand.

CHI-ROG'-RA-PHY, (-fey, 163) *s.* Hand writing.

Chi-rog'-ra-pher, *s.* One who practises hand writing; an engrosser of lines in the Common-Place.

Chi'-ro-graph'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to chirography.

CHI-ROL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* The art of discoursing with the hands, as practised by the deaf and dumb.

Chi'-rol'-o-gist, *s.* One who practises chirolgy.

CHI'-RO-MAN'-CY, 87: *s.* Divination by inspecting the lines of the hand.

Chi'-ro-man'-cer, *s.* A common fortune-teller.

CHI'-RO-PLAST, *s.* A hand-former, used by some learners of the piano forte.

CHI-RUK'-O-DIST, *s.* One who handles the feet; a surgeon for the feet; a corn-cutter.

CHI-RUK'-OR-ON, *s.* An operator by the hand: the original of Surgeon; and so, *Chirurgical*, and *Chirurgery*, are the originals of Surgical and Surgery.

CHLAMYS, clăm'-iss, *s.* A cloak, a tunic.

CHLOROUS, clòr'-rūs, 47: *a.* Literally, green; appropriately, pertaining to chlorine.

Chlo'-ris, *s.* The greenfinch.

Chlo'-rine, (-rîn, 105) *s.* An undecomposed gaseous body of greenish hue.

Chlo'-ric, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine.

Chlo'-rate, *s.* Chloric acid with a base.

Chlo'-ride, *s.* Chlorine with a combustible body.

Chlo'-rite, *s.* A mineral of grass green hue.

Chlo'-ro-PHYL, 163: *s.* The green matter in leaves.

Chlo'-ro-sis, *s.* The green sickness.

CHOIR.—See lower under Choral.

CHOLER, chî'-er, 36: *s.* The bile, the humor supposed to produce irascibility.—See also lower.

Chol'-er-a, *s.* A disease from overflow of bile.

Chol'-a-gogue, (-gòg, 107) *s.* A medicine for driving out bile.

Chol'-er-ic, *s.* Irascibility, anger, rage.

Chol'-er-ic, *a.* Angry, irascible.

Chol'-er-ic-ness, *s.* Irascibility.

CHOLIAMBIC, ch'-lě-ăm'-bíc, *s.* A lame iambic or seazon.

For words beginning with CH, not found under CH=K, seek above under CH=SH, or CH=TCH.

CHONDRODITE, chôn'-drò-dit, *s.* A mineral so called because it occurs in grains; it is also named Brucite.

CHORAL, chòr'-ăl, 47: *a.* Belonging to a chorus; singing or sung in a choir.

Cho'-ral-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a chorus.

Cho'-rist, *s.* A singer in a choir.

Cho'-is-ter, (chò'-is-ter, 92) *s.* A chorist.

CHOIR, (kwir, 132) *s.* An assembly or band of singers; the part of a church in which the choir-service is performed.

Cho'-rus, *s.* Originally, a company of singers; the person or persons supposed to behold the acts of a tragedy, who sing or speak their sentiments between the acts; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

Cho'-ra'-gus, *s.* The leader of the chorus; (see also Coryphaeus); a maker or keeper of stage dresses.

CHORD, cord=cărd, 37: *s.* An intestine of which strings were originally made; the string of a musical instrument; an accord or harmony resulting from certain proportions in the vibrations of two or more strings or notes; in geometry, a right line drawn or supposed to be drawn from one extremity of an arc to another.

To Chord, *v. a.* To furnish with musical strings.

CHOR-DEI, *s.* A contraction of the frœnum.

CHOREUS, chò-rě'-ūs, (also Cho-ree') *s.* A poetic foot as in fr̄-cūs, otherwise called a trochee.

Cho'-ri-am'-bus, *s.* (also Cho'riamb,) A foot formed of a choree and an iamb.

Cho'-ri-am'-bic, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb.

CHORION, chòr'-ě-ôn, 47: *s.* The exterior membrane which invests the fetus.

CHO'-ROID, *s.* Any membrane resembling the chorion.

CHOROGRAPHY, chò-ròg'-ră-fey, 87, 163 *s.* The description of places; it is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

Cho'-rog'-ra-pher, *s.* One skilled in choroigraphy.

CHO'-RE-PIS'-O-C-PAL, *a.* Pertaining to a local or suffragan bishop.

CHRISM, crizm, 158: *s.* Consecrated oil; an unguent used in sacred services.

Chris'-mul, *a.* Relating to chrism.

Chris'-ma-tor-y, *s.* A vessel for chrism.

Chris'-om, (criz'-ôm, 18) *s.* A child that dies within the month, so called from the anointed cloth formerly put over it; the cloth itself.

CHRIST, crist, *s.* The Anointed, the Messiah.

To Chris'-ten, (cris'-sn, 114, 156) *v. a.* To baptize; to initiate into the church of Christ; to name.

Chris'-ten-ing, *s.* The ceremony of baptism.

Chris'-ten-dom, 18: *s.* The regions inhabited by Christians; the whole body of Christians.

Christ'-ian, (cris' jân, colloq. crist'-sh'ân, 147) *s.* and *a.* A believer in the religion of Christ;—*a.* Believing or professing the religion of Christ.

Christ'-ian-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Becoming, or like a Christian.

Chris' ti-an'-i-ty, *s.* The religion of Christians.

Christ'-ian-ism, 158: *s.* The Christian doctrine.

To Christ'-ian-ize, *v. a.* To convert to Christianity.

CHRIST'-MAS, (cris'-măs, 143) *s.* The celebration of Christ's nativity; the season about December 25.

Chris'-mas-box, *s.* A Christmas present. See Box.

CHROMATIC, crò-măt'-ic, 88: *a.* Relating to colours.

Chro-mat'-ics, *s.* The science of colours.

Chro-ma-tog'-ra-phy, 163: *s.* A treatise on colours.

Chro-mat'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Relating to musical sounds

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîs'-i-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh ūn, *i. e.* vision, 163: thîn, 166; thên, 166.

For words beginning with CH. not found under CH=K, seek above, under CH=SH, or CH=TCII.

whose differences may be said to be *shades* of each other, as a flat, a natural, and a sharp of the same note; hence, the chromatic scale is a scale of semitones.—*s.* That kind of music which proceeds by semitones.

CHROME, crōn'ic, *s.* An acidifiable metal derived from an ore called the red lead of Siberia, also called *Chrom' mate*, *s.* Chrom'ic acid with a base. [mium.]

CHRONIC, crōn'ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to
CHRONICAL, crōn'ic-cāl, } time, or duration;

long in duration: periodical.

CHRON'-I-CLE, 101: s. A register of events in the order of time; a history.

To Chron'-i-cle, v. a. To record in a chronicle.

CHRON'-I-CLER, 36: s. A writer of chronicles.

CHRON'-O-GRAM, s. An inscription in which an epoch is expressed by letters contained in it, as the year of queen Elizabeth's death, MDCIII, in "My Day is Closed in Immortality."

CHRO-NOG'-RA-PHY, 87: s. Description of past time.

CHRO-NOL'-O-GY, 105: s. The science of computing dates, or the periods of time.

CHRO-nol'-o-g'ist, } *s.* One that studies or explains
CHRO-nol'-o-gist, } the science of computing past times.

CHRO-no-log'-i-cal, (-lōd'-gē-cāl) *a.* Relating to the doctrine of computing events.

CHRO-no-log'-i-cal-ly, ad. In a chronological manner.

CHRO-NOM'-E-TER, s. A term inclusive of all instruments that measure time, but used particularly of one contrived to act with great nicety. Chron'oscope has been used in the same sense.

CHRYSALEIS, crīs'-d-līs, *s.* Aurelia, or the form of certain insects, as the butterfly, &c. before they become winged, so named because the colour is generally golden. Compare Aurelia.

CHRY'-O-LITE, s. A dusky green mineral or precious stone, having in general a golden cast.

CHYLE=kīle, *s.* A milky juice formed in the stomach by digestion, and afterwards changed into blood.

Chy'-lous, 120: a. Consisting, or partaking of chyle.

Chy'-li-fac'-tive, 105: a. Having the power of
Chy'-lo-po-er'-ic, } making chyle.

Chy'-li-fac'-tion, s. The process of making chyle.

Chy'-li-f'er-ous, 120: a. Transmitting chyle.

CHYME, (kīme) *s.* The modification of food in the preparation of chyle by the digestive organs. Among the older authors, the word is used in its general sense of juice, whence they derived *Chymistry* as then spelled.

CIBARIOUS, cē-bār'ic-ūs, 105, 41, 120: *a.* Relating to food.

CICATRICE, cick'-d-triss, *s.* A scar; a mark.

Cic'-a-tri'-give, (-civ, 105) *a.* Inducing a cicatrice.

To Cic'-a-trize, v. a. and n. To heal a wound by inducing a skin:—*neu.* To heal and form a skin.

Cic'-a-tri'-zant, s. A cicatrific application.

Cic'-a-tri'-za'-tion, 89: s. The act or state of healing.

CICELY, ciss'-t-lēy, *s.* A sort of herb.

CICERONIAN, cis'-sē-rō'n-nē-ān, 90: *a.* Resembling Cicero in style and action; eloquent, flowing.

Ci-cē-ro'-nē, (chē-chāv-rō'-nāy, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A guide who explains curiosities.

CICISBEO, chē-chis-bā'-ō, [Ital.] 170: s. A dangle about females; the male friend of a married woman.

To CICURATE=cick'-h-rātē, v. a. To tame.

Cic'-u-ra'-tion, 89: s. A reduction from wildness.

CICUTA, cē-kū'-tē, *s.* Water hemlock.

CID=cid, *s.* A chief; a commander. [Span.]

CIDER=cī'-der, *s.* Fermented apple juice.

Cī'-der-kin, s. An inferior kind of cider.

CIERGE, cē-erge, 103: *s.* A candle or wax taper.

CIGAR, cē-gar, *s.* A roll of tobacco for smoking.

CILIARY, cīl'-yā-rēy, *a.* Belonging to the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, cē-līsh'-ūs, 90: *a.* Made of hair.

CIMBRIC=cīm'-bric, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Cimbrī.—*s.* The language of the Cimbrī.

CIMELIARCH, cī-mē'-lē-ark, 161: *s.* A church warden.

CIMETER.—See Scimitar.

CIMMERIAN, cīm-mēr'-ā-ān, 90, 43: *a.* Extremely dark: the Cimberii inhabited a valley in Italy which was said to be never visited by the sun.

CIMOLITE=cīm'-ō-līte, *s.* A kind of white clay.

CINCTURE, cīng'-tūre, collq. cīng'-ch'oor, 147: *s.* A band worn round the head or body; an enclosure; the ring at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.

CIN'-GLE, s. A girth for a horse.

CINDER=cīn'-der, 36: *s.* That which has been ignited and quenched without being reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

Cin'-drous, 120: a. Like a cinder.

Cin'-er-al'-TION, 85, 89: s. A reduction to ashes.

Cin'-er-ī'-ious, (-ish'-ūs, 90) *a.* Like ashes.

Cin'-er-u-lent, (cē-nēr'-oo-lēnt, 109) *a.* Full of ashes.

Ci-ne'-re-ous, 90: a. Having the colour of ashes.

CINNABAR=cīn'-nē-bar, *s.* Vermilion, which is an ore of quicksilver; or a composition of mercury and sulphur; or gum of an Indian tree, otherwise called dragon's blood; or is derived from a soft red stone, and otherwise called minium.

CINNAMON=cīn'-nē-mōn, 18: *s.* The fragrant bark of a tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, cīngk, 158, 189: *s.* A five on dice, &c.

Cinque'-foil, 30: s. A kind of five-leaved clover.

Cinque'-pace, s. A dance named from the steps in it.

Cinque'-ports, (-pōrts, 130) *s. pl.* Originally, Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe; to these Winchester and Rye have been added.

CION.—See Scion.

CIPHER, cī'-fer, 163: *s.* Generally, an arithmetical figure; particularly 0, which, placed at the right hand of another figure in whole numbers, increases it tenfold, and at the left in decimals decreases it in the same proportion; an intexture of letters, as the initials of a name; a secret manner of writing, or the key to it; a character in general.

To Cī'-pher, v. n. and a. To practise arithmetic:—*act.* To write in occult characters.

Cī'-pher-ing, s. Arithmetic.

CIPPUS=cīp'-pus, *s.* A low monumental column

CIRCEAN, cer-cē'-ān, 81: *a.* Magical; venomous from the enchantress Cīr'-ce.

CIRCENSIAN.—See in the next class, under Circus; and CIRCINAL also, in the next class, after Circution.

CIRCLE, cer'-kl, 35, 101: *s.* A curve continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body; an orb; compass; a surrounding company; a series ending as it begins; a sophism in which two or more unproved propositions are used to prove each other; circumlocution.

To Cīr'-cle, v. a. To move round anything; to enclose; to surround; *To circle in*, is to confine:—*neu.* To move circularly.

Cīr'-clrd, 114: *a.* Round; encircled.

Cīr'-clet, s. A little circle.

Cīr'-cuit.—See lower after Circulation.

Cīr'-cu-lar, a. and s. Round; successive; ending

To Cīr'-cu-late, v. n. and a. To move round; to circulate.

To Cīr'-cu-late, v. n. and a. To move round; to circulate.

To Cīr'-cu-late, v. n. and a. To move round; to circulate.

To Cīr'-cu-late, v. n. and a. To move round; to circulate.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Exels: gātē-wāy: chāp-mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wā, i.e. *free* 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.



in itself *Circular lines* are the lines of sines, tangents, and secants on the plane scale and sector: *Circular sailing* is that performed on the arch of a great circle; *Circular letter* or a *Circular*, is a letter of which a copy is sent to several persons on some common business.

Cir'-cu-lar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Ending in itself.

Cir'-cu-lar-ly, *ad.* In the manner of circles.

Cir'-cu-lar'-i-ty, *s.* The state of being circular.

To Cir'-cu-late, *v. n. and a.* To move in a circle; to be dispersed:—*act.* To travel round; to put about.

Cir'-cu-la'-tor-y, 85, 129, 105: *a.* Circular:—*s.* A chemical vessel.

Cir'-cu-la'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order always occurs; a reciprocal interchange: the act of going and returning, as the blood in the arteries and veins; and coin in paying and receiving.

Cir'-cuit, (cer'-kīt, 121) *s.* The act of moving round; the space enclosed in a circle; space or extent measured by travelling round; the journey of a judge in holding assizes; the tract of country visited by a judge.

To Cir'-cuit, *v. n. and a.* To go round.

Cir'-cuit-er', *s.* One that goes a circuit. [Pope.]

Cir'-cu'-i-tous, (cer'-kū'-tūs, 81, 84) *a.* Round about.

Cir'-cu'-i-tous-ly, *ad.* In a circuitous manner.

Cir'-cu-i'-ty, *s.* An indirect or orbicular course.

Cir'-cu-i'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* The act of going round.

Cir'-ci-nal, (cer'-cē-nāl) *a.* Formed as if by going round and round; rolled in spirally downwards.

To Cir'-ci-nate, *v. a.* To make a circle; to turn round; to roll inward from the point to the base. [Bot.]

Cir'-ci-na'-tion, *s.* An orbicular motion.

Cir-cum-, (cer'-kūm) *a* Latin prefix corresponding to the Greek ΠΕΡΙ or ΑΜΦΙ.

Cir'-cum-am"-bi-ent, 105: *a.* Surrounding.

Cir'-cum-am"-bi-en-cy, *s.* The act of encompassing.

Cir'-cum-am"-bu-late, *v. n.* To walk round about.

To Cir'-cum-cise, (-cīz, 137) *v. a.* To cut the foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

Cir'-cum-ci'-ser, *s.* One who circumcises.

Cir'-cum-ci'-sion, (-cīzh'-ūn, 90) *s.* The rite of cutting off the foreskin.

Cir'-cum-cur-sa'-tion, *s.* The act of running about.

To Cir'-cum-duct, *v. a.* To contravene; to nullify.

Cir'-cum-duc'-tion, *s.* Nullification; a leading about.

Cir'-cum-ver-ence, 87: *s.* The periphery or external part of an orbicular body; a circle: the space included.

Cir'-cum-fer-en'-tial, (-shāl, 147) *a.* Circular.

Cir'-cum-fer-en'-tor, 38: *s.* A circular instrument for measuring angles.

To Cir'-cum-flact, *v. a.* To utter with a turn of voice which includes two accents; to mark with a circumflex.

Cir'-cum-fer, (-fēcks, 154) *s.* A mark thus (^).

Cir'-cum-ful'-ent, (-fī'oo-ent, 109) *a.* Flowing round.

Cir'-cum-flu-ence, *s.* An inclosing with waters.

Cir'-cum-flu-ous, 120: *a.* Enveloping with waters.

Cir'-cum-vo-ra'-ne-ous, *a.* Going from door to door.

To Cir'-cum-fuse, (-fūz, 137) *v. a.* To pour round.

Cir'-cum-fu'-sile, (-zīl, 105) *a.* That may be poured round.

Cir'-cum-fu'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* A pouring around.

Cir'-cum-ge-sa'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A carrying about.

Cir'-cum-gy-rate, (-gē-rāt, 105) *v. a.* To wheel about.

Cir'-cum-gy-ra'-tion, *s.* A rolling or turning about.

Cir'-cum-17'-ion, (-īsh'-ūn) *s.* The act of going round.

Cir'-cum-ja'-cent, *a.* Lying round.

Cir'-cum-11-ga'-tion, *s.* A binding round; a band.

Cir'-cum-10-cu'-tion, *s.* A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.

Cir'-cum-loc'-u-tor-y, *a.* Periphrastical.

Cir'-cum-mured, (-mūrd, 114) *a.* Walled round.

To Cir'-cum-nav'-i-gate, *v. a.* To sail round.

Cir'-cum-nav'-i-ga-ble, *a.* That may be sailed round.

Cir'-cum-nav'-i-ga'-tor, *s.* One that sails round.

Cir'-cum-nav'-i-ga'-tion, *s.* A sailing round.

Cir'-cum-pli-ca'-tion, *s.* A wrapping around.

Cir'-cum-po-lar, 34: *a.* Round the pole.

Cir'-cum-po-si'-tion, (-zīsh'-ūn, 151, 89) *s.* The act of placing circularly; the state of being so placed.

Cir'-cum-ra'-tion, (-rā'-zhūn, 90) *s.* A parring round.

Cir'-cum-ro-ta'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A rolling round.

Cir'-cum-ro'-ta-tor-y, *a.* Wheeling round.

To Cir'-cum-scribe, 85: *v. a.* To write around; to bound, to limit; to enclose.

Cir'-cum-scrip'-tive, *a.* Enclosing the superficies.

Cir'-cum-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Determination of particular form; limitation; a circular inscription.

Cir'-cum-spect, *a.* Cautious; attentive; discreet.

Cir'-cum-spect-ly, 105: *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously.

Cir'-cum-spect'-ness, *s.* Vigilance; caution.

Cir'-cum-spec'-tive, 105: *a.* Attentive; cautious.

Cir'-cum-spec'-tion, *s.* Watchfulness; caution.

Cir'-cum-stance, *s.* Adjunct of a fact; accident; incident; event; condition; state of affairs.

To Cir'-cum-stance, *v. a.* To place relatively.

Cir'-cum-stant, *a.* Surrounding. [Little used.]

Cir'-cum-stant'-ial, (-shāl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Accidental; not essential; detailed; minute:—*s.* A thing incidental to the main subject, but not essential.

Cir'-cum-stant'-ial-ly, *ad.* Incidentally; minutely.

Cir'-cum-stant'-i-al'-i-ty, (-shē-āl'-ē-tēy, 147, 81) *s.* The state of a thing as modified by circumstances.

To Cir'-cum-stant'-i-ate, *v. a.* To describe exactly.

Cir'-cum-ter-ra'-ne-ous, 90: *a.* Around the earth.

To Cir'-cum-val'-late, *v. a.* To fortify around.

Cir'-cum-val-la'-tion, *s.* The art of casting up fortifications around a place; the fortification itself.

Cir'-cum-vec'-tion, 89: *s.* A carrying round.

To Cir'-cum-vent, 85: *v. a.* To deceive; to cheat.

Cir'-cum-ven'-tive, 105: *a.* Overreaching.

Cir'-cum-ven'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* Fraud; prevention.

To Cir'-cum-vest, *v. a.* To cover round with a garment.

Cir'-cum-vo-la'-tion, *s.* A flying round.

To Cir'-cum-volve, 85: *v. a.* and *n.* To roll round.

Cir'-cum-vo-lu'-tion, 109: *s.* A turning round.

Cir'-cus, (cer'-kūs,) } *s.* An open space or area for sports, with seats around for the spectators.

Cir'-cen'-sian, (-cēn'-shān, 147) *a.* Pertaining to the circus.

CIRROUS, cir'-rūs, 129, 120: *a.* Terminating in a curl or tendril; as a cirrous leaf.

Cir'-rif'-er-ous, *a.* Producing tendrils.

CISALPINE, cīz-āl'-pīn, 151, 105: *a.* On the Roman side of the Alps.

CIST.—See Cyst.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: shēn, 166: shēn, 166.

CISTERCIAN, *cis-ter'-shé-án*, 90: *s.* A monk of Cîteaux in France, a reformed Benedictine.
CISTERN=*cis'-tern*, *s.* A receptacle of water; a reservoir; an enclosed fountain.
CISTUS=*cis'-tús*, *s.* The rock rose.
CIT, CITADEL, CITIZEN.—See under City.
To CITE=*cite*, *v. a.* To summon to answer in a court; to call on another authoritatively; to quote.
Cit'-tal, *s.* Impeachment; summons; citation.
Cit'-ter, 36: *s.* One who cites in a court; a quoter.
Cit'-ta-tor-y, *a.* Having power or form of citation.
Ci-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The calling of a person before an ecclesiastical judge; a quotation; an enumeration.
CITHERN=*cith'-ern*, *s.* A kind of harp or guitar.
Cit'h'-ar-is'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the harp.
CITRON=*cit'-rôn*, 18: *s.* A kind of lemon.
Cit'-rine, 114: *a.* Lemon-coloured; like a citron.
Cit'-rine, *s.* A species of yellow crystal.
Cit'-ri-na'-tion, *s.* The turning to a yellow colour.
Cit'-ric, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes.
Cit'-rate, *s.* A neutral salt formed by a union of the citric acid with a base. **Cit'rus**, generic name of lemon fruit.
Cit'-rul, *s.* The pumpkin, so named from being yellow.
Cit'-ron-wa'-ter, (*-wáw'-ter*, 140) *s.* A distilled liquor.
CITY, *cit'-ty*, *s.* and *a.* Primarily, a union of men for the sake of society and mutual help; properly, a large town; a town corporate that has a bishop; the inhabitants of a city:—*a.* Pertaining to, or like a city or citizens.
Cit'-i-cism, 158: *s.* The manners of a citizen. [B. Jonson.]
Cit'-A-DEL, *s.* A fortress in or near the city.
Cit'-i-ZEN, (*cit'-é-zn*, 114) *s.* A freeman of a city; a townsman not a gentleman: an inhabitant of a city.
Cit. *s.* A citizen, used in contempt.
Cit'-i-zen-ship, *s.* The freedom of the city.
Civ'-il, *a.* Literally, pertaining to a city or citizens; extensively, civil as distinguished from military.
Civ'-il, *s.* Municipal; relating to the community; political as opposed to criminal; intestine as opposed to foreign; lay as opposed to ecclesiastical; municipal, commercial, legislative, &c. as opposed to military; in common language, complaisant, well-bred. *Civil law*, in a general sense, is the law of a state or country, but, appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law as administered in the ecclesiastical courts; *Civil suit*, or action, is a suit between citizen and citizen, as opposed to a criminal process, which is between the king or state and a citizen; *Civil list* is that of the royal household, officers of state, judges, &c. who are paid out of the king's revenue in his own distinct capacity; *Civil war* is intestine war; *Civil year* is the year of 365 or 366 days, as distinguished from the exact solar year.
Civ-il'-ian, (*cé-vil'-yán*, 146) *s.* A professor of the old Roman law, and of general equity; a university student; one in a civil not military capacity.
Civ-il-ly, *ad.* In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.
To Civ'-il-ize, *v. a.* To reclaim from savageness.
Civ'-il-i-zer, *s.* He that reclaims from barbarity.
Civ'-il-i-za'-tion, 85, 89: *s.* A law which renders a criminal process civil; the act of civilizing; the state of being civilized.
Ci-vil'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Freedom from barbarity; politeness; rule of decency; partaking of the nature of a civilized state.
Civ'-ism, 158: *s.* Love of country, patriotism.
CIVET=*civ'-ét*, 14: *s.* Perfume from the civet cat.
To CLACK=*clack*, *v. a.* To make a sudden sharp noise; to let the tongue run. *To clack wool* is to cut off the sheep's mark, and defraud the customs.
Clack, *s.* A sharp abrupt sound continually repeated; the instrument that makes the noise; the noise of a talkative tongue. The clack or clacker of a mill is a

bell which gives notice that the hopper is empty; or the instrument which strikes the hopper and promotes the running of the corn. A Clack-dish is a wooden bowl with a cover which beggars formerly used to clack.

CLAD.—See To Clothe.

To CLAIM=*clām*, *v. a.* Originally, to call loudly; to demand of right; to require authoritatively.

Claim, *s.* Originally, a loud call; a demand as of right; a title to a privilege or possession in the hands of another; the thing claimed.

Claim'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be claimed.

Claim'-ant, *s.* One who claims, or has a right to claim.

Claim'-er, *s.* One that claims.

CLAM'-OUR, (*clām'-or*, 120, 38) *s.* Outcry; noise.

To Clam'-our, *v. a.* To make outcries; to vociferate.

Clam'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Vociferous; noisy.

Clam'-o-rous-ly, *ad.* Vociferously.

CLAM'-O-ROUS-NESS, *s.* Vociferation; a noisy call.

To Clam, *v. n.* A term in ringing; to unite sounds in the psal.

CLAM'-MANT, *a.* Crying out; beseeching. [Thomson.]

To CLAM=*clām*, *v. a.* and *n.* To clog with any glutinous matter:—*acc.* To be moist.

Clam'-my, 105: *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

Clam'-mi-ness, *s.* Viscosity; stickiness.

To CLAMBER=*clām'-ber*, *v. n.* To climb difficultly.

CLAMOUR, &c.—See under To Clam.

CLAMP=*clāmp*, *s.* A piece of wood or iron used to strengthen something; a quantity of bricks.

To Clamp, *v. a.* To strengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN=*clān*, *s.* A family; a race; a tribe.

Clan'-nish, *a.* Disposed to adhere closely.

Clan'-ship, *s.* Association of persons or families.

CLANDESTINE, *clān-dēs'-tīn*, 105: *a.* Hidden.

Clan-des'-tine-ly, *ad.* Secretly; privately.

Clan-des'-tine-ness, *s.* Secrecy; state of concealment.

CLAN'-CU-LAR, (*clāng'-cū-lar*, 158, 34) *a.* Clandestine.

CLANG=*clāng*, 72: *s.* A loud resonant noise.

To Clang, *v. n.* and *a.* To sound resonantly.

Clang'-ous, 120: *a.* Making a clang.

CLANG'-OR, *s.* Resonance of harsh sounds; a clang.

Clang-or-ous, 129, 120: *a.* Producing clangor.

CLANK, 158: *s.* A metallic sound vibrating imperfectly.

To Clank, *v. a.* To strike so as to make a clank.

To CLAP=*clāp*, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike together with quick motion, so as to make a noise; to applaud with the hands; to thrust together suddenly; to place suddenly in, into, under, over, &c.; to give disease or infect suddenly; in a venereal encounter: *To clap up* is to complete hastily; also, to imprison:—*acc.* To move nimbly with a noise; to begin briskly; to strike the hands in applause.

Clap, *s.* A noise made by sudden collision; a sudden act or motion; an explosion; an act of applause; a venereal infection; (see the verb) the word does not need a separate head for this sense, though at first etymologically distinct; a sudden misfortune.

Clap'-per, *s.* He or that which claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill.

To CLAP'-PER-CLAW, *v. a.* To lash with the tongue; to abuse.

CLARENCEUX, CLARENCEUX, *clār'-ēnce-yō'*, 170: *s.* The second king at arms, appointed by Edward IV. on the death of the duke of Clarence.

CLARITY, *clār'-ē-tēty*, 129, 105: *s.* Clearness, splendor.

Clar'-i-tude, *s.* Brightness, splendor. [Little used.]

CLARK'-OB-SCURK', *s.* Light and shade in painting.

CLARK'-ET, *s.* Bourdeaux wine of a clear pale red.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'te'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā'; lā'a; gōd; i'jō; i. e. jew 55; wā'y, &c. *note*, 171.

- To **CLAR'-IFY**, (-fī), *v. a. and n.* To purify or clear; to brighten or illuminate.—*new.* To clear up; to grow bright.
- Clar'-i-fi-ca'-tion**, *s.* The act or state of clearing.
- CLAR'-Y-ON**, (clār'-ē-ōn, 129, 105, 18) *s.* A kind of trumpet of shrill clear tone.
- CLAR'-i-o-net'**, *s.* A shriller kind of hautboy.
- CLAR'-Y-CHORD**, 161: *s.* An ancient sort of spinet.
- CLARY**, clār'-ēy, 41: *s.* A herb of the sage genus.
- To **CLASH**=clāsh, *v. n. and a.* To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power or contrary direction:—*act.* To strike one thing against another so as to produce a noise.
- Clash**, *s.* Noisy collision; opposition.
- CLASP**=clāsp, 11: *s.* A hook for holding any thing close; an embrace.
- To **Clasp**, *v. a.* To shut with a clasp; to catch hold by twining; to enclose between the hands; to embrace.
- Clas'-per**, *s.* That which clasps; a tendril.
- Clas'-s-knife**, (-nife, 157) *s.* A knife that shuts in.
- CLASS**=clāss, 11: *s.* A rank or order either of things or persons; a set of students of the same form or degree.
- To **Class**, *v. a.* To range methodically.
- Clas'-sis**, [Lat.] *s.* Class. [Clarendon, Milton.]
- Clas'-si-cal**, **Clas'-sic**, *a.* Of the first rank.—See lower.
- Clas'-si-cal-ly**, *ad.* In classes.—See also lower.
- To **Clas'-si-fy**, (-fī), *v. a.* To arrange in classes.
- Clas'-si-fi-ca'-tion**, *s.* A ranging into classes.
- CLAS'-SI-CAL**, *a.* Greek or Roman as regards the language, the merit, or taste of a work; because what is Greek or Roman is, generally, in these respects, of the first order or rank.
- Clas'-sic**, *a. and s.* Greek or Roman:—*s.* A Greek or Roman author or work. As a substantive, it must be qualified to have a different meaning; *s. g.* a modern classic; a French classic, &c.
- Clas'-si-cal-ly**, *ad.* According to Greek or Roman taste.
- To **CLATTER**=clāt'-ter, *v. n. and a.* To make a noise by knocking two or more sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly:—*act.* To strike so as to produce a rattling.
- Clat'-ter**, *s.* A rattling noise; a confused noise.
- Clat'-ter-er**, 129: *s.* One that clatters; a babbler.
- Clat'-ter-ing**, *s.* A clatter; a confusion of sounds.
- CLAUDENT**=clāw'-dēnt, *a.* Shutting; enclosing.
- Clau'-sure**, (-zh'oor) *s.* Confinement.
- CLAU'-STRAL**, 12: *a.* Relating to a cloister.
- CLAUSE**, (clāwz, 151) *s.* Literally, an inclosure; hence, that which is included; as the words in a sentence which come between two commas or other stops; an article or stipulation under one item or division.
- Clau'-su-lar**, *a.* Consisting of, or having clauses.
- CLAVATED**=clāv'-vā-tēd, *a.* Having the form of a club; set with knobs, as with little clubs.
- Clav'-el-la'-ted**, 92: *a.* An epithet applied to the ashes called potash, from the billets or little clubs used in making it.
- CLAV'-Y-GER**, 92: *s.* A club bearer.—See also under Claviary.
- CLAVE**.—See To Cleave, *v. n.*
- CLAVIARY**, clāv'-yār'-ēy, 95: *s.* An index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces in music.
- Clav'-i-chord**, 92, 105, 161: *s.* An instrument with keys that strike the chords, the same as Clavichord.
- CLAV'-I-CLE**, *s.* A small bone of which there are two, fastening the shoulder-bone and breast-bone; being as it were keys at the basis of the neck.
- CLAV'-Y-GER**, 92: *s.* A key bearer.—See also higher
- CLAW**=clāw, *s.* The sharp hooked nail of a beast or bird; the whole foot with the hooked nails: the holders of a shell fish: an incision or scratch made with a claw.
- To **Claw**, *v. a.* To tear with claws; to pull as with the nails; to tear or scratch; to flatter; (a cant use of the word now obsolete.)
- Clawed**, (clāwd, 114) *a.* Furnished with claws; scratched.
- Claw'-back**, *s.* A flatterer. [Obs.]
- CLAY**=clāy, *s.* The general name of earths which are firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, stiff, viscid, and ductile when moist, not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not easily subsiding in it; in poetry and scripture, earth in general; figuratively, that which is frail.
- To **Clay**, *v. a.* To cover with clay.
- Clay'-ey**, *a.* Consisting of clay; like clay.
- ☞ Among the compounds are *Clay'-cold*, *Clay'-pit*, *Clay'-mart*, *Clay'-slate*, *Clay'-stone*, &c. The last two are mineralogical substances.
- CLAYES**, clāyz=clāz, 151: *s. pl.* Wattles or hurdles used in fortification to cover lodgements.
- CLAYMORE**=clā'-more, 100: *s.* A large sword.
- CLEAN**=clēnz, 103: *a. and ad.* Free from dirt or filth; free from moral impurity, or from loathsome disease; elegant; neat; dexterous; not bungling; entire:—*ad.* Quite; perfectly; without miscarriage.
- Clean'-ly**, *ad.* Elegantly; neatly; dexterously.
- Clean'-ness**, *s.* Neatness; purity; innocence.
- To **Clean**, *v. a.* To free from dirt.
- CLEAN'-LY**, (clēn'-lēy, 120, 105) *a.* Free from dirtiness; neat; pure; nice; clever.
- Clean'-li-ly**, *ad.* In a cleanly manner.
- Clean'-li-ness**, *s.* Freedom from dirt; neatness.
- To **Cleanse**, (clēnz, 120, 137) *v. a.* To free from filth; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humors by purgation; to scour; to rid of offensive things.
- Clean'-ser**, (-zer), *s.* One that cleanses; a detergent.
- Clean'-sing**, *s.* A purification.
- Clean'-si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being cleansed.
- CLEAR**=clēre, 103, 43: *a. and ad.* Bright; serene; pure; perspicuous; indisputable; manifest; distinct; innocent; free:—*ad.* Plainly; clean; quite. It is also used as a substantive by builders to signify the space within a house from wall to wall.
- To **Clear**, *v. a. and n.* To make bright; to free from obscurity; to vindicate; to cleanse; to remove any encumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify; to gain without deduction: To *clear a ship* is to satisfy all demands at the custom-house:—*new.* To grow bright; to obtain transparency.
- Clear'-age**, *s.* The removing of any thing.
- Clear'-ance**, *s.* The act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.
- Clear'-er**, 36: *s.* Brightener; purifier.
- Clear'-ing**, *s.* Justification; defence.
- Clear'-ly**, *ad.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.
- Clear'-ness**, *s.* Transparency; splendor; lustre, distinctness; sincerity; freedom from imputation.
- CLEAR'-SIGHT-ED**, (-si-tēd, 162) *a.* Discerning.
- Clear'-sight-ed-ness**, *s.* Discernment.
- To **CLEAR'-STARCH**, *v. a.* To starch and then spread out in order to clear.
- Clear'-star-cher**, *s.* One who clearstarches.
- CLEAT**=clēat, *s.* A piece of wood to fasten ropes on.
- To **CLEAVE**=clēvz, } *v. n.* To adhere; to hold
CLAVE=clāvz, } to; to unite aptly.
- ☞ The irregular preterit here given is nearly obsolete

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-un, i. e. vision, 165: zhīn-166: thēn, 166.

To CLEAVE=clēve, } *v. a. and n.* To di-
CLOVE or **CLEFT**, } vide with violence; to
CLEFT or **CLOVE**, 114: } split; to divide:—*neu.*
 To suffer division.
Clave, another form of the preterit, is now obsolete.
Clea=vage, 99: *s.* The act or manner of splitting.
Clea-ver, *s.* One who cleaves; a butcher's axe.
CLEFT, *s.* A space from the separation of parts.
To CLEFT-GRAFT, *v. a.* To ingraft by cleaving the
 stock of a tree, and inserting the scion.
CLEDGE=clēdge, *s.* The upper stratum of fuller's
 earth.
CLEF, clif, 113: *s.* A mark for the key in music.
CLEG=clēg, *s.* The horse-fly.
To CLEM=clēm, *v. a.* To starve. [B. Jonson.]
CLEMENT=clēm'-ēnt, *a.* Mild, gentle, merciful.
Clem'-ent-ly, 105: *ad.* In a merciful manner.
Clem'-en-cy, *s.* Mercy, mildness, leniency.
CLEMENTINE, clem-ēn'-tīn, *a.* Relating to St.
 Clement, or the constitutions of Clement V.
To CLENCH.—See **To CLINCH**.
To CLEPE=clēpe, *v. a.* To call, or name. [Obs.]
CLEPSYDRA=clēps'-ē-drā, *s.* Literally, a water-
 hider or stealer; it was a kind of water clock among
 the ancients; a chemical vessel.
Cleps-am'-mē-a, *s.* A sand glass for measuring time.
CLERK, clark, 130: *s.* A clergyman.—See also
 below.
Cler'-gy, (cler'-gē, 35, 105) *s.* The body of men
 set apart by ordination for the offices of religion.
Cler'-gi-cal, *a.* Clerical. [Out of use.]
Cler'-gy-a-ble, *a.* Entitled to, or admitting benefit
 of clergy: which see under **Benefit**.
Cler'-gy-man, *s.* A man in holy orders.
Cler'-ic, (clēr'-ic, 88) } 129: *a.* Relating to the
Cler'-i-cal, (clēr'-ē-cāl) } clergy.
CLERK, (clark, 130) *s.* A scholar; a man that can
 read; a layman who leads the responses in the church
 service; a writer employed in a public or private office
 under a superior; one employed under another.
Clerk'-ly, *a. and ad.* Scholarlike:—Learnedly.
Clerk'-ship, *s.* Scholarship: the office of a clerk.
Clerk'-ale, *s.* The feast of the parish-clerk.
CLEROMANCY, clēr'-ō-mān'-cēy, 87, 92: *s.*
 Divination by casting lots.
CLERON'-O-MY, 87: *s.* That which is given as his
 lot to any one, his heritage or patrimony.
CLEVER=clēv'-er, 36: *a.* Dexterous, ingenious.
 In America, it also signifies good-natured.
Clev'-er-ly, *ad.* Dexterously.
Clev'-er-ness, *s.* Dexterity, skill, ingenuity.
CLEW, cl'w, 109: *s.* A ball of thread; the thread
 that forms the ball; the thread used to guide one in a
 labyrinth; any thing that guides or directs one in an
 intricate case.
To Clew, *v. a.* To direct. [Unusual.]
CLEW, cl'w, 109: *s.* The corner of a sail.
To Clew, *v. a.* To truss up to the yard by clew-
 garnets or clew-lines, in order to furling.
To CLICK=click, *v. n.* To make a succession of
 small sharp sounds.
Click, *s.* A small sharp sound; that which makes a
 clicking noise, as the latch of a door; a piece of iron
 falling into a notched wheel; &c.
Click'-er, *s.* A horse that clicks with his feet; a
 knocker; the servant of a salesman who stands at the
 door inviting customers.
CLIENT=clī'-ēnt, *s.* Originally, one who sought
 and lived under the protection of a patron or man of
 rank; at present, one who has the assistance or advo-
 cacy of a lawyer.
Clī-en'-tal, 84: *a.* Dependent. [Burke.]

Clī'-en-ter, *a.* Furnished with clients.
Clī'-en-tele, *s.* Clientship. [Obs.]
Clī'-ent-ship, *s.* The condition of a client.
CLIFF=clif, 155: *s.* A steep rock.
Clif'-fy, 103: *a.* Having cliffs; craggy.
CLIFF, a term in music.—See **Clef**.
CLIFT=clift, *s.* A cleft; a cliff.
Clift'-ed, *a.* Cleft or broken.
Clift'-ty, *a.* Clifty.
CLIMACTER, &c.—See under **Climax**.
CLIMATE=clī'-māte, *s.* Geographically, a portion
 being a belt of the globe parallel to the equator, the
 longest day at one side of which is half an hour shorter
 than at the other side; or, within the polar circles, a
 portion comprehended between two circles, at one of
 which the longest day is a month shorter than at the
 other; popularly, a tract of land, a region, or country,
 differing from another in the temperature of the air;
 also the temperature itself which is thus different.
To Clī'-mate, *v. n.* To reside in some region.
 [Shaks.]
Clī'-ma-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Climate. [Little used.]
Clī'-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a climate; limited
Clī'-mat'-i-cal, } by a climate.
CLIME, *s.* Climate. [Poetic, but not exclusively so.]
CLIMAX, clī'-mācks, 154: *s.* Gradation; ascent;
 a rhetorical gradation either in the thought, the ex-
 pression, or both.
CLIMAC'-TER, 36: *s.* A step or gradation in the
 years of life, supposed to determine a bodily change;
 the space of years concluded by the critical year.
Clim'-ac-ter'-ic, 88: *a. and s.* Pertaining to the
 critical years in life:—*s.* The same as Climacter, and
 now more frequently used. The grand climacteric is
 the number 7 multiplied into 3 times 3, or the 634 year.
Clim'-ac-ter'-i-cal, *a.* Climacteric.
To CLIMB, clime, 115, 156: *v. n. and a.* To
 ascend with labour:—*act.* To ascend, to mount.
Climb was once an irregular verb, (*pret.* I clomb, *part.*
 clomb), but is now regular.
Climb'-a-ble, (clīm'-ā-blē) *a.* Ascendable.
Climb'-er, (clīm'-er=clī'-mer) *s.* He who climbs;
 a plant that creeps and rises on some support.
CLIME.—See under **Climate**.
To CLINCH=clīntch, *v. i. and n.* To grasp in
 the hand; to contract or double the fingers; to rivet,
 or bend the point of a nail on the other side; to con-
 firm, to fix; *acc.* To clinch an argument:—*acc.* To hold
 fast upon.
Clinch, *s.* That which holds both ways; hence, a
 word with double meaning, a pun, an ambiguity; a
 part of a cable; a kind of knot.
Clinch'-er, *s.* A cramp or piece of iron bent down
 to fasten any thing; that which makes fast, fixes or
 settles; he who makes a smart reply.
To CLING=clūg, } *v. n.* To hang upon by
CLUNG=clūg, } twining round; to adhere. In
CLUNG=clūg, } Shakspear it may be found
 as an active verb, signifying to wither.—See **To CLING**.
Cling'-y, (cū, 105) 72: *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.
CLINICAL, clīn'-ē-cāl, *a.* Pertaining to a bed;
 Clinical lectures are those delivered at patients' bed-
 sides; a *clinical convert* is a death-bed convert.
Clīn'-ic, 83: *a. and s.* Clinical; bed-ridden:—*s.*
 A patient that keeps his bed; anciently, one who was
 baptized on his death-bed.
Clīn'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By the bed-side. *Clīnoid*, see **Supp.**
To CLINK, clīngk, 158: *v. a. and n.* To strike
 so as to make a small sharp noise, the same which is
 expressed by **Click**, with the addition of a slight ring-
 ing or vibration:—*acc.* To emit a small sharp noise.
Clīnk, *s.* A sharp, successive noise.
CLINK'-ER, 36: *s.* A kind of brick; a cinder.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Power: gāw'-wāy' chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mut.*, 171.

CLINOMETER=clī-nōm'-ē-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the dip in mineral strata.

CLINQUANT, clīng'-cānt, *a.* Glittering; dressed in embroidery or tinsel. [Shaks.]

To CLIP=clīp, *v. a.* Formerly, to embrace, hug, or enfold; hence, also, to confine or limit; at present, to separate by a sudden stroke; to cut with shears or scissors; to diminish coin by paring the edges; to curtail, to cut. It had a neuter sense in falconry, signifying to move fast.

Clip-per, *s.* A debaser of coin; a barber.

Clip-ping, *s.* A part cut off.

CLIQUE, clēck, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Party, gang, set, coterie.

CLIVERS, clī-verz, 151: *s.* A wild plant.

CLOAK=clōk, *s.* A loose outer garment; a concealment; a cover.

To Cloak, *v. a.* To cover with a cloak; to hide.

Cloak-bag, *s.* A portmanteau; a travelling bag.

CLOCK=clōck, *s.* Properly, a bell; an instrument which tells the hour; a beetle that flies about in the evening, in a circular direction, with a loud noise. *What's o'clock*. What is the hour of the clock.

Clock-work, (-wuk, 141) *s.* Movements by weights or springs; well adjusted work.

CLOCK OF A STOCKING: The embroidery work about the ankle.

To CLOCK.—See **To Cluck**.

CLOD=clōd, *s.* That which is collected into a lump, a hard mass of earth cohering; a turf; the ground; any thing conereted; any thing base or earthy; a dull gross fellow.

To Clod, *v. n.* and *a.* To gather into concretions:—*act.* To pelt with clods.

Clod'-dy, *a.* Consisting of clods; mean; gross.

Clod'-hop-per, *s.* A dull, heavy clown.

Clod'-pate, **Clod'-poll**, (-pōl, 116) *s.* A stupid fellow.

Clod'-pa-ted, *a.* Stupid, dull.

CLOT, *s.* Concretion, coagulation.

To Clot, *v. n.* To form clots or clods; to concretize; to coagulate; to become gross.

Clot'-ted, *a.* Coagulated.

Clot'-ty, *a.* Full of clots.

To Clot'-ter, *v. n.* To clot. [Dryden.]

CLOFF=clōf, 155: *s.* In commerce, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred-weight.

☞ In the dictionaries this word is written Clough, but practically as here given.

To CLOG=clōg, *v. a.* and *n.* To load with or encumber; to hinder, to obstruct; to burden; to embarrass:—*new.* To coalesce; to adhere; to be encumbered.

Clog, *s.* An encumbrance, a weight; a kind of additional shoe worn to keep from wet; a wooden shoe.

Clog'-ging, (-gūng, 77) *s.* An obstruction.

Clog'-gy, 77: *a.* Adhesive; obstructing; loaded.

Clog'-gi-ness, *s.* The state of being cloggy.

CLOISTER=clōy'-ster, 29, 36: *s.* Literally, an enclosed place (compare Claudent, &c.) a religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery; in a more limited sense, the square shut in by the church, chapter-house, refectory, &c. By Cloisters is also meant the peristyle or piazza at any side of the square.

To Cloi'-ster, *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister; to immure.

Cloi'-stered, (-sterd, 114) *a.* Solitary; inhabiting a cloister; built with peristyles or piazzas.

Cloi'-ster-al, 129, 12: *a.* Solitary.

Cloi'-ster-ess, *s.* A nun.

CLOKE.—See **Cloak**.

CLOMB, clōm, 156: *pret.* and *part.*—See **To Climb**.

CLONIC=clōn'-ic, *a.* Shaking; not ulsive; irregular.

To CLOOM=clōm, *v. a.* To glue up. [Obs.]

To CLOSE, clōze, 137: *v. a.* and *n.* To shut; to conclude; to enclose; to join; to unite fractures:—*new.* To coalesce: *To Close with*, to come to an agreement with; to grapple with as in wrestling.

Close, *s.* The manner or time of closing; a grapple as in wrestling; pause; cessation; a conclusion. See also lower.

Clo'-ser, (-zer) *s.* A finisher; a concluder.

Clo'-sing, *s.* Period; conclusion.

Clo'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of shutting up, that which encloses; enclosure; end.

Clo'-et, (clōz'-ēt) *s.* A small private room; a cupboard.

To Clo'-et, *v. a.* To shut up in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSE, (clōce, 137) *a. ad.* and *s.* Shut fast; having no vent; confined; stagnant; compact; solid; joined without space between; approaching nearly; undiscovered; hidden; secret; trusty; sly; retired; penurious; applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, oppressive:—*ad.* Nearly, densely; completely; secretly:—*s.* A place made close by fences; a small field.

Close'-ly, *ad.* In a close manner; secretly.

Close'-ness, *s.* The state of being close; straitness; connectedness; want of air; secrecy; sly avarice.

Close'-bod'-ied, (-id, 114) *a.* Fitting close to the body.

Close'-hand-ed, **Close'-fist-ed**, *a.* Penurious.

Close'-stool, *s.* A chamber utensil.

CLOSH=clōsh, *s.* A disease in the feet of cattle.

CLOT, **To CLot**, &c.—See under **Clod**.

CLOTH=clōth, 17: *s.* Any thing woven for dress; the piece of linen spread upon a table; a texture of wool; a clergyman's dress, and figuratively his function.

☞ In any of these senses, the plural is regular in spelling and pronunciation.—See **Clothes** lower.

Cloth'-shear-er, *s.* One who trims cloth.

To CLOTHE, (clōthē, 137) } *v. a.* To invest with
I **Clad**, or **Clothed**, 114: } garments; to adorn
Clad, or **Clothed**, 114: } with dress; to invest,
to furnish with clothes.

Clothes, (clōthēz, 143) *s. pl.* Garments; raiment; coverings of a bed.

Clo'-th'-er, 105, 146, 36: *s.* A seller of clothes; an outfitter; a maker of cloths.

Clo'-thing, *s.* Dress; vesture.

CLOUD=clōwd, 123: *s.* A collection of visible vapour suspended in the air at some height; (otherwise it is called a fog;) the veins or stains which, in stones, &c. resemble clouds; any state of obscurity or darkness.

To Cloud, *v. a.* and *n.* To darken; to mark as with clouds; to obscure; to defame:—*new.* To grow cloudy.

Cloud'-y, *a.* Covered with clouds; dark; obscure.

Cloud'-i-ly, *ad.* With clouds; obscurely.

Cloud'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being cloudy.

Cloud'-less, *a.* Without clouds; clear.

☞ Among the compounds are *Cloud'-capt*, (capped with, i. e. touching the clouds,) *Cloud'-berry*, (a Lancashire plant, so called as if it came from the clouds,) *Cloud'-compelling*, (driving the clouds before him,—an epithet of Jupiter,) *Cloud'-kissing*, (touching the clouds,) &c.

CLOUGH, clūf, 120, 162: *s.* The cleft of a hill a cliff. See also **Cliff**.

CLOUT=clōwt, 123: *s.* A nail. [Fr. *clou*.]

To Clout, *v. a.* To nail; as clouted shoes or shoes.

CLOUT=clōwt, 123: *s.* Primarily, that which is thrust or clapped on; hence, a cloth for any mean use; a patch; the mark of white cloth at which archers shoot; a plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing; a rude blow.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

To Clout, *v. a.* To patch; to cover with a cloth; to join coarsely; to beat; to strike.

Clout'-ed, *a.* Patched; also wrongly for clotied.

Clout'-er-ly, *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

CLOVE, CLOVEN, *pref. and part.*—See To Cleave.

Clove, (clōve) *s.* A part separated; appropriately, the parts into which garlic separates when the outer skin is removed; and also the divisions of a weight or wry of cheese, &c. in Suffolk and Essex, in the former of which 32 cloves (356 pounds) are a wry, in the latter 42 cloves, (336 pounds.) A wry of wool divides into 36 cloves.

Clo'-ven-foot'-ed, 85, 114, 118: } *a.* Having the
Clo'-ven-hoofed, (hōft, 143) } foot cleft or divided into two parts.

CLOVE=clōve, *s.* A valuable Indian spice.

Clove-gil'-ly-flower, (jīl'-ly-flōwr) *s.* Carnation pink, a flower that smells like cloves. Webster, however, doubts this relationship, and allies the word to Clout, a nail.

CLOVER=clō-ver, *s.* A species of trefoil which cattle are very fond of: hence the phrase, To live in clover.

Clo'-vered, (-verd, 114) *a.* Covered with clover.

CLOWN=clown, 31: *s.* A rustic; a coarse ill-bred man; the fool or buffoon in a drama.

To Clown, *v. n.* To play the clown. [Little used.]

Clown'-ish, *a.* Coarse; rough; ill-bred; ungainly.

Clown'-ish-ly, *ad.* Coarsely; rudely.

Clown'-ish-ness, *s.* Rusticity; incivility.

Clown'-er-y, *s.* Ill breeding; rudeness. [L'Ettrange.]

To CLOY=clōy, 29: *v. a.* To satiate; to fill to loathing.

Cloy'-less, *a.* That cannot surfeit or glut.

Cloy'-ment, *s.* Satiation; fullness; glut.

To CLOY=cloy, 29: *v. a.* To nail; to spike; to claw as with talons: to wound with a nail. [Fr. *Cloquer*.]

CLUB=clūb, *s.* A heavy stick thicker at one end than the other: the name of one of the suits of cards, of which, among the Spaniards, the emblem was a club, though with the Spaniards name we have adopted the French emblem, a trefoil.

To Club, *v. a.* To beat with a club.

Clubbed, 114: *a.* Heavy or thick like a club.

Among the compounds are *Club-footed*, (having a large fist.) *Club-footed*, (crooked in the foot.) *Club-headed*, (having a thick head.) *Club-law*, (the law of brute force.) &c.

To CLUB=clūb, *v. n. and a.* To contribute to a common expense in settled proportions:—*act.* To pay into a common collection.

Club, *s.* The share or proportion each person pays to a common stock: the stock so raised: the persons, collectively, who thus pay; hence, the next word.

CLUB, *s.* An association of persons who meet under certain self-imposed regulations for the promotion of some common purpose, as of hilarity, science, politics, &c.

To Club, *v. n.* To join so as to form a club.

Club'-bist, *a.* A member of clubs [Burke.] Club'-ber is obsolete.

Club'-room, *s.* The room in which a club assembles.

Club'-house, *s.* A house occupied by a club.

To CLUCK=clūck, *v. n. and a.* To call chickens as a hen:—*adv.* To call as a hen calls.

CLUE.—See Clue.

CLUMP=clūmp, *s.* A shapeless piece of wood or other matter; a cluster of trees.

Clumps, *s.* A numskull.

To Clum'-per, *v. a.* To form into clumps or masses.

Clum'-sy, (-zē, 151, 105) *a.* Awkward; heavy.

Clum'-sily, *ad.* Awkwardly; heavily.

Clum'-siness, *s.* Awkwardness, ungainliness.

CLUNCH=clūntch, *s.* Hard clay in coal-pits.

CLUNG.—See To Cling.

To CLUNG=clūng, *v. n.* To shrink; to waste [Obs.]

CLUNIAC, cl'ū-nē-āc, *s.* A Benedictine monk of Cluni.

CLUSTER=clūs'-ter, *s.* A bunch or a number of the same things gather'd together.

To Clus'-ter, *v. n. and a.* To grow in bunches:—*act.* To collect into bunches.

Clus'-ter-y, 129, 105: *a.* Growing in clusters.

Clus'-ter-grape, *s.* A small black grape.

To CLUTCH=clūth, *v. a.* To gripe. to grasp.

Clutch, *s.* The gripe; in the plural, the paws, the talons: hands in the sense of rapacity.

CLUTTER=clūt'-ter, *s.* A noise, a bustle. Compare Clatter.

To Clut'-ter, *v. n.* To make a noise or bustle.

CLYSTER=clīs'-ter, *s.* An injection up the rectum.

Clys'-ter-pipe, *s.* The tube used for a clyster.

CO-, COG-, COL-, COM-, CON-, COR-, is a prefix of Latin origin, and, in most of the words compounded with it, signifies with, together, jointly, mutually, at the same time, union of parts, and the like: its form varying with the letter or sound that follows.

To COACERVATE=cō-āc-er-vāt, 59: *v. a.* To heap up together. See Co.

Co-ac'-er-va'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* A heaping together.

COACH=cōach, *s.* A close four-wheeled vehicle for state, for pleasure, and for travelling, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

To Coach, *v. n. and a.* To ride in a coach:—*act.* To carry in a coach.

Among the compounds are *Coach-box*, (the driver's seat.) *Coach-hire*, *Coach-horse*, *Coach-horse*, (a building for the coach when not in use.) *Coach-maker*, *Coach-man*, (the driver.) *Coach-manship*, &c.

To COACT=cō-āct, *v. n.* To act together. See Co-Co-ac'-tive, *a.* Acting together.

Co-ac'-tive, *a.* Restraining, impelling.

Co-ac'-tion, 89: *s.* Compulsion; force.

COADJUTOR, cō-ād-jū'tor, 109, 38: *s.* A fellow helper; in the canon law, one appointed to perform the duties of another. See Co.

Co-ad'-ju'trix, 154: *s.* A female fellow helper.

Co-ad'-ju-vant, 81: *s.* Mutual assistance.

Co-ad'-ju-vant, *a.* Helping. Compare To Adjute, &c.

Co-ad'-ju-van-cy, *s.* Concurrent help.

COADUNATE=cō-ād-ū-nāt, *a.* United at the base, as conduplicate leaves. See Co. [Bot.]

Co-ad'-u-nit'-ion, *s.* Union of different substances

To COAGMENT=cō-āg-mēt, *v. a.* To heap together.

Co-ag'-men-ta'-tion, *s.* Co-accretion. See Co.

To COAGULATE=cō-āg-ū-lāt, *v. a. and n.* To force into concretions:—*adv.* To run into concretions. See Co.

Co-ag'-u-la'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to coagulate.

Co-ag'-u-la'-tor, 38: *s.* Producer of coagulation.

Co-ag'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Concretion, conglomeration.

Co-ag'-u-la'-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may coagulate.

Co-ag'-u-lum, *s.* A coagulator, as rennet, curd, &c.; a thick mass, as the clot of blood, &c. [Lat.]

COAL=cōle, *s.* Primarily, a burning substance chemically, a substance containing oil which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel till, from the expulsion of its volatile matter, it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition; commonly, a solid, opaque, inflammable fossil. To call over the coals (from the use

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, i. e. jaw, 55: a, e, i, &c. ante. 171.

COB

COC

ent orcal) is to call to severe account; To carry coals (live coals) is to bear injuries.

To Coal, *v. a.* To burn to, to mark with, charcoal.

Coal'-y, 105: *a.* Containing coal.

Coal'-er-y, *s.* A colliery.

Among the compounds are, *Coal-black*, (black as coal); *Coal-box* or *Coal-scuttle*, *Coal-house* or *Coal-shed*, *Coal-meter*, (one appointed to see coals measured), *Coal-mine*, *Coal-pit*, &c.; also, *Coal-stone*, (a kind of hard coal), and *Coal-fish*, (a species of eel, named from the colour of its back.)

Coal'-li-ER, (côl'-lê-er=côl'-yer, 146) *s.* A digger of coals; a coal-merchant; a coal-ship.

Coal'-ier-y, (-yêr-ty) *s.* A place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

Coal'-ly, or *Col'-low*, *s.* The smut of coal.

To *Col'-ly*, *v. a.* To grime.

To *COALESCE*=cô-d-lês's, 59: *v. n.* To grow together; to unite in masses; to join. See *Co-*.

Co-a-les-cence, *s.* Concretion, union.

Co-a-lit'-ion, (-lîsh'-ûn, 89) *s.* Union of particles into one mass; union of persons into one party.

COAPTATION, cō-âp-tâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* The adjustment of parts one with another.—See *Co-*.

To *COARCT*=cô-ark't, 35: *v. a.* To press together; to restrain. See *Co-*.

To *COARCTATE*=cô-ark'-tât, } *v. a.* To press together; to restrain. See *Co-*.

Co-arc-tâ'-tion, 89: *s.* Confinement; restraint.

COARSE=côurse, 133, 153: *s.* Not refined; not soft or fine; rude; uncivil; gross; inelegant; rude; mean.

Coarse'-ly, *ad.* In a coarse manner.

Coarse'-ness, *s.* Impurity; roughness; grossness.

COAST=côast, *s.* Primarily, the side or edge of any thing, a sense now obsolete; the edge of the land next the sea; the shore; the border or frontier of a country.

To *Coast*, *v. n.* and *a.* To sail along the coast:—*act.* To sail by, or near to.

Coast'-er, 36: *s.* He that sails near the shore; a small trading vessel.

COAT=côte, *s.* The upper garment; the habit or vesture; the hair or fur of a beast; any tegument or covering; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

To *Coat*, *v. a.* To cover; to invest.

Coat'-ing, *s.* That which covers, a covering.

Coat'-card, *s.* A card bearing a coated figure, now corrupted into Court-card.

To *COAX*, cōaks=cōkis, 154: *v. a.* To wheedle.

Coax'-er, *s.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB=côb, *s.* The head; that which is round like the head; a ball or pellet; a testicle; hence, from these general meanings, the restricted senses, as an individual; a covetous fellow; a foreign coin bearing a head; a pellet made up to feed fowls with; an animal with only one testicle; a horse not castrated; hence, again, *Co-b-coals*, are large round coals; a *Co-b-iron*, is an andiron with a knob; a *Co-b-lanf*, is a loaf with many knobs; and a *Co-b-stone*, *Cob'-ble-stone*, *Cog'-gle-stone*, or *Cock'-le-stone*, is a stone worn into roundness by attrition of the water; a boulder-stone. Allusively to the head, the *Cob'-swan* is the leading swan; and the *sea'-cob*, or *sea'-gull*, may have been so called from some allusion to the swan.

Co-b'-er, *a.* Stout; brisk.

Cob, *s.* A strong, stout poney.

COB=côb, *s.* A spider. [Obs. or Prov.]

Cob'-web, *s.* and *a.* A spider's web; any snare implying weakness:—*a.* Fine; slight; flimsy.

To *COB*=côb, *v. a.* Among soldiers and sailors, to strap or smack with a belt or a flat board as a punishment for petty offences among themselves.

COBALT=cô-bâlt, *s.* A metal obtained from a mineral of a gray colour, to which the name was at first exclusively applied. Arsenic is obtained from the mineral in great quantities.

Co-bal'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to cobalt.

To *COBBLE*, cōb'-bl, *v. a.* To mend coarsely; to do or make clumsily.

Cob'-bler, *s.* A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman.

COBCAL=côb'-câl, *s.* An open slipper used in the East.

COBLOAF, *COBIRON*, &c.—See under *Cob*, the head.

COBLE, cōb'-bl, 101: *s.* A fishing boat.

COCCIFEROUS, cōck-sîf'-êr-ûs, 59, 87, 129, 180: *a.* Bearing berries.

Coc'-co-LITE, (côc'-kô-lî-t,) *s.* Berry stone.

Coc'-cu-lus IN'-DI-CUS, [Lat.] *s.* Indian berry, a poisonous fruit often used in adulterating beer.

COCHINEAL, cōtch-ê-nêal', 105: *s.* A substance consisting of dried insects brought from South America, and used in the arts as a red dye or tincture.

COCHLEARY, cōck'-lê-âr-ty, 161: *a.* Having the form of a snail's shell, or of a screw.

Cock'-le-a'-ted, *a.* Spiral; turbinate.

COCK=côck, *s.* The male of the domestic hen; hence, the male of other birds; a strutting chief or principal in any affair; that which is perched or set up on an eminence or projection, and which, on that account, is or was frequently surmounted by the figure of a cock; as a weather-vane; the handle which turns a liquid on or off through a spout; and hence the a liquid on or off through a spout; and hence the an indicator, resembles a weather-cock; as the gnomon of a dial; the index of a balance. The word has other senses as a substantive, but many of these probably arise out of the verb in the sense of to set up.—See *lower*. *Cock and Bull*, common-place story-telling; *cock-a-hop*, triumphant, exulting, like a crowing cock.

Cock'-er-el, 129: *s.* A young cock. [Dryden.]

To *Cock*, *v. n.* To train or use fighting cocks.

Cock'-er, 36: *s.* A cock-fighter.

Cock'-ing, *s.* The sport of cock-fighting.

To *Cock*, *v. a.* and *n.* To set erect or hold bolt upright, an application suggested by the strutting of a cock; to set up the hat with an air of petulance or defiance; to set up saucily; to set up the lock of a gun for a discharge; to set up in heaps:—*neu.* To strut; to hold up the head.

Cock, *s.* The notch for cocking an arrow; that part of a gun which is cocked in order to fire; a small heap of hay; (this is said to have been originally *Cyp*); a mould or form of the hat; a small boat, or one that cocks itself readily on the waves; though it is said originally to have been *Cog'-boat*. *Cock'-sure*, (a low word,) is confidently, saucily certain.

Cock'-et, *a.* Brisk, pert.—See also *lower*. [Sherwood.]

COCK-AD'E, *s.* A ribbon worn in a cock of the hat; a ribbon worn in the hat.

COCK'-A-TOO', *s.* A kind of parrot bearing a tuft.

COCK'-A-TRICK, *s.* A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

COCK'-BROT, *s.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

COCK'-CROW-ING, (crô-ing, 125) *s.* The dawn.

COCK'-HOUSE, *ad.* On horseback; triumphant.

COCK'-LOFT, *s.* The top loft.

COCK'-CHA-FER, *s.* The chaffer; the prefix is a mere augment, though literally implying male.

COCK'-ROACH, *s.* A kind of beetle.—See the preceding.

COCK'-PIT, *s.* A place where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a ship of war where there are sub divisions for the purser and surgeon.

COCKS'-COMB, (-côam, 116, 156) *s.* The caruncle

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: mîn, 166 then, 166.

or comb of a cock; the plant lobeswort. In its other senses this word is spelled Coxcomb.

COCK'-SHUT, *s.* The close of day when fowls roost.

COCK'-SWAIN, (*collog.* **Cock'-sn**, 167) *s.* The officer who has the command of such a boat as was formerly called a cock.

→ The word is used for other compounds: *Cock'-fight*, *Cock'-fighting*, and *Cock'-match*, are obvious in meaning; *Cock'-paddle* is a fish; and *Cock'-s'-head*, *Cock'-spur*, *Cock'-weed*, are plants.

To COCKER=**cōck'-er**, 36: *v. a.* To fuddle; to indulge; to pamper. Allied to Coax.

COCKET=**cōck'-ēt**, *s.* An official seal; an instrument delivered by the officers of the customs as a warrant that merchandise is entered.

COCK'-ET-BREAD, 120: *s.* The finest sort of wheaten bread, such as once had a seal or stamp.

COCKLE, **cōck'-kl**, 101: *s.* A small shell-fish.

To Coc'-kile, *v. a. and n.* To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle. Compare Cockleary.

Coc'-kled, *a.* Shelled; turbinated; cochleated.

Cock'-ler, *s.* One that takes and sells cockles.

Coc'-kle-stairs, 143: *s. pl.* Winding-stairs.

COCKLE, **cōck'-kl**, 101: *s.* Darnel, a weed growing in corn. But 3 plants are confounded under the name.

COCKNEY=**cōck'-nēy**, *s.* A native of London, so called in contempt. Hence, *Cock'-neyism*.

Cuc'-agne, (**cōc'-kānē**, 157, 139) *s.* An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; hence, London and its suburbs. This word, long familiar in Italian and French, is supposed to be the parent of the other.

COCOA=**cō'-cō**, *s.* A species of palm-tree; a decoction from a preparation of the nut.

Coc'-coa-nut, *s.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa.

COCOON=**cō'-cōon**, *s.* The egg-shaped case of the chrysalis.

COCTILE, **cōck'-tīl**, 105: *a.* Made by heating; appropriately by baking.

Coc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of boiling.

COD=**cōd**, *s.* A species of fish; codfish.

Cod'-ling, *s.* A small cod.—See also **To Codle**.

COD=**cōd**, *s.* A case, husk, or envelop; a bag; the scutum; a pillow.

To Cod, *v. a.* To enclose in a cod.

CODE=**cōde**, *s.* Strictly, an appendix; also, a book of laws, because twelve books made by order of Justinian and appended to others were so called.

Cod'-i-cum, *s.* An appendix to a will.

CODGER=**cōd'-ger**, *s.* A clownish miserly fellow.

CODILLE, **cō-dīl'**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A term at Ombre.

To CODLE, **cōd'-dl**, 101: *v. a.* To parboil; figuratively, to keep warm; to indulge with warmth; to make much of.

Cod'-ling, *s.* A kind of apple often parboiled or boiled.—See also under **Cod**.

COEFFICIENT, **cō'-ēf-fīsh''-ēnt**, 90: *a. and s.* Co-operating:—*s.* That which co-operates; in algebra, the known term which is placed before an unknown one as being multiplied into it.—See **Co**.

Cō'-ef-fīc'-i-en-cy, 105: *s.* Co-operation.

Co'-er'-vī-ca-cy, 105, 98: *s.* Joint efficacy.

CELIAC.—See **Celiac**.

COEMPTION, **cō-ēm'-shūn**, 156, 89: *s.* A buying of part with part, that is, of the whole, a buying up.—See **Co**.

COEQUAL, **cō'-ē'-kwāil**, 76, 145, 140, 18: *a. and s.* Jointly equal:—*s.* One who is jointly equal to another.—See **Co**.

Co'-e-qual''-i-ty, (**-kwōil'-ē-tēy**, 140) *s.* The state of being jointly equal.

To COERCE=**cō-erac'**, 35, 153: *v. a.* To restrain. **Co-er'-ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being restrained.

Co-er'-cive, 105: *a.* Restraining by power.

Co-er'-cion, (**-shūn**, 147) *s.* Penal restraint; check.

COESSENTIAL, **cō'-ēs-sēn''-shāil**, 85, 90: *a.*

Partaking mutually of the same essence.—See **Co**.

Co'-es-sen'-ti-al''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Participation of the same essence.

COETANEOUS, **cō'-ē-tā''-nē-ūs**, 120: *a.* Agreeing mutually in age.—See **Co**.

COETERNAL=**cō'-ē-ter''-nāl**, *a.* Jointly eternal.

Co'-e-ter''-ni-ty, *s.* Joint eternity.—See **Co**.

COEVAL=**cō'-ē' vāl**, *a. and s.* Of the same age.—*s.* A contemporary; properly one not only living at the same time, but of the same time of life.—See **Co**.

Co-e'-vons, 120: *a.* Coeval. [Little used.]

To COEXIST, **cō'-ēg-zīst'**, 154: *v. n.* To exist at the same time.—See **Co**.

Co'-er-is''-tent, *a.* Existing at the same time.

Co'-er-is''-tence, *s.* Existence at the same time.

To COEXTEND, **cō'-ēcks-tēnd'**, 154: *v. a.* To extend to the same space or duration with another. See **Co**.

Co'-er-ten''-sive, 105: *a.* Mutually equal in extent.

Co'-er-ten''-sion, (**-shūn**, 147) *s.* Joint extension.

COFFEE=**cōf'-fēy**, *s.* The berries of the coffee-tree; an infusion or decoction from the berries after they have been roasted and ground.

Cof'-fee-house, *s.* A house for refreshment where coffee is always kept ready for drinking, a business often united with that of an hotel, or a tavern.

→ Among the other compounds are *Coffee-cup*, *Coffeemans*, (a man who keeps a coffee-house; *Address*.) *Coffee-pot*, (for boiling coffee;) *Coffee-room*, (the public room in an inn.) *Coffee-shop*, (either a shop where ground or unground coffee is sold; or a meaner sort of coffee-house,) &c.

COFFER=**cōf'-fer**, 36: *s.* A chest or trunk; distinctively, a chest containing gold or other treasure; the treasure itself; in fortification, a hollow trench or lodgement in a dry ditch; in architecture, a square hollow between the moldings of a cornice; in inland navigation, a sort of lock for receiving a barge; *Cofferdam*, a case of piling fixed in the bed of a river for building a pier dry.

To Cof'-fer, *v. a.* To treasure up.

Cof'-fer-er, 129: *s.* He who coffers; formerly, an officer of the royal household next under the Comptroller.

Cof'-fin, *s.* A coffer or chest for enclosing a dead body; the paste of a pie which encloses the fruit; paper folded in the form of a cone to enclose grocery; the whole of a horse's hoof above the coronet, enclosing and including the coffin-bone.

To Cof'-fin, *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin.

To COG=**cōg**, *v. a. and n.* To flatter; to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; to secure a die so as to direct its fall; to cheat at dice:—*new*, to lie; to wheedle. [Obs.]

Cog'-ger, (**-gwr**, 77) *s.* A flatterer.

Cog'-ger-y, *s.* Cheating.

Cog'-ging, (**-gūng**, 77) *a. and s.* Wheedling:—*s.* Cheating.

COG=**cōg**, *s.* The tooth of a wheel.

Cog'-wheel, 56: *s.* A wheel with cogs.

To Cog, *v. a.* To fix cogs in; to furnish with cogs.

COGENT=**cō'-gēnt**, *a.* Forceful; powerful.

Co'-gent-ly, *ad.* Forcefully; powerfully.

Co'-gen-cy, *s.* Force; strength.

COGGLESTONE.—See under **Cob**, the head.

To COGITATE, **cōd'-gē-tāte**, 64, 105: *v. s.* To think.

Cog'-i-ta-ble, *a.* That may be thought on.

Cog''-i-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Thinking; meditative.

Cog'-i-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Thought; meditation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Verbs: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā; lāw; gōd; j'wō, i. e. *jaw*, 55: *a. c. h.* &c. *note*, 171.

COH

COGNATE=cōg'-nāte, *n* and *s*. (Literally, born with; See Co-.) Allied by blood; related in origin:—*s*. In Scots law, a male relation through the mother.

Cog-na-tion, 89: *s*. Descent from the same original; participation of the same nature:—in the civil law, relationship between males and females descended from the same father; as agnation is relationship between the same only who are so descended.

COGNAC, cōn'-yāck, 157, 146: *s*. The best kind of brandy, so named from a town in France.

COGNITION, cōg-nish'-ūn, *s*. The knowledge of something from inspection or awakened experience.

Cog'-ni-tive, 105: *a*. Knowing by having experienced.

Cog'-ni-zance, 12: *s*. Knowledge, notice generally.

Cog'-ni-zant, *a*. Competent to know.

COG'-NI-ZANCE, (cōn'-nē-zānce, 167) *s*. Notice or knowledge in a judicial or legal sense; trial in court; jurisdiction or right to try; an acknowledged confession, as in fines, in which the cognisor in the plaintiff or cognizee by gift or otherwise.

↳ This word and its legal relations are sometimes exhibited to the eye nearly as sounded to the ear. *Co'-nizant*, &c.

Cog'-ni-zant, *a*. Competent to take legal notice.

Cog'-ni-za-ble, *a*. Falling under judicial notice; liable to be tried.

Cog'-ni-zor, *Cog'-ni-zee'*, 177: *s*. See the explanation of *COGNIZANCE* in its legal sense.

COG-NOS-CENCE, (cōg-nōs'-cēnce) *s*. Knowledge.

Cog-nos-ci-ble, *a*. That may be known.

Cog-nos-ci-tive, 105: *a*. Having power of knowing.

Cog-nos-cen'-te, (in the *pl.* *Cog-nos-cen'-ti*, with no difference of English pronunciation:—*s*. A man knowing in the arts; a connoisseur. [Ital.]

COG-NO'-VIT, *s*. Literally, he has acknowledged; a legal acknowledgement of the plaintiff's claim, by which judgement is entered without trial.

COGNOMINATION, cōg-nōm'-ē-nā'-shūn, 89: *s*. A naming in addition to another name; (See Co-) a surname.

Cog-nom'-i-nal, *a*. Having the same name with another; pertaining to a surname.

To COHABIT=cō-hāb'-it, *v. n.* To dwell with another; (See Co-) to live together as man and wife.

Co-hab'-i-tant, *s*. A joint inhabitant.

Co-hab'-i-ta'-tion, *s*. The act or state of cohabiting.

COHEIR, cō'-āir, 100, 56: *s*. A joint heir.—See Co-.

Co-heir'-ess, *s*. She who is heir with another.

To COHERE=cō-hēre', *v. n.* To stick together; to suit; to fit; to agree.—See Co-.

Co-he'-rent, *a*. Sticking together; consistent.

Co-he'-rent-ly, *ad.* In a coherent manner.

Co-he'-rence, **Co-he'-ren-cy**, *s*. A union of parts which resists separation; connection; consistency.

Co-HE'-SIVE, (-civ, 152, 105) *a*. Having the power of cohering; tending to unite in a mass.

Co-he'-sive-ly, *ad.* With cohesion.

Co-he'-sive-ness, *s*. The quality of being cohesive.

Co-he'-si-ble, 101: *a*. Capable of cohesion.

Co he'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s*. Act of sticking together; state of union; connection.

COHIBIT=cō-hiv'-it, *v. a*. To restrain.—See Co-.

To COHOBATE=cō-hō-bāte, *v. a*. To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. [Old Chemistry.]

Co'-ho-ba'-tion, *s*. Re-distillation.

COHORT=cō'-hāwt, 38: *s*. A body of about five hundred foot soldiers among the Romans; a troop.

COHORTATION, cō'-hor-tā'-shūn, *s*. Exhortation. [Obs.]

COIF=coif, 29: *s*. The head-dress; a cap.

Coifed, (coif, 114, 143) *a*. Wearing a coif.

Coif'-sure, (coif'-f'oor, [Fr.] 170) *s*. A head-dress.

COIGNE, coin, 156, 29: *s*. A corner; a quoin.

To COIL=coil, 29: *v. a*. To gather into a circular heap, as a rope.

Coil, *s*. A rope wound into a ring; turmoil, tumult, stir, perhaps figuratively, because a stir or tumult is wound up from smaller beginnings; or the word in this sense may be allied to Call.

COIN=coin, *s*. A corner.—Also Coigne and Quoin.

COIN=coin, *s*. Money bearing a legal stamp.

To Coin, *v. a*. To stamp metals for money; to make or invent; to make or forge in an ill sense.

Coin'-age, 99: *s*. Practice of coining; money coined; forgery; invention.

Coin'-er, *s*. One that coins; a forger; an inventor.

To COINCIDE=cō-in-cide', *v. n.* To fall on the same point; to concur.—See Co-.

Co'-in-ci'-der, *s*. He or that which coincides.

Co'-in-ci-dent, 81: *a*. Falling on the same point; concurrent, equivalent.

Co-in'-ci-dence, *s*. Act or state of coinciding.

COINCIDATION, cō-in'-dē-cā'-shūn, 89: *s*. Concurrence of signs; a concurrent symptom.

COISTRIL=cois'-tril, 29: *s*. A degenerate hawk; a coward; a young lad. It is also spelled Coystrel.

COIT.—See Quoit.

COITION, cō-ish'-ūn, 89: *s*. A going together; (See Co-) appropriately, the act of generation.

COJOIN=cō-join', *v. a*. To join with another.

COJUROR, cō-j'ūr'-or, 109, 38: *s*. He who swears to another's credibility.—See Co-.

COKE=cōke, *s*. Fossil coal deprived of its extraneous volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exciting intense heat.

COLATION, cō-lā'-shūn, 89: *s*. Filtration.

Co'-la-ture, (cō'-lā-tūrt, 147) *s*. The act of straining.

COL'-AN-IER, (cūl'-ān-der, 116) *s*. A sieve; a strainer.

COLBERTINE, cōl-ber-tēn', 104: *s*. A kind of lace worn by women.

COLCOTHAR=cōl'-cō-thar, 34: *s*. The brown red oxide of iron commonly called crocus.

COLD, cōld=cōld, 116, 108: *a*. and *s*. Gelid, chill, shivering; having cold qualities; indifferent; frigid; without passion; reserved, coy, chaste; not welcome, not cordial; not hasty, not violent:—*s*. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and consequent contraction of the fine vessels; the cause of the sensation; a shivering; an inflammatory disease occasioned by cold, catarrh.

Cold'-ly, *ad.* In a cold manner.

Cold'-ness, *s*. Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; covetous; want of kindness; chastity.

Cold'-heart-ed, (-hart-ēd, 131) *a*. Wanting feeling.

Cold'-short, *a*. Brittle when cold, as a metal.

COLE=cōal, *s*. A name for all sorts of cabbage.

Cole'-seed, *s*. Cabbage seed.

Cole'-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s*. A species of cabbage.

COLEOPTERAL=cōl'-lō-op'-tēr-āl, *a*. Having wings with sheaths, like the beetle.

COLIC=cōl'-ic, *s*. and *a*. Strictly, a disorder of the colon or the chief of the intestines; a disorder of the stomach and bowels generally:—*a*. Affecting the bowels.

To COLLAPSE=cōl-lāps', 189: *v. n.* To fall together, as the sides or parts of a hollow vessel.—See Co-.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consnants: mish'-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh'-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: thēn, 166

Col-lapse', *s.* A shrinking or falling together, as the canals or vessels of the body, through disease or age.
Col-lap-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act or state of collapsing.

COLLAR=**col-lar**, 34: *s.* Something worn round the neck; a neck-band: *To slip the collar*, is to escape from restraint, as a horse from harness: *A collar of brass*, is the quantity made up in one parcel.—See the verb.

To Col-lar, *v. a.* To seize by the collar, or throat; to put a collar on.—*To collar beef* or other meat is to bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

Col-lared, 114: *a.* Having a collar.

Col-lar-age, *s.* A duty on the collars of draught horses.

Col-lar-bone, *s.* The clavicle.

Col-lar-day, *s.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars.

Col-lar-er, *s.* Formerly a collar; at present, the ring in which a stone is set.

To COLLATE=**cōl-lāt'**, *v. a.* Literally, to bring or lay together; (See *Co.*) applied in one sense to the comparison of books and manuscripts for the purpose of supplying omissions and ascertaining true readings; and in another sense to the act of placing a clergyman in a benefice.

Col-la-tor, *s.* One who compares copies; one who presents to a benefice; one who bestows.

Col-la-tive, *a.* A term applied to livings or advowsons of which the bishop and the patron are the same person.

Col-la-tion, 89: *s.* A comparison of copies; a bestowing of a benefice; generally, a bringing of things together, and hence, particularly, a request of several things set out.

Col-la-tious, (-tish'-ūs, 90, 120) *a.* Contributed from many parts, or by many persons.

COLLATERAL=**cōl-lāt'-ēr-āl**, *a.* Side to side, running parallel or together; (See *Co.*) diffused on either side; not direct; not immediate; concurrent; descending from the same stock or ancestor, though not lineally related; as the children of brothers.

Col-lat-er-al-ly, *ad.* In a collateral manner.

To COLLAUD=**cōl-lāwd'**, *v. a.* To join in praising.—See *Co.*

COLLEAGUE.—See under *To Colligate*.

To COLLECT=**cōl-lēct'**, 81: *v. a.* and *n.* To gather together; (See *Co.*) to gain by observation; to infer as a consequence: *To collect one's self*, is to collect the powers of the mind from confusion, or for determination; hence, *collected* signifies cool, calm, undisturbed;—*new*. To run together; to accumulate.

Col-lect-tor, 18: *s.* A gatherer; a compiler; a receiver of dues.

Col-lect-tor-ship, *s.* The office of a collector.

Col-lēc-ta'-ne-ous, 90: *a.* Gathered together.

Col-lect-ted, *part.* Gathered; calm. (See the verb.)

Col-lect-ted-ly, *ad.* In one view; in a body.

Col-lect-ted-ness, *s.* State of being collected.

Col-lect-ti-ble, 101: *a.* That may be collected.

Col-lect-tion, 89: *s.* A gathering together; a contribution; an assemblage; a collorary; a deduction.

Col-lect-ti'-ious, (-tish'-ūs, 90, 120) *a.* Gathered up.

Col-lect-tive, 105: *a.* Gathered into one body; expressing a multitude, though having the form of the singular number.

Col-lect-tive-ly, *ad.* In a body.

Col-lect-tive-ness, *s.* State of union; a mass.

COLLECT=**cōl-lēct'**, *s.* A prayer read with other parts of the service, either usually, or on a particular occasion.

COLLEGATARY, **cōl-lēg'-ā-tār-ēy**, 105: *s.* A joint legatee.—See *Co.*

COLLEGE, **cōl-lēdgē**, 102: *s.* Primarily, a collection, an assembly, or community; and thus the word is allied to the verb *To Collect*; appropriately, a society of men collected for learning or religion; the house in which they reside.

Col-lē-gi-al, 105, 146, 12: *a.* Relating to a college.

Col-lē-gi-an, *s.* A member of a college.

Col-lē-gi-ate, *a.* and *s.* Containing a college; instituted as a college; applied to a church, it signifies one that, not being a cathedral, or the seat of a bishop, has nevertheless its college or corporation of dean, canons and prebends, and is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral;—*s.* A member of a college; a university man.

COLLET.—See under *Collar*.

COLLETIC=**cōl-lēt'-ic**, *a.* and *s.* Agglutinant;—*s.* Glue.

To COLLIDE=**cōl-līdē'**, *v. a.* To strike mutually.

Col-li-dion, (-līzh'-ūn, 147) *s.* A mutual striking against; a clash; opposition; in reference.—See *Co.*

COLLIER, &c.—See under *Coal*.

COLLIFLOWER.—See *Cauliflower* under *Cauli*.

To COLLIGATE, **cōl-lē-gāt'**, 105: *v. a.* To bind together.—See *Co.*

Col-li-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* A binding together.

Col-league, (-lēag, 189) *s.* A partner.

Col-league-ship, *s.* Partnership. [Milton.]

To Col-league', 83: *v. n.* To join in league.

COLLIMATION, **cōl-lē-mā'-shūn**, *s.* The aiming at a mark or limit.—See *Co.* *Collimator*, see *S.*

COLLINEATION, **cōl-līn'-ē'-shūn**, 89: *s.* The act of directing in a line to a fixed object.—See *Co.*

To COLLIQUATE, **cōl-lē-kwāt'**, 76, 145: *v. a.* and *n.* To melt; to dissolve;—*new*. To be dissolved.—See *Co.*

Col-li-quāt, *a.* Having the power of melting.

Col-li-quā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

Col-liq'-ua-ble, (-līck'-wā-bl, 81, 98, 101) *a.* Easily dissolved.

Col-liq'-ua-ment, *s.* The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

Col-liq'-ua-tive, 105: *a.* Melting; dissolvent.

Col-liq'-ue-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* A melting together.

COLLISION.—See under *To Collide*.

To COLLOCATE=**cōl-lō-cāt'**, *v. a.* To place.—See *Co.*

Col-lō-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A placing, or being placed.

To COLLOGUE=**cōl-lōgū'**, *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. [Obs.]

COLLOQUY, **cōl-lō-kwēy**, 76, 145, 105: *s.* Mutual discourse of two or more; (See *Co.*) conversation.

Col-lō-quist, *s.* A speaker in a dialogue.

Col-lō'-qui-al, *a.* Relating to common conversation.

Col-lō'-qui-al-ly, *ad.* In a colloquial manner.

Col-lō-cu'-tion, 89: *s.* Conference; conversation.

Col-lō-cu'-tor, 38: *s.* A speaker in a dialogue.

COLLOP=**cōl-lōp**, 18: *s.* A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh; in burlesque, a child.

COLLUCTANCY, **cōl-lūc'-tān-cēy**, 105: *s.* A tendency to contest with; (See *Co.*) opposition of nature.

Col-luc-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Contrariety; opposition.

To COLLUDE, **cōl-lūd'**, 109: *v. a.* To play into each other's hand; to conspire in a fraud.—See *Co.*

Col-lu'-der, *s.* One who colludes, or acts in concert.

Col-lu'-sion, (-zhūn) *s.* A secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-tā-wā; chāp'-mān; pā-pā; lāw; gōd; j'w, &c. *jeu*, 55: *a*, *i*, *u*, &c. *note*, 171.

COL

Col-lu-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Fraudulently con-
sorted.

Col-lu-sively, *ad.* By collusion.

Col-lu-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being collusive.

Col-lu-sor-y, (-sor-ty) *a.* Containing collusion.

COLLY, or **COLLOW**.—See under **Coal**.

COLLYRIUM, cōl-līr'-ē-ūm, 129, 105: *s.* An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR, cōl'-mar, 116, 34: *s.* A kind of pear.

COLOCYNTH=cōl'-ō-sīnth, *s.* Coloquintida.

COLON=cōl'-lōn, *s.* Literally, a member or part; appropriately, one of the larger members into which a period is divided, as also the mark thus (:), by which the division is signified; or the largest and widest member of the intonations.

COLONEL, cōl'-nēl, 167: *s.* The commander of a regiment, ranking next below a brigadier-general. The spelling is French; the pronunciation comes from the Spanish, *Coronel*.

Colo-nel-cy. **Colo-nel-ship**, *s.* The office, rank or commission of a colonel.

COLONNADE=cōl'-ō-nād'-ē, 85: *s.* A series of columns disposed in a circle; any series of columns.

COLONY, cōl'-ō-nēy, *s.* A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted.

Col-o-nist, *s.* An inhabitant of a colony.

To Col-o-nize, *v. a.* To establish a colony in.

To Col-o-ni-za-tion, *s.* The act or practice of colonizing.

Col-o-ni-al, 90: *a.* Relating to a colony or colonies.

COLOPHON, cōl'-ō-fōn, 163: *s.* A city of ancient Ionia, one of those that claimed the honour of being the birth-place of Homer; it was likewise known for a resin brought from thence; and for a species of garnet. Probably some copy or edition of Homer's poems alluded to the first circumstance in some striking tail-piece; hence Colophon has become the name for the conclusion of a book where any device occurs, or the printer's name and abode are stated.

Col-o-pho-n-y, *s.* Black resin.

Col-o-pho-ni-te, *s.* A kind of garnet.

COLOQUINTIDA, cōl'-ō-kwīn'-tē-dā, *s.* A purgative drug, otherwise called the bitter apple.

COLORATE, &c.—See under **Colour**.

COLOSSUS=cōl'-ōs'-ūs, *s.* A gigantic statue.

Co-lōs-sal, *a.* Gigantic; huge in size.

Col'-ōs-se'-um, *s.* A building of huge proportions; particularly the amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome.

This, however, is otherwise written *Coliseum*, from the name *Calisto* the Italians gave it with reference to the statue of Nero which stood near, the reference being either to the relative position of the theatre, or to the colossal size of the statue.

COLOUR, cūl'-ūr, 116, 120, =cūl'-ūr, 38: *s.* The effect produced on the organs of sight by different power of different bodies or surfaces of bodies to reflect and refract the rays of light. Bodies called to reflect the rays of light, but do not separate them; white reflect the rays of light, but do not separate them; those called black absorb the rays; the primary colours only in common parlance; blue, indigo, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, blue; the appearance of blood in the colours and violet;—hue, dye; the appearance of superficial cover, pallia-

face; the tint of the painter; superficial cover, pallia-

tion; the tint of the painter; superficial cover, pallia-

face; the tint of the painter; superficial cover, pallia-

tion; the tint of the painter; superficial cover, pallia-

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tion; the tint of the painter; superficial cover, pallia-

face; the tint of the painter; superficial cover, pallia-

tion; the tint of the painter; superficial cover, pallia-

Col'-our-a-ble, *a.* Specious; plausible.

Col'-our-a-bly, *ad.* Speciously.

Col'-our-ing, *s.* Specious appearance; that part of painting which especially regards the effect of colours.

Col'-our-ist, *s.* A painter who excels in colouring.

Col'-our-less, *a.* Without colours; transparent.

Col'-or-ate, *a.* Tinged; dyed; coloured.

Col'-or-i-f'-ic, *a.* Able to give colour.

Col'-or-a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of colouring.

Col'-or-a-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Graces in music; compare Chromatic in its musical sense.

COLSTAFF=cōl'-stāf, *s.* A staff by which two men carry a burden on their shoulders.

COLT, cōlt, 116: *s.* A young horse; a foolish young fellow; a person without experience.

To Colt, *v. n.* and *a.* To frisk, to frolic;—*act.* To befool.

Colt-ish, *a.* Like a colt; frisky, wanton.

Colt's-tooth, *s.* An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.

Colt's'-root, (-root, 113) *s.* A genus of plants.

COLTER, cōl'-ter, 116: *s.* The sharp iron of a plough.

COLUBRINE, cōl'-ū-brīnē, 69: *a.* Relating to a serpent; cunning, crafty.

COLUMBIAN, cō-lūm'-bē-ān, 146: *a.* Pertaining to the country discovered by Columbus; American.

Co-lum'-bi-um, *s.* An acidifiable metal. Colum'bic, *a.*

Co-lum'-bite, *s.* An ore first found in America.

COLUMBINE=cōl'-ūm-bīnē, *a.* Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; dove-colour.

Co-lum'-bin-y, 129, 105: *s.* A dove-cote.

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Co-lum'-bin-y, 129, 105: *s.* A dove-cote.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166

Com-bi'-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be combined.
Com'-bi-nate, *a.* Settled by compact, betrothed.
[Shaks.]

Com'-bi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Union for some purpose; commixture; union of two or more substances in such a manner as to form a new compound, in distinction from a mere mechanical mixture, in which each substance retains its properties: the union of numbers or quantities in every possible manner.

COMBUST=*cōm-būst'*, 18: *a.* Literally, burnt with; (see Co-:) appropriately, it is applied only to a planet when in conjunction with, or apparently near to the sun.

Com-bus'-ti-ble, 105: *a.* and *s.* Capable of being burnt:—*s.* A substance that will take fire and burn.

Com-bus'-ti-ble-ness, } *s.* Aptness to take fire.
Com-bus'-ti-bil'-i-ty, }

Com-bus'-tion. (*cōm-būst'-yōn*, 146, 18; *colloq.* *cōm-būst'-shūn*, 147) *s.* Conflagration; burning.

To COME, *cūm*, 107: } *v. n.* To advance nearer,
I CAME=*cāme*, } as opposed to *go*; to arrive;
COME, *cūm*, 107: } to rise; to reach; to happen;

to appear in sight; to become: in the imperative it is often used interjectionally, in order to encourage, excite, or command attention: it is often used with an ellipsis, as *Come Friday*, that is, when Friday shall come. As to the numerous senses it expresses by prepositions, these differences should be sought for in the added particle, and not in the verb, which retains its meaning, either plainly or figuratively, in all the phrases it helps to form. Thus, *To come by*, expresses either a plain meaning—as, "He came by the door," that is, he advanced on his way *by* or *near* the door; or a figurative meaning—as, "He came by his death," that is, he arrived *at*, or happened on, his death: and so of other phrases. In the expression, "The better comes," the meaning is figurative: it advances nearer to us as butler from the state it was in.

Com'-er, 36: *s.* One that comes.

Come-off', *s.* An evasion.

Com'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Advancing near; ready to come; forward; forward in fondness; future:—*s.* The act of coming; approach; state of being come; arrival.

Com'-ing-in', *s.* That which comes in, revenue; income; act of yielding.

Com'-i-ly, (*cūm'-lēy*) *a.* That comes together, or meets suitably in all its parts; decent; graceful.

Com'-li-ly, *ad.* Decently; suitably.

Com'-li-ness, *s.* That which is becoming, fit, or suitable in form or manner; grace; beauty; dignity.

COMEDY, *cōm'-dēy*, *s.* A dramatic representation of the lighter passions and actions of mankind.

Com'-e-di-an, 18, 105, 146, 12: *s.* A player of comic parts; a player in general; a writer of comedies.

Com'-ic, *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth.

Com'-i-cal, *a.* Comic; diverting; sportive; droll.

Com'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a comical manner.

Com'-i-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being comical.

COMESSATION, *cōm'-ēs-sā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Feasting; revelry.

Com'-es'-ti-ble, 18, 105, 101: *a.* and *s.* Eatable:—*s.* That which is fit to be eaten with something else; (see Co-:) a sauce.

COMET=*cōm'-ēt*, 14: *s.* Literally, a hairy star; an opaque body like a planet whose orbit is elliptical, and whose appearance varies with its relative position to the sun.

Com'-et-a'-ri-um, 85, 41: *s.* A machine for showing the motion of a comet about the sun.

Com'-et-ar-y, or Com'-et'-ic, *a.* Relating to comets.

Com'-et-og'-rd-phy, (*-fēy*, 163) *s.* Description of comets.

Co'-ma, 2: *s.* The hairy appearance that surrounds a planet; the turf or hair of a plant.

Com'-ate, *a.* Hairy; appearing hairy.

COMFIT and CONFITURE.—See under To Confect.

To COMFORT, *cūm'-fort*, 116, 38: *v. a.* To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate; to console.

Com'-fort, *s.* Support; countenance; consolation; that which gives consolation.

Com'-fort-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Receiving, or susceptible of, comfort; cheerful; dispensing comfort.

Com'-fort-a-bly, *ad.* With comfort; without despair.

Com'-fort-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of comfort.

Com'-fort-er, 36: *s.* One that comforts.

Com'-fort-less, *a.* Without comfort.

CON'-FOR-TA'-TION, *s.* The act of strengthening. [Obs.]

COMFREY, *cūm'-frēy*, 116: *s.* A medicinal plant.

COMIC. &c.—See under Comedy.

COMITAL, *cō-mish'-āl*, 147: *a.* Relating to the Comitia, or assemblies of the Roman people; relating to assemblies.

COMITY, *cōm'-ē-ty*, 105: *s.* Courtesy; civility.

COMMA=*cōm'-mā*, *s.* Literally, a segment; the point (,) which notes the subordinate causes of a sentence; in music, an enharmonic interval, or the difference between a major and minor semitone; division, distinction.

Com'-ma-tium, 158: *s.* Conciseness, brevity.

To COMMAND, *cōm-mānd'*, 18, 11: *v. a.* and *s.* To govern; to order; to direct to be done; to overlook; to lead as a general:—*seu.* To have the supreme authority.

Com-mand', 82: *s.* The right of commanding; power; cogent authority; the act of commanding; the order given; the power of overlooking.

Com-mand'-ing, *a.* Powerful; dignified in demeanour.

Com-mand'-a-tor-y, *a.* Having the full force of command.

Com-mand'-er, *s.* A commandant, (which see lower;) in the navy, a captain not yet posted.

Com-man'-dress, *s.* A female commandant.

Com-man'-der-y, 129, 105: *s.* The body of knights of any one order; the revenue, benefice, or house belonging to them.

Com-mand'-ment, *s.* Mandate, command; authority; precept, law, especially of the decalogue.

COM-MAN-DANT', 23: *s.* A chief commanding a place or body of troops.

COMMARK=*cōm-mark'*, *s.* Frontier of a country.

COMMATERIAL, *cōm'-mā-tē-ri-āl*, 43, 105: *a.* Consisting of the same matter. See Co-.

Com'-ma-tē-ri-al'-i-ty, *s.* Participation of the same matter.

COMMATISUR.—See under Comma.

COMMEASURABLE, *cōm-mēz'h'-ōr-ā-bl*, 18, 120, 147, 101: *a.* Reducible to the same measure. See Co-.

COM-MEN'-SU-RA-BLE, (*-sū-rā-bl*, 147) *a.* Commensurable; that have a common measure.

Com-men'-su-ra-ble-ness, } *s.* Capacity of having

Com-men'-su-ra-bil'-i-ty, } a common measure, or of being measured by another.

To Com-men'-su-rate, *v. a.* To reduce to a common measure.

Com-men'-su-rate, *a.* Reduced to a common measure; equal, coextensive.

Com-men'-su-rate-ly, *ad.* With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by.

Com-men'-su-ra'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Reduction to some common measure; proportion.

To COMMEMORATE, *cōm-mēm'-ō-rā-tē*, *v. a.* To call to remembrance by a solemn act.

Com-mem'-ō-ra-tive, *a.* Tending to preserve remembrance.

Com-mem'-ō-ra'-tion, *s.* An act of public celebration.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā; lāw; gūōd; j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *made*, 171.

wise; a title, by courtesy, to the senior captain, whose three or more ships of war are in company; the leading ship of a fleet of merchantmen.

COMMUNICABLE, cōm'-mōd-ū-lā'-shūn, 86: *s.* Mutual agreement or measure. See *Co.*

COMMON=cōm'-mōn, *a. ad.* and *s.* Belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean, easy to be had; of no rank; of little value; not scarce; public, general, serving the use of all; frequent; usual, ordinary; in grammar, signifying both actively and passively, both masculine and feminine:—*ad.* Frequently; usually; jointly:—*s.* An open ground equally used by many persons: *Is common*, equally to be participated by a certain number; equally or in like manner with another; indiscriminately; in law, a distinct tenure, but with unity of possession.

To COM-mōn, *v. n.* To have a joint right with others in some common ground; to eat in company.

COM-mōns, 143: *s. pl.* The common people; the lower house of parliament; food provided at a common table: *Ductors' Commons* is a college for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians common together.

COM-mōn-ly, 105: *ad.* Frequently; usually.

COM-mōn-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being common.

COM-mōn-a-ble, 101: *a.* Held in common.

COM-mōn-age, 99: *s.* The right of feeding on a common.

COM-mōn-al-ty, 12, 105: *s.* The common people.

COM-mōn-er, 36: *s.* One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the House of Commons; one having a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at Oxford; a prostitute.

COM-mōn-coun'-cil, *s.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. Their place of meeting is called the *common hall*.

COM-mōn-law, *s.* The unwritten law, as it was generally held before any statute was enacted in parliament to alter the same, and therefore distinguished from statute law.

COM-mōn-pleas, 151: *s.* One of the king's courts, now held at Westminster, though formerly moveable. All civil cases are or were tried in it, but it has no cognizance of pleas of the crown, and common pleas are all pleas that are not such.

COM-mōn-place, *s.* and *a.* This name arises from the common topics laid down by the ancient rhetoricians, from which matter might be found for any discourse; an ordinary topic; a memorandum:—*a.* Trite; ordinary.

COM-mōn-place'-book, 118: *s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COM-mōn-weal, 85: *s.* The public good.

COM-mōn-wealth, (-wēlth) *s.* The commonweal; an established form of civil life; the public; a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people.

COM-mune, *s.* The French word answering to *Common* in English. It frequently occurs as the name of the lowest subdivision of the country introduced at the Revolution. A commune is sometimes a single town, and sometimes a union of several villages. All the considerable cities are divided into several communes.

COM-mu'-ni-ty, 18, 105: *s.* Common possession; the commonwealth; the body politic.

To COM-mune, 81: *v. n.* To impart sentiments, or make them common to two or more; to converse; to talk together.

COM-mu'-nion, (cōm'-mūn'-yūn, 146) *s.* Fellowship; intercourse between two or more persons; common possession; interchange of transactions; union in the common worship of any church; the body of people who so unite. See also lower under *Communion*.

To COM-mu'-ni-cate, 18, 105: *v. a.* To impart;

to participate; to reveal;—*new*. To have something in common with another; to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Hence, *Communication*, &c.

COM-mu'-ni-ca-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may become of common possession; that may be imparted.

COM-mu'-ni-ca-ble-ness, } *s.* The quality of being
COM-mu'-ni-ca-bil'-i-ty, } communicable; capa-
bility of being imparted.

COM-mu'-ni-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge.

COM-mu'-ni-ca-tive-ness, *s.* The quality of being communicative.

COM-mu'-ni-ca-tor-y, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

COM-mu'-ni-cant, *s.* A partaker; (see the neuter sense of the verb *communicate*) especially, a partaker of the Lord's Supper.

COM-mu'-ni-on, *s.* The celebration of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNITION, cōm'-mō-nish'-ūn, 89: *s.* Advice with warning; (see *Co.*) instruction.

COM-mōn-i-tive, 18, 105: *a.* Advising; warning.

COMMORANT=cōm'-mō-rānt, 12: *a.* Dwelling with fixed residence; (see *Co.*) ordinarily residing.

COM-mo-rance, or **COM-mo-ran-cy**, *s.* Residence.

COM-mo-ra-tion, 89: *s.* A staying or tarrying.

COMMORIENT, cōm'-mōr'-ē-ent, 47, 105: *a.* Dying at the same time with. See *Co.*

COMMOTION, cōm-mō'-shūn, 89: *s.* Motion of parts with parts; (see *Co.*) agitation; tumult; disorder.

COM-mo-tion-er, 36: *s.* An exciter of commotion.

To COM-mov'e, (cōm-mōv', 107) *v. a.* To put in motion; to agitate; to unsettle. [Thomson.]

To COMMUNE, COMMUNICATE, &c.—See under *Common*.

To COMMUTE=cōm-mūt', 18: *v. a.* and *n.* To exchange; to buy off, or ransom one obligation by another; (see *Co.*)—*new*. To bargain for exemption.

COM-mu'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Relating to exchange.

COM-mu'-ta-tive-ly, *ad.* In the way of exchange.

COM-mu'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be exchanged.

COM-mu'-ta-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Capability of exchange.

COM-mu'-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Change; alteration; ransom.

COMMUTUAL, cōm-mū'-tū-āl, 18, 147: *a.* Jointly mutual; (see *Co.*) reciprocal.

COMPACT=cōm'-pāct, *s.* A mutual contract; (see *Co.*) an accord; an agreement; anciently, structure, compacture. Originally, the noun, as well as all the following words, was accented on the second syllable.

To COM-pact, 18, 83: *v. a.* To join together with firmness; to consolidate; to league.

COM-pact, *a.* Firm; solid; close; held together.

COM-pact-ly, 105: *ad.* Closely; densely; neatly.

COM-pact-ness, *s.* Firmness; close completeness.

COM-pac-ted-ly, *ad.* Closely.

COM-pac-ted-ness, *s.* Firmness; density.

COM-pac-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Structure.

COM-pa'-ges, (cōm-pā'-gēz, [Lat.] 169) *s.* A system or structure of many parts united.

COM-pag-i-na'-tion, 64, 89: *s.* Union; structure.

COMPANY, cūm'-pā-nēy, 116, 98, 105: *s.* Persons assembled together; fellowship; a band; a society; a body corporate; subdivision of a regiment, (this is said to be the parent sense: *To bear company*, *To keep company*, to associate with: the latter phrase also signifies to frequent assemblies.

To COM-pa-ny, *v. a.* and *n.* [Obs.] To accompany; to be companion to:—*new*. To associate one's self with; to be gay; to have sexual intercourse with.

COM-pa-na-ble, *a.* Companionable. This word is obs. and its derivatives are therefore omitted.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Verbs: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pō'-pā; lāu; gūōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mate*, 171.

- COM-PAN-ION**, (cōm-pān'-yōn, 18, 92, 146) *s.* One with whom a man frequently keeps company; a partner; an associate: in old authors, it is often a word of contempt in the sense of a companion for any body; a term applied to some knights as a distinction from the knight's commanders of the same order. See *S.*
- Com-pan-ion-a-ble**, (cōm-pān'-yōn-d-bl) *a.* Social; agreeable.
- Com-pan-ion-a-bly**, *ad.* In a social manner.
- Com-pan-ion-a-ble-ness**, *s.* Sociableness.
- Com-pan-ion-ship**, *s.* Company; fellowship.
- To COMPARE**=cōm-pār', 18: *v. a.* To set things together materially or in contemplation in order to ascertain for one's self or show to others how far they agree or disagree; in Spenser this word is found in the Latin sense of To get, to procure; and also as a neuter verb.
- Com-pare'**, *s.* The state of being compared; comparison; simile, similitude.
- Com-par-er**, 41, 36: *s.* He who compares.
- Com-par-a-tive**, (cōm-pār'-d-īv, 129, 98, 105) *a.* Estimated by comparison; having the power of comparing; in grammar, expressing more or less, as distinguished from positive and superlative.
- Com-par-a-tive-ly**, *ad.* In a state of comparison.
- Com-par-i-son**, (-sōn, *colloq. sn*, 114) *s.* The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; the formation of an adjective in its degree as stronger, stronger.
- COM-PAR-A-BLE**, (cōm-pār'-d-bl, 86) That may be compared; being of equal regard.
- Com-par-a-bly**, *ad.* Of equal regard.
- Com-pa-rates**, *s. pl.* In logic or rhetoric, the two things compared with one another.
- To COMPART**=cōm-part', 18, 33: *v. a.* To divide into parts; to mark out a general design into various parts and subdivisions.
- Com-part-ment**, or **Com-part-ment**, *s.* Division; separate part of a design.
- Com-part**, 81: *s.* A member. [Obs.]
- Com-par-ti-tion**, (-tish'-ūn, 89) *s.* The act of dividing; a part divided off.
- To COMPASS**, cūm-pāss, *v. a.* To encircle, to environ; to walk round; to besiege; to grasp, to enclose in the arms; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to go about to perform, but in mind only, to contrive.
- Com-pass**, *s.* A circle; grasp; space; enclosure; extent of key in singing; the magnetic apparatus for steering ships by; the instrument for describing circles, generally called compasses.
- COMPASSION**, cōm-pāsh'-ūn, 18, 90: *s.* A suffering with another; (see *Co.*) pity; commiseration.
- To Com-pas-sion**, *v. a.* To be compassionate. [Obs.]
- Com-pas-sion-a-ble**, *a.* Deserving of compassion.
- To Com-pas-sion-ate**, *v. a.* To pity; to commiserate.
- Com-pas-sion-ate**, *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful.
- Com-pas-sion-ate-ly**, *ad.* Mercifully; tenderly.
- Com-pas-sion-ate-ness**, *s.* The state or quality of being compassionate.
- COMPATERNITY**, cōm-pā-ter'-né-tēty, 105: *s.* The state of being a godfather or father with another. See *Co.*
- COMPATIBLE**, cōm-pāt'-ē-bl, *a.* That may exist with; (see *Co.*) suitable; fit; consistent; agreeable.
- Com-pat-i-bly**, *ad.* Fitly; suitably.
- Com-pat-i-bil-ness**, } *s.* Consistency; the quality
- Com-pat-i-bil-i-ty**, } or power of coexisting with something else.
- COMPATIENT**, cōm-pā-shēnt, 18, 90: *a.* Suffering together.—See *Co.*
- COMPATRIOT**, cōm-pā-trē-ōt, 18, 105: *s.* and *a.* One of the same country;—*a.* Of the same country.—See *Co.*
- COMPEER**, cōm-pē'r, 18: *s.* An equal; a mate.—See *Co.*
- To Com-peer'**, *v. a.* To match; to be equal with. [Shaks.]
- To COMPEL**=cōm-pēl', 18: *v. a.* To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain.
- Com-pel'-ler**, 36: *s.* He that compels.
- Com-pel'-la-ble**, 98, 101: *a.* That may be compelled.
- Com-pel'-la-bly**, *ad.* By compulsion.
- COM-PUL-SION**, (cōm-pūl'-shūn, 18, 90) *s.* The act of compelling; force; violence suffered.
- Com-pul-sive**, (-cīv, 152, 105) } *a.* Having the
- Com-pul-sive-ness**, 98, 105: } quality of com-
- Com-pul-sive-ly**, 98: } peling. [The latter is little used.]
- Com-pul-sive-ly**, 98: } *ad.* By force; by violence
- Com-pul-sive-ly**, } [The latter is the least used.]
- Com-pul-sive-ness**, *s.* Force; compulsion.
- Com-pul-sor-y**, 129: } *a.* Having the power or
- Com-pul-sor-y**, } quality of compelling. [The
- Com-pul-sor-y**, *ad.* By violence.
- COMPENDIOUS**, cōm-pēn'-dē-us, 18, 105; 146, 120: *a.* Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive.
- Com-pen-di-ous-ly**, *ad.* Shortly; summarily.
- Com-pen-di-ous-ness**, *s.* Shortness; brevity.
- Com-pen-di-um**, } *s.* An abridgement; a sum-
- Com-pend**, 81: } mary; an epitome; a work con-
- Com-pend**, 81: } taining the general principles of a larger work.
- Compendious**, *a.* Compendiously, *s.* and *To Com-pend*, *n. a.* are found only in old authors.
- To COMPENSATE**=cōm-pēn'-sāte, 18: *v. a.* and *n.* To recompense; to make amends for;—*neu.* To make amends.
- Com-pen'-sa-ble**, *a.* Susceptible of recompense.
- Com-pen'-sa-tive**, 105: *a.* Making amends.
- Com-pen'-si-tor-y**, 129, 105: *a.* Serving to compensate.
- To Com-pense'**, *v. a.* To compensate. [Obs.]
- Com-pen-sa-tion**, 89: *s.* Recompense; amends.
- To COMPERENDINATE**, cōm-pēr'-ēn'-dē-nāte, *v. n.* To delay.
- To COMPLETE**=cōm-pēt', 18: *v. n.* To seek or strive for a thing with another.—See *Co.*
- Com-pet-i-tor**, 92, 101, 38: *s.* A rival; an opponent.
- Com-pet-i-tor-y**, *a.* Pursuing the same object.
- Com-pe-ti-tion**, 89: *s.* Rivalry; contest; double claim.
- COM-PE-TENT**, *a.* Fit, suitable, adapted, convenient; which meaning has been derived from that of the foregoing words by considering fitness to be a *com-pletion* of means to some one end.
- Com-pe-tent-ly**, *ad.* Adequately; suitably.
- Com-pe-tence**, } *s.* Fitness, suitableness; but
- Com-pe-tency**, } this primary meaning is giving
- Com-pe-tency**, } way to one derived from its sufficiency, &c. or such a
- Com-pe-tency**, } fit quantity as may furnish the conveniences of life
- Com-pe-tency**, } without superfluity; power or capacity of a judge or
- Com-pe-tency**, } court to take cognizance of an affair.
- COM-PET-I-BLE**, 105, 101: *a.* Suitable to; con-
- Com-pet-i-ble**, } sistent with. This is now written compatible.
- Com-pet-i-ble-ness**, *s.* Suitableness; fitness.
- To COMPILE**, cōm-pīl', *v. a.* To form literary

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

works by collecting parts or passages from various authors; to write; to compose.

Com-pi-ler, *s.* He that compiles; in old language, Compiler.

Com-pile-ment, *s.* The act of compiling.

Com-pi-la-tion, 105, 89: *s.* A collection from various authors; a book made up by the scissors.

COMPLACENT=*cōm-plā-cēnt*, 18: *a.* Civil; affable.

Com-pla-cent-ly, *ad.* In a soft or easy manner.

Com-pla-cence, } *s.* Pleasure, satisfaction; civility;
 Com-pla-cen-cy, } complaisance; mildness.

Com-pla-cen-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) 2: *a.* Accommodating.

Com-plai-sant, (*cōm-plā-zānt*, 100, 151) *a.* Seeking to please by exterior manners; civil, courteous, polite.

Com-plai-sant-ly, 85: *ad.* Civilly.

Com-plai-sant-ness, *s.* Complaisance. [Little used.]

Com-plai-sance, *s.* Civility; courteousness.

To COMPLAIN=*cōm-plān*, 18: *v. n. and a.* To utter expressions of grief; of censure; of uneasiness; to lament; to charge; to murmur; to inform against;—*act.* [Unusual.] To lament; to bewail.

Com-plain-er, 36: *s.* One who complains generally.

Com-plain-ont, 12: *s.* One who complains in a legal sense; one who urges a suit.

Com-plain-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be complained of.

Com-plain-ful, 117: *a.* Full of complaint. [Obs.]

Com-plain-ing, *s.* Expression of grief or injury.

Com-plaint, *s.* Representation of pains or injuries; the cause of complaint; a malady; remonstrance against; information against.

COMPLAISANCE, &c.—See under Complacent.

To COMPLANATE=*cōm-plā-nāte*, } *v. a.* To
 To COMPLANE=*cōm-plān*, 18: } level part
 with part.—See Co.

To COMPLETE=*cōm-plēt*, 18: *v. a.* Literally, to fill up; (See Co.): to perfect; to finish.

Com-plete, *a.* Full; perfect; finished; ended.

Com-plete-ly, *ad.* Fully; perfectly.

Com-plete-ment, *s.* The act of completing.

Com-plete-ness, *s.* Perfection.

Com-ple-tion, 89: *s.* Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; utmost height; perfect state.

Com-ple-tive, 105: *a.* Making complete.

Com-ple-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Fulfilling.

Com-PLÉ-MENT, *s.* That which completes something else, as 25 with respect to 65, 90 being the number to be completed; also the full number; as a ship's complement; that is the full number required to man her.

Com-plé-men-tal, *a.* That fills up; that completes a quantity or number.

Com-plé-tor-y, *s.* The last or complemental prayer of a breviary or set service.

Com-PLIN, (-plin, 105) *s.* The complotory.

COMPLEX, *cōm-plēcks*, 154: *a. and s.* Intricate, complicated; of many parts; not simple;—*s.* [Obs.] Assemblage; complication.

Com-plex-ly, 105: *ad.* In a complex manner.

Com-plex-ness, *s.* Complexity.

Com-plex-ed-ness, 18: *s.* Complication; involution of many parts in one integral.

Com-plex-i-ty, 105: *s.* The state of being complex.

Com-plex-ure, (-plēck-sh'oor, 154, 147) *s.* The involution or complication of one thing with another.

Com-plex-ion, (-plēck-shūn, 154, 147) *s.* Complication; particularly that complication of parts

or elements, out of which arise the temperament, habitude, or disposition of the body, and with it the colour of the skin.—See the next word.

COM-PLEX-ION, *s.* The colour of the skin; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body.

Com-plex-ion-al, *a.* Depending on the complexion or temperament.

Com-plex-ion-al-ly, *ad.* By complexion.

Com-plex-ion-ar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or the care of it.

To COM-PLI-CATE, 105: *v. a.* Literally, to interweave, to fold and twist together; to entangle; to join; to involve.

Com-pli-cate, *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts; complex.

Com-pli-cate-ly, *ad.* In a complicated manner.

Com-pli-cate-ness, *s.* Intricacy; perplexity.

Com-pli-ca-tion, 89: *s.* The involving of one thing into another; the state of being involved; the integral of many things involved.

COM-PLICE, (-plīss, 105) *s.* One involved with another in crime: now written Accomplice. [Shaks.]

COMPLIANCE, &c.—See under To Comply.

To COMPLICATE, &c.—See above under Complex.

COMPLIMENT, *cōm-plē-mēt*, *s.* An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. This word is etymologically the same as complement, but it comes to us from the French, and has now a distinct meaning.

To Com-pli-ment, *v. a. and n.* To praise; to flatter; to congratulate; to manifest kindness or respect for by a present;—*new.* To pass compliments.

Com-pli-men-tal, 12: *a.* Expressive of respect.

Com-pli-men-tal-ly, *ad.* In the nature of a compliment; also, Complimentary & Complimentarily.

Com-pli-men-ter, 36: *s.* One who compliments.

COMPLINE.—See under To Complete.

To COMPLORE=*cōm-plōr*, 18, 47: *v. n.* To lament together.—See Co.

COMLOT=*cōm-plōt*, *s.* A plotting together; a joint plot.—See Co.

To COM-plot, 18, 83: *v. n.* To form a plot.

Com-plot-ter, 36: *s.* A conspirator.

Com-plot-ment, *s.* A conspiracy.

To COMPLY=*cōm-plī*, 18: *v. n.* To yield accord; to yield performance.

Com-pli-ance, *s.* The act of yielding; submission.

Com-pli-ant, *a.* Yielding; bending; civil.

Com-pli-a-ble, *a.* That can bend or yield.

Com-pli-er, 36: *s.* One of yielding temper.

COMPONENT.—See under To Compose.

To COMPORT, *cōm-pōrt*, 18, 130, 47: *v. n. and a.* To agree; to suit; to bear;—*act.* To endure; to behave.

Com-port-a-ble, 101: *a.* Consistent.

Com-port-ance, 12: *s.* Behaviour; bearing.

Com-port-ment, *s.* Mien; demeanour.

Com-port, 81: *s.* Behaviour; conduct.

COM-PO-SI-TION, 89: *s.* A bringing together. (See Co.) an assemblage.

⚡ This word exhibits the original *literal* meaning of the whole class.

To COMPOSE, *cōm-pōz*, 18, 137: *v. a.* Literally, to put together; (See Co.): to form a compound; to join part to part as a literary author; as a musical author; as a printer; &c.—See also below Component.

Com-po-ser, 36: *s.* Generally, he that composes; specially and usually, a musical author.

Com-pos-i-tor, 38: *s.* He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

Com-pos-i-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

- Com-po-si'-tion**, (côm'-pô-zish'-ün, 89) *s.*
Generally, the act of composing; the thing composed; specially, the arrangement of various figures in a picture; a literary work; a musical work; the act of setting types in the composing stick; a mixture or mass employed by workmen in the arts; synthesis as opposed to analysis in logic, in mathematics, in chemistry, &c.; among the old writers, orderly disposition, congruity.—See also lower under To Compound.
- Com-po'-sure**, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Among the old writers, the same as composition; see its modern sense lower.
- Com-poi'-ite**, (côm-pôz'-it, 105) *a.* Compounded, applied especially to the last of the five orders in architecture, which is compounded of the Ionic and Corinthian; and to such numbers as are compounded of other numbers than unity; as 6, which is compounded of two, or of three; not simple, not single.
- Com-post**, (côm-pôst, 18) *s.* A mixture for manuring the ground; any mixture or composition, particularly one used for plastering the exterior of houses, usually called Com-po.
- To Com-post'**, *v. a.* To manure; to plaster.
- Com-pos-ure**, (-tûr, 147) *s.* Soil; manure. [Shaks.]
- Com-po'-nent**, *a. and s.* That goes to constitute the compound body.—*s.* An elementary part of a compound.
- To Com-pose**, (côm-pôze) *v. n.* To put *disturbed* parts together, or in order; to settle, to quiet, to allay, to adjust.—See also above.
- Com-posed'**, 114: *part. a.* Calm; serious.
- Com-po'-sed-ly**, *ad.* Calmly; sedately.
- Com-po'-sed-ness**, *s.* Sedateness; tranquillity.
- Com-po'-sure**, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Sedateness.—See also above.
- To Com-pound**, (côm-pownd', 18) 31: *v. a. and n.*
To mingle; to combine; to adjust: the old authors also use it in many of the other senses of To Compose;—*adv.* To come to terms of agreement; to bargain in the lump.
- Com-pound'-a-ble**, *a.* That can be compounded.
- Com-pound'-er**, 36: *s.* One who makes a compound; one who compounds for a debt; one who compounds a felony, that is, agrees with a felon to let him escape; one who brings parties to terms; one who, at a university, pays extraordinary fees proportioned to his estate for the degrees he takes.
- Com-pound**, 83: *a. and s.* Formed out of many ingredients; not simple; composed of two or more words.—*s.* The mass or whole formed of many ingredients or parts.
- Com-po-si'-tion**, 89: *s.* An agreement to receive or pay a debt in lieu of the whole; the part so accepted.—See its other senses above.
- COMPOSSIBLE**, côm-pôz'-sê-bl, 18, 105, 101: *a.* That can exist with another thing.—See Co.
- COMPOTATION**, côm-pô-tâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* A drinking or tipping together.—See Co. [tippler.]
- Com'-po-ta'-tor**, or **Com-po'-tor**, *s.* A fellow
- To COMPREHEND**=côm'-pê'-hend'. 85: *v. a.* Literally, to hold as with one grasp: (See Co.) to comprise; to include; to contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.
- Com'-pre-hen'-s-i-ble**, (-cê-bl, 105, 101) *a.* That may be comprehended; intelligible. Comprehensibility, *s.*
- Com'-pre-hen'-s-i-bly**, *ad.* With great embrace of comprehension, or signification.
- Com'-pre-hen'-sive**, (-civ, 105) *a.* Embracing much; capacious.
- Com'-pre-hen'-sive-ly**, *ad.* With comprehension.
- Com'-pre-hen'-sive-ness**, *s.* The quality of including, or of understanding much.
- Com'-pre-hen'-sion**, (-shûn, 147) *s.* The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion; summary; epitome; knowledge; capacity.
- Com'-pre-hen'-sor**, *s.* One perfected in knowledge. [Obs.]
- To COM-PRISE**, (-prîze, 137) *v. a.* To contain; to include.
- Com-prî'-sal**, (-zâi, 137) *s.* The act of comprising.
- To COMPRESS**=côm'-prêss', 18: *v. a.* To force into a narrow compass; to condense; to embrace.
- Com-pres'-s-i-ble**, 105, 101: *a.* That may be compressed; yielding to pressure.
- Com-pres'-s-i-ble-ness**, *s.* Capability of being compressed.
- Com-pres'-s-i-bil'-i-ty**, *s.* Pressed.
- Com-pres'-sive**, 105: *a.* Able to compress.
- Com-pre'-sure**, (-prêsh'-oor, 147) *s.* The act or force of bodies pressing together.—See Co.
- Com-pres'-sion**, (prêsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Act of compressing.
- COM-press**, *s.* A bolster of soft linen cloth used in surgery.
- COMPRINT**=côm'-prînt, *s.* A surreptitious printing of another bookseller's copy. (See Co.) If used as a *v. b.*, the accent is on the last syllable. Principles, 81.
- To COMPRISE**.—See under To Comprehend.
- To COMPROBATE**=côm'-prô-bât, *v. n.* To concur in proof.—See Co.
- Com'-pro-ba'-tion**, 89: *s.* Full proof; attestation.
- COMPROMISE**, côm'-prô-mîze, 151: *s.* A mutual promise (See Co) of parties at difference to refer their controversies to arbitrators; a compact in which concessions are made on each side.
- To Com'-pro-mise**, *v. a. and n.* To adjust by mutual concessions; to pledge or engage by some act or step, and hence, to put to hazard.—an application of the word borrowed from French usage;—*adv.* [Unusual.] To accord; to agree.
- Com'-pro-mis'-er**, (-zer, 151) *s.* One who compromises.
- Com'-pro-mis'-e-ri-al**, (-sôr'-ê-âl, 90, 47) *a.* Relating to a compromise.
- To Com'-pro-mit**, *v. a.* To pledge; to promise. See the second sense of To Compromise, which sense ought perhaps to be expressed only by the verb in this latter form; and such is the usage of American, but not generally of English writers.
- COMPROVINCIAL**, côm'-prô-vîn'-sh'âl, 90: *a.* Belonging to the same province.—See Co.
- COMPT**, côm't, 156: *a.* Neat; spruce. [Obs.]
- Compt'-ly**, *ad.* Neatly. **Compt'-ness**, *s.* Neatness. [Obs.]
- COMPT**, *Compt*, &c.—See To Count, &c., the latter being always the pronunciation, and in modern books, the spelling also. The same remark applies to the following word.
- To COMPTROL**, &c.—See To Control, &c.
- COMPULSIVE**, &c.—See under To Compel.
- COMPUNCT**, côm-pûngkt', 18, 158: *a.* Pricked, stimulated. [Obs.]
- Com-punc'-tive**, (-tiv, 105) *a.* Causing remorse.
- Com-punc'-tion**, 89: *s.* The act of pricking; remorse.
- Com-punc'-tious**, (-shûs, 105) *a.* Repentant; sorrowful.
- COMPURGATION**, côm'-pur-ga'-shûn, 89: *s.* A joint purifying or clearing: (See Co.) the practice, in law, of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
- Com'-pur-ga'-tor**, 38: *s.* One that by oath justifies another's innocence; a conjurer.
- To COMPUTE**=côm-pûte', 18: *v. a.* To reckon to calculate; to count.
- Com-pu'-ter**, *s.* A reckoner. Computist is obs.
- Com-pu'-ta-ble**, 98, 101: *a.* That may be computed.
- To COM-PU-TATE**, *v. a.* To compute. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Com'-pu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reckoning; estimate.

COMRADE, côm'-râd, 116, 99: *s.* A companion.

CON: An abbreviation of Contra, against; quite distinct from the prefix Con-, which see at Co-. To dispute *pro* and *con*, is to dispute *for* and *against*.

To CON=côn, *v. a.* To know; [Obs.] to study; to commit to memory.

CON-AMORE, côn-d-môre'-ây, [Ital.] 170: *ad.* With predilection; with inclination.

To CONCAMERATE=côn-câm'-êr-âte, *v. a.* To arch over.—See Co-, and Camerate.

To CONCATENATE, côn-cât'-ê-nâte, *v. a.* To link together.—See Co-

Con-cât'-e-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A series of links; an uninterrupted succession.

CONCAVE, côm'-câve, 158: *a.* Hollow without angles, opposed to convex; hollow, generally:—*s.* A hollow; a cavity.

Con'-cave-ness, *s.* Hollowness.

Con'-ca-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making concave.

Con-ca'-vous, 120: *a.* Concave; hollow.

Con-ca'-vous-ly, 105: *ad.* With hollowness.

Con-cav'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

Con-ca'-vo-Con'-cave, *a.* Concave on both sides.

Con-ca'-vo-Con'-vex, 154: *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

To CONCEAL=côn-sêal', *v. a.* To hide; to secrete.

Con-ceal'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be concealed.

Con-ceal'-ed-ness, *s.* Privacy; obscurity.

Con-ceal'-er, 36: *s.* He that conceals.

Con-ceal'-ing, *s.* A hiding or keeping close.

Con-ceal'-ment, *s.* The act of hiding; privacy; hiding place; retreat.

To CONCEDE=côn-sêd', *v. a.* and *n.* To yield; to admit; to grant.

CON-CESS-IVE, 103: *a.* Implying concession.

Con-cess'-ive-ly, *ad.* By way of concession.

Con-cess'-ion, (-cêsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* A granting or yielding; a grant; the thing yielded.

Con-cess'-ion-ar-y, 129, 105: *a.* Given by indulgence.

CONCEIT, &c.—See under the next word.

To CONCEIVE=côn-sêv', 103: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to receive into, to take and retain; appropriately, to receive into the womb and breed; hence, figuratively, to form an idea in the mind or imagine; to receive a suggested thought into the mind, or understanding:—*aux.* To become pregnant; to think; to have an idea of.

Con-ceive'-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be conceived.

Con-ceive'-a-bly, *ad.* In a conceivable manner.

Con-ceive'-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being conceivable.

CON-CEPT-A-CLE, *s.* A receptacle; a follicle.

Con-cept'-ti-ble, *a.* That may be conceived.

Con-cept'-tive, 103: *a.* Capable of conceiving.

Con-cept'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of conceiving; the thing conceived; notion; image in the mind; purpose; thought.

Con-cept'-tions, (-shûs, 90) *a.* Fruitful; pregnant. [Obs.]

CON-CEPT', (côn-sêp'te') *s.* Conception; fancy; imagination; opinion; idea; pleasant fancy; fantastical, affected, or forced allusion; for which the Italian word *Conceito*, *pl.* *Concetti*, is often used. To be out of conceit with, to be no longer pleased with. See also lower.

To Con-cept', *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Con-cept', *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine.

Con-cept', *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine.

Con-cept', *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine.

Con-cept', *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine.

Con-cept'-ed, *a.* Endowed with fancy. [Obs.] See lower.

Con-cept'-ed-ly, *ad.* Whimsically. [Obs.]

CON-CERT', *s.* Opinionative pride. See also above.

Con-cept'-ed, *a.* Ridiculously opinionative.

Con-cept'-ed-ly, *ad.* With foolish vanity.

Con-cept'-ed-ness, *s.* Pride; opinionativeness.

CONCENT=côn-sên't, *s.* Harmony; consistency.

Con-cen'-tu-al, (-tô-âl, 147) *a.* Harmonious.

To CONCENTRATE=côn-sên'-trâte, 18: *v. a.*

To drive into the centre, or into a narrow compass; to bring into closer union, including often the effect produced of increased power.

Con-cen'-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of concentrating; the state of being concentrated.

To CON-CERN'-TRE, (-tur, 159) *v. n.* and *a.* To tend to a common centre:—*act.* To direct to a centre. See Co-.

Con-cen'-tric, 88: *a.* Having a common centre.

Con-cen'-tri-col, } *a.* Having a common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, CONCEPTIBLE, &c.—See under To Conceive.

To CONCERN=côn-cern', 35: *v. a.* To belong to; to affect; to interest.

Con-cern'-ed, 114: *part. a.* Interested; anxious; moved at heart.

Con-cern', 81: *s.* Business; affair; interest; care.

Con-cern'-ing, *prep.* Relating to.

Con-cern'-ment, *s.* Concern; care; business; interposition; emotion of mind.

To CONCERT=côn-sert', *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to strive in union or for one purpose; (see Co-:) to settle; to contrive; to adjust:—*aux.* To consult; to contrive.

Con-cept'-ted, *part. a.* Planned. See also lower.

Con'-cert, *s.* Communication of designs; accordance.

CON'-CERT, *s.* A symphony of musical parts or players; an entertainment which consists of a concert.

Con-cept'-to, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A piece of music of which the harmonies or parts are essential, as distinguished from melody alone. Concertante, see *Supp.*

Con-cept'-ted, *a.* Composed with a view to harmony of parts, and not to melody alone.

CON-CESS-ATION, 89: *s.* A mutual striving; not exactly the literal sense of the rest of the class. Because this word signifies striving *against* each other. [Obs.]

Con-cept'-ta-tive, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

CONCESSION, CONCESSIVE, &c.—See under To Concede.

CONCH, côm'gk, 158, 161: *s.* A shell.

Con-chil'-i-ous, *a.* Belonging to shells.

Con-chol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The doctrine or science of shells.

Con-chom'-e-ter, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring shells.

Con'-chy-la'-ceous, (côm'gk'-lâ'-sh'ûs) *a.* Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell.

CON'-CHOID, *s.* A mathematical curve of curious properties, suggested by the curve line of certain shells.

CON'-CHITE, *s.* A petrified shell.

CONCILIABLE, CONCILIAR.—Words from Council, with which they are in meaning connected, though etymologically also with the following words.

To CONCILIATE, côn-sil'-ê-âte=côn-sil'-yâte, 146: *v. a.* To win; to gain; to reconcile.

Con-cil'-i-a'-tor, 38: *s.* A peacemaker.

Con-cil'-i-a'-tor-y, 146, 98, 129, 105: *a.* Tending to reconciliation. Conciliar, *a.* Relating to a council.

Con-cil'-i-a'-tion, *s.* The act of gaining or reconciling. Conciliable, *a.* A little council.

CONCINNOUS, côn-sîn'-nûs, 120: *a.* Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

Con-cin'-nous, *a.* Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

Con-cin'-nous, *a.* Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

Con-cin'-nous, *a.* Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

Con-cin'-nous, *a.* Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

Con-cin'-nous, *a.* Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

Con-cin'-ni-ty, *s.* Fitness, neatness. It has been used to signify a jingling of words.

CONCINATION, cōn'-shē-ō-nā'-tor, 147, 38: *s.* A preacher.

Con'-ci-o-na'-tor-y, (-tōr-ēy, 129) *a.* Used in preaching or discourse to public assemblies.

CONCISE=cōn'-sīc', 152: *a.* Brief; short.

Con-cise'-ly, 105: *ad.* Briefly; shortly.

Con-cise'-ness, *s.* Brevity; shortness.

Con-cis'-ion, (cōn'-sīzh'-ūn, 90) *s.* Cutting off; excision: the literal meaning of the whole class is included in the meaning of this word.

→ The *s* would be sounded *sh* if the unvocalized *s* of the previous words were regarded; but the pronunciation properly regards the relationship to incision, &c.

To CONCITE=cōn'-sīt', *v. a.* To excite. [Obs.]

Con'-ci-ta'-tion, 105, 89: *s.* A stirring up.

CONCLAMATION, cōng'-clā-mā'-shūn, 158, 89: *s.* An outcry, or shout of many together. See Co.

CONCLAVE, cōng'-clāv', 158: *s.* Literally, that which is shut up with a key, a hall or place in which an affair that concerns the public is privately discussed and determined; particularly, the place in which the cardinals elect the pope.

To CONCLUDE, cōn'-clūd', 109: *v. a. and n.* To shut; to include; to collect or infer from premises; to determine; to end; to stop or restrain as by a final determination. —*n. n.* To end; to infer; to determine.

Con-clu'-der, *a.* One that concludes.

Con-clu'-dent, *a.* Decisive.

Con-clu'-dence, *s.* Inference; logical deduction.

Con-clu'-ding-ly, *ad.* Conclusively.

Con-clu'-si-ble, *a.* Determinable.

Con-clu'-sive, (-cīv, 152, 105) *a.* Final; decisive; regularly consequential.

Con-clu'-sive-ly, *ad.* Decisively; unanswerably.

Con-clu'-sive-ness, *s.* Power of determining the opinion; state of being conclusive.

CON-CLU'-SION, (cōn'-cl'ō-zhūn, 147) *s.* The end or close; the determination; consequence or inference; event; in Shakespeare, conclusion of thought.

To CONCOAGULATE, cōng'-cō-āg'-ū-lāte, 158: *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another. See Co.

Con-co-ag'-u-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* A coagulation in which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCOCT=cōn'-cōck', *v. a.* To digest; to purify or refine by heat; to ripen.

Con-coc'-tive, 105: *a.* Having a concocting power.

Con-coc'-tion, 89: *s.* Digestion in the stomach, or the turning of food to chyle; maturation by heat.

CONCOLOUR, cōn'-cū'-or, 116, 38: *a.* Agreeing in colour with others of the kind. See Co.

CONCOMITANT, cōn'-cōm'-tānt, 12: *a. and s.* Accompanying; concurrent; (See Co:)—*s.* A person or thing collaterally connected

Con-com'-i-tant-ly, 105: *ad.* Concurrently.

Con-com'-i-tance, } *s.* State of subsistence or con-

Con-com'-i-tan-cy, } nection with something else.

To Con-com'-i-tate, *v. n.* To be concomitant. [Obs.]

CONCORD, cōng'-cārd, 158, 38: *s.* Agreement; peace; union; a compact; harmony; grammatical agreement of words which relate to each other.

Con-cor'-dant, 12: *a.* Agreeable; agreeing.

Con-cor'-dan-cy, *s.* Agreement.

Con-cor'-dance, *s.* Concordance; formerly the same as concord in grammar; appropriately and commonly, a dictionary which brings all the passages of the bible together that contain the words alphabetically arranged in it.

Con-cor'-dat, *s.* A compact; a convention.

To CONCORPORATE=cōn'-cor'-pō-rāt', *v. a.*

and *n.* To unite in one mass or body. See Co.

The sign *n* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consomant/s: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission. 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision. 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

CONCORP'-oral, 12: *a.* Of the same body.

CONCORP'-po-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE, cōng'-cōurse=cōng'-cōarse, 158, 47: *s.* The confluence of many; the multitude assembled; the point of junction.

CONCREMATION, cōng'-crē-mā'-shūn, 158, 89: *s.* The act of burning many things together. See Co.

CONCREMENT, CONCRESCENCE, &c.—

See in the next class.

To CONCRETE=cōn'-crēt', *v. n. and a.* To coalesce into one mass; to grow with inherent qualities, (see Co.) or be so united with them as one thing, that no separation can be made except mentally; this sense belongs to the verb neuter, and extends only to some of the related words:—*ad.* To form by concretion.

Con-cré'-ment, *s.* Coagulation.

Con-cré'-ture, (-tūrt, 147) *s.* A mass formed by concretion.

CONCRE'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of concreting; the mass formed by the coaction of separate particles.

CON-CRÉTE, (cōng'-crēt, 81, 158) *a. and s.* Formed by concretion; not abstract, not mentally separated, as a quality not separated from its subject:—*s.* A mass concreated; a compound; the whole subject taken with that in which it inheres; as a man; or the inherer in distinction from what it inheres; as the reason of man, when stated or thought of separately from man.

CON-CRÉ-ment, *s.* A mass formed by concretion.

CON-CRÉS'-cence, *s.* The act of growing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles.

CON-CRÉS'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Capable of concreting.

CONCUBINE, cōng'-cū-bīn, 158: *s.* A woman kept by a man for cohabitation, but not his wife.

Con-cu'-bi-nage, 105, 99: *s.* The act or state of living together as man and wife without being married.

Con-cu'-bi-nate, *s.* Fornication. [Obs.]

To CONCULATE=cōn'-cū'-cāt, *v. a.* To tread or trample under foot.

Con'-cul-ca'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* A trampling upon.

CONCUPISCENT=cōn'-cū'-pīs-cēt, *a. Li-*

bidious.

Con-cu'-pīs-cence, *s.* Lust; carnal appetite.

Con-cu'-pī-cen'-tial, (-shāl, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

Con-cu'-pī-sci-ble, 105, 59, 101: *a.* Inclining to the enjoyment of pleasure.

To CONCŪR=cōn'-cūr', 39: *v. n.* To meet in one point; to agree; to contribute with joint power. (See Co.)

Con-cūr'-rent, 129, *a. and s.* Acting in conjunction; uniting:—*s.* A joint or contributory cause.

Con-cūr'-rent-ly, 105: *ad.* Unitedly.

Con-cūr'-rence, *s.* Union; combination; joint action; help; equal claim.

CONCUSSION, cōn'-cūsh'-ūn, 90: *s.* The act of shaking; agitation; the state of being shaken.

Con-cus'-sive, (-cīv, 103) *a.* Having the power of shaking.

Con-cus'-sa'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* Violent agitation.

To CONDEMN, cōn'-dēm', 156: *v. a.* To find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame.

Con-dem'-d, (-dēm'd, 114) *a.* Adjudged; blamed.

Con-dem'-na-ble, (-dēm'-nā-bl.) *a.* Culpable.

Con-dem'-na-tor-y, *a.* Implying condemnation.

Con-dem'-ner, 36: (*colloq.* Cōn-dēm'-ēr, *s.* A blamer, a censurer.

Con-dem-na'-tion, *s.* Sentence of punishment.

To CONDENSE=cōn'-dēnc', 153: *v. a. and n.* To make dense by pressing the elements together. (See Co:)—*n. n.* To grow dense.

Consomant/s: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission. 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision. 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

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Con-dense', *a.* Thick; compact; close.
 Con-den'-ser, 36: *s.* He, or that which condenses.
 Con-den'-su-ty, 105: *s.* Condensation; denseness.
 Con-den'-sa-ble, *a.* That may be condensed.
 Con-den'-sa-tive, 105: *a.* That can condense.
 To Con-den'-sate, *v. a. and n.* To Condense.
 Con-den'-sate, *a.* Condensed. [Obs.]
 Con-den'-sa-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making or becoming more dense or compact as opposed to rarefaction or expansion.
CONDER, cōn'-der, *s.* One employed to direct herring-fishers: see *Balker*; also, one who directs a helmsman, from *To Cond*, that is, to conduct.
 To CONDESCEND=cōn'-dē-ōnd", *v. n.* To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to yield; to submit; to stoop.
 Con'-de-scend"-ing, *a.* Yielding; courteous.
 Con'-de-scend"-ing-ly, *ad.* By way of concession.
 Con'-de-scen"-dence, *s.* A voluntary yielding.
 Con'-de-scent", *s.* Condescension. [Obs.]
 Con'-de-scen"-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Courteous.
 Con'-de-scen"-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Descent from superiority; voluntary humiliation.
CONDIGN, cōn'-dīn', 115, 157: *a.* Deserved; merited.
 Con-dign'-ly, 105: *ad.* Deservedly; according to merit.
 Con-dign'-ness, *s.* Suitableness to deserts.
 Con-di'-ni-ty, (-dīg'-nē-tēy, 105) *s.* Equality of actions and of merit ascribed; (See *Co.*); desert.
 To CONDITE=cōn'-dīt', *v. a.* To pickle; to preserve.
 Con'-dite, 83: *a.* Preserved with sugar or salt, &c.
 Con'-dite-ment, 105: *s.* A preserve; seasoning.
 Con'-di-ment, 105: *s.* Seasoning; sauce.
CONDISCIPLE, cōn'-dē-sī'-pl, *s.* A school-mate.—See *Co.*
CONDITION, cōn'-dīsh'-ūn, 89: *s.* State, quality; temper; rank; stipulation; terms of compact.
 To Con-di'-tion, *v. n. and a.* To contract; to make terms; to stipulate:—*act.* To agree upon.
 Con-di'-tion-al, 12: *a.* By way of stipulation; not absolute; expressing a condition or supposition.
 Con-di'-tion-al-ly, 105: *ad.* Not absolutely.
 Con-di'-tion-al"-ly-ty, *s.* Limitation by terms.
 Con-di'-tion-ar-y, 129: *a.* Stipulated.
 Con-di'-tion-ate, *a.* Conditional. [Obs.]
 To Con-di'-tion-ate, *v. a.* To qualify. [Obs.]
CONDITORY, cōn'-dē-tōr-ēy, 105, 129, 38: *s.* A receptacle; a repository.
 To CONDOLE=cōn'-dōlē', *v. n. and a.* To lament with: (See *Co.*) —*act.* To bewail with another.
 Con-dole'-ment, *s.* Grief; sorrow with others.
 Con-dol'-er, 36: *s.* One who condoles.
 Con-dol'-ence, *s.* Grief for another's sorrow.
 Con-dol'-la-tor-y, *a.* Expressing condolence.
CONDONATION, cōn'-dō-nā"-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of pardoning; forgiveness.
CONDOR=cōn'-dōr, 38: *s.* The largest of birds.
 To CONDUCE=cōn'-dūce', *v. n.* To lead or tend; to contribute. As an active verb for *To Conduct*, it is obsolete.
 Con-duce'-ment, *s.* A leading to; a tendency.
 Con-du'-cent, *a.* Contributing; tending.
 Con-du'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Promoting; tending to.
 Con-du'-ci-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of promoting.
 Con-du'-cive, 105: *a.* That may forward or promote.
 Con-du'-cive-ness, *s.* The quality of conducting.
 Con-duct', *s.* Management; guidance; an act or

warrant of convoy; the convoy itself: economy; regular life.
 To Con-duct', 83: *v. a.* To lead, to direct; to manage. Conductive, &c., see *Supp.*
 Con-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* A leader; a director; he who attends as overseer or manager of a public travelling carriage; a surgical instrument; any substance capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.
 Con-duc'-tress, *s.* A directress.
 Con-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of training up. [Obs.]
 Con'-duc-ti'-ous, (-tish'-iūs, 147) *a.* Employed for wages,—hired as at statute-session, and conducted to employment. It is to ancient Roman customs, however, that the word owes this peculiar meaning.
 Con'-duit, (cūn'-dīt, 116, 120) *s.* A water pipe; a vessel of any kind for conducting fluids.
 To CONDUPLICATE, cōn'-dū'-plē-cate, *v. a.* To fold together.—See *Co.* [Obs.]
 Con-du'-pli-cate, *a.* Doubled.
 Con-du'-pli-ca-tion, 89: *s.* A folding; a duplicate.
CONDYL=cōn'-dīl, *s.* The protuberance at the joint of a bone.
 Con'-dy-loid, *a.* Like to or of the nature of a protuberant joint or knuckle.
CONE=cōne, *s.* A solid of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point; fruit in the shape of a cone, as of the fir-tree, and a species of strawberry.
 Co-nif'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Bearing cones as the fir.
 Co'-ni-form, 105, 38: *a.* Shaped like a cone.
 Co'-noid, 30: *s.* That which resembles a cone; a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. [conic form.]
 Co-noid'-al, or Co-noid'-i-cal, *a.* Approaching to a Cone.
 Co'-nic, 93, Co'-i-cal, *a.* Having the form of a cone.
 Con'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In form of a cone.
 Con'-i-cal-ness, *s.* The state of being conical.
 Con'-ic-Sec'-tions, 89, 143: or Con'-ics, *s. pl.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone, and the curves formed by its sections.
CONEY.—See *Cony*.
 To CONFABULATE=cōn'-fāb'-ū-lāt, *v. n.* To talk easily together: (See *Co.*); to chat.
 Con-fab'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Belonging to talk.
 Con-fab'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Cheerful careless talk.
CONFARRATION, cōn'-fār'-rē-ā"-shūn, 89: *s.* The solemnizing of marriage by eating bread together.—See *Co.*
 To CONFECT=cōn'-fēct', *v. a.* Generally, to compose; to form; specially, to make up into sweet meats.—See *Co.* [Obs.]
 Con-fec'-tor-y, *a.* Pertaining to making sweetmeats.
 Con-fec'-tion, 89: *s.* A sweetmeat; a mixture.
 Con-fec'-tion-er, 36: *s.* A maker of sweetmeats.
 Con-fec'-tion-ar-y, *s.* Formerly, a confectioner; at present, sweetmeats in general, or the place where they are kept.
 Con'-fect, 83: *s.* A confection or sweetmeat.
 Con'-fi-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A confection.
 Cox'-fi-ture, (cūm'-fē-tūre, 116, 147) *s.* A confection.
 Con'-fit, *s.* A confection; generally of small size and dry.
 To CONFEDERATE=cōn'-fēd'-ēr-āte, *v. n. and a.* To join in a league.
 Con-fed'-er-ate, *a. and s.* United in a league:—*s.* an ally; an accomplice.
 Con-fed'-er-a-cy, 98, 105: *s.* A league; federal compact.
 Con-fed'-er-a"-tion, 89: *s.* League; alliance.
 To CONFER=cōn'-fer', 35: *v. n. and a.* I. terally, to bring together; (See *Co.*); to bring opinions together, or discourse on a stated subject; to consult —*act.* To compare; [this, the original sense, is obs.]; to conduce to; [obs.] to give or bestow.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Con-fes'-ter, 129: *s.* A *con'strictor*; a *bestower*.
CON-FER-ENCE, 81, 129: *s.* Formal discourse;
 oral discussion; an appointed meeting for debate;
 among old authors, comparison.

CONFERVA, *côn-fér'-vâ*, 2:
CONFERVÆ, *côn-fér'-væ*, 103:
s. sing. and pl. River-
 weed, or sponge of the
 river. [Lat.]

To CONFESS=*côn-fêss*, *v. a. and n.* To ac-
 knowledge; to own; to avow; to open the conscience
 to a priest; to hear the avowal of the conscience as a
 priest.—*nes*. To make confession.

Con-fessed, (*-fêst*, 114, 143) *part. a.* Open;
 known; acknowledged. It is often written as well as
 sounded Confest.

Con-fes'-sed-ly, *ad.* Avowedly; indisputably.

Con-fes'-set, *s.* One that confesses a fault.

Con-fes'-sion, (*-fesh'-în*, 89, 12) *s.* Avowal;
 acknowledgement; profession; the act of confessing
 as a priest or penitent.

Con-fes'-sion-al, *s.* The seat or box in which a priest
 confesses a penitent.

Con-fes'-sion-ary, 129, 105: *s. and a.* A *con-*
fessional.—*adj.* Belonging to auricular confession.

Con-fes'-sion-ist, *s.* One who professes his faith.

CON-FES-SOR, 81, 38: *s.* One who, in the face of
 whatever danger, professes the christian faith; a priest
 who hears and absolves a penitent.

CON-FI-RENT, 105: *s.* One who confesses his sins.

CONFIDANT, CONFIDANTE.—See in the en-
 suing class.

To CONFIDE=*côn-fid'*, *v. n. and n.* To trust.

Con-fi'-der, 36: *s.* One who trusts.

CON-FI-DENT, (*côn'-fê-dênt*, 105) *a. and s.*
 Having full belief, relying; positive; daring; bold;
 impudent.—*s.* One trusted with secrets; a bosom
 friend. Compare with *Confidant* below.

Con-fi'-dent-ly, *ad.* Without doubt or fear.

Con-fi'-dent-ness, *s.* Confidence.

Con-fi'-den'-tial, (*-sh'âl*, 147) *a.* Trusty; private;
 admitted to special confidence.

Con-fi'-den'-tial-ly, *ad.* In a confidential manner.

Con-fi'-dence, *s.* Firm belief; reliance; boldness;
 unwarranted assurance.

CON-FI-DANT, *s. mas.* A person entrusted with
Con-fi-dante, *s. fem.* matters pertaining to the
 lighter commerce of life, as those of love, gallantry,
 and fashion. The masculine and feminine are pro-
 nounced alike as English words.

To CONFIGURE=*côn-fîg'-ûr*, *v. a.* To dis-
 pose of form with a certain relation of the parts.—
 See *Co*.

To Con-fîg'-u-rate, *v. a.* To dispose as with the
 relationship of different planetary aspects.

Con fîg'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Form depending on the
 relationship of distinct parts; the form of the horo-
 scope arising out of the aspects of the planets to each
 other.

CONFINE=*côn-fînc*, *s. and a.* A joint limit, or
 that at which two regions or districts finish; (See *Co*.)
 border; edge.—*adj.* Bordering on.

To Con-fîne, *v. n.* To border upon.

The noun was originally accented on the last
 syllable, and of course the verb. The accent of the
 noun being now on the first, the neuter verb, as retain-
 ing the meaning of the noun (*Prin. 82*), is, by the best
 speakers, made to follow its parent.

Con-fî'-ner, 6: *s.* A borderer.

To CON-FINE, *v. a.* To bound; to limit; to shut up;
 to imprison; to restrain; to tie up.

Con-fî'-ner, *s.* A shutter up; a restrainer.

Con-fîne'-less, *a.* Boundless; without end.

Con-fîne'-ment, *s.* Imprisonment; restraint.

CON-FIRM-I-TY, (*-fîn'-ê-tî-y*, 92, 105) *s.* Neighbour-
 hood.

To CONFIRM=*côn-ferm'*, 35: *v. a.* To make
 firm, or more firm; to put past doubt; to settle; to
 establish; to fix; to strengthen; in a more particular
 sense, to admit fully into the christian communion.

Con-firm'-er, 36: *s.* One that confirms.

Con-fîr'-ma-ble, *a.* Capable of being established.

Con-fîr'-ma-tive, *a.* Having power to confirm.

Con-fîr'-ma-tory, *a.* Giving additional testimony
 relating to the rite of confirmation.

Con-firm'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being confirmed.

Con-firm'-ing-ly, *ad.* Corroboratively.

CON-FIRM-ATOR, 83, 38: *s.* An attestor.

CON-FIRM-ATION, 89: *s.* The act of establishing a
 convincing testimony; an ecclesiastical rite.

To CONFISCATE=*côn-fis'-cate*, 81: *v. a. T.*
 To adjudge the forfeiture of private property to the prince
 or public as a penalty for an offence.

Con-fis'-cate, *a.* Adjudged as forfeited.

Shakespeare accents this on the first.

CON-FIS-CABLE, 98, 101: *a.* Liable to forfeiture.

Con-fis'-ca-tory, *a.* Consigned to forfeiture.

CON-FIS-CATOR, 85, 38: *s.* One who is concerned
 in confiscating property.

CON-FIS-CATION, *s.* The act of transferring the
 goods of criminals to public use.

CONFITENT.—See under *To Confess*.

CONFITURE.—See under *To Confect*.

To CONFIX, *côn-ficks'*, 154: *v. a.* To fix down.

Con-fîr'-ure, (*-fick'-sh'oor*, 154) *s.* The act of
 fastening.

CONFLAGRANT=*côn-fla'-grant*, 12: *a.* Burn-
 ing together; (See *Co*.) involved in a general fire.

Con-fla'-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* A general fire.

CONFLATION, *côn-fla'-shûn*, 89: *s.* A blowing
 together; (See *Co*.) as of many instruments in a
 concert; or many fires in the casting of metals.

CONFLEXURE, *côn-fleck'-sh'oor*, 154, 147: *s.*
 A joint bending or turning. (See *Co*.)

To CONFLICT=*côn-flict'*, *v. n.* To strive; to
 contest; to fight.

CON-FLICT, 83: *s.* A violent collision of two sub-
 stances; a combat; contest; strife; struggle.

CONFLUENT=*côn-fl'oo-ênt*, 109: *a.* Running
 into each other; (See *Co*.) meeting.

Con-flu'-ence, *s.* The junction or union of several
 streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse;
 collection; concurrence.

Con-flux, (*-flux*, 154) *s.* A confluence.

Con-flux-i-bil'-i-ty, 105: *s.* The tendency of
 fluids to run together.

To CONFORM=*côn-fôrm*, 37: *v. a. and n.*
 To make the same form with; (See *Co*.) —*acu.* To
 assume a form suitable; to comply with.

Con-form', *a.* Made to resemble; resembling. [Obs.]

Con-form'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Having the same form;
 agreeable; suitable; consistent; compliant.

Con-form'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Agreeably; suitably.

Con-form'-er, *s.* One that conforms; particularly
 as regards religious doctrine, or the

established church.

Con-form'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Resemblance; consistency.

Con-fôr-ma'-tion, *s.* The form of things as relating
 to each other; structure; the act of conforming.

CONFORTATION.—See under *To Comfort*.

To CONFOUND=*côn-fownd'*, 31: *v. a. T.*
 To mingle so that the things are no longer distinguishable
 to perplex; to astonish; to stupefy; to destroy; to
 overthrow.

Con-foun'-ded, *part. a.* Mingled; abashed: but
 both this word and *Confoundedly*, *ad.* are often used
 colloquially to express the notion of hateful excess
 as a *Confounded* prodigal.

The sign = is used after mode of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *nîsh-ûn*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vîzh-ûn*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: *thîn*, 166: *thên*, 166.

Con-foun'-ded-ness, *s.* State of being confounded.
Con-foun'-der, 36: *s.* He who confounds.

CONFRATERNITY, cōn'-frd-ter'-né-tē, 105: *s.* A brotherhood, generally a religious one.—See **Co.**

CONFRICATION, cōn'-frē-cā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A mutual rubbing; (*See Co.*) the act of rubbing against something.

To CONFRONT, cōn-frūnt', 116: *v. a.* To stand in presence of, front to front; (*See Co.*;) to face; to oppose; to compare.

Con' fron-ta'-ti-n, 89: *s.* The act of bringing two persons face to face for the discovery of truth.

To CONFUSE, cōn-fūz', 137: *v. a.* To disorder; to disperse irregularly; to mix; to perplex; to confound.

Con-fu'-sed-ly, *ad.* Indistinctly; tumultuously.

Con-fu'-sed-ness, *s.* Want of distinctness.

Con-fu'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Irregular mixture; tumult; disorder; overthrow; astonishment.

CON-FUSU', (-fūcē, 137) *a.* Mixed; confounded. [*Obs.*]

Con-fuse' ly, 105: *ad.* Obscurely. [*Obs.*]

To CONFUTE=cōn-fūte', *v. a.* To convict of error or falsehood; to disprove.

Con-fu'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be disproved.

Con-fu'-tant, **Con-fu'-ter**, *s.* One who confutes.

Con-fute'-ment, *s.* Disproof. [*Milton.*]

Con-fu'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of confuting.

CONGE=cōn-jē, 170: *s.* An act of reverence; bow; courtesy; leave; farewell; also, a sort of quarter round moulding in architecture.

Con-ge-d'e-lire', (cōn'-jē-dē-lērē, 104) *s.* The king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

To Con'-ge, *v. a.* [**Con'-geed**, (cōn'-jīd, 114) *pret.* and *part.*] To take leave. In our old authors, both noun and verb are often written *Congie*, and as our language has long adopted the word, it is a pity their practice is not followed.

To CONGEAL=cōn-jēal', *v. a.* and *n.* To change from a fluid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to fix as by cold;—*new.* To concreate by cold, or as by cold.

Con-geal'-a-ble, *a.* Susceptible of congelation.

Con-geal'-ment, *s.* The mass formed by congelation.

Con-ge-la'-tion, *s.* The act or state of congelation.

CONGENER=cōn-jē-ner, 36: *s.* He or that which has a common origin.—See **Co.**

Con-gen'-er-ous, 81, 120: *a.* Of the same kind.

Con-gen'-er-ous-ness, } *s.* The quality of having a }
Con-gen'-er-a-cy, } common origin.

Con'-ge-ner'-ic, 88: *a.* Being of the same kind.

CON-GE-NI-AL, 90, 12: *a.* Cognate; partaking of the same nature; kindred; allied in genius.

Con-ge'-ni-al-ness, } *s.* Cognation; state }
Con-ge'-ni-al'-i-ty, 84: } of being congenial.

CON-GEN-I-TAL, 105, 12: } *a.* Of the same birth;

Con-gen'-ite, (-it, 105) } like as to manner of }
 production.

CONGER, cōng'-gwr, 158, 77: *s.* The sea-eel.

CONGERIES.—See in the ensuing class.

To CONGEST=cōn-jest', *v. a.* To heap up.

Con-ges'-ti-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That can be heaped up.

Con-gest'-ion, (-yūn, 146, 147) *s.* A gathering together, particularly of humors or of blood in the body, and forming a tumor.

CON-GE-RI-ES, (-gērē-dē-z, 43, 101) *s.* A collection of particles or small bodies into one mass. [*Lat.*]

CONGIARY, cōn'-jē-ār-ēy, *s.* A gift to the Roman

people, at first of corn and wine measured in a *Congrat*; afterwards of money.

CONGLACIATE, cōn-glā'-shē-ātē, 90: *v. n.* To become ice.

Con-glā'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* The state of being changed into ice.—See **Co.**

To CONGLOBE=cōn-glob', *v. a.* and *n.* To gather into a round mass.—See **Co.**

To CON'-GLO-BATE, (cōng'-glō-bātē, 158) *v. a.* To gather into a hard firm ball.

Con'-glo-bate, *a.* Moulded into a firm ball.

Con'-glo-bate'-ly, *ad.* In a spherical form.

Con'-glo-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Collection into a round mass.

To CON-GLOB'-U-LATE, *v. n.* To gather into a small mass.

To CONGLOMERATE=cōn-glōm'-ēr-ate, 92: *v. a.* To gather into a ball, as of thread.—See **Co.**

Con-glōm'-er-ate, *a.* and *s.* Gathered together or twisted as a ball of thread.—*s.* A sort of sandstone.

Con-glōm'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Collection into a ball; intertexture.

To CONGLUTINATE, cōn-gl'w'-tē-nātē, 109, 105: *v. a.* and *To Cement*;—*new.* To coalesce.—See **Co.**

Con-glū'-ti-nant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Gluing; uniting;—*s.* A medicine that heals wounds.

Con-glū'-ti-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to unite.

Con-glū'-ti-na'-tor, 38: *s.* That which joins or heals.

Con-glū'-ti-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or state of uniting or healing; junction; union.

CONGO, cōng'-gō, 158: *s.* A fine sort of black tea; it is also written *Congou* (-gō.)

To CONGRATULATE=cōn-grāt'-ū-lātē, 92, 147: *v. a.* and *n.* To compliment on any happy event;—*new.* [*Obs.*] To rejoice in participation.

Con-grat'-u-lant, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.

Con-grat'-u-la'-tor, *s.* He who congratulates.

Con-grat'-u-la'-tory, 129, 18: *a.* With congratulation.

Con-grat'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of congratulating; the form in which joy is expressed.

To CONGREE=cōn-grē', *v. n.* To agree. [*Shak.*]

To CONGREET=cōn-grē', *v. n.* To salute reciprocally.—See **Co.** [*Obs.*]

To CONGREGATE, cōng'-grē-gātē, 158: *v. a.* and *s.* To collect together;—*n.* To meet together.—See **Co.**

Con'-gre-gate, *a.* Collected; compact.

Con'-gre-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* A collection; an assembly, particularly of persons for divine worship.

Con'-gre-ga'-tion-al, 12: *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; also, to the sect of independents; public.

Con'-gre-ga'-tion-a-list', *s.* One who belongs to an independent or congregational church.

CON-GRĒSS, (cōng'-grēss, 158) *s.* A meeting; a shock or conflict; a meeting of ambassadors or deputies; the legislature of the United States.

Con-gres'-sive, (cōn'-grēs-siv, 105) *a.* Meeting; encountering; coming together.

Con-gres'-sion, (-grēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* A company; an assembly; a meeting together. [*Little used.*]

Con-gres'-sion-al, 12: *a.* Pertaining to a congress.

To CONGRUE, cōn-grw', 109: *v. n.* To agree; to suit.—See **Co.** [*Obs.*]

Con-grū'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Suitableness; consistency; fitness; apt relation between things.

CON-GRU-ENT, (cōng'-gru-ēnt, 81) *a.* Agreeing

Con'-gru-ent, *s.* Agreement; consistency.

Con'-gru-ous, 120: *a.* Agreeable; fit; meet.

Con'-gru-ous-ly, *ad.* Suitably; pertinently.

Con'-gru-ment, *s.* Fitness; adaptation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; yōōd; j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a. c. h. & c. *note*, 171.

CONIC, CONIFEROUS, &c.—See under *Cone*.
To CONJECT=*côn-jêct'*, *v. a.* To cast together; (see *Co*-) to throw. [Obs.]
Con-ject'-or, 38: *s.* One who casts or throws together, particularly his thoughts. [Obs.]
To CON-JEC-TURE, (-tûre, 147) *v. a.* To guess.
Con-jec'-ture, *s.* Guess; imperfect knowledge.
Con-jec'-tu-ra-bl'e, 98, 101: *a.* That may be guessed.
Con-jec'-tu-ral, 12: *a.* Depending on conjecture.
Con-jec'-tu-ral-ly, *ad.* By guess.
Con-jec'-tu-rer, 36: *s.* One who forms opinions without proof: a guesser.
To CONJOIN=*côn-join'*, 29: *v. a.* and *n.* To unite; to associate:—*new*. To league.—See *Co*-.
Con-join't, *a.* United.
Con-join't-ly, *ad.* In union.
CON-JUGAL.—See lower in this class.
To CON-JUGATE, (*côn-j'oo-gâte*), *v. a.* To yoke or join together.—See also lower.
Con-jug'a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of uniting; a couple; a pair.—See also below.
Con'-ju-gal, 12: *a.* Matrimonial.
Con'-ju-gal-ly, *ad.* Matrimonially.
To CON-JUGATE, *v. a.* To connect by repetition all the inflections of a verb with its theme: or first person indicative; to exhibit in any similar way the original connecting principle of derivatives.
Con'-ju-gate, *a.* and *s.* United by some principle or part; as leaflets by a common pinnule: cross lines by the point in which they intersect; &c.:—*s.* A word agreeing in derivation; as *Merciful* is a conjugate of *Mercy*.
Con'-ju-ga'-tion, *s.* The form of inflecting verbs.
CON-JUNCT, (-jûngkt, 158) *a.* Conjoined; concurrent.
Con-junct-ly, 105: *ad.* Jointly.
Con-junc'-tive, 105: *a.* Closely united; subjunctive; connecting together, as a conjunction.
Con-junc'-tive-ly, *ad.* In union.
Con-junc'-tive-ness, *s.* The quality of joining.
Con-junc'-ture, (-tûre, 147) *s.* A joining together; mode of union; occasion; critical time.
Con-junc'-tion, 89: *s.* Union; congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac, part of speech used to join sentences and sometimes words.
To CONJURE, *côn-j'oor'*, 109, *v. a.* and *n.* To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity; among the old authors, to bind many by an oath to some common design:—*new*. [Obs.] To conspire.
Con'-ju-rer, 36: *s.* He who enjoins; See also lower.
Con'-ju-ror, 38: *s.* He who is bound by oath with others.
Con-jure'-ment, *s.* Serious injunction.
Con'-ju-ra'-tion, *s.* Conjurement; conspiracy. [Obs.]
To CON-JURE, (*côn-j'ur*, 116, 109.) *v. a.* and *n.* To produce an apparently supernatural effect upon:—*new*. To practise the arts of a conjurer.
Con'-jur-er, 36: *s.* An enchanter; a juggler, or exhibitor of legerdemain; in banter, a shrewd fellow.
Con'-jur-a'-tion, *s.* The art of performing feats as by supernatural means.
CONNASCENCE=*côn-nâs'-sence*, 59: *s.* Common birth; (See *Co*-) the act of growing together.
CON-NATE, *a.* Born with another; united in origin.
CON-NAT'-URAL, (-nât'-û-râl=-nât'-shoo-râl, 147) *a.* Connected by nature; participant of the same nature.
Con-nat'-u-ral-ly, *ad.* By nature; originally.
Con-nat'-u-ral-ness, } *s.* Participation of the
Con-nat'-u-ral'-i-ty, 84: } same nature; natural union.

To Con-na'-u-ral-ize: *v. a.* To connect by nature to make natural.
To CONNECT=*côn-nêct'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To join to link; to unite:—*new*. To cohere
Con-nec'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having the power of connecting:—*s.* That which connects; a conjunction.
Con-nec'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In conjunction.
Con-nec'-tion, 89: *s.* Union; junction; relation.
To CON-NECT, *v. a.* To connect. [Obs.]
Con-nec'-ive, (-nêcks'-iv, 154, 105) *a.* Connective.
Con-nec'-ion, (-neck'-shûn, 147) *s.* Connection.
CONNECTION, See in the ensuing Class.
To CONNIVE=*côn-niv'e*, *v. n.* To wink; to close the eyes in a figurative sense; to allow by pretending blindness or ignorance.
Con-ni'-vance, 12: *s.* The act of conniving.
Con-ni'-vent, *a.* Forbearing to see; also, formed like, or winking like the eyelids; converging.
Con-ni'-ver, 36: *s.* One who connives at.
CON-NIC-TATION, 89: *s.* The act of winking.
CONNOISSEUR, *côn-nâs-sur*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A judge in the arts; a critic.
CON-nâs-séur'-ship, *s.* The skill of a connoisseur
To CONNOTE=*côn-nôt'e*, *v. a.* To make known together: (See *Co*-) to imply; to betoken; to include.
To CON'-NO-TATE, *v. a.* To imply; to betoken.
Con'-no-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Implication of something more.
CONNUBIAL, *côn-nû-bê-âl*, *a.* Matrimonial.
CONNUMERATION, *côn-nû-mêr-â'-shûn* 89: *s.* A reckoning together. See *Co*-.
CONNUSANCE, See *Cognizance* (legal) and *Cognition*.
CONOID, &c. See under *Cone*.
To CONQUASSATE, *côn-kwâs'-sâte*, 76, 145, 142: *v. a.* To shake; to disorder. See *Co*-.
Con'-quas-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* Concussion; agitation.
To CONQUER, *công-ker*, 158, 76, 145: *v. a.* and *n.* To gain by conquest; to overcome; to subdue:—*new*. To overcome.
Con'-quer-a-ble, 129, 98, 101: *a.* That may be conquered.
Con'-quer-or, 38: *s.* He who conquers.
CON'-QUEST, (*công-kwêst*) *s.* The act of conquering; acquisition by victory; victory; in old writers the same as acquisition, or the acquirement of property by purchase, or otherwise than by inheritance.
CONSANGUINEOUS, *côn'-sâng-gwîn'-t'-ûs*, 158, 146, 120: *a.* Of the same blood; (See *Co*-) near of kin.
Con'-san-gwîn'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Relation by blood.
CONSCARINATION, *côn-sar'-cê-nâ'-shûn*, 89: *s.* The act of patching together. See *Co*-.
CONSCIENCE, &c. See under the next word.
CONSCIOUS, *côn'-sh'ûs*, 147, 120: *a.* Literally, knowing jointly. (See *Co*-) involving the notion of holding converse with one's self; endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.
Con'-scious-ly, *ad.* With knowledge of one's own thoughts or actions.
CON'-scious-ness, *s.* The knowledge which an individual possesses of the sentient state, or of the sentient and intellectual state, in which he is actually existing, a knowledge necessarily involving a reminiscence of other states of the same kind: a merely sentient state does not of necessity include consciousness; it would be an abuse of the term to say a creature is *conscious* of pleasure or pain when we are supposing it merely existing in such a state without a reminiscence of any other: we know only by comparison, and in this case we suppose none: consciousness.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consumant: mîsh-ûn. *i. e.* *mission*, 163: vîzh-ûn. *i. e.* *vision*, 165: shîn. 166: thên. 166.

CON-SCIENCE, (cōn'-sh'ēnce, 147) *s.* Generally, consciousness; specially, the knowledge of one's thoughts and of one's actions committed or premeditated with reference to some rule or standard of right and wrong; justice, equity; private thoughts; scruple; difficulty. *Court of Conscience*, a court for the recovery of small debts.

Con'-sci-ent'-ious (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Regulated by conscience; scrupulous; in an obsolete sense, conscious.

Con'-sci-ent'-iously, *ad.* According to conscience.

Con'-sci-ent'-iousness, *s.* Tenderness of conscience; exactness of justice or equity.

CON-SCION-A-BLE, (cōn'-sh'ūn-ē-bl, 147, 98, 101) *a.* According to conscience; reasonable; just.

Con'-scion-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Reasonably; justly.

CON-SCION-A-BLENESS, *s.* Reasonableness; equity.

CONSCRIPT=cōn'-skript, *a.* and *s.* Written down or enrolled with others. (See Co.) a term applied originally to the enrolled members of the Roman senate.—*s.* An enrolled soldier, particularly in France.

CON-SCRIPT-ION, 89: *s.* An enrolling or registering.

To CONSECRATE=cōn'-sē-crate, *v. a.* To declare sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to canonize; to set apart; to render venerable.

Con'-se-crate, *a.* Consecrated, sacred, devoted.

Con'-se-cra-tor, 38: *s.* One that consecrates.

Con'-se-cra-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Making sacred.

Con'-se-cra-tion, 89: *s.* A dedication to sacred use or purpose; canonization.

CONSECUTARY, CONSECUTIVE. See under Consequent.

To CONSEMINATE, cōn-sēm'-ē-nāte. *v. a.* To sow different seeds together. See Co.

CONSENESCENCE=cōn'-sē-nēs'-sēnce, 59: *s.* A decay throughout with age. See Co.

CONSESSION. See in the class following.

CONSENT=cōn-sēnt', *s.* A yielding to something proposed; concord; agreement; joint operation.

To Con-sent', *v. n.* To be of the same mind; to cooperate to the same end; to yield.

Con-sent'-er, 36: *s.* He that consents.

Con'-sen-ta'-ne-ous, *a.* Accordant, suitable.

Con'-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* Accordantly.

Con'-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* Agreement; consistency.

CON-SEN-TIENT, (-sh'ēnt, 147) *a.* Agreeing.

CON-SERN-SION, (-shūn, 90) *s.* Concord; agreement. (Bentley.) *Consent'ian*, see *Supp.*

CONSEQUENT, cōn-sē-kwēnt, 76, 145: *a.* and *s.* Following as joined with something that precedes; (See Co.) specially as joined with a cause; and as joined with premises in reasoning.—*s.* An effect; an inference.

Con'-se-quent'-ly, *ad.* By consequence; necessarily; in consequence; pursuant.

Con'-se-quent-ness, *s.* Regular connection.

Con'-se-quence, *s.* An event; an effect; the last proposition of a syllogism; a rational deduction or inference, generally; concatenation of causes and effects; hence, importance or moment.

Con'-se-quen'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Produced by the connection of effects with causes; conclusive; important. See also lower.

Con'-se-quen'-tial-ly, *ad.* With just deduction of consequences; in the order of events.

CON'-SE-QUEN'-tial-ness, *s.* Consecution.

CON'-SE-QUEN'-tial-ty, *a.* Assuming the airs of a person of consequence; pompous.—See also above.

CON'-SE-QUEN'-tial-ly, *ad.* Pompously. Also above.

CON-SEC-TAR-Y, (-sēc'-tār-ēy, 129, 105) *a.* and *s.* Consequent.—*s.* Deduction; corollary.

CON-SEC-U-TIVE, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Following in train.

CON-sec-u-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of consequence or succession; not antecedently; not casually.

CON'-se-cu'-tion, 89: *s.* Train of consequences; succession. Month of consecution is the lunar month as reckoned from conjunction with the sun to the next conjunction.

CONNECTION, cōn-ser'-shūn, *s.* Junction adaptation.

To CONSERVE=cōn-serv', *v. a.* To preserve particularly fruit by sugar or salt.

CON-ser-ver, 36: *s.* One that conserves.

CON-ser-va-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Preservable.

CON-ser-vant, 12: *a.* Preserving.

CON-ser-van-ty, *s.* Preservation, particularly of fish in the river Thames; for which the Lord Mayor holds Courts of Conservancy.

CON-ser-va-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having power to oppose diminution or injury.—*s.* One opposed to changes in the state, a Tory.

CON-ser-va-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having a preservative quality.—*s.* A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature.

CON-SERVY, 83: *s.* That which is conserved, particularly fruit by means of sugar.

CON'-ser-va-tor, 38: *s.* A preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping from detriment.

CON'-ser-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of preserving; the state of being preserved.

CONSESSION, cōn-sēsh'-ūn, 90: *s.* A joint sitting for inquiry or judgement. See Co.

CON-SES-SOR, (-sēs'-sor, 38) *s.* He who sits with others.

To CONSIDER=cōn-sid'-er, 36: *v. a.* and *n.* To think upon; to ponder; to have regard to; to require.—*n.* To think maturely; to deliberate with doubt.

CON-sid'-er-er, 129: *s.* He who ponders.

CON-sid'-er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be considered; hence, important, valuable; not unworthy to be considered, and hence, with a sort of negative meaning, more than a little, though not great.

CON-sid'-er-a-bly, *ad.* In a considerable degree.

CON-sid'-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* Importance; moment.

CON-sid'-er-ance, 12: *s.* Consideration.

CON-sid'-er-ate, *a.* Thoughtful; prudent; quiet.

CON-sid'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* Calmly; prudently.

CON-sid'-er-ate-ness, *s.* Calm deliberation.

CON-sid'-er-a-tive, *a.* Considerate. [Obs. used.]

CON-sid'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of considering; prudence; contemplation; importance; compensation; in law, the material cause of a compact, without which no compact binds.

To CONSIGN, cōn-sin', 157, 115: *v. a.* and *n.* To give to another in a formal manner; to transfer; to commit; to intrust.—*n.* [Obs.] To yield; to sign; to consent.

CON-sign'-er, 36: *s.* He who consigns. See lower.

CON-sign'-ment, *s.* The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned.

CON-SIG-NEE', (cōn-sē-nē, 105, 177) *s.* A person to whom something is consigned.

CON-sig-nor', 177: *s.* A consigner with special reference to legal forms.

CON'-SIG-NA'-TION, *s.* Consignment. [Obs.]

CONSIGNIFICATION, cōn-sig-nif'-ē-cā' shūn, 89: *s.* Joint signification. See Co.

CONSIMILAR, cōn-sim'-ē-lar, 105, 34: *a.* Having one common resemblance. See Co.

CON'-si-mil'-i-tude, *s.* Joint resemblance.

To CONSIST=cōn-sist', *v. n.* (Compare with Constant and Constitute.) To stand together; (See

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gūts'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: kōd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

Con-) to continue fixed; to be comprised; to be contained; to be composed; to co-exist; to be compatible.

Con-sis'-tent, *a.* Firm, not fluid; standing or agreeing together, not opposed to, not contradictory.

Con-sis'-tent-ly, *ad.* In a consistent manner.

Con-sis'-tence, } *s.* That state in which the parts

Con-sis'-ten-cy, } of a body remain fixed; a degree of density; substance; durable or lasting state; congruity; uniformity.

CONSISTORY, cōn'-sis-tōr-ēy, 129, 18, 105: *s.* The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the court itself; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.

Con-sis-to'-ri-al, 90, 47, 105: *a.* Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

Con-sis-to'-ri-an, *a.* Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

To CONSOCIATE, cōn-sō'-shē-āte, 90: *v. a.* and *n.* To unite, to join, with; (See Co-) to cement: —*new.* To coalesce

Con-so'-ci-ate, *s.* A confederate; a partner.

Con-so'-ci-a'-tion, *s.* Alliance; union.

To CONSOLE=cōn-sōl', *v. a.* To comfort, to cheer.

Con-so'-ler, 36: *s.* One that gives comfort.

Con-so'-la-ble, 93, 101: *a.* That admits of comfort.

Con-so'-la-tor-y, 92, 98, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Tending to give comfort:—*s.* A consolatory discourse.

To CON-SO-LATE, *v. a.* To console. [Obs.]

Con'-so-la-tor, 38: *s.* A comforter.

Con-so-la'-tion, *s.* Comfort; alleviation of misery.

CONSOLE=cōn-sōle, *s.* A bracket, or sort of coin in architecture; or an ornament on the key of an arch with a projecture. [Fr.]

To CONSOLIDATE, cōn-sōl'-ē-dāte, *v. a.* and *n.* To form into a compact body; to harden; to unite or combine into one:—*new.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

Con-sol'-i-date, *a.* Formed into a compact body.

Con-sol'-i-dant, 12: *a.* and *s.* That has the quality of consolidating:—*s.* That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

Con-sol'-i-da-tive, 105: *a.* Consolidant.

Con-sol'-i-da'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or state of consolidating.

CON-SOLS', 143: *s. p.* Certain funds in the British stock market bearing 3 per cent. interest.

CONSONANT=cōn-sō-nānt, 12: *a.* and *s.* Sounding with something else; (See Co-) accordant; agreeing; consistent:—*s.* That which is sounded with a vowel, being of itself only an obscure sound of breath or voice; a letter standing for a consonant.

Con'-so-nant-ly, *ad.* Consistently; agreeably.

Con'-so-nant-ness, *s.* Consistency.

Con'-so-nance, } *s.* Accord of sounds; consistency;

Con'-so-nan-cy, } congruence; agreement; concord.

Con'-so-nous, 120: *a.* Symphonious.

To CONSOPATE, cōn-sō'-pē-āte, 90: *v. a.* To lull asleep.

Con-so'-pi-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A lulling asleep.

To Con'-so-pite, *v. a.* To consopate. [Obs.]

CONSORT=cōn-sort, 33: *s.* A companion; a wife or husband; an accompanying ship; concurrence; in old authors, an assembly; a company of musicians; a concert.

Con-sort-ship, *s.* Fellowship; partnership.—See Co-.

To Con-sort, 83: *v. n.* and *a.* To associate:—*act.* To join; to mix; to marry; to accompany.

Con-sort'-a-ble, *a.* To be ranked with; suitable.

Con-sort'-ion, 89: *s.* Fellowship; society. [Obs.]

CONSPICUOUS.—See under CONSPICUOUS.

CONSPERION, cōn-sper'-shūn, *s.* A sprinkling.

CONSPICUOUS, cōn-spick'-h-ūs, 92, 120: *n.* Obvious to the sight; obvious to the mental sight, eminent; distinguished.

Con-spic'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Remarkably; eminently.

Con-spic'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Obviousness; eminence.

Con'-spic'-u-ous-ty, *s.* Conspicuousness. [Obs.]

CON-SPEC'-TION, *s.* A seeing; a beholding. [Obs.]

Con-spec'-ta-ble, *a.* Easy to be seen. [Obs.]

Con'-spec'-tu'-i-ty, *s.* Sight; view. [Obs.]

To CONSPIRE=cōn-spir', *v. n.* Literally, to breathe together, or to band together; (See Co-) to plot; to hatch treason; to agree to indict an innocent person of felony; to concur to one end; to tend.

Con-spi'-rant, 12: *a.* Conspiring; plotting.

Con-spi'-rer, 36: *s.* A plotter.

CON-SPIR'-A-CY, (-spir'-d-ēy, 129, 98, 105) *s.* A plot; a combination of persons for an evil purpose; a tendency of many causes to one event.

Con-spi'-ra-tor, 38: *s.* A man joined in a plot.

Con'-spi-ra'-tion, 103, 89: *s.* Conspiracy.

CONSPIRATION, cōn'-spis-sā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A thickening.

CONSPURCATION, cōn'-spur-cā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Pollution.

CONSTABLE, cūn'-stā-bl, 116, 101: *s.* Originally, a master of the horse, or commander of cavalry; thence applied to other officers, at first of high grade, and subsequently to a peace officer generally. To outrun the constable, is to outrun the bounds of income

Con'-sta-ble-ship, *s.* The office of a constable.

Con'-sta-ble-wick, *s.* The district over which the

Con'-sta-ble-ry, } authority of a constable extends.

Con-stab'-u-lar-y, *a.* Pertaining to constables.

CONSTANT=cōn-stānt, 12: *a.* (Compare with Consist and Constitute) Literally, whose parts consist or stand firm in union; firm, not fluid; (a sense almost obsolete) fixed; unvaried; unchanged; unchanged in affection; determined; certain.

Con'-stant-ly, *ad.* Firmly; perpetually; patiently.

Con'-stan-cy, *s.* Firmness; lasting affection.

CONSTELLATION, cōn'-stēl-lā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of excellencies.

To Con'-stel-late, *v. n.* and *a.* To shine with united radiance:—*act.* To unite in one splendor.—See Co-.

CONSTERNATION, cōn'-ster-nā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Astonishment; amazement; surprise; terror.

To CONSTIPATE, cōn'-stē-pāte, 105: *v. a.* To crowd; to condense; to stop up; to make costive.

Con'-ste-pa'-tion, *s.* Condensation; costiveness.

To CONSTITUTE, cōn'-stē-tūt, 105: *v. a.* (Compare Consist and Constitute) To set or fix; to form or compose; to appoint, depute, or empower.

Con'-sti-tu'-ter, 36: *s.* He that constitutes.

Con'-sti-tu'-tive, 105: *a.* That enters into or forms a part of the nature of something; that has power to enact or establish.

CON-STI-TU-ENT, *a.* and *s.* Elemental; essential; constituting or forming:—*s.* The person or thing that constitutes; an elemental part; he that deposes another.

CON-STI-TU'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of constituting; the thing constituted; as the corporeal frame; the temper of body or mind; a form of government, but particularly that form or that part of a form, which is constituted by the people; a system of laws and customs; a particular law; an established usage.

Con'-sti-tu'-tion-ist, *s.* An adherent to the constitution. [Bolingbroke.]

Con'-sti-tu'-tion-al, 12: *a.* Inherent in, consistent with, the constitution; legal.

Con'-sti-tu'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* Legally.

Con'-sti-tu'-tion-al-ist, *s.* A framer or supporter of new constitutions; [Burke:] also, a constitutionalist.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To CONSTRAIN=côn-strain', *v. a.* To urge by force; to confine by force; to necessitate; to press. to constringe.

Con-strain'-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be constrained.

Con-strain'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* By constraint.

Con-strain'-er, 36: *s.* He that constrains.

Con-strain'-t, *s.* Compulsion; confinement.

Con-strain'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to compel.

To Con-string'e, *v. a.* To compress; to contract.

Con-strin'-gent, *a.* Hindering or compressing.

Con-stric'-tion, 89: *s.* Compression; contraction.

To Con-strict', *v. a.* To bind; to contract; to cramp.

Con-stric'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which compresses.

To CONSTRUCT=côn-struct', *v. a.* To build; to conform; to compile: to constitute.

Con-struct'-er, 36: *s.* He that constructs.

Con-struct'-ive, 105: *a.* Created by construction; not expressed but inferred.

Con-struct'-ive-ly, *ad.* By construction.

Con-struct'-ure, (-tûr, 147) *s.* Edifice. [Obs.]

Con-struct'-ion, 89: *s.* Act of building; fabrication; the form of building; the act of forming a sentence grammatically; the form itself: the drawing of schemes, figures, &c., in geometry: *Construction of equations* is the reducing of algebraic equations to geometric forms. —See other senses under the next word.

To CON-STRUE, (côn-stroo, 109) *v. a.* Primarily, to put into order; to put into such order as may render intelligible; hence, to interpret, to explain.

Con-struct'-ion, *s.* The act of interpreting; the interpretation itself; the sense, the meaning. —See its other senses above.

Con-struct'-ion-al, *a.* That respects the meaning or interpretation.

To CONSTUPRATE=côn-stû-prat', *v. a.* To violate; to debase; to defile.

Con'-stu-pra'-tion, 89: *s.* Violation.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, (côn-sûb-stân'-sh'âl, 147: *a.* Having the same essence or substance. —See Co.

Con'-sub-stan'-ti-al'-i-ty, 84, 85, 105: *s.* Existence of more than one in the same substance.

To Con'-sub-stan'-ti-ate, *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature.

CON-SUB-STAN'-TI-A'-TION, 89: *s.* The substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist together with the substance of the bread and wine, according to the doctrine of the Lutherans.

To Con'-sub-stan'-ti-ate, *v. n.* To profess the doctrine of Consubstantiation. [Dryden.]

Con'-sub-stan'-tial-ist, *s.* He who believes in consubstantiation.

CONSUETUDE, (côn-swê-tûd, 145: *s.* Custom.

Con'-sue-tu'-di-nar-y, *a.* and *s.* Customary:—*s.* A ritual of customary devotions.

CONSUL.—See under the next word.

To CONSULT=côn-sult', *v. n.* and *a.* To take counsel:—*act.* To ask advice of; to seek information of; to regard, in a sense now obsolete, to plan, to contrive.

Con-sult', 82: *s.* The act of consulting; the effect of consulting; a council. [Obs. except in poetry.]

Con-sult'-er, 36: *s.* One that asks counsel.

Con-sult'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Having the privilege of consulting; relating to consultation.

Con-sult'-a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of consulting; secret deliberation; a council.

CON-SUL', *s.* One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation and protect their commerce. Bacon has used the word for an adviser.

Con'-su-lar, 34: *a.* Relating to the consul.

Con'-su-lage, *s.* A duty paid by merchants for the protection of their commerce in a foreign place.

Con'-su-late, } *s.* The office or jurisdiction of a
Con'-sul-ship, } consul; the term of his office.

To CONSUME=côn-sûm', *v. a.* and *n.* To waste; to spend; to destroy:—*new.* To waste away.

Con-su'-ma-ble, 101: *a.* That may waste away.

Con-su'-mer, 36: *s.* He that wastes or destroys.

CON-SUMP'-TION, 156, 89: *s.* The act of consuming; the state of being consumed; a wasting away, particularly through a diseased state of the lungs the disease itself.

Con-sump'-tive, 105: *a.* Destructive; wasting; diseased by consumption.

Con-sump'-tive-ness, *s.* Tendency to consumption.

To CONSUMMATE, (côn-sûm'-mât, 81: *v. a.* To complete; to perfect.

Con-sum'-mate, 82: *a.* Complete; perfect.

Con-sum'-mate-ly, *ad.* Completely; perfectly.

Con'-sum-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Completion; perfection the end of the present system of things, end of life.

CONSUMPTION, &c.—See under To Consume.

CONSUTILE, (côn-sû-til, 105: *a.* Stitched together.

To CONTABULATE=côn-tâb'-û-lât, *v. a.* To floor with boards. *Contabulation*, *s.* A boarding.

CONTACT=côn-tâct', *s.* Touch; close union.

Con-tac'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of touching.

CON-TA'-GION, (côn-tâ-'jûn, 146) *s.* The communication of disease, strictly, by contact; as infection is a communication either by actual contact, or by the *miasmata* which one body gives out and the other receives. This strictness, however, is seldom regarded; and contagion is usually defined as infection; pestilence; venomous emanation; propagation of mischief generally.

Con-ta'-gious, (-'jûs, *a.* Caught by actual contact; caught by approach, infectious. Though *infectious* and *contagious* are confounded, they must be distinguished from *epidemic*, which refers to disease caught through a general predisposition either of the human body at particular seasons to receive it, or of the air to give it.

Con-ta'-gious-ness, *s.* The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN=côn-tân', *v. a.* and *n.* To hold as a vessel; to comprehend; to comprise as a writing: to restrain; to withhold:—*new.* To live in continence.

Con-tain'-a-ble, *a.* That can be contained.

CON-TENT', *s.* (Often used in the plural *Contents*.) That which is contained; the thing or things held within limits, as of a vessel, of boundaries, of lines, &c.; the power of containing. *Content*, in the sense of satisfied or quiet, is also identical with this word originally; for *To be content* means, literally, to be restrained as to the mind within certain limits.

CON-TI-NENT, 105: *a.* That is restrained as to appetite, or that restrains appetite; chaste; temperate; in old authors, continuous or connected.

Con'-ti-nent-ly, *ad.* Chastely; temperately.

Con'-ti-nence, } *s.* Restraint generally; specially
Con'-ti-nen-cy, } and usually, restraint of the sexual appetite; moderation; temperance; in old authors, continuity.

CON-TI-NENT, *s.* That which contains many countries; a large extent of land not disjoined by a sea.

Con'-ti-nen'-tal, *a.* Relating to the continent, particularly that of Europe.

To CONTAMINATE, (côn-tâm'-ê-nât, 105: *v. a.* To defile; to pollute; to corrupt.

Con-tam'-i-nate, *a.* Polluted; defiled.

Con-tam'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Pollution; defilement.

CONTECK, [Spenser.]—See under To Contend.

CONTECTION, (côn-têck'-shûn, 89: *s.* A co-
veting.

To CONTEMN, (côn-têm', 156: *v. a.* To despise; to consider mean and worthless.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wâ; châp'-mân; pâ-dâ; lâw; gôod; j'w, *i. e. jaw*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

CON

CON

Con-tem'-ner, (*Colloq.* Cōn-tēm'-er) *s.* One that contemns; a scorner.

Con-tem'-ning-ly, *ad.* With contempt or slight.

CON-TEMPT', (cōn-tēm't, 156:) *s.* The act of despising; state of being despised; scorn; violence; disobedience to a court of law.

Con-temp'-ti-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Worthy of contempt; despised; scorned.

Con-temp'-ti-bly, 105: *ad.* Meantly.

Con-temp'-ti-ble-ness, *s.* Meanness; baseness

CON-TEMP'-TU-ous, (-tēm'-tū-ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Scornful; apt to despise; insolent.

Con-temp'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* With contempt.

Con-temp'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* Disposition to contempt.

To CONTEMPER=cōn-tēm'-per, 36: *v. n.* To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree.—See **Co-**

Con-tem'-per-a-ment, *s.* Temperament.

To Con-tem'-per-ate, *v. a.* To moderate; to temper.

Con-tem'-per-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of moderating; proportionate mixture; proportion.

To CONTEMPLE=cōn-tēm'-plāte, 81: *v. r. a. and n.* To consider with continued attention; to study.—*See* **To muse.**

Con-tem'-plative, 98, 105: *a.* Addicted to, or employed in thought; having the power of thought.

Con-tem'-plative-ly, *ad.* Thoughtfully.

Con-tem'-pla'-tor, 38: *s.* One employed in study.

Con-tem-pla'-tion, 89: *s.* Meditation; studious thought; study as opposed to action.

CONTEMPORARY, cōn-tēm'-pō-rā-rēy, *a. and s.* Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.—*s.* One who lives at the same time with another.

To Con-tem'-po-rise, (-rīz, 137) *v. a.* To place in the same age.—*See* **Co.** [Little used.]

CONTEMPT, &c.—*See* under **To Contemn.**

To CONTEND=cōn-tēnd', *v. n. and a.* To strive; to struggle; to vie; to act in emulation; *act.* To dispute, to contest.

Con-ten'-dent, *s.* An opponent; an antagonist.

Con-ten'-der, 36: *s.* A combatant; a champion.

CON-TEN'-TION, 89: *s.* Strife; debate; contest.

Con-ten'-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Quarrelsome.

Con-ten'-tious-ly, *ad.* Perversely; quarrelsomely.

Con-ten'-tious-ness, *s.* Proneness to quarrel.

CON-TRECK, *v.* Quarrel; contention. [Obs.]

CONTENTEMENT=cōn-tēn'-t-mēnt, *s.* That which is held with a tenement, as its credit, contiguous land, &c.

CONTENT=cōn-tēnt', *a. and s.* (Compare **Content** under **To 'contain.**) Satisfied, so as not to repine or oppose.—*s.* Rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction; acquiescence.—*See* the other senses under **To Contain.**

Con-ten'-tful, 117: *a.* Full of content. [Little used.]

Con-ten'-tless, *a.* Discontented.

Con-ten'-t-ly, *ad.* Contentedly. [Obs.]

To Con-ten't, *v. a.* To satisfy; to appease without complete gratification; to please; to gratify.

Con-ten'-ted, *a.* Content; satisfied.

Con-ten'-ted-ly, *ad.* In a satisfied manner.

Con-ten'-ted-ness, *s.* State of being content.

Con-ten'-t-ment, *s.* Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction; gratification.

CONTENTION, CONTENTIOUS, &c.—*See* under **To Contend**

CONTINUOUS, cōn-ter'-mē-nūs, 105, 120: *a.* Bordering upon.—*See* **Co.**

Con-ter'-mi-nu-able, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.

Con-ter'-mi-nate, *a.* Having the same bounds.

CONTERRANEOUS, cōn'-tēr-rā'-nē-ūs, 90, 130: *a.* Of the same country.—*See* **Co.**

To CONTEST=cōn-tēst', *v. a. and n.* To dispute; to litigate.—*new.* To strive; to contend; to vie.

Con-tes'-ta-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be contested.

Con-tes'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility of contest.

Con-tes'-ta'-tion, 89, *s.* Act of contesting; debate.

CON-TEST, 83: *s.* Dispute; difference.

To CONTEX, cōn-tēcks', *v. a.* To weave together. [Obs.]

CON-TEXT, 154: *s.* The series of sentences that make up a discourse; the parts that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

To Con-text', *v. a.* To knit together. [Out of use.]

Con-text', *a.* Knit or woven together.

Con-ter'-ture (-tūre, 147) *s.* The disposition of parts one amongst others; the system.

Con-ter'-tu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to texture.

CONTIGNATION, cōn'-tīg-nā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A frame of beams; act of framing a fabric. *See* **Co.**

CONTIGUOUS, cōn-tīg'-ū-ūs, 120: *a.* Meeting so as mutually to touch; (See **Co.**) bordering upon. Compare **To Continge**, from which this word originates.

Con-tig'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Without space between.

Con-tig'-u-ous-ness, *s.* State of contact; nearness.

Con-ti-gu'-i-ty, 84, 105, *s.* Contact; nearness.

CONTINENT, CONTINENCE, &c. *See* under **To Contain.**

To CONTINGE=cōn-tīng', *v. n.* To touch; to happen.

Con-tin'-gent, *a. and s.* Touching or dependent on something else, so as to be uncertain; failing out by chance.—*s.* That which is in the hands of chance; that which reaches a person on a division, his proportion or quota.

Con-tin'-gent-ly, *ad.* Dependently; casually.

Con-tin'-gent-ness, *s.* Accidentalness.

Con-tin'-gence, *s.* The act of reaching to, or touching.

Con-tin'-gen-cy, *s.* ing; accidental possibility.

CONTINUAL, &c.—*See* under the following.

To CONTINUE=cōn-tīn'-ū, 189: *v. n. and a.* To remain in the same state or place; to last; to be durable; to persevere.—*act.* To protract, to repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm or intervening substance.

Con-tin'-u-ed-ly, *ad.* Without interruption.

Con-tin'-u-er, 36: *s.* One who continues.

Con-tin'-u-al, 12: *a.* L. cessant; uninterrupted; repeated from time to time within every year or day.

Con-tin'-u-al-ly, *ad.* Without interruption.

Con-tin'-u-al-ness, *s.* Permanence.

Con-tin'-u-ance, *s.* Duration; permanence; abode; progression; in law, prorogation, as **Continuance** till the next assizes, that is, putting off the trial.

To Con-tin'-u-ate, *v. a.* To join closely, together.

Con-tin'-u-ate, *a.* Unbroken; uninterrupted.

Con-tin'-u-a-tive, *a. and s.* That continues.—*s.* An expression noting permanence or duration.

Con-tin'-u-a'-tor, 35: *s.* He that carries on what is begun.

Con-tin'-u-a'-tion, *s.* Protraction; continuity.

Con-tin'-u-ous, 120: *a.* Joined together without chasm or interposition.

Con-ti-nu'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Uninterrupted connection.

To CONTORT=cōn-tort', 37: *v. a.* To twist.—*See* **Co.** Specially, to twist [**Bot.**] into a like direction

Con-tor'-tion, 89: *s.* A twist; a drawing awry.

CONTOUR, cōn-tōor', 125, 51: *s.* The outline, the lines by which a figure is defined. [**Fr.**]

CONTRA, CONTRABAN)—*See* after **To Contract**, &c.

To CONTRACT=cōn-trăct', *v. a. and n.* To draw together or nearer; to draw the parts together or

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

as to shorten; to abridge; to epitomise; to draw towards one, so as to acquire; as "To contract a habit;" to draw or bring parties together in order to covenant; to bargain for; to betroth, to affianc:—*new*. To draw together or shrink up; to bargain; to make a mutual agreement.

Con-trac-ted, *part. a*. Shrank up; abridged; also bargained, affianced, in which sense contract is now obsolete.

Con-trac-ted-ly, *ad*. In a contracted manner.

Con-trac-ted-ness, *s*. Contraction; narrowness.

Con-trac-tion, 89: *s*. The act or state of drawing together; an abridging; a shrinking; the shortening of a word by an omission; abbreviation; in old writers, a contract.

Con-trac-ti-ble, *a*. That may be contracted.

Con-trac-ti-ble-ness, } *s*. Possibility of being

Con-trac-ti-bil-i-ty, } contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

Con-trac-tile, (-tīl, 105) *a*. Having the inherent power of contraction.

Con-trac-ti-lity, *s*. The quality of shrinking.

Con-TRACT, 83: *s*. Originally, a drawing together for the purpose of a mutual covenant; now, the covenant or bargain itself; also, the writing which contains the stipulations. In our old poetry this word is often accented on the second syllable.

Con-trac-tor, 38: *s*. One of the parties to a bargain or contract.

CONTRA- A Latin preposition or prefix signifying Against. In opposition, &c. Compare Counter and its compounds.

CON-TRA-BAND, *a*. and *s*. Contrary to *ban* or edict; prohibited from importation or exportation—*s*. Illegal traffic: *Contrabandist*, *s*. a smuggler.

CON-TRA-DANCE, *s*. A dance in opposite lines.

To CON-TRA-DICT, *v. a*. To oppose verbally; to deny.

Con-tra-dic-tor, 36: *s*. One who contradicts.

Con-tra-dic-tion, 89: *s*. Verbal opposition; opposition; incongruity; contrariety in thought or effect.

Con-tra-dic-tion-al, *a*. Inconsistent. [Milton.]

Con-tra-dic-tious, (-shūs, 147) *a*. Filled with contradictions; inclined to contradict; opposite in.

Con-tra-dic-tious-ness, *s*. Inconsistency.

Con-tra-dic-tor-y, (-tōr-ēy, 129, 105) *a*. and *s*. Opposite to; inconsistent with—*s*. A proposition opposed throughout to another.

Con-tra-dic-tor-i-ly, *ad*. In a manner opposed to somebody or something.

To CON-TRA-DIS-TING-UISH, (-dīs-tīng-'gwīsh, 158, 145) *v. a*. To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.

Con-tra-dis-tinct, *a*. Contradistinctive.

Con-tra-dis-tinct-i-ve, *n*. Contradistinctive.

Con-tra-dis-tinct-ion, 89: *s*. Distinction by opposite qualities.

CON-TRA-DIS-TURE, (-'fīsh-'oor, 147) *s*. A fracture opposite to that side which receives the blow.

To CON-TRA-IN-DIC-ATE, *v. a*. To indicate some symptom or cure contrary to the general tenor of the malady.

Con-tra-in-di-ca-tion, 89: } *s*. A symptom that } forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way.

CON-TRA-MURE, *s*. A counter or outward wall.

CON-TRA-NAT-U-RAL, 147: *a*. Opposite to nature.

CON-TRA-NAT-U-RAL, *s*. Resistance against pressure.

To CON-TRA-POSE, (-pōzē, 137) *v. a*. To place opposite.

Con-tra-po-si-tion, 89: *s*. A placing over against.

CON-TRA-PUN-TIST, *s*.—See under Counterpoint.

CON-TRA-RY, (cōn-trā-rēy, 105) *a*. and *s*. Opposite; contradictory; inconsistent; adverse; in an

opposite direction.—*s*. A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition opposite to some other; *On the Contrary*, in opposition, on the other side. In the plural *Contraries*, things of opposite natures or qualities; propositions which destroy each other.

Con-tra-ri-ly, *ad*. In a manner contrary.

Con-tra-ri-ness, *s*. Opposition.

Con-tra-ri-wise, (-wīzē) *ad*. Conversely.

Con-tra-ri-e-ty, 84: *s*. Repugnance; opposition.

Con-tra-ri-ant, (cōn-trā-rē-ānt, 90, 41, 105, 12) *a*. Opposing; inconsistent; contradictory. [Little used.]

Con-tra-ri-ous, 120: *a*. Opposite; repugnant.

Con-tra-ri-ous-ly, *ad*. Contrarily; oppositely.

CON-TRAST, *s*. Opposition and dissimilitude of things, by which those parts that are different in each are set off and heightened.

To CON-TRAST, 83: *v. a*. To oppose so as to set off.

CON-TRA-TEN-OR, *s*.—See Counter-tenor.

CON-TRA-VAL-LA-TION, 89: *s*. A counter-ertification against the sallies of the besieged.

To CON-TRA-VENE, *v. a*. To oppose; to hinder.

Con-tra-ve-n'er, 36: *s*. An opposer of something.

Con-tra-ven-tion, 89: *s*. Opposition; obstruction.

CON-TRA-VER-SION, (-shūn, 147) *s*. A turning to the opposite side. Literally, it is the same word as *Controversy*, and has the same relationship to the verb *Controvert*, &c., but the latter have acquired a peculiar application—See *To Controvert*, &c.

CON-TRA-VER-SIA, *s*. A species of birthright that has been reckoned a counterpoison.

CONTRACTATION, cōn-trăck-tā-shūn, 89: *s*. A touching or handling.—See *Co*.

To CONTRIBUTE=cōn-trib-'ūtē. *v. a*. and *n*.

To give to some common stock:—*new*. To bear a part.

Con-trib-u-tive, 105: *a*. Tending to promote any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

Con-trib-u-tor, 38: *s*. He that contributes.

Con-trib-u-tor-y, 129, 105: *a*. Contributing to, or promoting the same end.

Con-trib-u-tion, 89: *s*. The act of contributing; the thing contributed; that which is given by several hands for a common purpose; that which is exacted by an army for its support in a foreign country.

CON-TRIB-U-TARY, *a*. Yielding tribute as to a chief.

To CONTRISTATE=cōn-tris-tāte, *v. a*. To sadden.

Con-tris-ta-tion, *s*. A making sad.—[See *Co*.]

CONTRITE=cōn-tritē, *a*. Literally, worn or bruised; worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent.

Co. This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the first syllable, more consistently on the last.

Con-trite-ly, *ad*. In a penitent manner.

Con-trite-ness, *s*. Contrition; repentance.

Con-tri-tion, (-trish-'ūn, 89) *s*. The act of rubbing; penitence; sorrow for sin. It is distinguished by some divines from *Attrition*, which see.

To CONTRIVE=cōn-trivē, *v. a*. and *n*. To plan out; to devise.—*new*. To form or design.

Con-tri-ver, 36: *s*. An inventor; a schemer.

Con-tri-va-ble, 98, 101: *a*. That may be planned.

Con-tri-vance, 12: *s*. The act of contriving; the thing contrived; scheme; plot; artifice.

Con-trive-ment, *s*. Contrivance; invention.

CONTROL, cōn-trōl, 116=cōn-trōul, 108: *s*. Originally, a counter-roll or check against another account; at present, check, restraint, power, superintendence.

To CON-TROL, *v. a*. To check by a counter reckoning to govern; to restrain; to overpower.

Con-trol-la-b'le, 101: *a*. Subject to control.

Con-trol-ler, 36: *s*. Generally, one who has the

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāts'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: i'ōo, i, e, i'ou 55: a, e, i, &c. *mir*. 171.

power of governing or restraining; specially, a director or supervisor appointed to an office and receiving its profits; in this special sense often unnecessarily spelled Comptroller.

Con-trol'-ler-ship, *s.* The office of a controller.

Con-trol'-ment, *s.* The act of controlling; control.

To CONTROVERT=cōn'-trō-vert', *v. a.* (Compare Contraversion under Contra-) To turn against with opposition of mind, to debate, to dispute, to oppose by reasoning.

Con-tro-ver'-ter, **Con-tro-ver'-tist**, *s.* A disputant.

Con-tro-ver'-ti-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Disputable.

Con-tro-ver'-sary, (-cē'y, 152) *s.* Dispute; debate; agitation of opinions.

Con-tro-ver'-sial, (sh'āl, 147) *a.* That is meant to controvert; disputations.

Con-tro-ver'-sial-ist, *s.* A Controvertist.

→ **Contraversion** for Contravary, and **Contraversor** for Contravertist, are found only in old authors.

CONTUMACIOUS, cōn'-tū-mā'-sh'ūs, 90: *u.* Obstinate; perverse; inflexible.

Con-tu-mā'-cious-ly, *ad.* Obstinately; perversely.

Con-tu-mā'-cious-ness, *s.* Obstinacy.

Con-tu-mā'-cy, *s.* Obstinacy; wilful disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, cōn'-tū-mē'-lē-ūs, 105, 146, 120: *a.* Reproachful; rude; insolent; in some old writers, ignominious, shameful.

Con-tu-mē'-li-ous-ly, *ad.* Contemptuously.

Con-tu-mē'-li-ous-ness, *s.* Contempt; reproach.

Con-tu-mē-ly, *s.* Rudeness; insolence; reproach.

To CONTUND=cōn-tūnd', *v. a.* To Contuse. [Obs.]

To CON-TUSE, cōn-tūz', 137: *v. a.* To beat together; (See Co) to bruise; to bruise without breaking.

Con-tu-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* The act of bruising; the state of being bruised; a bruise.

CONUNDRUM=cō-nūn'-drūm, *s.* A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike; a quibble, a low jest.

CONUSANCE, &c. See Cognizance (legal) under Cognition.

CONVALESCENT=cōn-vā-lēs'-sēnt, *a.* Recovering strength after sickness, &c. See Co.

Con'-va-les'-cence, **Con'-va-les'-cen-cy**, *s.* Recovery.

To CONVENE=cōn-vēn', *v. n.* and *a.* To come together; to associate; to assemble for a public purpose.—*act.* To call together; to assemble; to summon judicially.

Con-ve'-ner, *s.* One of an assembly; a summoner.

Con-ve'-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be convened.

Con-ve'-ni-ent, 146: *a.* Literally, meeting, or coming together with the occasion; hence, fit; suitable; commodious.

Con-ve'-ni-ent-ly, *ad.* Commodiously; fitly.

Con-ve'-ni-ence, **Con-ve'-ni-ent-ty**, *s.* Fitness; propriety; commodiousness; ease; accommodation.

Con'-vENT, *s.* An assembly of religious persons; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery; a religious house.

Con-ven'-tu-al, (-tu-āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a convent;—*s.* A monk.

To CON-VENT', 83: *v. a.* and *n.* To call before a judge. [Obs.] *new.* To meet; to concur. [Little used.]

CON-VEN'-TI-CLE, 105, 101: *s.* An assembly; particularly for schismatical worship.

Con-ven'-ti-cle, *s.* A frequenter of conventicles.

CON-VEN'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of coming together; an assembly, generally for settling political questions; the contract or agreement formed at a Convention.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 163: thīn, 166; thēn, 166.

Con ven'-tion-al, *a.* Stipulated; agreed on by compact; tacitly understood.

Con ven'-tion-ar-y, 129: *a.* Acting upon contract.

Con ven'-tion-er, *s.* A member of a convention.

Con-ven'-tion-ist, *s.* One who makes a contract.

To CONVERGE=cōn-vergē', *v. n.* To tend to a point. It is opposed to Diverge.

Con-ver'-gent, } *a.* Tending to one point from different places.

Con-ver'-ging, } *a.* Tending to one point from different places.

Con-ver'-gence, *s.* Tendency to a common point.

To CONVERSE=cōn-verse', 153: *v. n.* Originally, to keep company, to associate, to cohabit; to have sexual commerce; at present, or usually, to talk familiarly; to converse thought reciprocally.

Con-ver'-sa-ble, *a.* Qualified for conversation.

Con-ver'-sa-bly, *ad.* In a conversable manner.

Con-ver'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Sociableness; fluency.

Con-ver'-sive, **Con-ver'-sa-tive**, *a.* Chatty.

CON-VERSE, 83: *s.* Familiar acquaintance; conversation; cohabitation.—See also under To Convert.

Con-ver'-sant, *a.* Acquainted by keeping company; acquainted by study or practice; (in these senses followed by *with*;) concerning, having concern; (in this sense followed by *about*.)

Con-ver'-sa-tion, 89: *s.* Familiar discourse; easy talk; chat; a particular act of discourse; commerce; intercourse; behaviour; practical habits; in the New Test., Phil. iii. 20, citizenship.

Con-ver'-sa-tion-al, *a.* Relating to conversation; conversable.

Con-ver'-saz'-i-ō'-ne, (-sāt'-zē-ō'-nāy, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A meeting of company. In the plural, **Conversazioni**, (r.)

To CONVERT=cōn-vert', 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To turn or change to another form, substance, state or purpose; to change or turn to another religion; or to a better course of life; in an unusual but literal sense to turn towards a point;—*new.* To undergo a change.

Con-ver'-ter, 36: *n.* One that makes converts.

Con-ver'-ti-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Susceptible of change; interchangeable.

Con-ver'-ti-bly, 105: *ad.* Reciprocally.

Con-ver'-ti-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Possibility of being converted; of being interchanged.

Con-ver'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Change from one state to another; change to a holy life; change to another religion; interchange of term in an argument, as, "No virtue is vice, no vice is virtue;" the change or reduction of a fractional equation to an integral one.

Con-verse'-ly, *ad.* With change of order; reciprocally.

CON-VERT, 83: *s.* A person converted.

Con-ver'-tite, *s.* A convert. [Shaks.]

Con-verse, *a.* and *s.* Opposite reciprocally;—*s.* Opposite reciprocal proposition.—See other senses of this word under To Convert.

CONVEX, cōn-vēks, 154: *a.* and *s.* Rising or swelling externally into a spherical form, opposed to concave;—*s.* A convex body.

Con-ver'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a convex form.

Con-ver'-ness, *s.* Convexity.

Con-vex'-al, (-vēcst, 114, 143) *a.* Made convex.

Con-ver'-ed-ly, *ad.* In a convex form.

Con-ver'-i-ty, *s.* Spheroidal protuberance.

Con-ver'-o-con'-cave, 158: *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

Con-ver'-o-con'-ver, *a.* Convex on both sides.

To CONVEY=cōn-vāy', 100: *v. a.* To carry; to hand from one to another; to remove secretly; to transmit; to transfer; to deliver; to impart.

Con-vey'-a-ble, *a.* That may be conveyed.

Con-vey'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which conveys

Con-vey'-ance, 12: *s.* The act of removing, the thing removed; the means by which it is removed

the act of transferring property; the deed which transfers.

Con-vey'-an-cer, s. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

Con-vey'-an-cing, s. The business of a conveyancer.

CONVICINITY, cōn-vē-cin'-lē-tē, s. Neighbourhood.

To CONVICT.—See under the next word.

To CONVINCE=cōn-vīnc', v. a. Literally to vanquish or subdue; appropriately, to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth; to force the acknowledgement of a contested proposition; its literal sense will be found in old authors; also, to evince, to prove. (a sense likewise obs.) and I frequently in the bible, to convict.

Con-vin'-cer, s. He or that which convinces.

Con-vin'-ci-ble, a. Capable of conviction.

Con-vin'-cing-ly, ad. So as to compel assent.

Con-vin'-cing-ness, s. The power of convincing.

Con-vince'-ment, s. Conviction. [Obs.]

Con-vic'-tion, 89: s. The act of convincing; state of being convinced; consultation.—See also lower.

Con-vic'-tive, a. Having the power of convincing.

To Con-vict', v. a. To subdue the opposition to truth by proving a charge against one, or to prove him guilty; to show by proof or evidence; in old authors, to convince.

Con-vic'-tion, s. A finding guilty.—See also above.

Con-vic'-tive, a. Having the power of convicting.

Con'-vict, 83: s. One found guilty of crime; a felon.

CONVITIOUS, cōn-vīsh'-ūs, a. Reproachful. [Obs.]

To CONVIVE=cōn-vīve', v. a. To feast. [Obs.]

Con-viv'-i-al, 146: a. Festive; social.

Con-viv'-i-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Festivity.

To CONVOKE=cōn-vōk', v. a. To call together.

To Con'-vo-cate, v. a. To convoke; to summon.

Con'-vo-ca'-tion, 89: s. The summoning of an assembly; an assembly, particularly of the clergy, or of the members or heads of a university.

To CONVOLVE=cōn-vōlv', v. a. To roll together.

Con'-vo-lu'-ted, 109: a. Twisted; rolled upon itself. **Con'-vo-lute** is also used.

Con'-vo-lu'-tion, 109, 89: s. The act of rolling together; the state of being rolled into; a twisting.

CON-VOL'-VULUS, s. The flower bindweed.

To CONVOY=cōn-voy', 29: v. a. To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defending. (If persons only are to be defended, *To escort* is specially used.)

Con'-voy, 81: s. An attendant force on a voyage or journey for the purpose of defence; the act of conveying; and in old authors, conveyance. *To Convey*, and *To Convey*, being originally related.

To CONVULSE=cōn-vulse', v. a. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by spasms; to shake by any strong irregular action.

Con-vul'-sive, 105: a. Tending to convulse.

Con-vul'-sive-ly, ad. In an agitated manner.

Con-vul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) s. Tumult; disturbance; an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles by which the body and limbs are distorted.

CONY, cō-nē-y, s. A rabbit. It is familiarly pronounced cūn'-ē-y; (116) the former or regular pronunciation is that proper for solemn reading. See *S*.

Con'-y-bur'-row, 108: s. Rabbit holes.

To COO=cō, v. n. To cry as a dove or pigeon.

Coo'-ing, s. Iteration, as the note of the dove.

To COOK=cōk, 125: v. n. To cry as the cuckoo.

To COOK, cōk, v. a. To boil, to bake, to roast,

or otherwise dress for eating; to prepare for any purpose.

Cook, s. One whose business is to cook.

Cook'-er-y, s. The art or practice of cooking.

Co- Among the compounds are *Cook'-room*, (in a ship,) and *Cook maid*.

COOL=cōl, a. and s. Approaching to cold; temperate; not zealous; not ardent; not fond;—*s.* Freedom from heat.

To Cool, v. a. and n. To make cool; to allay heat to quiet passion;—*n.* To grow less hot; to lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become indifferent.

Cool'-ly, ad. Without heat or sharp cold; indifferently; calmly.

Cool'-ish, a. Rather cool.

Cool'-ness, s. A moderate degree of cold; indifference; disinclination.

Cool'-er, 36: s. That which cools; a medicine for cooling the body; a vessel for cooling fluids, &c.

COOLY=cōl'-lē, s. An Indian road-porter.

COOM=cōm, s. Soot that gathers over an oven; dust or dirt that works out of a machine.

COOMB, cōm, 156: s. A measure of four bushels.

COOP=cōp, s. Originally, a cask or barrel; hence, a wooden enclosure generally; a pen for small animals; a tumbrel or close cart. In old authors, *Cub* and *Cub* are found (pronounced no doubt *coob*, see 118) with nearly the same sense as *Coop* and *To Coop*.

To Coop, v. a. To put in a coop; to confine in a narrow compass; to straiten.

Coop'-er, 118, 36: s. One that makes barrels.

Coop'-er-age, 129, 99: s. The work or workshop of a cooper; allowance or pay for cooper's work.

To CO-OPERATE=cō-ōp'-ē-āt, v. n. To labour jointly; (see *Co-*) to concur in the same effect.

Co-op'-er-a'-tor, 38: s. A joint operator.

Co-op'-er-a'-tive, 105: a. Promoting a common end.

Co-op'-er-a'-tion, 89: s. Joint operation.

To CO-OPTATE=cō-ōp'-tāt, v. a. To choose jointly.

Co'-op-ta'-tion, 89: s. Choice; adoption.

CO-ORDINATE, cō-ōr'-dē-nā-tē, 105: a. Holding the same rank; not subordinate. It is used as a noun plural, *Co-ordinates*, in civic sections, to signify the absciss and its ordinates taken in conjunction.

Co-ōr'-di-nate-ly, ad. In the same rank.

Co-ōr'-di-nate-ness, s. Equality of rank.

Co-ōr'-di-na'-tion, s. The state of holding equal rank with regard to what is higher or lower.

COOT=cōt, s. A small black water fowl.

COOP=cōp, s. The head or top of any thing. [Obs.]

Cop'-a-tain, 98, 99: a. High-raised; pointed.

Copped, (cop't, 114, 143) Cop'-pld, a. Rising conically.

Cop'-land, s. Ground terminating in a cop.

COPAL=cō'-pāl, s. A name applied to various resins or gums of Mexico.

CO-PAL'-BA, s. A balsam; also, Copayva, Capivi, &c.

CO-PARCENER=cō-par'-cē-nēr, s. One who has equal share with others in a patrimonial inheritance.

Co-par'-ce-nar-y, (-nār'-ēy, s.) Joint heirship.

Co-par'-ce-n-y, s. An equal share of an inheritance.

CO-PARTMENT.—See *Compartment* under *To Compartment*.

CO-PARTNER=cō-part'-ner, 36: s. A sharer.

Co-part'-ner-ship, s. Joint concern in business.

COPE=cōp, s. (Compare *Cop*.) A cover for the head; a vestment worn in sacred ministrations; any thing spread or extended over the head. In old

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāw'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā; lāw; gōd; j'w, i. e. jw, 55: 1, 4, 1, &c. mute, 171.

Authors it may be found for Cop in literal and figurative senses.

To **Cope**, *v. a.* To cover as with a cope.—See other senses in the next class.

Cop'-ping, *s.* The top of a wall, which comes over it as a partial shelter.

To **COPE**=*cōp*, *v. n.* To contend, to strive, to deal emulatively; properly followed by *with*, which, in Shakespeare and other old writers, suffers ellipsis in many passages, but is always understood except when the meaning is that assigned to the verb in the preceding class.

Cope'-man, *s.* A dealer; a chapman. [Obs.]

Copes'-mate, *s.* A striver in friendship; a companion. It is less likely to mean one living under the same cope or roof. [Obs.]

COPERNICAN, *cō-per'-nĭ-căn*, *n.* Relating to the modern solar system, or that of Copernicus.

COPHOSIS, *cō-fō'-sis*, 163, 86: *s.* Dulness of any sense.

COPIER.—See under Copy.

COPING.—See under Cope.

COPIOUS, *cō'-pĭ-ŭs*, *a.* Plentiful; not concise.

Cō'-pi-ous-ly, *ad.* Abundantly; not barrenly.

Cō'-pi-ous-ness, *s.* Plenty; exuberance; diffusion.

COPLAND, **COPPED**.—See under Cop.

COPOSS=*cōp'-ōss*, *s.* Morbid lassitude.

COPPEL.—See Copel.

COPPER, *cōp'-per*, 36: *s.* and *a.* A metal of a pale red colour tinged with yellow; a vessel made with copper, particularly a large boiler; coin made of copper; in which last senses, it is liable to the plural number:—*a.* Consisting of copper.

To **Cop'-per**, *v. a.* To cover with copper.

Cop'-per-y, *a.* Containing copper; like copper.

COP'-PER-AS, *s.* Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol: this would seem the appropriate meaning; yet the name is more frequently used for the sulphate of iron or green vitriol.

Among the compounds are, *Cop'-per-bottomed*, *Cop'-per-nose*, (a burly nose;) *Cop'-per-plate*, (a plate for impressions—also an impression taken,) *Cop'-per-smith*, *Cop'-per-worm*, (that eats into the copper of ships,) &c.

COPPICE, *cōp'-piss*, 105: } *s.* A wood of small
COPPS=*cōps*, 189: } growth, such as is
often cut for fuel.

To **Copse**, *v. a.* To preserve underwood.

Cop'-sy, *a.* Abounding with coppes.

COPPLE.—See under Cop.

COPPLE-DUST.—See Copel-dust.

COPPLE-STONES.—See Cob.

COPTIC=*cōp'-tic*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Copts or Egyptians:—*s.* The language of the Copts.

COPULA=*cōp'-ū lă*, *s.* That which joins; in logic, that which joins the subject and predicate; in medicine, that which joins the bones, a ligament.

To **Cop'-u-late**, *v. a.* and *n.* To unite, to conjoin:—*n.* To come together sexually.

Cop'-u-late, *a.* Joined. [Little used.]

Cop'-u-lă-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* That unites or couples; in grammar, uniting the sense as well as the words:—*s.* A copulative conjunction.

Cop'-u-lă-tion, *s.* The act of joining; coition.

COPY=*cōp'-y*, 105: *s.* That which is imitated from an original pattern; a transcript; one of a number of books printed from the same original; a picture or statue formed from a pattern: also that which is to be copied, as a pattern to write from; the autograph or original after which the compositor sets his type.

To **Cop'-y**, *v. a.* and *n.* To transcribe; to write after an original; to imitate:—*n.* To imitate.

Cop'-ier, 36: *s.* One who copies.

Cop'-y-ist, *a.* A transcriber; a plagiarist.

Cop'-y-hold, (-hōld, 116) *s.* A tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show but the copy of the rolls or enrolment made by the lord's court on his admission to any parcel of land.

Cop'-y-right, (-rite, 115, 162) *s.* The property which an author or his assignee has in a literary work.

COQUETTE, *cō-kĕt'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A vain girl who attracts amorous advances, and rejects them for others.

Co-quet'-tish, *a.* Beating a coquette.

Co-quet'-ry, *s.* Deceit in love.

To **Co-quet'**, *v. a.* and *n.* To flirt:—*n.* To trifle in love.

CORACLE, *cōr'-d-cl*, 101: *s.* A boat made by leather stretched on wicker-work.

CORACOID=*cōr'-d-coid*, *a.* Shaped as a crow's beak, applied to a process of the shoulder-blade.

CORAL=*cōr'-ăl*, 129, 12: *s.* and *a.* A hard substance, red, white, or black, found in the ocean adhering to other substances, formerly supposed a vegetable, but now esteemed a congeries of animals; a piece of coral, generally set in gold or silver with small bells, which children wear about the neck:—*adj.* Made of coral.

Cor'-al-line, (-lĭn, 105) *n.* and *s.* Consisting of coral:—*s.* The general name of a number of submarine substances of a doubtful nature, under which Coral, the most prominent of the whole class, is included.

Cor'-al-li-form', 38: *a.* Formed as coral.

Cor'-al-loid, or **Cor'-al-loid'-al**, *a.* Like coral.

Cor'-al-lă'-ceous, (-sh'ŭs, 147) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of coral.

Cor'-al-lite, *s.* A petrification like a coral.

Among the compounds are, *Cor'al-tri-e*, and *Cor'al-wort*, so named from slight resemblances of colour or shape.

CORANT=*cō-rănt'*, *s.* A word derived from a French verb signifying To run, and found in old authors as the name of a dance otherwise called *Coranto*; and also used to signify a courier.

CORBAN=*cōr'-băn*, 12: *s.* Among the Jews, an offering which had life, in distinction from the *Mincha*, or an offering without life.—See also in the next class.

CORB=*cărb*, 37: *s.* A basket used in conleries.

Cor'-ban, 12: *s.* An alms-basket.—See also above.

Cor'-bel, (-bĕl, 120) *s.* A little basket filled with earth, used in numbers on a parapet in a siege.

Cor'-bel, *s.* The representation of a basket in architecture; the vase of the Corinthian column; a niche in a wall for a figure or statue.

CORD=*cărd*, *s.* A rope, or thicker kind of string; a quantity of wood originally measured by the cord that bound it; it is a pile 8 feet long, 4 high, and 4 broad. *Cord'-wood* is wood piled up for fuel.

To **Cord**, *v. a.* To bind with cord.

Cor'-dage, 99: *s.* Cords and ropes collectively.

Cor'-ded, *n.* Bound with cord; ready to be measured with a cord; striped or furrowed as by cords.

Cor'-du-ri-en', (-lĕr, 103) *s.* A Franciscan friar, so named from the cord worn as a girdle.

Cor'-don, *cōr'-dōng*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A row of stones in fortification; a line of military posts.

Cor'-du-roy, *s.* Stout corded cotton cloth.

CORDATED, **CORDIAL**, &c.—See under Core.

COROVAN=*cōr'-dō-văn*, *s.* A Spanish leather originally from Cordova in Spain: it is often called *Cord'-wain*.

CORD'-WAIN-ER, *s.* A shoemaker, though properly a worker in Cordovan: often shortened into *Cor'-di-ner*.

CORE=*cōre*, 47: *s.* The heart or inner part of any thing, particularly of fruit.

Cor'-da-ten, **Cor'-di-form**, 37: *a.* In the form of a heart.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Cons-nants: mĭsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĭsh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thĭn, 166: thĕn, 166.

→ The former word is not equivalent to the Latin *Cor-de-tus*.

COR-de-al, (*cor-dē-āl*, 146, 147) *a.* and *s.* Proceeding from the heart, hearty, sincere; giving force to the heart, cheering, invigorating:—*s.* A medicine or drink for quickening the spirits; any thing that comforts or exhilarates.

COR-de-al-ly, 105: *ad.* Sincerely; heartily.

COR-de-al'-i-ty, 84, 85: *s.* Relation to the heart; warmth of manner; sincerity.

CORED=*cōurd*, 47: *s.* In the herring fishery, cured to a certain degree

CORIACEOUS, *cor-ē-ā'-sh'ūs*, 48, 147: *a.* Consisting of leather, or of a substance resembling leather.

CORIANDER, *cor-ē-ān'-d-r*, 48: *s.* A plant; a hot seed from it used as a carminative.

CORINTH=*cōr'-īnth*, *s.* A city in Greece noted among other things for its fruits, its licentiousness, and architecture. It is the original word for what we now call a currant, which is a corruption of it.

Cor-in'-thi-an, (*cōr'-īn'-thē-ān*), *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Corinth; of the third kind of Grecian architecture, Doric and Ionic being the others; licentious:—*s.* A gay licentious person.

CORK=*cārk*, 37: *s.* A glandiferous tree growing in Spain and Portugal whose bark is used for making stopples; that which is made of cork, particularly a stopple.

Cor-ky, 105: *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork in colour or fungousness; tough.

To Cork, *v. a.* To stop with corks; to bung; to stop up or confine.

CORK-SCREW, (*-scroo*, 109) *s.* A screw to draw corks.

CORK'-ING-PIN, *s.* A pin of large size, used formerly in attaching the female head dress to a cork mould.

CORMORANT=*cor'-mō-rānt*, *s.* A voracious bird, the water-raven, that preys on fish; perhaps a corruption of *Corvus corax*: a glutton.

CORN=*cārn*, 37: *s.* The seeds that grow in ears, not in pods; grain unwrapped, particularly wheat; more comprehensively, grain of all kinds; any minute particle. See also under *Corneous*.

To Corn, *v. a.* To form into grains, to granulate; to sprinkle with grains of salt, to cure by salting.

Corn'-bind, (*-bind*, 115) *s.* Climbing buckwheat.

Corn'-crake, *s.* A bird with a shrill cry that frequents corn-fields.

Corn'-floor, (*-flōr*, 132) *s.* A floor for storing corn.

Corn'-ing-house, *s.* A house where gunpowder is granulated.

Corn'-pipe, *s.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Corn-rent*, see *Supp.*

→ The other compounds are numerous; *Corn'-blade*, *Corn'-chandler*, *Corn'-field*, *Corn'-land*, *Corn'-loft*, *Corn'-meter*, and *Corn'-mill*, explain their own meaning; and *Corn'-flag*, *Corn'-flower*, *Corn'-marygold*, *Corn'-parsley*, *Corn'-rocket*, *Corn'-rose*, *Corn'-sallad*, and *Corn'-violet*, are plants. *Corn-beef* is properly *Corned-beef*.

CORNELIAN, *cor-nē'-lē-ān*, 146: *s.* A stone of a deep red flesh colour, and hence often written *Carnelian*.

CORNEL, CORNELIAN TREE.—See under the following.

CORNEOUS, *cor-nē-ūs*, 120: *a.* Horny.

Cor-ni'-cle, 105, 101: *s.* A little horn.

Cor-ni'-u-late, *a.* Horned, a term applied to plants which produce many distinct horned pods.

Cor-ni-form, *a.* Having the shape of horns.

Cor-nig'-er-ous, (*-nīd'-gēr-ūs*) *a.* Having horns.

COR-NY, *a.* Hard or strong like horn.

Corn, *s.* An indurated horny wart on the feet.

Corn'-cut-ter, *s.* One who professes to cure corns.

Cor'-ne-a, *s.* The horny coat of the eye.

Cor'-nel, or **Cor'-ne'-li-an-tree**, *s.* A tree bearing the cornelian cherry, so named from the horny or hard nature of its wood.

COR'-NET, *s.* An instrument made of horn: an instrument of a winding shape like a horn of the nature of a trumpet. See also lower, and likewise under *Coronal*.

Cor-net-er, or **Cor'-nist**, *s.* A player on a cornet.

Cor'-nage, *s.* A tenure which obliges the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

Cor'-na-mute, *s.* A rustic flute or horn.

Cor'-nu-co'-pi-a, *s.* The horn of plenty.

COR-NU'-TO, *s.* He who wears horns, a cuckold.

To Cor-nute, *v. a.* To bestow horns, to cuckold.

COR'-NET, *s.* Anciently, a troop of horse, so many as had a cornet belonging to them; also a flag or ensign which the bearer was to move forward when the cornet sounded, the trumpet being the signal for the soldiers to move forward without the ensigns. Hence the modern signification of Cornet, namely, the officer that bears the standard of a cavalry troop.—See also above, and under *Coronal*.

Cor-net-ey, *s.* The commission of a cornet.

CORNER=*cor'-ner*, 36: *s.* An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

COR'-nered, (*-nerd*, 114) *a.* Having corners.

Cor'-ner-stone, *s.* The stone which unites the two stones at the corner; the principal stone.

Cor'-ner-wise, (*-wīz*, 151) *ad.* Diagonally.

CORNET, &c. **CORNETER**.—See under *Corneous*.

CORNICE.—See under *Coronal*.

CORNICLE, **CORNICULATE**, &c. **CORNY**, &c. **CORNUTO**, &c. **CORNUCOPIA**.—See under *Corneous*.

CORNISH, *cor'-nīsh*, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall.

CORODY.—See *Corrody*, under *To Corrode*.

COROLLARY, **CORONA**, &c.—See in the next class.

CORONAL=*cōr'-ā nāl*, 129: *s.* and *a.* A crown; a wreath; a garland. [Spenser].—*a.* Pertaining to the top of the head.

Cor'-o-nar-y (*-nār-ēy*) *a.* Relating to a crown; placed as a crown; resembling a garland or wreath, in which sense it is often used in Anatomy.

Cor'-o-nā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present.

Cor'-o-ner, *s.* An officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, to inquire into the manner of any sudden death.

Cor'-o-net, *s.* A crown worn by the nobility; an ornamental head dress; something that surmounts.

Cor'-net, *s.* A contraction of *Coronet*, used as the name of that part of a horse's hoof that circularly surmounts the rest.—See also under *Corneous*.

Cor'-nice, (*cor'-niss*, 105) *s.* The highest projection of a wall or column.

Cor'-o-nule, *s.* The coronet or downy tuft on seeds.

Co-ro'-na, 2: *s.* The Latin word for crown, the parent of the preceding words, applied in architecture, to the large flat member of a cornice crowning the entablature; and in bot. to a combination like a disk.

Co-ro-ni'-form, 92: *a.* Having the form of a crown.

Co-ro-i'-la, 2: *s.* The Latin word for a little crown, applied in botany to the flower leaves or petals that surround the parts of fructification. It is often shortened into *Cor-al*.

Cor'-ol-la'-ceous, (*-sh'ūs*, 147) *a.* Pertaining to a coral.

COR'-OL-LAR-Y, (*cōr'-ōl-lār-ēy*) *s.* That which comes as a flush or little crown to the rest, a conclusion or inference from a proposition that has been proved.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels. gāi'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō. *i. e. jru*, 55: *a. e. &c. mute*, 171.

CORPORAL=*cōr'-pō-rāl*, *s.* The lowest officer of infantry; a naval officer of similar degree. This word is a corruption of Cap'toral: Compare Captain.

CORPORAL=*cōr'-pō-rāl*, *a.* Relating to the body; belonging to the body; material not spiritual. In the last sense *Corporal* is now more commonly used.

Cor'-po-ral, *s.* A linen cloth used in the Roman church to cover the sacred elements (the *body* and blood) in the eucharist; it was also called *Corpo-ras*. Hence the expression, Corporal oath, from the ancient usage of touching the corporal while swearing.

Cor-po-ral'-ly, *ad.* Bodily.

Co-po-ral'-i-ty, *s.* The quality of being embodied. —See also lower.

Cor'-po-RATE, *a.* United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual; general; united.

Cor'-po-rate-ly, *ad.* In a corporate capacity.

Cor'-po-rate-ness, *s.* The state of a body corporate.

Cor-po-ral'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Confraternity.

Cor-po-ral'-tion, 89: *s.* A body politic chartered to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able by their common consent to grant or receive any thing within the compass of their charter.

Corps, (*cōra*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A body of troops. The orography is the same for the plural, but it is then pronounced as if written *cores*.

Cor-po-RE-AL, 90: *a.* Having a body, not spiritual. Corporeous is out of use.

Cor-po-re-al-ly, *ad.* In a material form or manner.

Cor-po'-re-al-ist, *s.* A materialist.

Cor-po-re'-i-ty, *s.* The state of having a body.

Cor'-po-SANT, (-zānt, 151) *s.* A volatile meteor sometimes seen about the riggings of ships: from the Italian *Corpo Santo*.

CORPSE, 159: *s.* A dead body, a corpse.

Cor'-PU-LENT, *a.* Fleahey; bulky.

Cor-pu-lence, **Cor'-pu-len-cy**, *s.* Fleishiness.

Cor'-pus-cu-lē, (*cōr'-pūs-sī*, 156, 101) *s.* A small body; a particle of matter.

Cor-pus'-cu-lar, 38: *a.* Relating to or comprising Corpuscles; the corpuscular philosophy proposes to account for natural phenomena by the motion, figure, &c. of the minute particles of matter.

Cor-pus'-cu-lā'-ti-an, *a.* and *s.* Corpuscular:—*s.* An advocate for the corpuscular philosophy.

Corse, *s.* Literally the body; appropriately, in poetic language, a corpse.

Corse-let, *s.* Light armour for the forepart of the body.

Cor'-set, *s.* That which is worn round the body, a bodice, or stays.

To CORRADE=*cōr-rādē*, *v. a.* To scrape together; (See Co-) to rub off.

CORRADIATION, *cōr-rādē-ā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Conjunction of rays in one point.—See Co.

To CORRECT=*cōr-rect'*, *v. a.* To amend; to rectify; to take away faults; to punish.

Cor-rect', *a.* Free from faults; accurate.

Cor-rect'-ly, *ad.* Accurately; without faults.

Cor-rect'-ness, *s.* Accuracy; exactness.

Cor-rec-tive, *a.* and *s.* Having power to obviate any bad qualities:—*s.* That which has the power of correcting; limitation.

Cor-rec-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which corrects.

Cor-rec'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of correcting; punishment; discipline; amendment; reprehension.

Cor-rec'-tion-al, *a.* Tending, or intended to correct.

Cor'-ru-gr-BLE, 105, 101: *a.* Capable of being corrected; punishable.

Cor'-ru-grn'-da, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Things to be corrected.

COR-REGU-LI-DOR, (-rēd'-gū-dor, 105) *s.* The chief magistrate in a Spanish town.

To CORRELATE=*cōr-rē-lātē*, *v. n.* To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.—See Co.

Cor'-re-late, *s.* One that stands in the opposite relation. Correlative is now used.

Cor-rel'-a-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having a reciprocal relation:—*s.* He or that which stands in reciprocal relation.

Cor-rel'-a-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* In a correlative manner.

Cor-rel'-a-tive-ness, *s.* The state of being correlative.

Cor'-re-la'-tion, *s.* Reciprocal relation.

CORREPTION, *cōr-rēp'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Reproof.

To CORRESPOND=*cōr-rē-spōnd'*, *v. n.* To suit; to answer; to keep up the interchange of letters.

Cor'-re-spon'-dent, *a.* and *s.* Suitable; adapted:—*s.* One who interchanges letters.

Cor'-re-spon'-dent-ly, *ad.* In an according manner.

Cor'-re-spon'-dence, (*cōr-rē-spōndē*, *n. n.*) *s.* Relation; reciprocity.

Cor'-re-spon'-den-cy, (*cōr-rē-spōndē*, *n. n.*) *s.* Adaptation; interchange of letters; or of civilities; friendship.

Cor'-re-spon'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Answerable.

CORRIDOR, *cōr-rē-dor'*, 129, 105: *s.* An aisle or passage; the common way from many chambers, and passing round or through a building; in a fortification, the covert way lying quite round it.

CORRIGIBLE, **CORRIGENDA**.—See under To correct.

CORRIVAL=*cōr-rī-vāl*, *s.* A fellow rival.—See Co.

Cor-rī-val-ry, *s.* Competition.

To CORRIVATE, *cōr-rē-vātē*, *v. a.* To unite into one stream.

Cor-rī-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The running of waters into one stream.

To CORROBORATE=*cōr-rōb'-ō-rātē*, 129: *v. a.* To confirm; to establish; to strengthen.

Cor-rob'-o-rate, *a.* Corroborated. [Bacon.]

Cor-rū'-o-rant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Strengthening, confirming:—*s.* A medicine that strengthens.

Cor-rob'-o-ra'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Tending to confirm or strengthen:—*s.* That which increases strength.

Cor-rob'-o-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation.

To CORRODE=*cōr-rōdē*, 129: *v. a.* To eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume.

To Cor-ro'-di-ate, *v. a.* To corrode. [Little used.]

Cor-ro'-dent, *a.* and *s.* Having the power of corroding:—*s.* That which corrodes.

Cor-ro'-di-ble, 105: *a.* Capable of corrosion.

Cor-ro'-di-bil'-i-ty, *s.* The quality of being corroding.

COR-RO-SIVE, (-civ, 105) *a.* and *s.* Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex:—*s.* That which has the quality of corroding.

Cor-ro'-sive-ly, 105: *ad.* With the power of corrosion.

Cor-ro'-sive-ness, *s.* Acrimony.

Cor-ro'-si-ble, *a.* Corrodible; which latter is the preferable word.

COR-RO-SION, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* The state of being eaten into or worn away by degrees.

Cor-ro-DR, *s.* Literally, a joint consuming; (See Co-) a claim on a religious house by the king or another as due for the sustentation of his chaplains or others.

To CORRUGATE, *cōr-roo-gātē*, 109: *v. a.* To wrinkle, or purse up; to contract into little folds or rucks.

Cor'-ru-gate, *a.* Wrinkled. [Young.]

Cor'-ru-gant, 12: *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Comments: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: dūn, 165: thēn, 164.

COR'-ru-ga'-tor, *s.* The muscle that contracts or wrinkles the forehead.
COR'-ru-ga'-tion, *s.* Contraction into wrinkles.
To CORRUPT=**cōr-rūpt'**, *v. a. and n.* To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to deprave; to destroy integrity; to bribe;—*new.* To become putrid; to lose purity.
Cor-rup't, *a.* Tainted; un-sound; vicious.
Cor-rup't-er, 36: *s.* He that taints or vitiates.
Cor-rup't-ly, *ad.* With corruption; viciously.
Cor-rup't-ness, *s.* Putrescence; vice.
Cor-rup't-less, *n.* Insusceptible of corruption.
Cor-rup-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of vitiating.
Cor-rup-tion, 89: *s.* The principle by which bodies tend to a separation of their parts, putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; depravation, wickedness; the taint derived to a man and his issue by treason or felony.
Cor-rup-ti-ble, 101: *a.* Susceptible of destruction by natural decay; susceptible of depravation.
Cor-rup-ti-bly, *ad.* So as to be vitiated.
Cor-rup-ti-ble-ness, }
Cor-rup-ti-bil-i-ty, } *s.* Possibility to be corrupted.
CORSAIR=**cōr'-sāir**, *s.* A pirate; or his vessel.
CORSE, **CORSELET**, **CORSET**.—See under **Corporal**.
CORSNED=**cōrs'-nēd**, *s.* The bread of ex-ecration, or ordeal mouthful used formerly by an accused person who wished, in swallowing it, that it might destroy him if guilty.
CORTEGE, **CORTES**.—See under **Court**.
CORTEX=**cōr'-tēcks**, 154: *s.* Bark or rind.
Cor'-ti-cal, *a.* Barky; belonging to the rind.
Cor'-ti-cate, **Cor'-ti-ca'-ted**, *a.* Resembling bark.
Cor'-ti-cose, (-cōce, 152) *a.* Full of bark.
Cor'-ti-c'i-form (-tīs-sē-fārm) *a.* Like bark.
Cor'-ti-cif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Producing bark.
CORUNDUM=**cō-rūn'-dūm**, *s.* A sort of adamantine earth.
To CORUSCATE=**cō-rūs'-cāte**, *v. n.* To glitter.
Co-rus'-cant, *a.* Glittering by flashes; flashing.
Cor'-us-ca'-tion, *s.* Flash; quick vibration of light.
CORVETTE, **cor-vēt'**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* An advice boat; a sloop of war.—See **Corvetto** under **Curve**.
CORVUS=**cōr'-vūs**: *s.* A military engine with a hook like a crow's beak, used by the ancient Romans in boarding an enemy's vessel; literally, a crow.
Cor'-vine, 105: *a.* Belonging to a crow or raven.
CORYBANTIC=**cōr'-ē-bān'-tīck**, *a.* Madly agitated or inflamed, like the Corybantes or priests of Cybele.
CORYMBUS=**cō-rīm'-būs**, *s.* Primarily, a head or cluster; a bunch of berries; a compounded discus flower, such as the daisy or common marigold. It is shortened into **Cor'-ymb**.
Co-rym'-bous, 120: *a.* Consisting of corymba.
Co-rym'-bu-lous, *a.* Having little corymba.
Co-rym'-bi-a-ted, *a.* Decked with ivy berries.
Cor'-ym-bif'-er-ous, *a.* Bearing clusters.
CORYPHEUS, **cōr'-ē-fē'-ūs**, 163: *s.* The leader of the ancient dramatic chorus; a leader or chief.
COSCINOMANCY, **cōs'-sē-nō-mān'-cēy**, 87: *s.* Divination by a sieve.
COSECANT=**cō-sē'-cānt**, *s.* The secant of an arc which is the complement of another arc to make up 90 degrees. In the same manner **Co'-sine** is the sine, and **Co-tan'-gent** is the tangent, of an arc which, in each case, is the complement of another arc.
COSIER, **cō'-zhē-er**, 147: *s.* A butcher. [Obs.]

COSEY, **cō'-zēy**, 151: *a.* (*Casseur*, Fr.) Chatty; comfortably placed for chatting; **Co'-si-ly**, *ad.* [Col.]
COSMETIC, **cōz-mēt'-ic**, 151: *s.* and *a.* A preparation for improving beauty;—*adj.* Beautifying.
COSMICAL, **cōz-mē'-cāl**, 151: *a.* Generally, relating to the world; specially, rising or setting with the sun, as opposed to acronycal.
Co'-mi-cal-ly, *ad.* Not acronycally.
COS-MO-GO-NY, 151: *s.* The birth of the universe, the science which treats of the origin of the universe.
Co'-mog'-o-nist, *s.* One learned in cosmogony.
COS-MO-GO-RA-PHY (-fēy, 163) 151: *s.* The science or art of describing the world with relation to the universe.
Co'-mog'-ra-pher, *s.* A professor of cosmography.
Co'-mo-graph'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to cosmography.
Co'-mo-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a manner relating to the structure of the world.
Co'-mo-labe, 151: *s.* An ancient instrument for measuring distances of the terrestrial or of the celestial spheres.
COS-MOL-A-TOR-Y, 151, 129: *s.* The worship paid to the world and its parts by heathens.
COS-MOL-O-GY, 151, 87: *s.* A treatise on, or the doctrine of the universe, its structure and its parts.
Co'-mol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in cosmology.
Co'-mo-log'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to cosmology.
COS-MO-ME-TRY, 151: *s.* The measurement of the world by degrees and minutes.
Co'-mo-plas'-tic, 151: *a.* World-forming.
Co'-mo-poi'-i-tan, **COS-MO-U-LITE**, 151: *s.* A citizen of the world.
Co'-mo-r'-ma, 151: *s.* A view or series of views of the world; a comprehensive painting.
COSS=**cōss**, *s.* One and a half mile, nearly. [Hindo.] As a distinct word, it means podded, as *cos lettuce*.
COSSACK=**cōs'-sāck**, *s.* One of a military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit the Ukraine.
COSSET=**cōs'-sēt**, *s.* A house-lamb.
COSSIC=**cōs'-sick**, *a.* Relating to Algebra. [Obs.]
COST=**cōst**, 17: *s.* Price; charge; expense; luxury; loss. *Costs*; expenses incurred in a law-suit.
To Cost, } *v. a.* To be bought for; to be had as
I Cost, } the price of; to be obtained by;
Cost, } *cp.* It is always active. "It cost me much labour;" i. e. "It cost much labour to me."
Cost'-ly, 105: *a.* Expensive.
Cost'-less, *a.* Attainable without expense.
Cost'-li-ness, *s.* Sumptuousness; expensiveness.
COST=**cōst**, 17: *s.* A rib or side. [B. Jonson.]
Cost'-tal, *a.* Belonging to the ribs; **Cost'-tate**, ribbed
COSTARD=**cōs'-tard**, 34: *s.* A head; [Obs.] an apple round and bulky like the head.
Cost'-tard-mon'-ger (-mūn'-gēr, 116, 77) *s.* An apple seller.
Cost'-ter-mon'-ger, *s.* (A corruption of the foregoing.) An itinerant seller of fruit or vegetables.
COSTIVE, **cōs'-tīv**, 105: *a.* Constipated or bound in body; close, hard; impermeable; confined.
Cost'-ive-ness, *s.* The state of being costive.
COSTLESS, **COSTLY**, &c. See under **Cost**.
COSTMARY, **cōst'-mār'-ēy**, *s.* A kind of tansy.
COSTUME=**cōs'-tūm'**, *s.* Style of dress; characteristic dress; in painting it includes something more, namely, the adaptation of the whole detail of a picture to characters, time, and place.
COT=**cōt**, *s.* A small house; a hut; a cottage. See also after this class.—See likewise **Cotquean**.
Cote, *s.* A cot. [Obs.] a sheepfold; a dove-house.
Cot'-land, *s.* Land appendant to a cottage.
Cot'-ter, *s.* A cottager; **Cot'-ti-er**, is the same, but Obs.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Forcel's **gāt'-wāy**: **chāp'-mān**: **pā-pā**: **lāw**: **gōōd**: **j'wō**, i. e. *jew* 55: *a, c, &c. mufc*, 171.

Cow-wold (-wôld, 116) *s.* Sheepcotes in an open country.

Cot'-TAGG, 99: *s.* A hut; any small dwelling. A Cottage *ornée* (or'-nay) is a small villa.

Cot'-ta-ger, *s.* One who lives in a cottage; specifically, one who lives rent-free on a common.

COT=côt, *s.* A little boat. [Spenser. Obs.]

COT=côt, *s.* A small bed; a cradle: a hammock.

To COTE=côte, *v. a.* To come up to, and pass by. [Obs.]

COTEMPORARY.—See Contemporary.

CO-TENANT=cô-tên'-ânt, *s.* A tenant in common.

COTERIE, cô't-êr-ê'', [Fr.] 170. *s.* A circle or club of fashionables, sometimes consisting only of ladies.

COTHURNUS=cô-thur'-nûs, *s.* A buskin.

Co-thur'-nate, **Co-thur'-na-ted**, *a.* Buskined.

COTICULAR=cô-tic'-û-lar, 34: *a.* Pertaining to whetstones; like, or suitable for, whetstones.

COTILLON, cô-tîl'-yông [Fr.] 170: *s.* A lively dance, usually for eight persons; the tune played with it.

COTTAGE, **COTTIER**, **COTSWOLD**, &c. See under Cot.

COTQUEAN, cô't-kwê'n, 188: *s.* A man who busies himself with affairs properly belonging to women. Cot. when a contraction of the same word, has the same meaning.

COTTON, cô't-tôn, 114: *s.* and *a.* The soft downy substance growing in the pods of a shrub cultivated in warm climates, particularly in the East-Indies; the cloth made of the down.—*adj.* Made or consisting of cotton; pertaining to cotton.

Cot'-ton-y, *a.* Full of cotton; soft as cotton.

To Cot'-ton, *v. n.* To rise with a nap; *To cotton with any one*, to unite with him. [Swift.]

Among the compounds are, *Cot'ton grass*, *Cot'ton thistle*, *Cot'ton-weed*, which are all plants; and *Cot'ton-mill*, *Cot'ton-machine*, used in preparing Cotton.

COTYLA=côt'-lâ, 5, 2: *s.* A hollow, but particularly the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another.

Co-ryl'-b'-don, 92, 18: *s.* The lobe that nourishes the seeds of plants, and then perishes.

Cot'-y-led'-o-nous, 92, 120: *a.* Having a seed lobe.

To COUCH=cowtch, 31, 63: *v. n.* and *a.* To lie down on a place of repose; to recline on the knees, as a beast; to lie down in secret, or in ambush; to stoop, to bend down.—*act.* To lay in a place of repose; to place close to, or within: to involve, include, or comprize; to fix the spear in the rest in the posture of attack; to depress a cataract or filmy humor obstructing vision, so as to leave the lens free from it.

Couch, *s.* A seat of repose; a bed; a layer, stratum, or lay.

Among the compounds are *Couch'-fellow*, a bed-fellow; and *Couch'-grass*, a weed.

Couch'-ant, 12: *a.* Lying down; *lev'-ant* and *couchant*, with reference to beasts, signifies one complete day or night.

Couch'-er, 36: *s.* One that couches cataracts; in old statutes, a factor resident in a place while trading.

Couch'-ing, *s.* The act of bending; the act of depressing the cataract.

COUCH'-EE, côsh'-ê-y, *s.* A word opposed to *Lev'-ee*; bed-time, or visits received about bed-time. [Fr.]

COUGH, cōf, 125, 162: *s.* A convulsive effort of the lungs with noise to get rid of phlegm or other matter.

To Cough, *v. n.* and *a.* To have the lungs convulsed; to make the noise of a cough.—*act.* To eject by a cough.

Cough'-er, 36: *s.* He that coughs.

COUHAGE, cow'-hage, 99: *s.* An Indian bean, the pods of which sting like a nettle.

COULD.—See the verb Can.

COLTLER.—See Colter.

COUNCIL=cown'-cil, *s.* Literally, that which is called together, an assembly met for deliberation, or to give advice; an assembly of divines; the body of privy counsellors of the king or queen.

Among the compounds are *Council-board* and *Council-table*, which have the same meaning, namely, the table round which a council sits, or the council itself. *Councillor*, when not used by a mistake for *Counsellor*, means a member of a council.

COUNSEL=cown'-sêl, 14: *s.* Advice, direction; consultation; interchange of opinions; deliberation; prudence; art; secrecy; scheme; purpose; the counsellors, collectively, that plead a cause, and hence a single counsellor when a party's counsel does not include more.

To Coun'-sel, *v. a.* To give advice; to advise.

Coun'-sel-la-ble, *a.* Willing to follow advice.

Coun'-sel-lor, 36, 194: *s.* One that counsels; one whose province is to deliberate on public affairs; (such a one being generally the member of a council, the etymological relationship of the word in this sense is often misapprehended); one who is entitled to plead in a court of law, a barrister. *Councillor*, see *Council*, &c.

Coun'-sel-lor-ship, *s.* The office of a counsellor.

To COUNT=cownt, 31: *v. a.* To number; to tell; to reckon, to account, to esteem, to impute to:—*new*. To found an account or scheme; to rely.

Count, *s.* Number, reckoning; number summed; estimation; in law, a charge in an indictment; or a declaration in pleading.

Count'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be counted.

Count'-less, *a.* Innumerable; infinite.

Count'-er, *s.* An imitation of a piece of money used as a means of counting; money in contempt; the table in a shop on which money is counted; in old authors, an officer whose duty was to audit or examine matters of account; a prison in London.

Count'-er-cast, *s.* A trick; a cheat.

Count'-er-cas'-ter, *s.* A reckoner in contempt.

Count'-ing-house, *s.* A room for accounts.

COUNT=cownt, 31: *s.* A foreign title.

Count'-ess, *s.* A count's wife; an earl's wife.

COUNTENANCE=cown' tê nânce, 12: *s.* Form of the face, air, look; exterior appearance; patronage support.

To Count'-te-nance, *v. a.* To support; to encourage.

Count'-te-nan-cer, *s.* One that countenances.

COUNTER=coun'-ter, *ad.* Contrary to; in a wrong way. As a substantive, see above under *To Count*. As a prefix, compare with *Contra*.

To COUN'-TER-act', *v. a.* To hinder by counteraction.

Coun'-ter-ac'-tion, 89: *s.* Opposite agency.

To COUN'-TER-BAL'-ANCE, *v. a.* To weigh against.

Coun'-ter-bal'-ance, *s.* Equivalent power.

COUN'-TER-BOND, *s.* A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.

To COUN'-TER-BUFF, *v. a.* To repel; to strike back.

Coun'-ter-buff, *s.* A stroke producing recoil.

Counteract, &c.—See under *To Count*.

COUN'-TER-CHANGE, (-chânge, 111) *s.* Reciprocalion.

To Coun'-ter-change, *v. a.* To exchange.

COUN'-TER-CHARM, *s.* That which breaks a charm.

To Coun'-ter-charm, *v. a.* To destroy enchantment.

To COUN'-TER-CHECK, *v. a.* To oppose; to check.

Coun'-ter-check, *s.* A rebuke; an opposite account.

COUN'-TER-CUR'-RENT, *a.* and *s.* Running in an opposite way:—*s.* An opposite current.

To COUN'-TER-DRAW, *v. a.* To trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: v'ch-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

COUN'-TER-EV'-I-DENCE, *s.* Opposite evidence.
To COUN'-TER-VEIT, (-fít, 119) *v. a. and n.* To copy with intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate:—*new*. To feign.
COUN'-ter-fet, *a. and s.* Forged; fictitious; deceitful:—*s.* An impostor; a forger.
COUN'-ter-fet-ly, *ad.* Falsely; fictitiously.
COUN'-ter-fet-er, *s.* A forger, an impostor.
COUN'-ter-fur'-gence, 151: *s.* Forgery. [Obs.]
COUN'-ter-fet-ment, *s.* A contrary ferment.
COUN'-ter-fort, (-fórt, 130) *s.* A buttress.
COUN'-ter-gage, *s.* Method of measuring joints.
COUN'-ter-guard, (-gard, 121) *s.* A small rampart.
COUN'-ter-light, (-lít, 115) *s.* A light destroying the advantageous effect of another light.
To COUN'-ter-mand, *v. a.* To revoke a command.
COUN'-ter-mand, 81: *s.* Repeat of a former order.
To COUN'-ter-march, *v. n.* To march back.
COUN'-ter-march, 81: *s.* A retrograde march.
COUN'-ter-mark, *s.* A second or third mark on a bale of goods consigned to different owners; the mark of the goldsmith's company; a second mark on coin.
To COUN'-ter-mark, *v. a.* To place a countermark; to hollow a horse's teeth to conceal his age.
COUN'-ter-mine, *s.* A mine to frustrate the use of one made by an enemy.
To COUN'-ter-mine, *v. a.* To defeat secretly.
COUN'-ter-mune, *s.* A wall behind another.
COUN'-ter-pane, *s.* A coverlet for a bed, so called from that kind which was composed of variegated squares or *panes*; also, in old authors, a counterpart.
COUN'-ter-part, *s.* Correspondent part; copy.
COUN'-ter-plea, 103: *s.* A replication in law.
To COUN'-ter-plot, *v. a.* To oppose one plot by another.
COUN'-ter-plot, 81: *s.* A plot against a plot.
COUN'-ter-point, *s.* A counterpane; in music, the setting of point to point, or the noting of the parts in such order, that each note shall correspond with those that are to harmonize with it in the other parts; the modern science or art of harmony in music.
To COUN'-ter-poise, (-poiz, 151, 189) *v. a.* To counterbalance; to act with equal power against.
COUN'-ter-poise, *s.* Equivalence of weight.
COUN'-ter-poi'-son, (zn, 151, 114) *s.* Antidote.
COUN'-ter-sa'-li-ant, *a.* Leaping from each other; applied to beasts in a coat of arms.
COUN'-ter-scarp, *s.* Strictly, that slope of the ditch which faces the fortified place, and is next the enemy's camp; it often signifies, however, not merely the ditch but the covered way that surmounts it.
To COUN'-ter-sign, (-sín, 115) *v. a.* To sign what has already been signed by a superior.
COUN'-ter-sig'-na-ture, *s.* Confirming signature.
COUN'-ter-sign, *s.* A military watchword.
COUN'-ter-sig'-nal, *s.* A responsive signal.
COUN'-ter-ten'-or, 38: *s.* The high tenor.
COUN'-ter-time, *s.* Primarily, a term in horsemanship for the resistance of a horse to his proper paces; hence opposition generally.
COUN'-ter-turn, *s.* The denouement of a play.
To COUN'-ter-vail, *v. a.* To act against equally.
COUN'-ter-vail, *s.* Equal weight or value.
COUN'-ter-view, (-vú, 110) *s.* Contrast.
To COUN'-ter-work, (-wurk, 141) *v. a.* To counteract.
COUNTRESS=**coun'-tress**, *s.* The lady of an earl of Great Britain or Ireland.—Compare Count.
COUNTING-HOUSE.—See under To Count.
COUNTRY, cūn'-trē, 120: *s. and a.* Originally

an earldom, the district of a count or earl; a tract of land; a shire; a region; one's residence or native soil; rural parts opposed to town or city:—*adj.* Rustic; rural; rude, untaught.

Coun'-tri-fied, (-fied, 114) *a.* Rustic, rude.

Coun'-try-man, *s.* A compatriot; a rustic.

Coun'-try-dance, *s.* A contradance, which see

COUN'-try, (coun'-trē), *s. and a.* A shire; a circuit or district; in old authors, a count or lord:—*adj.* Relating to a county. A county court is incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under forty shillings.

COUP-DE-MAIN, coo'-dā-māng', [Fr.] 170: *s.* An attack sword in hand by surprise.

COUP-D'ŒIL, (coo'-dōil', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A view taken at a glance; aspect at first view.

COUP-DE-GRACE, (coo'-dā-grāss', [Fr.] 170) *s.* The stroke or finishing blow to one dying; a finishing stroke.

COUPEE, (coo'-pāy', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A step in dancing.

COUPLE, cūp'-pl, 120, 101: *s.* Primarily, a link or chain; two things linked by generic similarity; two; a brace; the male and female; a man and his wife.

To Coup'-le, *v. a. and n.* To join; to marry:—*new*. To join in embraces.

Coup'-let, *s.* Two lines that rhyme; a pair.

COURAGE, cūr'-rage, 120, 99: *s.* Bravery, valour.

Cour-a'-geous, (cūr-rā'-jūs, 146) *a.* Brave.

Cour-a'-geous-ly, *ad.* Bravely, daringly.

Cour-a'-geous-ness, *s.* Boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT, coo-rānt', } 125: *s.* A dance;

COURANTO, coo-rān'-tō, } (see Corant;) a jig tune; the name of a newspaper from its quick spreading.

COURIER, coōr'-ē-er, 118: *s.* A messenger sent in haste; an express; a travelling attendant.

COURSE=**cō'urse**=**cōarse**, 134, 153: *s.* Progress forward within prescribed or uniform limits; hence, race; act of running in the lists, and tilting; the place for racing; track in which a ship purposes to sail or has sailed; sails by which she keeps her course; series of methodical procedure in learning or communicating knowledge; series of similar parts; method of life; conduct; career; inclination; number of dishes set upon a table at once; *Courses*, the menses; *Of course*, by consequence; by settled rule.

To Co'urse, *v. n. and a.* To run; to hunt; to move about:—*act.* To hunt; to pursue.

Co'ur-ser, *s.* A swift horse; a hunter.

Co'ur-sing, *s.* Hunting with greyhounds.

COURT=**cō'urt**, 47: *s.* A place enclosed in front of a house; a recess from a public street paved and enclosed by houses, often differing from a street only by not being a carriage way.

COURT=**cō'urt**, 47: *s.* A hall or place where justice is administered; hence the palace of the king; (see lower;) the person who presides in a court of justice, the judge; the presiding officers of a court collectively; any place, or persons wherein a jurisdiction exists, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

Co'urt-bar'-on, *s.* A court incident to a manor.

Co'urt-day, *s.* A day on which a court sits.

Co'urt-hand, *s.* Hand writing used in records.

Co'urt-leet, *s.* A court of record held once a year in a particular hundred, wardship, or manor, of which the business is now much declined, and devolved on the quarter sessions.

Co'urt-mar'-tal, (-sh'āl, 147) *s.* A court consisting of military or naval officers for the trial of offences against the laws of the service.

Co'urt, *s.* The palace or residence of a sovereign

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gat'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

prince; the prince himself in his sovereign capacity; the persons who compose the retinue of a prince.—See also above, and lower.

Court-ly, a. and ad. Relating to a court.

Court-ier, (-yer) s. The frequenter of a court.

Court-ling, s. A hanger on at court.

Court-te-zan, s. A courtier male or female; but it has lost this meaning if as an English word it ever had it, and in its present signification is pronounced *Court-te-zan'*, (*cūr-tē-zān'*) *s.* A prostitute.

Among the compounds proper to be noticed here are, *Court-breeding, Court-chaplain, Court-cupboard*, (the magnificent sideboard of ancient days,) *Court-day*, (day of state at court,) *Court-dress, Court-favour*, (favour from the prince,) *Court-lady*, &c.

Court, s. Civility of manners; address; insinuation; flattery, such as is practised at court.—See also above.

Court-li, Court-like, a. Polite; flattering.

Court-li-ness, s. Elegance; politeness.

Court-ier-y, 146: s. Manners of a courtier. [Obs.]

Court-eous, (-yūs, 120, 146) 147: a. Elegant, polite.

Court-eous-ly, ad. Politely; complaisantly.

Court-eous-ness, s. Civility; complaisance.

Court-re-sy, (cūr-tē-sy, 120, 152) s. Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect: *By courtesy*, not of right, but by indulgence; in some cases, however, such indulgence becomes a legal claim; as tenure by courtesy, which is when a man holds for life what would go immediately to his wife's kin, she being dead and also her child, because this child which he had by her was born alive.

Courte-sy, (cūr-tē-sy, 120) s. The preceding word applied particularly to the act of civility or respect used by women, consisting in a lowering of the body, and corresponding with the bow or bend of the body by men.

To Court-sy, v. n. To make a courtesy.

To COURT, v. n. To pay court to; to solicit; to seek; to woo.

Court-ship, s. The act or course of acts, by which a woman is wooed; its relationship to other words of this class, namely, in the sense of the act of soliciting favour generally, and of civility of manners, are obsolete.

COR-TEGE, (cor-tāzh, [Fr.] 170) s. A train of attendants.

COR-TES, (-tēz, 151) s. pl. The states of the Spanish monarchy composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.

COUSIN, cūz'-zn, 120, 151, 114: s. In a general sense, anyone collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; the children of an aunt or uncle are first cousins or cousins german; the next respective generations are second cousins; and so on; in works not quite modern, it is used generally for a relation; and the king is represented as using it towards all who are noble by blood.

COVE=cōve, s. A small creek or bay; a shelter.

To Cove, v. a. To arch over, or make a shelter.

Cov-ing, s. A projection in a building.

COVENABLE, cō-vē-nd-bl, 101: a. Convenient; fit. This obsolete word has the same origin as the ensuing.

COVENANT, cūv'-ē-n-nt, 116: s. Literally, a coming together, or agreement; a contract; a stipulation; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To Cov'-e-n-nt, v. n. and a. To bargain, to contract, to agree:—*ad.* To contract; to stipulate.

Cov'-e-n-nt-er, s. He who makes a covenant; it was specially applied to those who joined in the solemn league and covenant in Scotland against the high church party in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Cov'-e-n-nt-tee', s. The party covenanted with.

COVENOUS.—See Covinous under Covin.

To COVER, cūv'-er, 116: v. a. To overtop; read, to conceal, to hide, to shelter; to put on a cap or hat; to copulate; to extend as far as; to comprehend or include.

Cov'-er, s. That which is laid over something else; a concealment, a screen, a veil; a shelter, a defence; the retreat of a fox or hare.

Cov'-er-ing, s. Dress; vesture.

Cov'-er-let, s. The upper covering of a bed.

Cov'-ert, a. and s. Sheltered; private; traitorous; under protection as a married woman:—*s.* A shelter; a defence; a thicket. The covert-way in fortification is on the outside of the ditch, ranging round the half moons or other works.

Cov'-ert-ly, ad. Secretly; closely.

Cov'-ert-ness, s. Secrecy; privacy.

Cov'-er-ture, (-tūre, 147) s. Shelter; a legal term for the state of being a married woman.

To COVEY, cūv'-ēt, 116, 14: v. a. and n. To desire inordinately:—*nem.* To have a strong desire.

Cov'-et-a-ble, 101: a. To be wished for.

Cov'-et-ing, s. An eager or inordinate desire.

Cov'-e-tous, (cūv'-ē-tūs; cūv'-ē-chūs is a vul-gari-m) a. Avaricious; greedy.

Cov'-e-tous-ly, ad. Avariciously; eagerly.

Cov'-e-tous-ness, s. Avarice; eagerness of gain.

COVEY, cūv'-ēy, 116: s. A hatch or brood of birds: a set or company.

COVIN, cūv'-in, s. A fraudulent agreement between two or more to the prejudice of a third.

Cov'-i-nous, 120: a. Fraudulent; deceitful.

COW=cow, 31: s. The female of the bull.

Cow'-herd, s. One who tends cows

Cow'-leech, s. A cow-doctor.

Cow'-pox, 154: s. The vaccine disease.

Other compounds are *Cow-keeper, Cow-house*, and *Cow-pen*; all of obvious meaning: *Cow-bane, Cow-parasit, Cow-quakes, Cow-weed, Cow-wheat, Cow-wort*, all of them plants; and *Cow-itch*, which is a coinage from *Cowhage*, whose meaning see at the word.

COW=cow, 31: s. The top of a chimney that is made to move with the wind; properly a cowl.

To COW=cow, 31: v. a. To depress with fear.

Cow'-ish, a. Timorous, fearful. [Shaks.]

COWARD=cow'-ard, 31, 34: s. and a. A pol-troon:—*adj.* Dastardly, timid, base.

Cow'-ard-ly, n. and ad. Fearful:—*ad.* Fearfully.

Cow'-ard-li-ness, s. Timidity, cowardice.

Cow'-ard-ice, (diss, 105) s. Pusillanimity.

To COWER=cow'-er, 31, 36: v. n. To sink by bending the knees. In Spenser it is also found in the sense of to cower or cherish as a hen her brood.

COWL=cowl, 31: s. A monk's hood; a cover for a chimney which turns with the wind.

COWL=cowl, 31: s. A vessel to carry water. [Obs.]

Cowl'-staff, s. The staff by which a cowl is carried.

COW-LEECH, COW-POX, &c.—See under Cow.

COWSLIP=cow'-slip, s. A species of primrose.

COWRY, cow'-ry, s. A univalve sea-shell.

COXCOMB, cōcks'-cōm, 116, 156: s. A comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools formerly wore; hence, a fop; also, a flower coloured as a cock's comb.

Cox'-comb-ly, (-cōm-lēy, a. Like a coxcomb.

Cox'-comb-ry, s. Foppishness.

Cox'-com'-i-cal, a. Foppish, conceited.

COY=coy, 29: a. Modest, reserved, shy.

To Coy, v. n. To be reserved or inaccessible.

Coy'-ish, a. Somewhat coy.

Coy'-ly, ad. With reserve; shily.

Coy'-ness, s. Unwillingness to be familiar.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: nish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: ſhīn, 166; thēn, 166.

To COY=coy, *v. a.* To silture. [Shaks.] See also above.

COYSTREL.—See Coistill.

COZ, cüz, 116: *s.* Cousin, familiarly.

To COZEN, cüz'-zn, 116, 114: *v. a.* To cheat.

Coz'-en-er, 36: *s.* A cheater, a defrauder.

Coz'-en-age, 99: *s.* Fraud, deceit, trick.

CRAB=cräb, *s.* A shell fish; a wooden engine with claws; a sign of the zodiac.—See also lower.

Crab'-eyes, 143, 106: *s. pl.* Concretions formed in the stomach of the crab-fish and used in medicine.

Crab'-louse, *s.* A body louse.

CRAB, *s.* and *a.* A wild apple; the tree producing it:—*adj.* Wild, sour, or degenerate as applied to fruit.

Crab'-bed, *n.* Peevish, morose; harsh, difficult.

Crab'-bed-ly, *ad.* Peevishness.

Crab'-bed-ness, *s.* Sourness of taste; asperity.

CRABER, crä'-ber, *s.* The water-rat.

To CRACK=cräck, *v. a.* and *n.* To rend or break into chinks; to break partially, or with some things, as a nut, completely; to break or rend with reference to the heart or intellect; to break, diminish, or destroy in a figurative sense; also, to use any thing (as a whip) so as to make the noise of an object that cracks; which meaning may become figurative, as to crack a joke:—*new.* To burst into chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a sharp sudden sound; to utter a loud sound; ludicrously, to boast.

Crack, *s.* A sudden disruption; chink, narrow breach, or flaw; any breach, injury, or diminution; he or she that is cracked in intellect; in purity, &c.; the noise made by a crack; a boast, or boaster; the time occupied by a crack or snap; any thing diminutive, as a boy or child.

Crack'-er, *s.* A boaster; a firework; a hard biscuit; that which cracks any thing.

Crack'-brained, 114: *a.* Crazed.

Crack'-hemp, *s.* One destined to crack or strain a halter; a hangdog [Shaks.]

To CRAC'-KLE, 101: *v. n.* To make the noise of cracking, slightly but repeatedly.

Crack'-ling, *s.* The noise of something that crackles; that which makes the noise.

CRACK'-NEL, *s.* A brittle cake or biscuit.

CRADLE, crä'-dl, 101: *s.* A moveable bed in which infants are rocked; figuratively, infancy; by analogy, any thing which receives or embeds what is designed to be placed in it, as a bed for a sick person; a case for a broken limb; a frame of timber for a ship, &c.

To Cra'-dle, *v. a.* and *n.* To lay or rock in a cradle:—*new.* [Shaks.] To lodge as in a cradle.

CRAFT=cräft, 11: *s.* Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; small vessels, such as are generally used in trading.

To Craft, *v. n.* To play tricks. [Obs.]

Craft'-ty, *a.* Cunning; artful; skilful.

Craft'-ti-ly, *ad.* Artfully; cunningly.

Craft'-ti-ness, *s.* Craft, cunning, fraud, deceit.

Crafts'-man, *s.* An artificer, a mechanic.

Crafts'-mas-ter, *s.* One well skilled in his trade.

CRAG=cräg, *s.* A rough steep rock, or point.

Crag'-ged, (-güed, 77) *a.* Rugged; full of breaks.

Crag'-ged-ness, *s.* Full of rocky prominences.

Crag'-gy, (-gücy, 77) *a.* Rocky, rugged, rough.

Crag'-gi-ness, *s.* Fullness of crags.

CRAG=cräg, *s.* The neck. [Obs.]

CRAKE=cräke, *s.* The corn-crake, a bird.

To CRAM=cräm, *v. a.* and *n.* To stuff with more than can conveniently be held:—*new.* To eat beyond satiety.

CRAMBO=cräm'-bö, *s.* A rhyme; a play at finding rhymes.

CRAMP=crämp, *s.* and *a.* A spasmodic contraction of the limbs: a restriction.—See also below:—*adj.* Knotty; difficult.

To Cramp, *v. a.* To pain with spasms; to restrain, to confine; to hinder from expansion.

Cramp'-fish, *s.* The torpedo.

CRAMP, *s.* A piece of iron bent at the ends to fasten two things together, called also a cramp'-iron.

To Cramp, *v. a.* To fasten with a cramp.

CRAMP'-PIE, *s.* A piece of metal at the bottom of the scabbard of a sword.

CRAMP'-POONS, 143: *s. pl.* Iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party.

CRANBERRY, crän'-bër-rëy, *s.* The mossberry.

To CRANCH.—See To Craunch.

CRANE=cräne, *s.* A bird with a long beak; a machine for raising weighty goods, so named from its overhanging shape and capacity to pick up its objects; a bent pipe or siphon.

Cra'-nage, 99: *s.* The liberty of using a crane; money paid for the use of a crane.

Among the compounds are *Crane's bill*, (the geranium; whose seed vessel has an appendage resembling a crane's bill); and *Crane's fly*, (an insect.)

CRANIUM, crä'-në-üm, *s.* The skull.

Cra'-ni-og'-no-my, *s.* The doctrine that the characteristics of the mind may be known by the conformation of the skull.

Cra'-ni-ol'-o-gy, *s.* A discourse on, or the science of, the skull, as varying in form in different creatures and different individuals, in connection with the knowledge of their respective propensities and habits. It is now more commonly called *Phrenology*.

Cra'-ni-oni'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the skull.

Cra'-ni-os'-co-py, *s.* The art or science of examining the skull, and endeavouring to ascertain by the prominences upon it the several organs of the brain. It is included in *Phrenology*.

CRANK, crängk, 158: *s.* A bend or turning out of the way; a turn in an axle with two angular elbows, the farthest part of which being joined to a piston or a saw, &c., moves it up and down when the axle goes round; a hook that turns a bell-wire into and out of a corner; a metal brace; figuratively, a twisting or turning in speech consisting in some conceit of the nature of a pun.

To Crank, *v. n.* To run in a winding course; to run, bend, or wind.

To Cran'-kle, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To crank:—*act* To break into bends or angles.

Crank'-kle, *s.* A bend, turn, or crinkie.

CRANK, crängk, 158: *a.* Healthy; sprightly.

Crank'-ky has the same meaning.

Crank'-ness, *s.* Health; vigour.

CRANK, *a.* Infirm on her keel, liable to overset. This, namely, infirm, sick, is the original meaning of the word, which, by a fate not singular in language, is used by our old authors in the sense directly opposite to the sense assigned to the first word of the class.

Crank'-ness, *s.* Liability to overset.

CRANNY, crän'-nëy, *s.* A chink, a cleft, a crevice

CRANTS=cränts, *s. pl.* Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave.

CRAPE=cräpt, *s.* A thin stuff loosely woven.

CRAPLE=cräp'-pl, *s.* A caw. [Spenser.]

Crap'-nel, *s.* A hook or drag.

CRAPULA=crä'-pü-lä, *s.* A surfeit. [Lat.]

Crap'-u-lence, 92: *s.* Cropsickness; a surfeit.

Crap'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Intemperate; sick.

To CRASH=cräsh, *v. a.* To crush. [Obs.]

To CRASH, *v. n.* To utter a noise as of things

crushed by falling.

The scheme entire and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words gät'-way: chäp'-mön: pä'-pä': läw: gööd: 'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *male*, 171.

Crash, } *s.* A loud noise as of many things.
Crash'-ing, } falling and breaking.
CRASIS=crā'-sis, *s.* Literally, a mixture; appropriately, that mingling of humors in the animal body which forms the temperament or constitution of the individual; also, the mingling of two vowels into one syllable, otherwise called *Synæresis*.
CRASS=crāss, *s.* Gross, thick, coarse.
Crās-si-tude, Crās'-ness, *s.* Grossness, coarseness.
Crās-si-ment, *s.* The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part.
CRASTINATION, crās'-tē-nā'-shūn, *s.* Delay.
CRATCH=cratch, *s.* A frame for hay to feed cattle.
CRATE=crātē, *s.* A wicker pannier, or sort of hamper, used especially for crockery ware.
CRATER=crā'-ter, *s.* A vent or aperture; the bowl or funnel of a volcano.
To CRAUNCH, crānch, 122: *v. a.* To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.
CRAVAT=crā'-vāt', *s.* A neckcloth.
To CRAVE=crāve, *v. a.* To ask earnestly, submissively, or insatiably; to long for.
Crā-ver, 36: *s.* One who craves.
Crā'-ving, *s.* An unreasonable desire.
CRAVEN, crā'-vn, 114: *s.* A judicial term in the ancient trial by battle by which one party did homage to the other as his superior, and so yielded his cause; hence, a coward, a recreant; a dunghill cock.
To Crā'-ven, *v. a.* To make cowardly. [Shaks.]
CRAW=crāw, *s.* The crop or first stomach of birds.
CRAWFISH=crāw'-fīsh, *s.* The river lobster.
To CRAWL=crāwl, *v. n.* To creep; to move as a worm; to move on hands and knees; to move slowly.
Crawl'-er, 36: *s.* Any thing that crawls.
CRAWL=crāwl, *s.* A pen or enclosure for fish.
CRAYFISH.—See *Crawfish*.
CRAYON=crā'-ōn, 100, 18: *s.* A general name for pencils of various colours and substances; a drawing done with crayons.
To Crā'-yon, *v. a.* To sketch with a crayon; to sketch or plan generally.
To CRAZE=crāze, *v. a.* To break, crush, or shatter, generally; to shatter the intellect.
Crā'-zed-ness, *s.* The state of being broken down, or shattered; decrepitude.
Crā'-zy, *a.* Broken, decrepit; shattered in intellect; feeble; niling; out of order.
Crā'-zi-ness, *s.* Weakness; disorder of mind.
To CREAK=crēck, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise.
Creak'-ing, *s.* A sharp, continuing, harsh noise.
CREAM=crēm, *s.* The unctuous or oily part of milk; the best part of any thing.
To Cream, *v. n.* and *a.* To gather on the surface;—*act.* To skim off the cream; to take the best of any thing.
Cream'-y, 105: *a.* Having the nature of cream.
Cream'-faced, (-fāst, 114, 146) *a.* Pale; cowardly.
CREANCE=crē'-ānce, *s.* A fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.
CREASE=crēce, 152: *s.* A mark left by a fold.
To Crease, *v. a.* To mark by doubling.
To CREATE=crē-āt', *v. a.* To cause to exist by the force of original power; to cause by the agency of deputed power; to beget; to produce; to make.
Cre-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.
Cre-a'-tor, 36: *s.* A producer; a maker; distinctively, the Maker by the force of original power.
Cre-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of creating; the thing created; the universe.

CREA'-TURE, (crē'-tūre, *colloq.* crea'-sh'oor, 147) *s.* A being animate or inanimate created by original power; an animate created being; man distinct from brute; brute distinct from man; something produced, improved, or sustained by a secondary power; sometimes a word of contempt; sometimes of petty tenderness.

CREBROUS, crē'-brūs, *a.* Frequent.

CREDENCE, &c.—See in the next class.

CREED=crēde, *s.* That which is believed; a summary of the articles of faith.

Crē'-dent, *a.* Easy of belief; having credit.

Crē'-dence, *s.* Belief; credit; reputation.

Cre-den'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Giving a title to credit;—*s.* That which entitles to credit; in the plural, *Credentia*, the letters of commendation and power given to ambassadors and envoys.

Cre-den'-dā, *s. pl.* Things to be believed. [Lat.]

CRED'-i-BLE, 92: *a.* Worthy of credit.

Crē'-i-bly, *ad.* In a manner claiming belief.

Crē'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Just claim to belief.

Crē'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Probability.

Crēd'-it, *s.* Belief; honour, reputation, esteem, good opinion; faith, trust, repose; influence.

To Crēd'-it, *v. a.* To believe, trust, or confide in; to do honour to; to enter on the credit side of an account.

Crēd'-i-tor, 38: *s.* A believer; [Obs.] he to whom a debt is owed, the correlative to *debtor*.

Crēd'-it-a-bly, *a.* Reputable; honourable.

Crēd'-i-ta-bly, *ad.* Reputably; without disgrace.

Crēd'-i-ta-bil'-ness, *s.* Reputation; estimation.

Crēd'-u-LOUS, 120: *a.* Apt to believe; unsuspicious.

Crēd'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* With easy belief.

Crēd'-u-lous-ness, } *s.* Aptness to believe; liability

Crēd'-u-li-ty, } to be deceived.

To CREEK.—See *To Creak*.

CREEK=crēck, *s.* A small inlet, bay, or cove; any turn or winding; less properly, the prominence or jut that produces the creek.

Creek'-y, *a.* Full of creeks; winding.

To CREEP=crēep, } *v. n.* To move as a worm or
 1 **CREPT**=crēpt, } insect; to grow along the
CREPT=crēpt, } ground or on other supports;
 to move slowly and feebly, secretly, timorously, or
 reverently; to fawn.

Creep'-er, *s.* That which creeps; a plant that grows on a support; an insect; a small bird; a grapnel used at sea.

Creep'-ing-ly, *ad.* Slowly; like a reptile.

Creep'-hole, *s.* A retreat; a subterfuge.

CREMATION, crē-mā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A burning.

CREMONA=crē-mō'-nā, *s.* A superior sort of violin, such as those originally made at Cremona.

CREMOIR=crē'-mor, *s.* Any thing like cream.

CRENATE=crē'-nātē, *a.* Notched, indented. [Bot.]

CREOLE=crē'-ōle, *s.* A native of Spanish America or of the West Indies, descended from European ancestors.

To CREPITATE=crēp'-tātē, *v. n.* To make a small crackling noise.

Crēp'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* A repeated snapping noise.

CREPT.—See *To Creep*.

CREPUSCULE=crē-pūs'-cūle, *s.* Twilight.

Cre-pus'-cu-lar, 34: } *a.* Glimmering; in a state

Cre-pus'-cu-lous, 120: } between light and dark-
 ness. *Crepusculine* is obs.

CRESCENT=crēs'-sēnt, *a.* Increasing; growing

Crēs'-cive, (-siv, 105) *a.* Crescent. [Shaks.]

Crēs'-cent, *s.* The moon on the increase; the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

figure, a symbol of Mahometanism, which is in likeness of the new moon. Hence, *Crescent-tive* (105) *a.*
To Cres-cent, *v. a.* To form into a crescent.

CRASS, *s.* A rapidly growing herb.

CRESSET=*crēs'-sēt*, *s.* A light set upon a beacon; a lamp or torch: Literally, a little cross.

CREST=*crēst*, *s.* The feathers or other ornament on the top of the helmet; the helmet itself; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; *s.* a tuft: pride, *s. i. i.*

To Crest, *v. a.* To furnish with, or serve for a crest; to mark with streaks like the streaming hair of a crest.

Crest-ed, *a.* Having a crest or tuft.

Crest-less, *a.* Not dignified with coat-armour.

Crest'-fallen, (-fāl'n, 112, 114) *a.* Dejected; sunk.

CRIS'-TA-TED, *a.* Crested. [Botany.]

CRETACEOUS, *crē-tā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk; chalky.

Cre-tā'-ted, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

CRETIC=*crē'-tick*, *s.* Literally, of Crete: a foot, also called Amphimacer, one short between two long syllables.

Cre-tism, 158: *s.* A falsehood; a Cretan practice.

CRETIN=*crē'-tīn*, *s.* An idiot of the Alps.

CREVICE, *crēv'-iss*, 105: *s.* A crack, a cleft.

To Crev'-ice, *v. n.* To crack, to flaw.

CREW, *crōō*, 110, 109: *s.* A company associated for any purpose; the company of a ship.

CREW.—See **To Crow**.

CREWEL, *crōō'-ēl*, 110, 109: *s.* Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB=*crib*, *s.* An enclosure of small dimensions, as the rack or manger of a stable; the stall of an ox; a child's bed; a cottage.

To Crib, *v. a. and n.* To shut up; to confine:—*neu.* To be confined as in a crib.

CRIBBAGE=*crib'-bāg*, 99: *s.* A game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself partly from the hand of his opponent.

To CRIB, *v. a.* To steal for a petty purpose.

CRIBBLE, *crib'-bl*, 101: *s.* A corn-sieve.

To Crib'-ble, *v. a.* To sift, or pass through a riddle.

CRIB'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of sifting.

CRIB'-form, 38: *a.* Resembling a sieve.

CRICK=*crick*, *s.* A creaking.—See **To Creak**.

CRICK=*crick*, *s.* A local spasm or cramp.

CRICKET=*crick'-ēt*, *s.* A chirping insect.

CRICKET=*crick'-ēt*, *s.* A play with bats and ball; with a different etymol. gy, a low seat or stool.

Crick'-et-er, *s.* A player at cricket.

CRIER.—See under **To Cry**.

CRIME=*crime*, *s.* An infraction of law, but particularly of human law, and so distinguished from (not opposed to) sin; an offence; a great fault.

Crime'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of crime.

Crime-less, *a.* Without crime; innocent.

CRIM'-I-NAL, *a. and s.* Offending law; guilty; tainted with crime: not civil or between individual citizens, but relating to laws under the immediate safeguard of the highest powers of government:—*s.* A man guilty of a crime.

Crim'-i-nal-ly, *ad.* Guiltily.

Crim'-i-nal-ness, **Crim'-i-nal'-i-ty**, *s.* Guiltiness.

To Crim'-i-nate, *v. a.* To charge with crime.

Crim'-i-na'-tor-y, *a.* Accusing; censorious.

Crim'-i-na'-tō-n, 89: *s.* Accusation; charge.

CRIM'-I-NOUS, 120: *a.* Iniquitous; full of crime.

Crim'-i-nous-ly, *ad.* Heinously.

CRIM'-I-NOUS-NESS, *s.* Atrocity.

CRIMP=*crimp*, *a.* That crumbles easily; brittle; not to be depended on.

To CRIMP=*crimp*, *v. a.* To pinch up in ridges; to pinch the hair and so frizzle it; to crimp or cause to crimp, as the flesh of a live cod by gashing it; to catch or seize as by a sly gripe.

Crimp, *s.* In old authors, a game at cards; a sort of agent; one who decoys and catches up recruits for the army.

To Crimp, *v. a.* To decoy for the army.

To CRIM'-PLE, 101: *v. a.* To contract or draw together; to cause to shrink to corrugate; to curl.

CRIMSON, *crim'-zn*, 151, 114: *s. and a.* Red darkened with blue: red in general.—*a.* Coloured as crimson.

To Crim'-son, *v. a. and n.* To dye with crimson:—*neu.* To be tinged with red; to blush.

CRINCUM, *cring'-cūm*, 158: *s.* A cramp; a contraction; a whimsy. [Lucidicrous.]

To CRINGE=*crings*, 64: *v. a. and n.* To draw together; to contract: [Little us-d].—*neu.* To low; to fawn; to flatter.

Cringe, *s.* A low bow; servile civility.

Crin'-ger, 36: *s.* One who cringes or flatters.

CRINGLE.—See lower, under **To Crinkle**.

CRINITE=*cri'-nīte*, *a.* Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Crin'-g'er-ous, (-nīd'-gēr'-ūs, 120) *a.* Bearing or having hair; hairy.

Crin'-nose, (-nōc, 152) *a.* Hairy, covered with hair.

Crin'-nos'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Hairiness.

To CRINKLE, *cring'-kl*, 158, 101: *v. n. and a.* To go in and out; to run in flexures: (Compare Crank and the words under it:)—*ad.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into inequalities.

Crin'-kle, *s.* A sinuosity; a wrinkle.

CRIN'-GLE, *s.* A ring made at the end of a rope to fasten it to another; an iron ring or hank.

CRINOSE, &c.—See under **Crinite**.

CRIPPLE, *crip'-pl*, 101: *s.* A lame person.

To Crip'-ple, *v. a.* To lame, to make lame.

Crip'-ple-ness, *s.* Lameness. Crippings, see *Supp.*

CRISIS=*cri'-ciss*, *s. sing.* } *s.* Literally, the

CRISES, *cri'-cēz*, *s. pl.* 101: } forming of a judgement or determination: that point in a disease at which nature or the distemper gives way, and the issue, if nothing new intervenes, is decided; the point at which any affair is at its height.

Crise'-ri-on, 90: *pl.* **Crise'-ri-a**, 2: *s.* A standard by which a judgement or estimate can be formed.

Crise'-ri-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a crisis, or a decisive turn in a disease or any other event or business.—See also lower.

Crise'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* At the exact point.

Crise'-ri-cal-ness, *s.* Exactness.

CRIT'-IC, *s.* A judge of literary merit, or of merit in the fine arts generally; a carper or fault-finder.

Crit'-ic, 88: } *a.* Exact in discriminating the merits

Crit'-i-cal, } and faults of works of art; captious; prone to see and expose faults.—See also above

Crit'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a critic.

CRIT'-IQUE, (crē-tēkē, 104, 121) *s.* A critical examination; criticism.

Crit'-ic, *s.* Critique. [Locke, Pope, Obs.]

To CRIT'-I-CIZE, *v. n. and a.* To play the critic to judge; to animadvert on as faulty:—*ad.* To censure.

CRIT'-ICISM, (-cizm, 158) *s.* A standard of judging well in matters of taste; the art of judging well; animadversion.

CRISP=*crisp*, *a.* Curled; indented; winding; brittle; friable; brisk.

To Crisp, *v. a.* To curl, to contract into knots or curls; to twist; to indent; to make to wave.

Cris'-py, 105: *a.* Curled; short and brittle.

Crisp'-ness, *s.* The quality of being crisp.

Crisp'-ing-pin. *s.* A curling iron.

Cris'-pa-tion, 89: *s.* Act of curling; state of being curled.

CRISTATED.—See under Crest.

CRITERION, CRITIC, &c.—See under Crisis.

CRITHOMANCY, crī'-thō-mān'-cēy. 87: *s.* Divination by barley meal.

CRIZZEL, crīz'-zēl, 114: *s.* Roughness on the surface of glass rendering it dull.

To CROAK=crōak, *v. n.* To make a hoarse low noise like a frog; to caw as a raven or crow; to utter offensive or discontented murmurs.

Croak, *s.* The cry of a frog or raven.

Croak'-er, 36. *s.* A discontented murmurer.

CROCK-I-TA'-TION, 92, 59, 89: *s.* A croaking.

CROATS=crō'-āts, *s. pl.* Troops, from Croatia.

CROCALITE, CROCEOUS.—See under Crocus.

CROCKERY, crōck'-ēr-ēy. *s.* Earthenware.

Crock, *s.* Any thing of earthenware. [Obs.]

CROCK=crōck, *s.* The black matter on kettles.

CROCODILE=crōc'-dīlē, *s.* and *a.* An amphibious voracious animal, of the lizard kind, sometimes sixteen or eighteen feet long, especially those of the Nile.—*adj.* Pertaining to a crocodile; of the nature of a crocodile's tears, hypocritical.

CROCUS=crō'-cūs, *s.* An early flower, saffron; a yellow powder; a metal calcined to a deep reddish yellow colour.

Cro'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Like, or of saffron.

Cro'-ca-lite, *s.* An orange, or brick red mineral.

CROFT=crōft, 17: *s.* A little home field.

CRUSADE, &c.—See under Crusade

CROMLECH, crōm'-lēck, 161: *s.* Huge stones placed on others, supposed to have been druidical altars.

CRONE=crōne, *s.* An old woman; an old ewe.

Cro'-ny, *s.* A companion of long standing.

CRONET.—See Cornet under Coronal.

CRONYCAL, Acronycal, which see.

CROOK=crōok, 118: *s.* A bent instrument; a shepherd's hook; a winding trick; a gibbet.

To Crook, *v. a.* To bend; to turn into a hook; to bend figuratively; to pervert. To Crook is formerly used, but is obsolete.

Crook'-ed, *a.* Bent; winding; oblique; perverse; untoward; without rectitude.

Crook'-ed-ly, *adv.* In a crooked manner.

Crook'-ed-ness, *s.* Curvity; deformity; depravity; perverseness.

Crook'-back, *s.* A man with a crooked back.

Crook'-backed, 114, 143: *a.* Bent-shouldered.

CROOP=crōop, *s.* A disease in the throat to which children are subject, attended with hoarse respiration.

CROP=crōp, *s.* A bird's craw; the belly.

Crop'-per, *s.* A pigeon with a large crop.

Crop'-ful, 117: *a.* Having a full belly.

Crop'-sick, *a.* Sick with repletion.

CROP=crōp, *s.* The highest part of any thing, as an ear of corn; [Obs.] the harvest, or what is gathered; that which is to be gathered; any thing that has been cut, as the hair.

To Crop, *v. a.* and *n.* To cut off the ends of, to mow, to reap; to gather before it falls.—*new.* [Obs.] To yield harvest. To crop out, see Nepp.

Among the compounds are Croq'-ear, *s.* (a horse,) and Crop-eared, *a.*

CROSIER, CROSLET.—See in the next class.

CROSS=crōss, 17: *s. a.* and *prep.* One straight body laid over another so as to form with it four interior angles; the cross especially on which Christ suffered; whatever is drawn or formed in fashion of a cross; whatever bears the image of a cross; the sufferings

of Christ; the Christian doctrine respecting his sufferings and death; misfortune, hindrance, vexation, trial, of patience. To take up the Cross is to submit to afflictions with a Christian spirit.—*adj.* Transverse, oblique, lateral; interchanged; adverse, opposite, unfortunate; perverse; peevish, fractious, contrary, contradictory.—*prep.* Athwart so as to intersect; over; from side to side.

To Cross, *v. a.* and *n.* To lay one body or draw a line athwart another; to sign with a cross; to cancel by making a cross; to pass over, or move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; to thwart, to embarrass, to obstruct, to hinder, to counteract or contravene.—*new.* To lie athwart; to be inconsistent.

Cross'-ing, *s.* The act of crossing; a path across; opposition.

Cross'-ly, *adv.* In a cross manner.

Cross'-ness, *s.* Transverseness, interception; perverseness, peevishness.

Cross'-wise, (-wīze, 151) *adv.* Across; transversely.

Among the compounds are Cross'-armed, (with arms across;) Cross'-bar, (a sort of lever;) Cross'-barred, (secured by transverse bars;) Cross'-bar-shot, (shot with a bar of iron through the middle;) Cross'-bill, (a bill or complaint brought by a defendant against a plaintiff;) Cross'-bow, (a bow for shooting which acts by a stock placed across it;) Cross'-breed, (a term applied to animals when produced by parents of different breeds;) Cross'-box, (a cake indented with a cross;) Cross'-examination, (the examination of a witness by the party opposite to that for whom the witness has been called;) Cross'-grained, (having the fibres crossed or irregular; and, figuratively, perverse, troublesome;) Cross'-legged, (having the legs crossed;) Cross'-post, (the post which goes by a cross-road;) Cross'-purpose, (a kind of enigmatical game; figuratively, a contradictory system;) To Cross question, (to cross examine;) Cross'-road, (one which crosses the country, and is not a direct high road;) Cross'-row, (the alphabet with a cross placed at the beginning;) Cross'-staff, (an instrument used at sea for taking altitudes;) Cross'-tree, (timbers fastened to the masts of ships;) Cross'-way, (an intersection of roads;) Cross'-wind, (a side-wind;) Cross'-wort, (a plant.)

CROSS-LET, *s.* A small cross.

CRO'-SIER, (crō'-zh'er, 147) *s.* The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has or had a cross on it.

CROI-SADE, 30: *s.* A Crusade. [Obs.]

Croi'-ses, (croi'-zēz, 151) *s. pl.* Pilgrims or soldiers belonging to the Crusades.

CRO'-SADÉ, (croo'-sādē, 109) *s.* An expedition against infidels; a romantic or enthusiastic undertaking; a piece of money stamped with a cross.

Cru'-sa-der, *s.* One employed in a crusade.

Cru'-CI-AL, (crō'-shē-āl, 147) *a.* Transverse; intersecting.

To Cru'-ci-ate, *v. a.* To torture; to torment.

Cru'-ci-a-tion, 89, 150: *s.* Torture.

Cru'-CI-BLE, *s.* A chemist or goldsmith's melting pot, so called because formerly marked with a cross.

Cru'-CI-ER-ous, 64 } 87, 120: *a.* Bearing a cross.

Cru'-ci-form, 38: *a.* Disposed in form of a cross.

To Cru'-ci-ry, (-fē, 6) *v. a.* To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright, figuratively, to subdue by the influence of a Christian spirit; to reject; to torment.

Cru'-ci-fi-er, *s.* One who crucifies another.

Cru'-CI-FIX-ION, (-fīck'-shūn, 154, 147) *s.* The punishment of nailing to a cross; the last sufferings and death of Christ.

Cru'-ci-flr, (-fīcks, 188) *s.* An image or painting of Christ on the cross.

CRUTCH'-ED, *a.* Crossed, badged with a cross, as Crutch'd fears; in some old authors, Crutch'd, from the obsolete verb To Crutch to mark with a cross.

CROTCH=crōtch, *s.* A fork or forking, the parting of two legs or branches; a hook or crook.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Cry'-al, 12: *s.* The heron.

Cry'-er, 36: *s.* The falcon-gentle, a kind of hawk.

CRYOPHORUS, cri-ôf'-ô-rûs, 163: *s.* Literally, a frost-bearer: an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperature and the production of cold.

Cry'-o-lite, *s.* Frost-stone, a mineral.

CRYPTIC=crip'-tick, 89: } *a.* Hidden, secret,

CRYPTICAL=crip'-tê-câl, } *occult.*

Cryp'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Occultly, secretly.

Crypt, *s.* A subterranean cell especially for interment under a church; a chapel under ground; a grave.

Cryp-tog'-a-mous, 120: *a.* Secretly married, applied to plants whose fructification is concealed.

Cryp-tog'-ra-phy, (-fêy, 163) *s.* The art of writing secret characters; secret characters or cipher.

Cryp-tol'-o-gy, *s.* Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL=cris'-tâl, *s.* and *a.* Literally, that which is set or fixed by frost, in the original application of the word, the hard and ice-like transparency of the substances included under it being chiefly considered; at present, the term is applied in chemistry and mineralogy to all inorganic bodies which, by the operation of affinity, have assumed the form of regular solids terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces; in the manufactures, it is the name of a species of glass much superior in its composition and qualities to common glass; it is also applied to any thing having the form or clearness of a crystal, as to the glass of a watch-case, &c.—*adj.* Consisting of or like crystal; bright, transparent, pellucid.

Crys'-tal-line, (-lin, 105) *a.* Consisting of crystal; bright, pellucid, transparent. *Crystalline heavens*, in ancient astronomy, were two spheres imagined between the primum mobile and the firmament. *The crystalline humor*, or *lens*, is a very white transparent firm substance, situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye.

↳ The rhythm of Milton's verse often requires the word to be read as a contraction of the Latin *Crystallinus*.

To Crys'-tal-lize, (-lîze) *v. a.* and *n.* To cause to form crystals:—*u.* To unite, as being previously in separate particles, and to form, in uniting, a determinate and regular solid.

Crys'-tal-li'-za-tion, *a.* That may be crystallized.

Crys'-tal-li'-za'-tion, *s.* The act or process by which the parts of a solid body separated by a fluid or by fusion, again unite, and form a solid body; the mass formed by crystallizing.

CRYS'-TAL-LITE, *s.* Whinstone after it is fused.

CRYS'-TAL-LOG'-I-A-PHY, (-fêy, 163) 87: *s.* The doctrine or science of crystallization.

CUB=cûb, *s.* The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a young boy or girl.—See also *Coop*.

To Cub, *v. n.* To bring forth cubs.

CUBATION, cû-bâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* The act of lying down.

Cu-ba-tor-y, 98, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Recumbent.

Cu-bic'-u-lar, *a.* Belonging to a bed-room.

Cu-bic'-u-lar-y, *a.* Fitted for a lying-down posture.

CUBATURE.—See in the next class.

CUBE=cûbe, *s.* A regular solid body with six equal sides, and containing equal angles; the product of a number multiplied twice into itself: as, $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$. *Cube root* is the number that produces the cube, as 3 is the cube root of 27.

Cu'-bic, **Cu'-bi-cal**, *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube.

Cu'-bi-cal-ly, *ad.* In a cubical method.

Cu'-bi-cal-ness, *s.* The state of being cubical.

Cu'-bi-form, 38: *a.* In form of a cube.

Cu'-BA-TURE, (-tûre, 147) *s.* The finding exact, the solid or cubic contents of any proposed body.

Cu'-BOID, **Cu'-BOID'AL**, *a.* Like a cube.

CUBE=cû'-bêb, *s.* A pungent berry.

CUBIT=cû' bit, *s.* The fore-arm; the bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist; a measure, originally the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger: the Roman cubit was nearly seventeen inches and a half; the Hebrew cubit, a little less than twenty-two inches; the English cubit, eighteen inches.

Cu'-bi-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the fore-arm; containing a cubit. *Cubited* also occurs in the last sense.

CUCKING-STOOL=cûck'-îng-stool, *s.* A ducking-stool, called also a tumbrel, used anciently for punishment, particularly of unquiet women.

CUCKOLD=cûck'-ôld, 18: *s.* One whose wife is false to his bed.

To Cuck'-old, *v. a.* To wrong a husband by unchastity.

Cuck'-old-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold poor, mean; cowardly.

Cuck'-old-dom, *s.* The act of adultery; the state of being a cuckold.

Cuck'-old-ma'-ker, *s.* He who makes a cuckold.

CUCKOO, cûc'-koo, 117: *s.* A well-known bird named from its note in spring.

↳ The compounds include *Cuck'-oo-bud* or *Cuck'-oo-flower*, and *Cuck'-oo-pint*, which are plants; and *Cuck'-oo-spittle*, an exudation or moisture found on plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

CUCQUEAN, cûc'-kwêan, 118, 188: *s.* A vile woman. [B. Jon. Fr. Coquine.]

CUCULATE=cû-cûl'-lâte, } *a.* Hooded

CUCULLATED=cû-cûl'-lâ-têd, } cowed; having the shape of a hood.

CUCUMBER=cû'-cûm-ber, 167: *s.* The name of a plant, and of its fruit.

CUCURBITACEOUS, cû-cur'-bê-tâ'-sh'ûs, 90: *a.* Resembling a gourd, as the melon and pompon.

Cu'-cur-BIT, *s.* A chemical vessel, the original shape of which is that of a gourd. It is used in distillation.

CUD=cûd, *s.* The food which ruminating animals bring from the first stomach to chew again.

Cud'-weed, *s.* The plant goldy-locks.

CUDDEN, cûd'-dn, 114: *s.* A clown, a dolt. [Dryden.] *Cudda* may be found in the same sense.

To CUDDLE, cûd'-dl, *v. n.* and *a.* To lie close or snug:—*act.* To press close to, so as to keep warm.

CUDDY, cûd'-dêy, *s.* An apartment in a ship.

CUDGE=cûd'-gêl, 14: *s.* A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole, thicker than a rod.

To Cud'-gel, *v. a.* To beat with a stick.

Cud'-ge'-ler, 36: *s.* One who cudgels.

CUE=cû, 189: *s.* The tail or end: the last words of a speech in an actor's part forming the intimation for the next speaker to proceed; a part to be acted; an intimation or hint, a short direction; humour, temper of mind; the straight rod used in billiards. In old authors it sometimes means *q.* that is *quadrans* or a farthing.

CUERPO, kwêr'-pô, 145: *s.* Bodily shape; to be in *cuervo*, is to be without cloak or upper coat.

CUFF=cûff, *s.* A blow with the fist, a box, a stroke

To Cuff, *v. n.* and *a.* To fight, to scuffle:—*act.* To strike with the fist: in falconry, to strike with talons.

CUFF=cûff, *s.* The fold at the end of a sleeve.

CUI-BONO, kî-bô'-nô, 145: *ad.* For what end?

CUINAGE, kwîn'-âge, 145: *s.* The making of tin, &c., into pigs for carriage.

CUIRASS, kwê'-râss, 144, 104: *s.* A breast-plate.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

CONSONANTS: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

Cut-ras-sier', (kwé-rās-sēr', 103) *s.* A soldier armed with a breast-plate.

CUISSE, kwiss, 145: *s.* Armour for the thigh.

CULDEE=cūl-dē', *s.* Literally, (by contraction from Lat.) a worshipper of God; a monk in Scotland or Ireland.

CULICIFORM, cū-lis'-ē-fōrm, 81: *a.* In the shape of a gnat or a flea.

CULINARY, cū-lē-nūr-ēy, 105, 12: *a.* Relating to the kitchen, or cookery.

To CULL=cūll, 155: *v. a.* To select from others.

Cull'er, 36: *s.* One who picks or chooses.

CULLENDER.—See Colander; also Cullis below.

CULLION, cūl-yōn, 146: *s.* A scoundrel, a mean wretch, a dastard.

Cul'-lion-ly, 105: *a.* Mean, base. [Shaks.]

Cul'-ly, *s.* One imposed on by low tricksters; the dupe of a strumpet.

To Cul'-ly, *v. a.* To befool, to cheat.

To The derivatives *Callibility* and *Calligim* are scarcely worth insertion.

CULLION, cūl-yōn, 146: *s.* A bulbous root.

CULLIS, cūl-lis, *s.* Broth or jelly strained.

CULM=cūlm, *s.* A species of coal.

CULM=cūlm, *s.* The stalk or stem of grasses.

Cul-mif'-er-ous, *s.* A term applied to plants having a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds in chaff husks.

To CULMINATE, cūl-mē-nāte, *v. n.* To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Cul'-mi-nā'-tion, 89: *s.* The transit of a planet through the highest point for the day; top or crown.

CULPABLE, cūl-pā-bl, *a.* Criminal, blameable.

Cul'-pa-bly, *ad.* Blameably.

Cul'-pa-ble-ness, *s.* Blame; guilt.

Cul'-pa-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Blame; guiltiness.

Cul'-prit, *s.* A man arraigned before his judge.

CULTER.—See Culter.

Cul'-tra-ted, *a.* Formed like a knife.

To CULTIVATE, cul-tē-vāte, 105: *v. a.* To till; to prepare for crops; to improve by husbandry; to raise by tillage; to foster; to correct or ameliorate by tuition; to search into by study.

Cul'-ti-va-ble, 101: *a.* That may be cultivated.

Cul'-ti-va-tor, 38: *s.* He that cultivates.

Cul'-ti-va'-tion, 89: *s.* Improvement by tillage; improvement by tuition or study.

Cul'-ture, (-tūre, *colloq.* -ch'oor, 147) *s.* The act of cultivating; cultivation.

To Cu'-ture, *v. a.* To cultivate. [Thomson.]

CUL'-ER=cūl'-ver, *s.* A pigeon or dove.

To Its compounds are *Cul'-er-house*, *Cul'-er-tail*, *Cul'-er-tailed*, and *Cul'-er-key*. The last is a name Isaac Walton gives to a flower.

CULVERIN=cūl'-vēr-in, *s.* A long cannon.

CULVERT=cūl'-vert, *s.* A tunnel or archway.

CUMBENT=cūm'-bēnt, *a.* Lying down.

To CUMBER=cūm'-ber, 36: *v. a.* To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct; to crowd or load with something useless; to involve.

Cum'-ber, *s.* Vexation, embarrassment. [Obs.]

Cum'-ber-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Troublesome.

Cum'-ber-some-ly, *ad.* In a troublesome manner.

Cum'-ber-some-ness, *s.* Encumbrance; hindrance.

Cum'-brance, 12: *s.* Burthen; obstruction.

Cum'-brous, 120: *a.* Troublesome; oppressive; burthenous; jumbled; obstructing.

Cum'-brous-ly, *ad.* In a cumbrous manner.

CUMFREY=cūm'-frēy, *s.* A medicinal plant.

CUMIN=cūm'-in, 94: *s.* An aromatic plant.

To CUMULATE=cū-mū-lāte, *v. a.* To heap. *S.*

Cu"-mu-la'-tive, 105: *a.* Consisting of parts heaped together.

Cu"-mu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of heaping.

CUNCTATION, cūngk-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Delay.

Cunc'-ta'-tur, 38: *s.* One given to delay.

CUNEAL=cū-nē-āl, *a.* Relating to a wedge.

Cu"-ne-a'-ted, *a.* Made in form of a wedge.

Cu-ne'-i-form, } *a.* Having the form of a wedge.

Cu'-ni-form, }

CUNNING=cūn'-ning, *a.* and *s.* Skillful, knowing; wrought with skill; artfully deceitful, designing; subtle, crafty.—*s.* Art, skill, knowledge; fraudulent dexterity; artifice, deceit, slyness. A *Cunning man*, beside its general sense, signifies one who tells fortunes.

Cun'-ning-ly, *ad.* With cunning.

Cun'-ning-ness, *s.* Craftiness, slyness.

To CUN, To know. (This is the parent word of the class.) Compare *To CUN*.

CUP=cūp, *a.* A small vessel to drink from; the liquor contained in it; that which is to be received and endured; any thing hollow like a cup; a vessel used for drawing blood; *Cups* in the plural, a merry drinking bout; *To be in one's cups*, to be drunk.

To Cup, *v. n.* To supply with cups. [Obs.] To fix a glass vessel on the skin, and draw blood by scarification.

Cup'-per, *s.* One who lets blood by scarifying.

Cup'-bear-er, (-bāre-er, 100, 41) *s.* An attendant who pours out and hands wine; an officer of state.

Cup'-board, (cūb'-board, 143) *s.* A case with shelves originally for cups, now for any thing frequently wanted.

To Cup'-board, *v. a.* To treasure, to hoard up.

Cup'-oak, 112: *s.* A gall found on the leaves of oak, which contains the worm of a small fly.

Cup'-rose, (-rōze, 151) *s.* The poppy.

CUPEL=cū'-pēl, *s.* A little cup (compare the preceding class) used in refining gold and silver, the substance of the cup, usually phosphate of lime, in order to absorb the baser metals of the mass when the whole is in a fluid state.

Cu'-pel-dust, *s.* Powder used in purifying metals.

Cu'-pel-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The process of assaying and purifying gold and silver.

CUPIDITY, cū-pid'-ē-tēy, 105: *s.* Unreasonable or unlawful longing, particularly for wealth.

CUPOLA=cū'-pō-lā, *s.* A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

CUPPER.—See under Cup.

CUPREOUS, cū-prē-ūs, *a.* Coppery; of copper.

Cu-prif'-er-ous, *a.* Producing copper.

CUR=cūr, 39: *s.* A degenerate dog; in reproach, a mean, or a snappish person.

Cur'-rish, *a.* Having the qualities of a cur; brutal, sour, quarrelsome.

Cur'-rish-ly, *ad.* In a currish manner.

Cur'-rish-ness, *s.* Moroseness, churlishness.

CURABLE, **CURACY**, &c.—See under Cure.

CURB=curb, *s.* Part of a bridle, consisting chiefly of an iron chain; restraint.

To Curb, *v. a.* To guide or restrain with a curb; to restrain, to inhibit, to check, to bend.

Curb'-ing, *s.* A check.

CURB'-STONE, *s.* A thick kind of stone at the edge of a pavement which keeps in the other stones.

CURB=curb, *s.* A tumor at a horse's hoof.

CURD=cūrd, 39: *s.* The coagulation of milk the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

To Curd, *v. a.* To turn to curds.

Cur'-dy, *a.* Coagulated; concreted.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i, e, j'ew, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171

To CUR-DLE, 101: *v. n.* and *n.* To coagulate, to concreate:—*ad.* To cause to coagulate.

CURE=*cūr*, *s.* Primarily and literally, care or teudance.—See the appropriated senses lower.

Cur-ra-tor, 38: *s.* One that has the care and superintendence of any thing; a guardian.

CURE, *s.* Tendence in the appropriated sense of remedy; healing; restoration of health.

To Cure, *v. a.* To heal; to restore to health.

Cur-rer, 36: *s.* One who cures, a healer.

Cur-ra-ble, 101: *a.* That may be cured.

Cur-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility to be healed.

Cur-ra-tive, 105: *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases.

Cure-less, *a.* That cannot be cured.

To CURR, *v. a.* To tend in the appropriated sense of preparing from corruption; to pickle; to salt.

Cur-rer, *s.* One who pickles.

Cured, (*e* mute, 114) *a.* Preserved; pickled.

CURE, *s.* The tendence or care of souls; the district within which such tendence is required; the beneficent employment of a curate.

Cur-rate, *s.* A parish priest; a clergyman hired to take part in or perform the duties of another; one who holds a perpetual curacy.

Cur-ra-cy, *s.* The office or district of a curate. *Curateship* is the same, but unusual.

CURIALITY, *cūr-rē-āl-ē-tē*, 105: *s.* The privileges and retinue of a court. *Curia* is a place in which public affairs are transacted. Compare the previous class. [Obs.]

CURFEW, *cūr-fū*, 110: *s.* An evening bell; originally the signal that fires should be put out, and families go to bed; a cover for a fire.

CURIOLOGIC, *cūr-rē-ō-lōg-ick*, 88: *a.* Properly speaking or designating, an epithet applied to a rude kind of hieroglyphics.

CURIOUS, *cūr-rē-ūs*, 120: *a.* Careful or solicitous for information; (compare *Cure*, &c.) inquisitive; attentive to, diligent about; accurate; difficult to please; exact, nice, elegant, neat; artful, laboured; rare, singular.

Cur-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Inquisitively; attentively; elegantly; neatly; artfully; exactly.

Cur-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Curiosity, inquisitiveness, exactness, nicety.

Cur-ri-ous-i-ty, 84: *s.* Inquisitiveness; the object of inquisitiveness; a rarity; an act of curiosity.

Cur-ri-ō-so, (-zō, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A curious person, a virtuoso.

CURL=*cūrl*, 39: *s.* A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure.

To Curl, *v. a.* and *n.* To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twist; to rise in undulations:—*new.* To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations.

Cur-ly, *a.* Having curls; full of ripples.

Cur-li-ness, *s.* State of being curly.

CURLEW=*cūr-lū*, 39, 110: *s.* A water fowl; also a bird that frequents the corn-fields in Spain.

CURMUDGEON=*cūr-mūdgē-on*, *s.* An avacious churlish fellow; a niggard; a churl.

Cur-mudge-on-ly, *a.* Niggardly; churlish.

CURRENT=*cūr-rānt*, *s.* The fruit of a well-known shrub growing in our gardens with the varieties of red, white, and black; a small kind of dried grape imported from the Levant:—See *Corinth*.

CURRENT=*cūr-rēnt*, *n.* and *s.* Literally, running or flowing; hence, passing from person to person, circulating; common, general, or fashionable; passable; now passing, present:—*s.* A running stream; a progressive motion of the water of the sea at a certain place; course, progression.

Cur-rent-ly, 105: *ad.* In a constant motion; popularly, generally, fashionably.

Cur-rent-ness, *s.* Circulation; general receptiveness of pronunciation.

Cur-ren-cy, *s.* Circulation; general reception; fluency; readiness of utterance; power of passing from hand to hand; the money of a country, or the paper passing as money.

CURRICLE, *cūr-rē-cl*, 101: *s.* A course; a chariot an open chaise with two wheels drawn by two horses abreast. It is allied to *Course*, to *Current*, to *Cursive*, &c.

CURRIER.—See lower under *To Curry*.

CURRISH, &c.—See under *Cur*.

To CURRY, *cūr-rē*, 129: *v. a.* To dress after tanning leather by beating, rubbing, &c.; to beat, to dress; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument so as to smooth his coat; to scratch in kindness, to rub down with flattery: *To curry favour*, to seek favour by officiousness and flattery.

Cur-rier, *s.* A dresser of tanned leather.

Cur-ry-comb, (-cōm, 116, 156) *s.* An iron instrument for currying horses.

To CURSE=*curce*, 39, 153: *v. a.* and *n.* To wish evil to; to exorcise; to devote to perdition; to torment:—*new.* To imprecate; to exorcise.

Cur-ser, 36: *s.* One that utters curses.

Curse, *s.* Malediction; affliction; torment.

Cur-sed, *a.* *Cursed*, *part.* 114, 143: Deserving a curse; hateful; unsanctified; blasted by a curse, vexatious.

Cur-sed-ly, 105: *ad.* Miserably, shamefully.

Cur-sed-ness, *s.* State of being under a curse.

Curst, *a.* Froward, shrewish; snarling. [Obs.]

Curst-ness, *s.* Peevishness, malignity. [Obs.]

CURSITOR, *cūr-sū-tor*, 36: *s.* An officer belonging to the chancery that makes out original writs. There are twenty-four of them; and in the oath they take, they are called clerks of *Course*.—Compare *Course*.

Cur-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Primarily, running, hence, hasty. It is allied to the ensu-ing *c* as.

CURSORY, *cūr-sō-rē*, 105: *a.* Primarily, going about, not stationary; appropriately, hasty, quick, inattentive.

Cur-so-r-ly, *ad.* Hastily; slightly.

Cur-so-r-i-ness, *s.* Slight attention.

Cur-so-r-i-ān-r, (-rār-ē), *a.* Cursory. [Out of use.]

CURST, &c.—See under *Curse*.

CURT=*curt*, 39: *a.* Short. [Little used.]

Cur-t-ly, *ad.* Briefly. [Little used.]

Cur-tal, *a.* Brief; abridged. [Milton.]—See also lower, and in *Supp.*

Cur-tail-dog, *s.* A dog whose tail is cut off according to the forest laws, and hindered from coursing.

Cur-tal, 12: *s.* A horse with a docked tail.

To CUR-TAIL, 81: *v. a.* To cut short; to abridge.

Cur-tail-er, 36: *s.* He who curtails.

CUR-TATE, *a.* A term applied to the distance from the sun of a point in the ecliptic which is met by a perpendicular line from a planet.

Cur-ta-tion, *s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun, and its curtate distance.

CURTILAGE, *cūr-tē-lāg*, 99: *s.* A court-yard of a dwelling house. [Law.]

CURTAIN=*cūr-tēn*, 119: *s.* A hanging cloth drawn together or expanded at pleasure: *To draw the curtain*, may be either to draw it over an object, or to withdraw it: *To drop the curtain* is to make an end, as at the conclusion of a play; *A Cur-tain-lecture*, is a lecture given in bed by a wife to her husband; in fortification, the curtain is that part of a wall that lies between two bastions.

To Cur-tain, *v. a.* To accommodate with curtains.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīrh-ūn i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

CURTATE, &c.—See under Curt.

CURULE, cū'-rool, 109: *a.* Literally, belonging to a chariot, but appropriately, senatorial. The curule or magisterial chair was carried in a chariot.

CURVE=cūrv, 39: *a* and *s.* Crooked; bent: —. Any thing bent.

To Curve, *v. a.* and *n.* To bend, to inflect.

Cur'-va-ted, *a.* Bent, crooked.

Cur'-va-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Crookedness; curve.

Cur'-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bending or crooking; the state of being curved.

Cur'-vi-ty, 105: *s.* Crookedness.

Cur'-vi-lin'-ear, (-yār, 146) *a.* Consisting of a curved line; composed of curved lines.

To Cur'-vet, 14: *v. n.* To make curves in leaping; to leap, to bound, to frisk; to be licentious.

Cur'-vet, *s.* A particular leap in horsemanship; a bound; a frolic; a prank.

CUSHAT, cōsh'-āt, 117: *s.* The wood pigeon.

CUSHION, cōsh'-ūn, 117, 121, 18: *s.* A pillow or soft pad generally for a seat.

Cush'-ioned, (cōsh'-ūnd, 114) *a.* Seated on a cushion; accommodated with cushions.

Cush'-ion-et, *s.* A little cushion.

CUSP=cūsp, *s.* A point, appropriately of the horns of the moon or other luminary.

Cus'-pa-ted, 2: *a.* Ending in a point.

Cus'-pi-da'-ted, *a.* Having a sharp end. [Bot.]

CUSTARD=cūs'-tard, 34: *s.* A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

CUSTODY, cūs'-tō-dēy, 105: *s.* A keeping or guarding; hence, imprisonment; care, preservation, security.

Cus'-to'-di-al, 90, 146, 12: *a.* Relating to custody.

Cus'-tos, *s.* Keeper of a seal, or of documents.

CUSTOM=cūs'-tōm, 18: *s.* Frequent repetition of the same act; practice, or that which generates a habit; the habit acquired; usage, which, in law, constitutes the unwritten law, as having had the consent of ancestors, and is still daily practised; practice of frequenting a shop or factory to buy goods or employ labour; the state of being frequented for such purposes.

Cus'-tom-ed, (-tōmd, 18, 114) *a.* Accustomed.

Cus'-tom-a-ble, *a.* Common, habitual, frequent.

Cus'-tom-a-ble-ness, *s.* Frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

Cus'-tom-ar-y, *a.* Conformable to established custom; habitual; usual; wonted.

Cus'-tom-ar-i-ly, *adv.* Habitually, commonly.

Cus'-tom-ar-i-ness, *s.* Frequency.

Cus'-tom-er, *s.* An accustomed buyer at a shop or factory; a buyer.

Cus'-tu-mar-y, *s.* A book of laws and customs.

CUSTOM=cūs'-tōm, *s.* Literally, cost or charge paid to the government, a tribute, toll, tax, or duty; it is restricted in this country to the tax or duties on goods exported or imported.

Cus'-tom-a-ble, *a.* Subject to the duties.

Cus'-tom-er, *s.* A collector of customs.

Cus'-tom-house, *s.* The place where the duties for exports and imports are collected.

CUSTOS—See under Custody.

CUSTREL=cūs'-trēl, *s.* A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To CUT=cūt, } *v. a.* and *n.* To separate the parts

1 Cut=cūt, } of a substance by an edged instru-

ment either by hewing, by sawing, or by gashing. When an entire separation of the parts is meant, the verb is usually accompanied by *off, down, asunder, in two, or in pieces*; to cut, hew, divide, or pierce in a figurative sense: out of these general meanings arise the particular applications: to

carve, to make by sculpture; to divide a pack of cards; to intersect or cross; to pierce with any uneasy sensation: *To cut down*, to fell; to overpower: *To cut off*, to separate from the other parts; to destroy; to put to death untimely; to rescind; to intercept; to put an end to; to take away; to withhold; to preclude; to abbreviate: *To cut out*, to shape; to form; to scheme, to contrive, to adapt; to delar; to excel: *To cut short*, to hinder by sudden interruption; to abridge: *To cut up*, to divide into convenient pieces; to eradicate: —*new*. To make way by dividing; to perform a surgical operation by the knife: *To cut in*, to divide and turn up cards for determining the players. *Cut and dry*, or *ready cut*, a metaphor from hewn timber, signifies ready for use. In old authors *Cut* some times signifies drunk. For Cutting as a subs., see *Supp.*

Cut, *s.* The action of an edged instrument; the effect of the action; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off; a near passage; a carving or engraving; the impression taken; the dividing of a pack of cards; fashion, form, shape; in old authors, a fool, a cully; a gelding: *Cut and long tail*, in old authors, men of all kinds, a metaphor from dogs.

Cut'-ter, *s.* That which cuts; a light sailing vessel that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that cuts on the tallies the sums paid; a ruffian, a cut-throat.

Cut'-lass, 12: *s.* A broad sword. The *Cuttle-ax*, an old weapon, is not the parent of this word, although both in form and name it has merged into it.

Cut'-ler, 36: *s.* One who makes or sells knives.

Cut'-ler-y, *s.* The articles made by cutlers.

Cut'-let, *s.* A slice of meat for cooking; a steak.

Cut'-ting, *s.* A piece cut off; a chop; incision; capper, curvet.

Cut'-purse, *s.* A pickpocket; a thief.

Cut'-throat, *s.* and *a.* A ruffian; an assassin: —*adj.* Cruel, barbarous.

Cut'-wa-ter, (-wā'-ter, 140) *s.* The fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the water.

Cut'-work, 142: *s.* Work in embroidery.

CUTE=cūte, *a.* An abbreviation for acute, or a corruption of euth, which in Saxon is known, famous.

CUTICLE, cū'-tē-cl, 105, 101: *s.* The first and outermost covering of the body; a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

Cut'-tic-u-lar, 38: *a.* Belonging to the skin.

Cu'-TA'-NE-ous, 90, 146: *a.* Relating to the skin.

CUTLER, CUTTER, &c.—See under To Cut.

CUTTLE, cū'-tl, 101: *s.* A fish which, when pursued, throws out a black liquor; a foul-mouthed fellow.

CYANOGEN=sī'-ān'-ō-gēn, *s.* Carburet of nitrogen; literally, generator of sky-blue. See *Supp.*

Cy'-A-NITE, *s.* A mineral of a blue colour.

CYCLE, sī'-cl, 101: *s.* A circle; a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again; imaginary orbits; a circle in the heavens. Hence, Cy'-cle, *a.*

Cy'-cloid, 30: *s.* A geometrical curve.

Cy'-clloid'-al, *a.* Pertaining to a cycloid.

Cy'-clo-PÆ'-di-a, (pē'-dē-d, 103, 146, 98) *s.* A circle of the sciences; a book of universal knowledge.

Cy'-clo-GRAPH, 163: *s.* An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.

CYCLOPEAN, sī'-clō pē'-ān, 86: *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast, terrific.

CYDER.—See Cider.

CYNET=sig'-nēt, *s.* A young swan.

CYLINDER=sīl'-in-dēr, 36: *s.* A long circular body of uniform diameter, whose surface at each end is a circle parallel to that at the other end.

Cy lin'-dric, 89: } *a.* Partaking of the nature of a

Cy lin'-dri-cal, } cylinder.

Cyl'-in-droid, 40: *s.* A figure differing from the cylinder by having its bases elliptical.

The scheme as entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Four-els: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: dōd: (wō, i. e. Jew, 55: 2, 5, 1, &c. mute 171.

CYMA=sī'-mā, *s.* A moulding, commonly called Ogee; also, an aggregate flower composed of several florets. Literally, a wave.

CYMAR, sē-mar', 105, 33: *s.* A scarf.

CYMBAL=sim'-bāl, *s.* A musical instrument, like a brazen dish, and used in pairs. As an ancient instrument, its precise form is unknown.

CYMBIFORM, sim'-bē-fā-wim, 105: *a.* Formed like a boat.

CYNIC=sin'-ic, 88: } *a.* and *s.* Having the

CYNICAL, sin'-ē-cāl, } qualities of a dog: snarling, satirical.—*s.* A philosopher of a snarling satirical sect, a follower of Diogenes; a severe, morose man; a misanthrope.

CY-NAN'-THRO-PE, (sī-nān'-thrō-pē), *s.* A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CY-NE-GEI'-ICS, *s. pl.* The science or art of urging dogs, or hunting.

CY-NO-SURE, (-zūre-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The polar star in the tail of the dog; as the little bear is sometimes called; any thing which attracts attention.

CYON.—See Scion.

CYOPHORIA, sī'-bō-rōr'-ē-d, 163, 47, 90: *s.* The time of gestation, or carrying the fetus.

CYPHER.—See Cipher.

CYPRESS=sī'-prēss, *s.* A tree, anciently used at funerals, and hence the emblem of mourning.

CYPRIAN, sīp'-rē-ān, *s.* A devotee of Venus; a prostitute.

CYPRUS, sī'-prūs, *s.* A thin transparent black stuff.

CYRIOLOGIC, sī'-rē-bō-lōd'-gic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

CYST=sist, *s.* A bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. The full word is *Cystitis*.

Cys-tic, *a.* Contained in a bag.

Cys-to-cele, 101: *s.* A hernia formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

Cys-tof'-o-my, *s.* The art or practice of opening encysted tumors.

CYTISUS, sīt'-ē-sūs, *s.* A flowering shrub.

CZAR, zar, 144, 33: *s.* The title of the emperor of Russia. The Russ pronounce it tsar.

Cza-rē'-nd, (-rē'-nd, 104) *s.* The empress of Russia.

Czar'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Czar.

Czar'-o-witz, (-wīts, 143) *s.* The title of the Czar's eldest son. The Russ pronounce it tsar'-a vitch.

D.

D is the fourth letter of the alphabet. Its sound is the 79th element of the schemes prefixed. As an abbreviation it frequently stands for *doctor*, as D. D. doctor of divinity; S. T. D. doctor of sacred theology; M. D. doctor of medicine; L. L. D. doctor of laws. It also stands for *denarii*, pence.

DA CAPO, dā cā'-pō, [Ital.] 170: *ad.* Again, or repeat from the beginning; a direction in music.

To DAB=dāb, *v. a.* To strike gently with something soft or moist; to slap.

Dab, *s.* A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist, or soft; something moist or slimy thrown on one; a small flat fish.—See also lower.

DAB-CHICK, *s.* A small water fowl.

To DAB-BLE, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To smear, to daub, to spatter, to besprinkle.—*new.* To play in water; to do any thing in a slight shallow manner; to tamper.

Dab'-bler, 36: *s.* One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery; a superficial meddler.

The *glo* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; dān, 166; then, 166.

DAB=dāb, *s.* An adept at any thing. [Vulgar.] See also above.

Dab' ster, *s.* The same as d. b. [Vulgar.]

DACE=dāce, *s.* A river fish like a roach.

DACTYL=dāc'-tīl, *s.* A poetic foot of one long syllable and two short ones, named from the analogy to the joints of a finger.

Dac'-ty-list, *s.* One who writes flowing verses

Dac-tyl'-ic, 89: *a.* Relating to the dactyl.

DAC-TRY-LOI'-O-GY, 85, 87: *s.* The art of conversing by the fingers

DAD=dād,

DADDY, dād'-dēy, } *s.* A child's way of expressing father.

To DADDIE, dād'-dī, *v. n.* To totter.—See *To Toddle*. As a subs. in low language, the foot or the hand.

DADO, dā'-dō, [Ital.] 170: *s.* The plain part between the base and cornice of a column.

DÆDALIAN, dē-dāl'-yān, 90, 103, 146: *a.* Intricate; formed with art; maze-like: (Dædalus invented sails or wings, and made the Cretan labyrinth.)

Dæd'-A-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having a margin with various windings and turnings. [Bot.]

To DAFF=dāf, *v. a.* To toss aside. [Shaks.] To make

DAFFODIL=dāf'-fō-dīl, *s.* A yellow flower, a species of narcissus. It is also called *daffodilly*, and *daffidowndilly*.

DAFT=dāft, 11: *a.* Silly, stupid [Provin.]

DAG=dāg, *s.* A loose end of something; a leathern latchet; a slip or shred. [Obs.]

DAGGER, dāg'-gēr, 77: *s.* A short sword; a poniard; a blunt blade of iron; the obelus, thus, †.

Dag'-gers-draw-ing, 36, 143: *s.* The act of drawing swords; approach to open violence; a quarrel.

To DAGGLE, dāg'-gl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To dip negligently in mire or water; to besprinkle.—*new.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Dag'-gle-tail, *a.* and *s.* Bemired.—*s.* A slattern.

DAHLIA, dā'-lē-d, 56, 146: *s.* A flower originally from Mexico.

DAILY.—See under Day.

DAINTY, dān'-lēy, *a.* and *s.* Pleasing to the palate, delicious; delicate, nice; squeamish; scrupulous; ceremonious; elegant; effeminately beautiful; affectively fine.—*s.* Something nice or delicate.

Dain'-tily, *ad.* Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly, nicely, ceremoniously, fastidiously.

Dain'-ti-ness, *s.* The quality of being dainty.

DAIRY, dāre'-lēy, 100, 41: *s.* The occupation of making various kinds of food from milk; more commonly, the place where milk is kept, and cheese and butter are made; a milk farm.

Dai'-ry-maid, *s.* She who manages the dairy.

DAISY, dāi'-zēy, 100, 151: *s.* A spring flower.

Dai'-sied, (-zīd, 114) *a.* Full of daisies.

DALE=dālē, *s.* A place between hills; a vale.

DALLOP=dāl'-lōp, *s.* A tuft or clump. [Provin.]

To DALLY, dāl'-lēy, 105: *v. n.* Literally, to delay; hence to trifle, to play idly or foolishly; to toy and wait on, to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport.

Dal'-li-er, *s.* A trifler; a fondler.

Dal'-li-ance, *s.* Interchange of caresses, acts of fondness; delay, procrastination.

DAM=dām, *s.* Female parent; at present seldom used but in speaking of beasts.

DAM=dām, *s.* A mole or bank to confine water.

To Dam, *v. a.* To confine or shut up water by dams.

DAMAGE=dām'-āge, 99: *s.* Mischief, hurt, detriment, loss; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man suffers in his estate; compensation awarded by a jury for mischief done or loss sustained.

To Dam'-age, *v. a.* and *n.* To injure, to impair.—*new.* To receive harm.

Dam'-age-a-ble, *a.* Able to receive damage; in some old authors, able to inflict damage.
Dam'-age-fea'-sunt, (-fā'-zānt, 180) *s.* A doing of hurt or damage. [Law.]

DAMASCENE=dām'-d-sēnt, *s.* That part of Syria of which Damascus was the capital, now used as the name of a plum originally brought from thence.—See the next word.

Dam'-son, (-zō, 151, 114) *s.* The name of a plum originally written damascene.

DAM'-ASK, *s.* Linen or silk invented at Damascus, which, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other subjects: also red colour, or that of the Damask rose.

To Dam'-ask, *v. a.* To form flowers, &c. on stuffs.

To Dam'-as-KERN, *v. a.* To make incisions in iron, steel, &c. and fill them with gold or silver ornament, according to patterns brought originally from Damascus.

Dam'-as-kin, *s.* A sabre so called.

DAM'-ASK-PLUM, *s.* A small black plum.

DAM'-ASK-ROSE, (-rōzē, 151) *s.* A red rose.

DAME=dāmē, *s.* Originally, the title of honour for a woman, but particularly for the mistress of a family by rank a lady; the wife of a knight or baronet; in its present more common use, the mistress of a family in humble life, of mature or advanced years; a matron generally; a woman generally.

DAMERS'-VI'-O-LET, 143: *s.* A fragrant plant, rocket.

To DAMN, dām, 156: *v. a.* To condemn; to do m to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to hiss or hoot down any public performance. In vulgar profane use it is an adverbial or interjectional expletive.

Damned, (dāmd,) 114: *part.* Condemned.

Dam'-ned, *adj.* Condemned; hateful, detestable.

Dam'-ning-ness, *s.* Tendency to procure damnation.

Dam'-na-ble, 101: *a.* Deserving damnation; odious, pernicious.

Dam'-na-ble-ness, *s.* The state of being damnable.

Dam'-na-b'y, 105: *ad.* In a damnable manner.

Dam'-na-tur-y, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

Dam-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation.

To Dam'-nu-ty, (-fī, 6) *v. a.* To cause loss or damage to; to injure.

Dam-nif'-ic, 88: *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAMP=dāmp, *a.* and *s.* Moist, inclining to wet, foggy; dejected, sunk, depressed.—*s.* Fog, moist air, vapour; dejection, depression of spirit. *Damps* in wells and pits are noxious exhalations, usually the carbonic acid gas, commonly called *choke damp*, which instantly suffocates; or some inflammable gas called *fire damp*.

To Damp, *v. a.* To wet, to moisten; to depress, to deject; to weaken, to abate, to discourage.

Dam'-py, 105: *a.* Moist, damp; dejected, sorrowful.

Dam'-per, 36: *s.* That which damps; a valve in a furnace; a part in a musical instrument to deaden vibration.

Damp'-ness, *s.* Moisture, foginess.

Damp'-ish, *a.* Inclining to moist.

Damp'-ish-ness, *s.* Tendency to moisture.

DANK, (dāngk, 158) *a.* and *s.* Damp, humid, wet.—*s.* Moisture; humidity. [Poetic.]

Dank'-ish, *a.* Somewhat damp.

Dank'-ish-ness, *s.* Dampness; humidity.

DAMSEL, dām'-zēl, 151: *s.* Strictly, a young lady; a young female; a female attendant of the better rank; a country lass.

DAMSON.—See under Damascene.

DAN=dān, *s.* Master, Don, or Sir. [Obs.]

To DANCE=dāncē, 11: *v. n.* and *a.* To move

with varied and regulated motions of the feet, generally in accord with music; *To Dance attendance*, is to wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.—*act.* *To make to dance.*

Dance, *s.* A regulated movement of the feet; a motion of many in concert.

Dan'-cer, *s.* One that practises dancing.

Dan'-cing, *s.* The art of moving with regulated steps in accord with music.

Among the compounds are *Dan'-cing-master* and *Dan'-cing-school*.

DANDELION=dān'-dē-lī'ōn, *s.* The name of a plant, literally, lion's tooth.

DANDIPRAT, dān'-dē-prāt, *s.* Originally, a small piece of money coined by Henry the Seventh; a little fellow, an urchin.

To DANDLE, dān'-dl, 101: *v. a.* To move an infant up and down on the knees or hands for the purpose of quieting; to fondle with the hands; to treat like a child; in old authors, to dally with.

Dan'-dler, *s.* One that dandles or fondles.

DANDRUFF=dānd'-rūf, 155: *s.* Scurf in the head.

DANDY=dān'-dēy, *s.* A top, a cockcomb. Compare *Dandiprat* and *Jackdandy*.

DANE=dānē, *s.* A native of Denmark.

Da'-nish, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Danes.—*s.* The Danish language.

Dane'-gelt, (-guēlt, 77) *s.* Danish money, a tax levied by the Danes on our Saxon ancestors.

Dane'-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* The plant wall-wort.

DANGER, dān'-jer, 111: *s.* Risk, hazard, peril.

To Dan'-ger, 36: *v. a.* To endanger. [Little used.]

Dan'-ger-less, *a.* Without hazard or risk.

Dan'-ger-ous, 129, 120: *a.* Full of danger.

Dan'-ger-ous-ly, *ad.* Hazardously; with danger.

Dan'-ger-ous-ness, *s.* Danger, peril.

To DANGLE, dāng'-gl, 158, 101: *v. n.* To hang loose and waving; to hang on any one; to be an humble follower.

Dan'-gler, *s.* One that dangles; it is spoken particularly of men who hang about women.

DANK, &c.—See under Damp.

To DAP=dāp, *v. n.* To let the bait fall gently into the water, to raise and sink it. [Angling.]

DAPATICAL, dā-pāt'-ē-cāl, *a.* Sumptuous as food.

Dap'-i-fer, *s.* One who serves food; a server

DAPPER=dāp'-per, *a.* Little and active; lively without bulk; pretty; neat.

Dap'-per-ling, *s.* A dwarf, a dandiprat.

DAPPLE, dāp'-pl, *a.* Marked with various colours, or with lighter and deeper shades of a colour.

To Dap'-ple, *v. a.* To variegate, to spot, to streak

DAR=dar, *s.* A fish of the Severn, otherwise *Dart*.

To DARE=dārē, 41: *v. n.* To have courage

I DURST=durst, *v. n.* To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to venture.

DARED=dārd, 114: *v. n.* To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to venture.

To DARE, *v. a.* (In this use the verb is regular.) To challenge; to defy. *To dare larks*, is to catch them by means of a looking-glass.

Dare, *s.* Defiance; challenge. [Obs.]

Da'-rer, 41, 36: *s.* One who dares or defies.

Da'-ring, *a.* Bold, adventurous.

Da'-ring-ly, *ad.* Boldly, courageously.

Da'-ring-ness, *s.* Boldness.

Dare'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of defiance. [Shaks.]

DARK=dark, 33: *a.* and *s.* Not light, wanting light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; without the enjoyment of light; opaque; obscure; secret; ignorant; gloomy.—*s.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light; want of knowledge.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Four-ē fāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: good: j'wā, i. e. *few*, 55: a. e. i, &c. *mule*, 171.

Dark'-ly, 105: *ad.* Obscurely; blindly.

Dark'-ness, *s.* The quality of being dark; secrecy; ignorance, uncertainty; infernal gloom; wickedness.

Dark'-ish, *a.* Dusky, approaching to dark.

Dark'-ling, *a.* Being in the dark. [Milton.]

Dark'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Gloomy, obscure.

To DArk'-KEN, (-kn, 114) *v. a. and n.* To make dark; to cloud; to perplex; to foul:—*neu.* To grow dark.

Dar'-ken-er, 36: *s.* That which darkens.

DARLING=dar'-līng, *a. and s.* Favourite, dear, beloved:—*s.* One much beloved.

To DARN=darn, 33: *v. a.* To mend holes by sewing in imitation of the original texture.

Dar'-ning, *s.* The act or the work of one that darns.

DARNEl.=dar'-nēl, *s.* A field weed.

To DARRAIN=dar'-rān', *v. a.* To range for battle; to prepare for combat; to prove. [Obs.]

DART=dart, 33: *s.* A missile weapon thrown by the hand; any missile weapon.

To Dart, *v. a. and n.* To throw offensively; to throw; to emit:—*neu.* To fly as a dart; to fly with hostile purpose.

Dar'-ter, *s.* One who throws a dart.

Dar'-ting-ly, *ad.* Swiftly; as a dart.

To DASH=dāsh, *v. a. and n.* To throw or strike suddenly; to break by collision; to throw in flashes, to besprinkle; to mingle, to adulterate; to form or sketch in haste; to obliterate, to confound; to surprise with shame or fear:—*neu.* To fly from the surface by a violent motion; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush through water so as to make it fly; to strike as a ship on a rock.

Dash, *s. and ad.* Collision; infusion; a mark thus — in writing; a sudden stroke, blow, or act; flourish, parade:—*ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

Dash'-ing, *a.* Precipitate, rushing; striking with surprise by dress and air.

DASTARD=dās'-tard, *s.* A coward; a poltroon.

Das'-tar-dy, *s.* Cowardliness; timorousness.

Das'-tard-ly, *a.* Cowardly; mean.

Das'-tard-li-ness, *s.* Cowardice.

To Das'-tar-dize, *v. a.* To intimidate.

DATA, DATE, &c.—See under Datum.

DATE=dāte, *s.* The fruit of the date tree.

Date'-tree, *s.* A species of palm.

DATUM=dā'-tūm, *s.* A thing given; a proposition given and admitted: *pl. da'-ta.*

DA'-TA-RY, *s.* An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes to the papal bulls *datum Romæ*, that is, given at Rome.

DATS, *s.* Originally, a memorandum of the time when a letter was given to the messenger; at present, the time at which a letter is composed signified in writing at the beginning or end of it; the writing itself which marks the time; the time of any event; a stipulated time; duration; conclusion.

To Date, *v. a. and n.* To note with the time any thing which is written or done:—*neu.* To reckon; to have origin.

Da'-ter, 36: *s.* One who dates writing.

DA'-TIVE, (-tīv, 105) *a.* That is given or appointed, as dative nobility, a dative executor; that pertains to giving, as the dative case in grammar, whose sign is *to*.

To DAUB=dāwb, *v. a. and n.* To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly:—*neu.* [Shaks.] To play the hypocrite.

Daub, *s.* A coarse painting.

Daub'-er, 36: *s.* One that daubs; a coarse low painter; a low flatterer.

Daub'-er-y, *s.* A daubing; any thing artful.

Daub'-ing, *s.* Plaster; any thing adhesive.

Daub'-y, *a.* Viscous, glutinous; smeary.

DAUGHTER, dāw'-ter, 162: *s.* The female offspring of a man or woman; generally, any female descendant; a term of tutelage or kindness: *daught'-er-in-law*, a son's wife.

Daugh'-ter-ly, *a.* Like a daughter; dutiful.

To DAUNT=dānt, 122: *v. a.* To discourage; to fright.

Dau'nt'-less, *a.* Fearless; not dejected.

Dau'nt'-less-ness, *s.* Fearlessness.

DAUPHIN, dāw'-fīn, 161: *s.* The title originally of the counts of Dauphiny, who bore a dolphin for their crest, and ceded with his dominions by count Humbert the Second to the king of France on condition that the heir apparent of the crown should thenceforward bear it.

Dau'-phi-ness, *s.* The wife of the dauphin.

DRI'-PHINE, (-fīn, 105) *a.* Pertaining to the dauphin, as a delphine edition, that is, published for the use of the dauphin; pertaining to a dolphin.

DAVIT=dā'-vīt, *s.* A beam used in hoisting the flukes of an anchor to the top of the bow.

DAW=dāw, *s.* A bird.

To DAWDLE, dāw'-dl, 101: *v. n.* To waste time; to act slowly; to trifle.

Daw'-dl-er, 36: *s.* A trifler; a lingerer.

To DAWN=dāwn, *v. n.* To begin to show day or daylight; to glimmer; to begin yet faintly; to give some promises of lucre. Our old writers have *To Daw* in the same sense.

Dawn, *s.* The time between the first appearance of light, and the sun's rise; beginning; first rise.

Dawn'-ing, *s.* Break of day.

DAY=dāy, *s.* The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day; the time from noon to noon, or midnight to midnight, called the natural day; light as opposed to darkness or night; sunshine; a specified time; the age then passing, in which the plural is most frequent, as, These days, Those days; time or season in general, life. *To win the day*, to win the contest of the day; *From day to day*, without certainty of continuance; *Day by day*, every day; *Days of grace*, days granted by a court of law for delay; also those allowed by custom for the payment of a bill after it is due, which in England are three.

To-day', *ad.* On this day.

Da'-ily, *a. and ad.* Happening every day:—*ad.* Every day; very often.

☞ The compounds include *Day-bed*, (a couch for repose in the day;) *Day-book*, (a tradesman's journal;) *Day-break*, or *Day-spring*, (the dawn;) *Day-dream*, (a reverie;) *Day-light*, (light of day;) *Day-rule*, or *Day-verit*, (a rule or order of the court permitting a prisoner to go beyond the bounds for one day;) *Day-star*, (the morning star;) *Day-time*, (the opposite to night time;) *Day-work*, (work imposed by the day;) to which may be added the following word now obsolete,

DAYS'-MAN, 151, 12: *s.* An arbitrator or judge. Hence the word *day* in old authors may be found in the sense of judgement.

To DAZZLE, dāz'-zl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To overpower with light; to strike or surprise with splendor:—*neu.* To have the sight overpowered or wavering.

Daz'-zling, *a.* Striking with splendor.

Daz'-zling-ly, *ad.* In a manner to dazzle.

Daz'-zle-ment, *s.* The act of dazzling. [Little used.]

To DAZE, *v. a.* To dazzle. [Obs.]

Daze, *s.* Among miners, a glittering stone.

DE-, A Latin prefix generally signifying a moving from; hence it often expresses a negative, as *To de-range*; it may also mean of or concerning; otherwise it is merely intensive.

DEACON, dēā'-kn, 114: *s.* One of the lowest of the orders of the clergy, (see Diaconal;) in Scotlarl

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

an overseer of the poor; the master of an incorporated company.

Dea'-con-ess, *s.* A female officer in the ancient church.

Dea'-con-ry, *s.* The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon.

DEAD, *dēd*, 120: *a.* (Compare To Die.) Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; inactive; motionless; useless, unprofitable; dull, gloomy; unemployed; still; obscure; obtuse, not sprightly; frigid; tasteless, vapid, as a liquor; without the natural force or efficacy, as a dead fire; without the power of vegetation, as a dead bough; lying under the power of sin; unvaried.

The Dead, *s. pl.* Dead men.

Dead'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Destructive, mortal, implacable:—*ad.* In a manner resembling the dead; mortally, implacably, irreconcilably.

Dead'-ness, *s.* Want of circulation or of warmth; weakness of the vital powers; frigidity; vapidity; loss of life; inactivity.

Dead'-li-ness, *s.* The state of being dead.

Dead'-li-hood, 118: *s.* The state of being dead.

To DEAD-EN, (*dēd'-dn*, 114) *v. a.* To deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to make vapid or spiritless.

☞ The compounds include **Dead'-doing**, (destructive;) **Dead'-drunk**, (so drunk as to be quite helpless;); **Dead'-lift**, (a heavy weight, a hopeless exigency;); **Dead'-light**, (a frame of wood to keep the water from entering the cabin window in a storm;); **Dead'-reckoning**, (the estimation of a ship's place by the log-book without the observation of the heavenly bodies;); **Dead'-water**, (the water that closes in with a ship's stern;); **Dead'-nettle**, (a weed;); with **Dead'-ly-car's-rot**, and **Dead'-ly-night'-shade**, (poisonous plants.)

DEAF, *dēf*, 120: *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of hearing; obscurely heard; unprofitable.

Deaf'-ly, *ad.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely.

Deaf'-ness, *s.* Want of ability or of will to hear.

To DEAF-EN, (*dēf'-fn*, 114) *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

To DEAL=*dēal*, *v. a.* and *n.* To divide; to divide in portions, to dis-

DEALT, *dēlt*, 135: *v.* To divide in portions, to distribute; to scatter, to throw about; to give gradually; to distribute as cards:—*neu.*

To transact business; to act between two persons; to intervene; to behave well or ill in any transaction; to act in any manner: *To deal by*, to treat well or ill; *To deal in*, to be engaged in, to practise; *To deal with*, to treat in any manner, to contend with.

Deal, *s.* Literally, a division; a dole; (compare Dole;) a part or portion; hence an indefinite quantity; degree or extent: formerly, it was usual to qualify the word variously, as some deal, &c.; at present we say a deal or a great deal: the act of dealing cards.—See also lower.

Deal'-er, 36: *s.* One that has to do with any thing; a trafficker; a person who deals the cards.

Deal'-ing, *s.* Practice, action; intercourse; measure of treatment; traffic, business.

DEAL, *s.* The wood of the pine, so called because more than any other sort of wood, it is put out in portions for various purposes; a plank of wood is a deal, which word is now restricted to the pine.

To DEALBATE=*dē-āl'-bātē*, *v. a.* To whiten.

De'-al-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* A whitening or bleaching.—See De.

To DEAMBULATE=*dē-ām'-bū-lātē*, *v. n.* To walk abroad. [Little used.] See De.

De-am'-bu-la'-tor-y, 105: *a.* and *s.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad:—*s.* A place to walk in.

De-am'-bu-la'-tion, *s.* The act of walking abroad.

DEAN=*dēan*, *s.* The second dignity of a diocese; also, an officer in each college at Oxford and Cambridge.

Dean'-er-y, *s.* The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.

Dean'-ship, *s.* The office and rank of a dean.

DECA'-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a deanery.—See Decanal under Deca.

DEAR=*dēar*, 134: *a.* (From a Saxon verb signifying to hurt.) Hurtful; hateful. [Shaks. Obs.]

DEAR=*dēar*, 134: *a.* Scarcely; not plentiful; high in price.—See also lower.

Dear'-ly, 105: *ad.* At a high price.

Dear'-ness, *s.* Scarcity; high price.

DEARTH, (*dēarh*, 131) *s.* Scarcity which makes food dear; want, need, famine, barrenness.

DEAR, (*dēre*) *a.* and *s.* Of a high value in estimation; precious; beloved.—See also above:—*s.* A word of endearment, darling; *Deary* is sometimes used in the same sense.

Dear'-ly, *ad.* With great fondness.—See also above.

Dear'-ness, *s.* Fondness; kindness.

Dear'-ling.—See Darling.

To DEARN.—See To Darn.

DEARN=*dēarn*, *a.* Lonely, melancholy. [Obs.]

DEARTH.—See above under Dear.

To DEARTICULATE=*dē-ar-tick'-ū-lātē*, *v. a.*

To disjoint, to dismember.—See De.

DEATH, *dēth*, 120: *s.* (Compare Dead, and To Die.)

The extinction of life; mortality; destruction; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; the cause or instrument of death; damnation, eternal torments.

Death'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of slaughter; destructive.

Death'-ful-ness, *s.* Appearance of death.

Death'-less, *a.* Immortal; everlasting.

Death'-like, *a.* Resembling death.

Death'-s-man, *s.* An executioner.

Death'-ward, 140, 38: *ad.* Toward death.

Death'-watch, 140, 18: *s.* An insect that makes a ticking noise, superstitiously thought to prognosticate death.

☞ Among the remaining compounds are **Death'-bed**, **Death'-boding**, **Death'-daring**, **Death'-s-door**, **Death'-shadowed**, and **Death'-token**.

To DEAURATE=*dē-āw'-rātē*, *v. a.* To gild or cover with gold.—See De.

DEBACLE, *dē-bā'-cl*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The geological or pristine deluge.

To DEBAR=*dē-bar'*, *v. a.* To exclude.—See De.

To DEBARK=*dē-bark'*, *v. a.* To disembark.—See De.

De'-bar-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of disembarking.

To DEBASE=*dē-bācē'*, 152: *v. a.* To reduce from a higher to a lower state; (see De;) to make mean, to degrade, to sink; to vitiate with meanness; to adulterate.

De-ba'-ser, *s.* He that debases.

De-base'-ment, *s.* The act of debasing.

DEBATE=*dē-bātē'*, *s.* Literally, a contention about or concerning; (see De;) a personal dispute; a controversy; a quarrel; a contest.

To De-bate', *v. a.* and *n.* To controvert; to dispute; to contend for:—*neu.* To deliberate; to dispute; to engage in combat.

De-ba'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Disputable.

De-ba'-ter, *s.* A disputant; a controversialist.

De-bate'-ful, 117: *a.* Of persons, quarrelsome, contentious; of things, contested, occasioning quarrels.

De-bate'-ment, *s.* Controversy; deliberation; battle, combat.

To DEBAUCH=*dē-bāuch'*, 123, 63: *v. a.* To corrupt, to vitiate; to corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.

De-bauch', *s.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

French: gāte'-way: chāp'-mōn: pā-pā': lā': gōū: j'w, i.e. *jar*, 55: *a. t. &c. mule*, 171.

De-bauch'-er, 36: *s.* One who seduces to lewdness or intemperance.
De-bauch'-er-y, *s.* The practice of excess; lewdness.
De-bauch'-ment, *s.* Corruption.
De-bauch'-ed-ly, *ad.* In a profligate manner.
De-bauch'-ed-ness, *s.* Intemperance.
Dab'-AU-CHER, (déb'-ô-shêr', 108, 161) *s.* A lecher; a drunkard. [Fr.]
To DEBEL=déb'-bél', } *v. a.* To con-
To DEBELLATE=déb'-bél'-lâte, } quer; to wage war.—See De.
Deb'-el-la'-tion, 99: *s.* The act of debellating.
DEBENTURE.—See under Debit.
To DEBILITATE, déb'-bîl'-ê-tâte, 105: *v. a.* To weaken, to enfeeble, to make faint.
De-bîl'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of weakening.
Deb'-ile, (déb'-îl, 105) *a.* Feeble; languid. [Shaks.]
De-bîl'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Weakness, feebleness, languor.
DEBIT=déb'-it, *a.* That shows what debts are due, a term applied to that side of an account book which is opposite the credit side. As a substantive the word is contracted into *Debt*, which see lower.
To Deb'-it, *v. a.* To charge with debt; to enter an account on the debit side of a book.
Deb'-i-tor, 38: *s.* A debtor. [Shaks.]
DE-BEN'-TUNE, (-tûr, 147) *s.* A writing acknowledging a debt; given by a public treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state; given by an officer of customs, it entitles the holder to a draw back of duties on exporting the goods for which duty had been paid. *Debentured goods* are such as are entitled to debenture.
ДЕБТ, (dê't, 157) *s.* That which one man owes to another; that which is incurred, and is due to any tribunal.
Debt'-ed, *a.* Indebted. [Little used.]
Debt'-or, 38: *s.* and *a.* One that owes:—*adj.* Debit.
Debt'-ee, 177: *s.* A creditor. [Blackstone.]
DEBONAIR=déb'-ô-nâir', *a.* Elegant; well-bred.
Deb'-o-nair'-ly, *ad.* Elegantly; with a genteel air.
To DEBOUCH, déb'-bôsh', 125, 161: *v. n.* To issue or march out of a narrow place, or dellie. [Fr.]
DEBRIS, déb'-rêc, [Fr.] 170: *s. pl.* Fragments of rocks; ruins, rubbish.
DEBT, &c.—See under Debit.
DEBULIATION, déb'-ûl-i-tâsh'-ûn, 89: *s.* A bubbling or seething over.
DEBUT, dâ-b'û, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Entrance upon any thing; first attempt; first step; first appearance.
DECA-, A Greek word signifying ten, occurring as a prefix in many adopted words.
DEKEM-, The same word under a Latin form.
 Words which begin with the letters *deca*, and are not found among the compounds of the Greek prefix, as Decacuminate, Decalence, Decamp, Decant, Decapitate, &c., must be sought for at the end of this class.
Dec'-A-CHORN, (dêc'-â-kârd, 161, 38) *s.* A musical instrument of the ancients having ten strings; something having ten parts.
Dec'-ADE, 99: *s.* The sum or number of ten.
Dec'-a-dal, *a.* Consisting of tens.
Dec'-A-GON, 18: *s.* A figure of ten sides.
Dec'-A-GRAM, *s.* A French weight of ten grains.
Dec'-A-GYN'-IAN, (-jîn'-yân, 146) *a.* Ten-fold feminine, applied to plants having ten pistils.
Dec'-A-HE'-UDON, *s.* A figure of ten bases or sides.
Dec'-a-he'-dral, *a.* Having ten sides.
Dec'-A-IL'-TER, *s.* A French measure of ten liters.
Dec'-A-LOGUE, (-lôg, 107) *s.* The ten commandments.

De-cal'-o-gist, *s.* An expounder of the decalogue.
DE-CAM'-E-KON, *s.* The name of a book divided into parts corresponding to ten days.
DE-CAM'-E-TER, *s.* A French measure of ten meters.
Dec'-A-NAI, *a.* Set over ten canons or prebendaries; this was originally the appointment, and hence the name of a dean.
DE-CAN'-DRI-AN, *a.* Ten-fold masculine, applied to plants having ten stamens.
DEC-AN'-GU-LAR, 158, 34: *a.* Having ten angles.
DEC-APH'-Y-LOUS, (-âf'-îl-lûs, 163) *a.* Ten-leaved.
Dec'-A-STICH, (-stîck, 161) *s.* A poem of ten lines.
Dec'-A-STYLE, (-stîle) *s.* In architecture, an assemblage of ten pillars.
DE-CEM'-BER, *s.* That which, among the early Romans, was the tenth month of the year, though now the twelfth.
DE-CEN'-DEN'-TATE, *a.* Having ten teeth or points.
DE-CEN'-FID, *a.* Cleft ten fold.
DE-CEN'-LOC'-O-LAR, *a.* Having ten cells for seeds.
DE-CEN'-PE-DAL, *a.* Ten feet long.
DE-CEN'-VIR, (-vêr, 36) *s.* One of the *De-ces'-viri*, (-vê-îr), or ten governors of Rome.
De-ces'-vi-rate, *s.* The dignity and office of the decemviri.
DE-CEN'-NAR-Y, *s.* A period of ten years; a tithing, which consisted of ten families.
Dec-en'-ni-al, (-cên'-nê-âl, 146) *a.* Continuing for ten years; happening every ten years.
DE-CEN'-NO-VAL, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine-teen.
Dec'-I-GRAM, *s.* Decagram.—See above.
Dec'-IL, (dêc'-îl) *s.* The aspect or position of two planets which are distant from each other the tenth part of the zodiac.
Dec'-I-MAL, (dêc'-sê-mâl) *a.* and *s.* Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten; tenth:—*s.* A tenth.
Dec'-i-mal-ly, *ad.* By tens; by decimals.
To Dec'-i-MATE, *v. a.* To tithe, or take one in ten; to select by lot and punish with death every tenth man.
Dec'-i-ma'-tor, 38: *s.* He who decimates.
Dec'-i-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of decimating.
DE-CIM'-E-TER, *s.* Decimeter.—See above.
Dec'-I-MO-SKX'-TO, (dêc'-sê-mô-sêcks'-tô, 188) *s.* Sixteen-fold size or half that of octavo.
Dec'-U-PLE, 101: *a.* and *s.* Ten-fold:—*s.* A number ten times repeated.
DE-CU'-RI-ON, 90: *s.* An officer over ten men.
Dec'-U-ry, 81, 92: *s.* Ten men under a decurion.
 Here end the words compounded with *Deca-* and *Decem-*.
DECACUMINATED, dêc'-câ-cû'-mê-nâ'-têd, *a.* Having the top cut off from.—See De.
DECADE, &c., **DECAGON**, &c., **DECA-LOGUE**, &c.—See above under Deca-.
DECADENCE, &c.—See lower under To Decay.
DECAMERON, **DECAMETER**.—See above under Decem-.
To DECAMP=dê-câmp', *v. n.* To shift the camp; to remove from the field; to move off.—See De-.
De-camp'-ment, *s.* A marching or moving off.
DECANAL, **DECANDRIAN**, &c.—See under Deca-.
To DECANT=dê-cânt', *v. a.* Literally, to toss off from, (See Cant, a toss, and De-;) to pour off so as to leave the sediment behind.
De-can'-ter, 36: *s.* One who decants: the vessel which receives what is decanted.
De-can-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of decanting.
DECAPHYLLOUS.—See under Deca-.
To DECAPITATE, dê-câp'-ê-tâte, *v. a.* To behead.—See De-.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: nish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 155: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

De-cap-i-ta"-tion, 89: *s.* A beheading.

To DECARBONIZE=dē-car'-bō-nīzē. *v. a.*
To deprive of carbon.—See De.

DECASTICH, } See under Deca.
DECASTYLE, }

To DECAY=dē-cāy, *v. n.* and *a.* To lose excel-
lence, to decline:—*act.* To impair, to bring to decay.

De-cay', *s.* Decline; declension; corruption.

De-cay'-er, *s.* That which causes decay.

De-cay'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being impaired.

De-ca'-DENCK, } Decay; fall.—See Decidence
De-ca'-den-cy, } and Deciduons.

DECEASE=dē-cēas', 152: *s.* Departure; death.

To De-cease', 152: *v. n.* To depart; to die.

De-ceased', (-cēst, 114, 143) *a.* Dead.

De-cē'-DENT, *s.* A deceased person. [Little used.]

De-cēs'-sion, (-shūn, 90) *s.* Departure [Little
used.]

DECEIT, &c.—See in the next class.

To DECEIVE=dē-cēiv', 103, 189: *v. a.* To
cause to mistake; to delude by stratagem; to cut off
from expectation; to fail; to deprive by stealth.

De-cēiv'-er, 36: *s.* One that deceives.

De-cēiv'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Deceptible.

De-cēiv'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Liability to deception.

De-cēiv', *s.* Fraud; a cheat; stratagem; artifice.

De-cēiv'-ful, 117: *a.* Fraudulent; full of guile.

De-cēiv'-ful-ly, *ad.* Fraudulently.

De-cēiv'-ful-ness, *s.* Tendency to deceive.

De-cēiv'-less, *a.* Free from deceit.

De-cēiv'-TIBLE, 101: *a.* That may be deceived;
subject to fraud or imposition.

De-cēp'-tī-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Liability to fraud.

De-cēp'-tive, 103: *a.* Deceiving; misleading.

De-cēp'-tor-y, 129: *a.* Tending to deceive.

De-cēp'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or means of deceiving;
cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.

De-cēp'-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Deceitful.

DECEMBER,

DECEMENTATE, &c.

DECEMPEDAL, &c.

DECEMPVIR, &c.

DECENNARY, &c.

DECENT=dē-cēnt, *a.* Becoming, fit, suitable;
grave, not gaudy; modest, not wanton.

De-cent-ly, *ad.* Properly; suitably, modestly.

De-cent-ness, *s.* Becomingness; decency.

De-cen-cy, 105: *s.* Propriety of form; becoming
ceremony; suitability; modesty. Decence is obs.

DECEPTIBLE, &c. } See under To Deceive.

DECEPTION, &c.

DECEPT=dē-sep't', *a.* Cropped.—See De-
[Obs.]

De-cēp'-tī-ble, *a.* That may be plucked.

De-cēp'-tion, 89: *s.* A pulling or plucking off.

DECERTATION, dē'-cer-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.*
Strife; contest for mastery.—See De.

DECESSION.—See under To Decease.

To DECHARM=dē-char'm', *v. a.* To counteract
a charm, to disenchant.—See De.

To DECHRISTIANIZE, dē'-cris't'-ān-ize, 116,
147: *s. a.* To turn from Christianity.—See De.

To DECIDE=dē-cīdē', *v. a. n.* and *n.* To fix the
event of; to determine:—*new.* To come to a conclusion.

De-cī'-ded, *a.* Determined, clear, unequivocal.

De-cī'-ded-ly, *ad.* Fixedly; indisputably.

De-cī'-der, 36: *s.* One who determines.

De-cī'-da-ble, *a.* Capable of being determined.

De-cī'-sive, (-cīv, 152, 105) *a.* Having the power
of determining; having the power of settling or fixing.

De-cī'-sive-ly, *ad.* Conclusively.

De-cī'-sive-ness, *s.* The quality of being decisive.

De-cī'-sor-y, *a.* Able to determine or decide.

De-cis'-ion, (dē-cīzh'-ūn, 90) *s.* Determination of
a difference, of a doubt, or of an event; report of a
determination or judgement in a court of law; the
mental quality of firmness; also in the literal sense
of the word now obsolete, a cutting off from, a separa-
ration.—See De.

DECIDENCE=dēs'-sē-dēncē, 92, 105: *s.* A
falling off or from; a fall. It is the classical orthogra-
phy of Decadence, (see under To Decay,) bearing a
more literal meaning.

De-cīd'-u-ous, 120: *a.* Falling every season, not
perennial or permanent. [Bot.]

De-cīd'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Aptness to fall.

DECIGRAM, DECIL, DECIMAL, &c., DE-
CIMATE, &c., DECIMO-SEXTO.—See
under Deca.

To DECIPHER, dē-cī'-fēr, 163: *v. a.* To ex-
plain what is written in ciphers or secret characters;
to unfold, unravel, or explain generally; in a sense
now obsolete, to write or mark down in characters; to
stamp, to characterize.

De-cī'-pher-er, *s.* One that deciphers.

DECISION, } See under To Decide.

DECISIVE, &c.

To DECK=dēck, *v. a.* Primarily, to cover, to put
on, or overspread; hence, to dress, to array, to adorn,
to embellish.

DECK, *s.* A covering, but seldom used except for the
covering or floor of a ship. A deck of cards is a pack
of cards regularly piled.

Deck'-er, 36: *s.* One who dresses or adorns; of a
ship, we say a two-decker, or a three-decker, that is,
having two decks or three decks.

Deck'-ing, *s.* Ornament.

To DECLAIM=dē-clām', *v. n.* and *a.* To speak
with a sustained tone of voice, as distinguished from
a colloquial manner, which is adapted to short sen-
tences, and is therefore unsuitable when the style is
raised; to harangue; to speak set orations; to speak
with a vicious, inflated tone:—*act.* To speak with
rhetorical force; to deliver with inflation of tone
to speak in public; to advocate; as To declaim a cause;
but this last use is obs.

De-clām'-er, *s.* One that declaims.

De-clā'-ma"-tion, 89: *s.* A declaiming or speaking
aloud for the exercise of the voice; the speech or
composition used for the purpose; a speech of a sus-
tained style, that is full of well-connected long sen-
tences; style or manner of declaiming without the
sense that should accompany it; a public harangue.

De-clā'-ma"-tor, 85, 92, 33: *s.* A declaimer.

De-clām'-a-tor-y, 129: *a.* In the style or manner
of a declaimer.

To DECLARE=dē-clārē', 41: *v. a.* and *n.* To
make known; to tell evidently and openly; to pub-
lish; to proclaim; to show in open view, or in plain
terms:—*new.* To make a declaration; to proclaim
some resolution or opinion.

De-clā'-red-ly, *ad.* Avowedly.

De-clā'-rer, 36: *s.* One that declares.

De-clā'-ring, *s.* Publication; declaration.

De-clā'-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of proof.

De-clare'-ment, *s.* Declaration. [Unusual.]

De-clar'-a-tive, (-clār'-d-tīv, 92, 129, 105) *a.*
Making declaration; explanatory.

De-clar'-a-tor-y, *a.* Affirmative; not detactory; not
promissory. A declaratory law is a new act confirm-
ing a former law.

De-clar'-a-tor-i-ly, *ad.* In the form of a declaration,
not in a detactory form.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'tē'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: &c. &c. *mute*, 171

Dec-la-ra-tion, 89: *s.* A proclamation or affirmation; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, a legal specification on record of the cause of action by the plaintiff against the defendant.

DECLENSION, &c.—See in the next class.

To DECLINE=*dē-clīn'*, *v. n.* and *a.* Literally, to lean downward, or from a right line; hence, to deviate both in a literal and figurative sense; to run into obliquities; to shun; to avoid doing; to sink; to decay: *act.* To bend downward; to bring downward; to shun, to avoid, to turn off from; and hence, to refuse.—See also lower.

De-clīn', *s.* State of tendency to the loss or the worse; diminution; decay.

De-clī-na-ble, *a.* That may be refused.—See also lower.

De-clī-na-tor-y, *a.* That turns from or is not liable to: applied to a plea before trial or conviction that the party is exempt from the penalty of the law, or the jurisdiction of the court. *Decl'inate*, curved down. [Bot.]

DEC-LI-NA-TION, 92, 105, 89: *s.* A leaning down, or bending from a right line; variation from rectitude; variation from a fixed point; descent; change to a worse state; variation of the needle from the north; variation or distance of a star from the equator; variation or extent of an arc of the horizon which meets a plane and the meridian.—See also lower.

Dec-li-na-tor, 36: *s.* An instrument for taking the declination of the stars.

De-clīn-a-tor-y, 92: *s.* An instrument used in dialling for taking the declination of planes.

DE-CLIN-SION, (-shūn, 90) *s.* Tendency to fall; tendency to a less degree; declination; descent.—See also lower.

To DE-CLINE, *v. a.* To change or vary a word through all the forms it is liable to *fall into*; (Compare Case.)

De-clī-na-ble, *a.* That can be grammatically declined.—See also above.

Dec-li-na-tion, 89: *s.* The act of declining a word.—See also above.

De-clen-sion, 90: *s.* A manner or form of inflexion to which certain words are liable when declined.—See also above.

DE-CLIV-VUS, 120: *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous.

De-cliv-i-ty, 92: *s.* Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, as *activity* is reckoned upwards—gradual descent.

To DECOCT=*dē-cōck't'*, *v. a.* To prepare by boiling; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil in water so as to draw the strength of.

De-coc-ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being decocted.

De-coc-tive, 105: *a.* Of power to decoct.

De-coc-tion, 89: *s.* The act of boiling so as to extract the virtues of the thing boiled; the water in which the extract remains.

De-coc-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A substance drawn by decoction; a decoction. [Little used.]

To DECOLLATE=*dē-cōl-lāt'*, *v. a.* To behead.

Dec-ol-la-tion, 92, 89: *s.* The act of beheading.

DECOLORATION, *dē-cūl'-ō-rā'*-shūn, 116, 92, 89: *s.* Absence of colour.

To DECOMPOSE, *dē-cōm-poze'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To separate the constituent parts of a body; to dissolve; to decompose:—*new.* To resolve into elementary particles.

De-com-po-sa-ble, *a.* That may be decomposed.

De-com-po-si-tion, (-zīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Resolution or separation of parts; it differs from mechanical division, as the latter separates but does not otherwise change the properties of a body, while the former reduces it to elements very different from its original substance; the word also signified re-composition, a sense now obs.

To DE-COM-POUND, *v. a.* To reduce to simple parts by mechanical division; (See Decomposition)

to re-compound, or compound of things already compounded.

De-com-pound, *a.* Compounded a second time

De-com-pound-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be decomposed.

DE-COM-POS-ITE, (-pōz'-it, 105) *a.* Compounded a second time; decomposed.

To DECORATE=*dēck'-ō-rāt'*, *v. a.* To adorn, to embellish, to deck.

Dec'-ō-ra-tor, 38: *s.* An adorning.

Dec'-ō-ra-tion, 89: *s.* Ornament, embellishment.

DE-CO-RUM, *s.* Grace arising from fitness or suitableness; propriety of speech and behaviour; decency.

DE-co-rous, 86, 120: *a.* Decent; suitable.

DE-co-rous-ly, 105: *ad.* In a becoming manner.

To DECORTICATE, *dē-cor'-tē-cāt'*, 105: *v. a.* To divest of the bark or husk; to peel, to strip.

DE-cor-ti-ca-tion, 89: *s.* The act of peeling.

To DECOY=*dē-coy'*, 29: *v. a.* To lure into a net; to entrap.

De-coy', *s.* Allurement to mischief; temptation.

De-coy'-duck, *s.* A duck that allures others.

To DECREASE=*dē-crēce'*, 189: *v. n.* and *a.* To grow less; to be diminished:—*act.* To make less; to diminish.

De-crease', 82: *s.* Decay; the state of growing less; the wane of the moon.

DE-CRESC-ENT, *a.* Decreasing.

DE-CRE-TION, 89: *s.* State of growing less.

Dec'-re-ment, 92: *s.* Gradual decrease; diminution.

To DECREE=*dē-crēe'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To doom or assign by a decree:—*new.* To make an edict.

De-cree', *s.* An edict, a law, an established rule; a determination of a suit; in canon law, an ordinance enacted by the pope with the advice of his cardinals.

DE-CRE-TAI, 12: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a decree:—*s.* A book of decrees or edicts, particularly those of the papacy.

De-crē-tist, *s.* One who studies the decretal.

DE-crē-tor-y, 92, 129, 105: *a.* Judicial, official; definitive; critical; in which there is some definitive event.

Dec'-re-tor-i-ly, *ad.* In a definitive manner.

DECREPIT=*dē-crēp'-it*, *a.* Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

De-crep'-i-tude, *s.* The broken state of body produced by age. *Decrepitness* is rarely used.

To DECREPITATE, *dē-crēp'-ē-tāt'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To roast or calcine in a strong heat with continual hursting or crackling. It is etymologically allied to the last words, with which it agrees in the general sense of breaking:—*new.* To crackle.

De-crep'-i-ta-tion, 89: *s.* The act of roasting so as to make a continual crackling noise.

DECREPITUDE.—See above under Decrepit.

DECRESCENT, } See above under To Decrease.

DECRETION, &c. }

DECRETAL, } See above under To Decree.

DECRETORY, &c. }

DECRIAL, &c.—See lower under To Decry.

To DECROWN=*dē-crown'*, *v. a.* To deprive of a crown.

DECRUSTATION, *dē-crūs-tā'-shūn*, *s.* An uncrusting.

To DECRY=*dē-crī'*, *v. a.* To cry down.

De-crī'-al, *s.* A clamour against; censure.

De-crī'-er, 36: *s.* A hasty clamorous censurer.

DECUMBENT=*dē-cūm-bēnt*, *a.* Lying or leaning; in botany, declined or bending down.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

De-cum'-bence, } *s.* The act of lying down.
De-cum'-ben-cy, }

De-cum'-bi-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* The time at which a patient takes to his bed; the aspect of the heavens from which an astrologer draws prognostics of recovery or death.

De-cu'-u-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of lying down.

DECUPLE, } See under Dece-
DECURION, &c. }

DECURRENT=dē-cūr'-rēnt, 129: *a.* Running or extending downwards.—See De.

De-cur'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Running down.

De-cur'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of running down.

To DECURT=dē-curt', *v. a.* To shorten. [Obs.]

De'-cur-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A shortening.

To DECUSSATE=dē-cūs'-sāte, *v. a.* To intersect at acute angles; to intersect generally.

De'-cus-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of crossing.

DEDALOUS.—See under Dædalian.

To DEDECORATE=dē-dēck'-ō-rāte, *v. a.* To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

De-dec'-o-rā'-tion, 89: *a.* A disgracing; disgrace.

De-dec'-o-rous, 120, 86: *a.* Disgraceful.

DEDENTITION, dē-dēn'-tish'-ūn, 89: *s.* A loss or shedding of teeth.

To DEDICATE, dēd'-ē-cātē, 105: *v. a.* To devote to some divine power; to consecrate to sacred uses; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

Ded'-i-cate, *a.* Consecrate, devoted, dedicated.

Ded'-i-ca'-tor, *s.* One who inscribes to a patron.

Ded'-i-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Comprising a dedication.

DEDITION, dē-dīsh'-ūn, 89: *s.* A giving up.

DEDOLENT=dē-dō-lēnt, *a.* Feeling no sorrow.

To DEDUCE=dē-dūce', *v. a.* To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order; to subtract, to deduct; to lead forth. The last is the literal though now an unusual meaning.

De-du'-c-ble, 101: *a.* Collectible by reason.

De-du'-cive, 105: *a.* Performing a deduction.

De-duce'-ment, *s.* That which is deduced.

To De-duc'-i, *v. a.* To subtract, to take away; to separate; to dispart; to reduce; to bring down.

De-duc'-tive, *a.* Deductible; pertaining to deduction or the deriving of necessary consequences from admitted premises.

De-duc'-tive-ly, *ad.* By regular deduction.

De-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Consequential collection; proposition drawn from principles premised; that which is deducted.—See Induction.

DEED, &c.—See under To Do.

To DEEM=dēm, *v. n. and a.* To judge, to think, to estimate.—*act.* To judge, to determine, to suppose.

Deem, *s.* Judgement, opinion. [Obs.]

Deem'-ster, *s.* A judge in the Isle of Man.

DEEP=dēep, *a. s. and ad.* Having length downwards; measured downwards; profound; low in situation; entering or piercing far; far from the outer part; not superficial; not obvious; sagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance; polite; dark-coloured; having a great degree of stillness or gloom; depressed; sunk; bass; grave in sound; applied to soldiers arranged in rank and file, it signifies the extent of the file, as two deep, that is, two ranks one before the other.—*s.* The sea, the main, the ocean.—*ad.* Deeply, to a great depth.

Deep'-ly, *ad.* To a great depth; profoundly

Deep'-ness, *s.* Depth, profundity; cunning.

To Deep'-en, (dēp'-pn, 114) *v. a. and n.* To make deep; to sink far below the surface; to darken.

to cloud; to make and or gloomy:—*new.* To descend gradually, to grow deep.

The compounds of Deep, include *Deep'-mouthed*, or *Deep'-throated*, (having a hoarse loud voice;) *Deep'-musing*, (contemplative;) *Deep'-rind*, (profoundly versed;) *Deep'-toned*, (having a very low tone;) *Deep'-vaulted*, (formed like a deep vault,) &c.

DEPTH, *s.* Deepness; a deep place, opposed to a shoal; the middle of one season opposed figuratively to the height of another, as the depth of winter or of night; abstruseness; obscurity; sagacity; depth of a squadron is the number of men in the file.

DEER=dear, *s. sing. and pl.* A genus of animals whose flesh is called venison.

DÆSIS=dē-ē'-cīs, *s.* In rhetoric, an invocation or entreaty to the supreme powers.

To DEFACE=dē-fāce', *v. a.* To raze; to disfigure.

De-fā'-cer, 36: *s.* A destroyer, an abolisher.

De-face'-ment, *s.* Violation, rasure, injury.

DEFAILANCE.—See under Default.

To DEFALCATE=dē-fāl'-cātē, 142: *v. a.* To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

De-fal'-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of cutting off; the part removed; abatement, diminution.

To DEFAME=dē-fāme', *v. a.* To make infamous; to censure falsely in public; to libel, to calumniate.

De-fā'-mer, *s.* One that defames or libels

De-fam'-a-tor-y, 92: *a.* Calumnious, libellous.

Def'-a-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* A malicious utterance of falsehood to impair any one in his reputation.

To DEFATIGATE, dē-fāt'-ē-gātē, *v. a.* To weary.

De-fat'-i-gu-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to be wearied.

De-fat'-i-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Weariness [Little used.]

DEFAULT=dē-fāult', *s.* Omission of a duty; crime, failure, fault, want; in law, non-appearance in court.

To De-fault', *v. n. and a.* To fail of appearing; to fail in performing a contract:—*act.* [Obs.] To offend.

De-fault'-er, *s.* One in default; a speculator.

De-fault'-ance, *s.* Failure; miscarriage. [Obs.]

DEFEASANCE, &c.—See in the next class.

DEFEAT=dē-fēat', *s.* Literally, an undoing; overthrow; loss of battle; act of destroying, deprivation, frustration.

To De-feat', *v. a.* To undo; to frustrate; to abolish; to change, to alter; to overthrow.

De-feat'-ure, 147: *s.* Defeat.—See also lower. [Obs.]

DE-FEASANCE, (-zānce, 151) *s.* The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed, the deed is *defeated* or rendered void: It differs from the common condition of a bond in not being inserted in the bond itself, but drawn separately; also, defeat generally, but in this wide sense obs.

De-feat'-si-ble, (-zē-bl, 151, 105, 101) *a.* Capable of being annulled or abrogated.

DEFEATURE, dē-fē'-tūre, 147: *s.* Change of feature.—See also above under Defeat. [Obs.]

To DEFECATE=dēf'-ē-cātē, 81, 92: *v. a.* To purge from lees or foulness; to purify from any extraneous mixture; to clear, to brighten.

Def'-e-cate, *a.* Purged from lees or foulness.

Def'-e-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Purification.

DEFECT=dē-fēct', *s.* Want of something necessary; imperfection; fault; mistake; error; blemish failure.

De-fec'-tive, 105: *a.* Full of defects; imperfect; wanting in the usual parts; faulty, blamable.

De-fec'-tive-ly, *ad.* With defect.

De fec'-tive-ness, *s.* State of being defective.

De-fec'-ti-ble 111: *a.* Imperfect; liable to defect

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gātē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, t, i, &c. *mute*, 111.

De-fec'-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of failing.

De-fec'-tion, 89: *s.* Want, failure; a falling away; apostasy; an abandoning of a king or state; revolt.

De-fic'-ient, (-fish'-i-ent) *a.* Failing, wanting, defective: *Deficient numbers* are such as being added together do not make up the integer whose parts they professedly are.

De-fic'-ient-ly, *ad.* In a defective manner.

De-fic'-ience, } *s.* Want; something less than is
De-fic'-ien-cy, } necessary; defect; imperfection.

Def'-i-cit, 92: *s.* Want; deficiency.

DEFENCE, &c.—See in the next class.

To DEFEND=dē-fend', *v. a.* Primarily, to drive or ward off; hence, to oppose, to resist, to repel a charge or accusation; to vindicate; to uphold; to fortify; to secure; to maintain a place or cause.

De-fen'-der, 36: *s.* One that defends.

De-fen'-da-ble, 101: *a.* That may be defended.

De-fen'-dant, *a.* and *s.* Defensive, proper for defence: [Little used.]—*s.* A defender; in law, the person accused or sued.

De-fen'-s, *s.* Guard; protection; vindication; justification; apology; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply; in fortification, the part that flanks another work: *Science of defence*, military skill, fencing.

De-fence'-less, *a.* Naked, unguarded, unarmed; impotent; unable to make resistance.

De-fence'-less-ly, *ad.* In an unprotected manner.

De-fence'-less-ness, *s.* State of being unprotected.

De-fen'-sa-tive, 105: *s.* Guard, defence, defensive; in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like.

De-fen'-si-ble, *a.* Capable of being defended.

De-fen'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* and *s.* Serving to defend; proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence:—*s.* Safeguard; state or posture of defence.

De-fen'-sive-ly, *ad.* In a defensive manner.

To DEFER=dē-fer', 33: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to carry or bear further; (See *De-*;) hence, to delay, to put off, to carry or refer to the opinion of another.

De-fer'-er, 129: *s.* One who puts off.

De-fer'-ment, *s.* Delay.

De-fer'-ent, *a.* and *s.* Bearing:—*s.* That which carries or conveys. [Little used.]

De-fer'-er-ence, *s.* The act of deferring to the opinion of another, regard, respect, submission.

De-fer'-en'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Expressing deference.

DEFIANCE, &c.—See under *To Defy*.

DEFICIENT, &c., **DEFICIT**.—See under *De-fect*.

To DEFIGURE=dē-fīg'-ūre, *v. a.* To delineate.

De-fig'-u-ra'-tion, (See *De-*;) *s.* A disfiguring. [Obs.]

To DEFILE=dē-fīl', *v. a.* To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity; to taint.

De-fī'-ler, *s.* One who defiles; one who violates.

De-file'-ment, *s.* State of being defiled; pollution.

To DEFILE=dē-fīl', *v. n.* To go off file by file.

De-fīl'-er, 86: *s.* A narrow passage or way in which troops can march only in file.

To DEFINE=dē-fīn', *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to ascertain or fix the limits; to give the definition; to explain by qualities and circumstances; to circumscribe, to bound:—*new*. [Obs.] *To dē-fīnē*.

De-fī'-ner, 36: *s.* One that defines.

De-fī'-na-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of definition.

De-fī'-n-ite, (-nīt, 105, 81, 92) *a.* and *s.* Certain; limited, bounded; exact, precise:—*s.* Thing defined.

De-fī'-n-ite-ly, *ad.* In a definite manner.

De-fī'-n-ite-ness, *s.* Certainty; limitedness.

De-fī'-n-iti'-on, 89: *s.* An explanation in words,

which separates or distinguishes the thing explained from other things; a nominal definition explains only the meaning of the term by some equivalent expression supposed to be better known; a real definition explains the nature of the thing; again, a real definition is essential or accidental; essential when it explains the constituent parts of the essence or nature of the thing; constituent or descriptive when it merely enumerates its properties or accidents; moreover, an essential definition is either physical or logical; physical, as when a plant is explained by the leaves, stalks, roots, &c., of which every plant is composed; logical, as when it is called "an organized being destitute of sensation," the former expression denoting its *genus*, the latter its *differentia*, of which parts a logical definition always consists.

De-fīn'-i-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Determinate. positive, express:—*s.* That which ascertains or defines.

De-fīn'-i-tive-ly, *ad.* Positively; decisively.

De-fīn'-i-tive-ness, *s.* State of being defined.

To DEFIX=dē-fīcks', 188: *v. a.* To fix. [Unusual.]

To DEFLAGRATE=dēf'-lā-grāt, 81, 92: *v. a.* To set fire to.

De-fī'-lā-gra-ble, 101: *a.* Having the quality of taking fire and burning away.

De-fī'-lā-gra-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Combustibility.

De-fī'-lā-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* Rapid combustion.

To DEFLECT=dē-fīlect', *v. n.* and *a.* To turn aside; to deviate from a true course:—*act*. To bend.

De-fīec'-tion, 89: *s.* Deviation; a bending.

De-fīer'-ure, (-fīeck'-sh'oor, 154, 147) *s.* A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

To DEFLOW=dē-flow'-er, 134: *v. a.* Literally, to take away the flower, the first beauty or grace; to ravish, to force away a woman's virginity; to deprive of flowers.

De-flour'-er, *s.* A ravisher.

De-flō'-rate, 47: *a.* Having shed the pollen or fecundating dust. [Bot.]

De-flō'-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of deflowering; rape; a selection of the flower, or of what is most valuable: the last sense is literal.

To DEFLOW, dē-flō', 125: *v. n.* To flow down. [Obs.]

De-fīl'-i-t-ous, (dēf'-lōo-ūs, 92, 109, 120) *a.* That flows down; that falls off.

De-flūx', (-flūcks, 188) *s.* Defluxion. [Obs.]

De-flux'-ion, (-fluck'-shūn, 154, 147) *s.* A flowing downwards, particularly of the humors of the body.

DEFEDATION, dēf'-ē-dā'-shūn, 85, 92, 103, 89: *s.* The act of making filthy; pollution.

DEFOLIATION, dē-fō'-lē-ā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The fall of the leaf; (see *De-*;) the season of the fall.

To DEFORCE, dē-fōr'-urc, 130, 47: *v. a.* To keep out of possession by force.

De-force'-ment, *s.* A withholding by force from the right owner; in Scotland, resistance of an officer of law.

De-for'-ci-ant, (-shē-ānt, 146, 147) *s.* He who deforces; he against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery.

De-for'-sor, 38: *s.* One that casts out by force.

To DEFORM=dē-fōrm', 37: *v. a.* To disfigure, to spoil the form of; to dishonour; to make ungraceful.

De-form', *a.* Ugly, deformed. [Milton.]

De-form'-er, *s.* One that deforms.

De-formed', 114: *a.* Disfigured, crooked; ugly; base, disgraceful.

De-for'-med-ly, *ad.* In a deformed manner.

De-for'-med-ness, *s.* Crookedness; ugliness.

De-for'-ma'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* A disfiguring.

De-for'-m-ty, 105: *s.* Crookedness; ugliness; ill favouredness; irregularity; odiousness.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consumants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To **DEFRAUD**=dē-frā'ud, *v. a.* To rob or deprive of by a wile or trick; to cheat.

De-frau'-der, 36: *s.* A deceiver, a cheat.

De-fraud'-ment, *s.* Privation by fraud

To **DEFRAY**=dē-frā'y, *v. a.* To bear the charges of.

De-fray'-er, *s.* One that discharges expenses.

De-fray'-ment, *s.* Payment of expenses.

DEFT=dēft, *a.* Neat; handsome; dexterous. [Obs.]

Deft-ly, *ad.* Neatly; dexterously; nimbly; gently; lightly. Spenser uses Deftly.

DEFUNCT, dē-fūngkt', 153: *a.* and *s.* Having finished the occupations of life, dead:—*s.* A dead person.

De-func'-tion, 89: *s.* Death.

To **DEFY**=dē-fy', *v. a.* To call to combat, to challenge; to dare, to brave, to set at nought, to slight.

De-fy, *s.* A challenge. [Obs.]

De-fi'-er, 36: *s.* A challenger; a contemner.

De-fi'-ance, 12: *s.* A challenge to fight; a challenge to make an impeachment good; a setting at nought.

To **DEGARNISH**=dē-gar'-nīsh, *v. a.* To unfurnish; (see De-;) to strip.

To **DEGENERATE**=dē-gēn'-ēr-ātē, *v. n.* To fall from the virtue of ancestors; to fall from a nobler state; to fall from its kind, to grow wild.

De-gen'-er-ate, *a.* Unlike the ancestors; base.

De-gen'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* Unworthily; basely.

De-gen'-er-ate-ness, *s.* Degeneracy.

De-gen'-er-a-cy, *s.* Departure from ancestral virtue; desertion of goodness; meanness.

De-gen'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Degeneracy; the thing which has degenerated from its primitive state.

De-gen'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Degenerate.

De-gen'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* Degenerately.

To **DEGLUTINATE**, dē-gl'ūt'-tē-nātē, 109, 105: *v. a.* To glue; to undo; (see De-;) to slucken.

DEGLUTITION, dēg'-l'oo-tīsh'ūn, 85, 92, 109, 89: *s.* The act or power of swallowing.

To **DEGRADE**, &c.—See lower under Degree.

DEGRADATION, dēg'-rd-vā'-shūn, 85, 92, 89: *s.* The act of making heavy.

DEGREE=dē-grē', *s.* A step; a portion in progression; one of the divisions in ascent towards a whole; hence, the state of progress in which any thing is; distinctively, a high state, station, rank; a step or preparation to another step; state of relationship; order of lineage; rank or title at a university; one of the 360 portions into which a circle is divided; an interval in music: *By degrees*, by little and little.

To **DE-GRADE**, *v. a.* To move to a lower degree; to deprive of rank or title; to reduce to a lower state; to lessen.

De-gra'-ding, *a.* Dishonouring; debasing.

De-gra'-ding-ly, *ad.* With depreciation.

De-grade'-ment, *s.* Deprivation of dignity.

De-g'-ra-da'-tion, 92: *s.* Deprivation of rank, diminution from office; degeneracy, baseness, diminution.

DEGUSTATION, dē-gūs-tā'-shūn, *s.* A tasting.

DEHISCENT=dē-hīs-sēnt, *a.* Gaping or opening, as the capsule of a plant.

De-hīs'-cence, *s.* A gaping or opening.

To **DEHORT**=dē-hōrt', 37: *v. a.* To dissuade.

De-hor'-ter, 36: *s.* A dissuader.

De-hor'-ta-tor-y, *a.* Belonging to dissuasion.

De-hor'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Dissuasion.

To **DEIGN**=dān, 100, 157: *v. n.* and *a.* To vouchsafe:—*act.* To grant, to permit, to allow; to consider worth notice.

To **DEINTEGRATE**=dē-in'-tē-grātē, *v. a.* To take from the whole; (see De-;) to spoil.

DEIPAROUS, **DEISM**, &c.—See under the next class.

DEITY, dē-ē-tēy, 105: *s.* Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god or goddess; the supposed divine qualities of a pagan god.

De-ist, *s.* One who acknowledges the existence of a God, but disbelieves revealed religion.

De-is'-tic, **De-is'-ti-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to deism.

De-ism, 158: *s.* The doctrine or creed of a deist.

De-i'-cide, *s.* The murder of a divine being, applied particularly to the crucifixion.

De-i'-form, *a.* Of a god-like form.

To **De-i'-fy**, (-fī, 6) *v. a.* To make a god of; to adore as a god; to praise excessively.

De-if'-ic, *a.* Making divine; divine.

De-i'-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of deifying.

De-iv'-a-rous, 120: *a.* That brings forth a God, an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.

DEIPNOSOPHIST, dēp-nōs'-sō-fist, 106, 163: *s.* One of the ancient philosophers who discoursed at meals.

To **DEJECT**=dē-jēct', *v. a.* To cast down; to afflict, to grieve; to make to look sad.

De-ject', *a.* Cast down; afflicted; dejected.

De-jec'-ted, *a.* Cast down; afflicted.

De-jec'-ted-ly, *ad.* In a dejected manner.

De-jec'-ted-ness, *s.* State of being dejected.

De-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* Lowliness of spirits, melancholy; weakness, inability; the act of casting down; in medicine, a stool.

De-jec'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* That which is cast out; the excrement.

DEJEUNE, dā'-zhūn-āy', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A breakfast.

To **DEJERATE**=dēd'-gēr-ātē, 64: *v. a.* To swear deeply.

Dej'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The taking of an oath

DE JURE, dē-j'ūr-rēy, *ad.* By right; by law [Lat.]

DELACERATION, dē-lāss'-ēr-ā'-shūn, 59, 89: *s.* A tearing to pieces.

DELACHIRYMATION, dē-lāck'-rē-mā'-shūn, 161, 89: *s.* A falling down of the humors, or waterishness of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dē-lāck'-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A weaning.

To **DELAPESE**=dē-lāpsē', 189: *v. n.* To slide down.

De-lap'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A falling down of some part of the body from disease.

To **DEULATE**=dē-lātē', *v. a.* To bear or carry; to convey; to bear a charge against. [Obs.]

De-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A carrying, a conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment. [Little used.]

De-la'-tor, 33: *s.* An accuser.

To **DELAY**=dē-lāy', *v. a.* and *n.* To defer or carry to a future time; (compare the previous class;) to put off; to hinder; to frustrate; to detain or retard the course of;—*neu.* To stop.

De-lay', *s.* A deferring; a stay; a stop.

De-lay'-er, 36: *s.* One that delays; a deferrer.

De-lay'-ment, *s.* Hindrance. [Obs.]

DELEBLE, dē-lē-blē, 101: *a.* That may be effaced or hurt. See *Supp.*

De-le- [Lat. verb imperative.] Blot out; erase.

To **De-lete'**, *v. a.* To blot out. [Little used.]

De-le'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of blotting out.

De-le'-tor-y, 92: *s.* That which blots or hurts.

De-le-tē-r-i-ous, 85, 90, 120: *a.* Having the quality of destroying; poisonous; injurious.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gān'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāx: gōd: jōw, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, &c. *mule*, 171.

DELECTABLE, dē-lēk'-tā-bl, 101: *a.* Pleasing; delightful.

De-lect'-ta-bly, 105: *ad.* Delightfully.

De-lect'-ta-bie-ness, *s.* Delightfulness.

De-lect'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Pleasure; delight.

To DELEGATE=dēl'-ē-gāte, 92: *v. a.* To send away; to send upon an embassy; to entrust; to commit to another's power.

Del'-e-gate, *s.* and *a.* A deputy, a commissioner; any one sent to act for another: *Court of delegates*, an ecclesiastical court of appeal:—*adj.* Deputed.

Del'-e-ga'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* A sending away; a putting in commission; the assignment of debt to another; a number of persons delegated; in this last sense, *Del'egacy*, formerly used, is now almost obsolete.

To DELETE, &c., **DELETERIOUS**, &c.—See under Deleble. Delectitious, see *Supp.*

DELF=dēlf, *s.* A mine; a quarry.

DELF=dēlf, *s.* Earthenware, or counterfeit China ware made at Delft.

To DELIBATE=dēl'-ī-bāte, *v. a.* To sip.

Del'-i-ba'-tion, 85, 6, 89: *s.* A taste; an essay; an attempt.

To DELIBERATE=dēl'-īb'-ēr-āte, *v. n.* and *a.* To weigh in the mind; to think in order to determine; to hesitate:—*adj.* To balance in the mind; to consider.

De-lib'-er-ate, *a.* Circumspect, wary, slow.

De-lib'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* Advisedly; slowly.

De-lib'-er-ate-ness, *s.* Circumspection.

De-lib'-er-a'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider:—*s.* A discourse, or the kind of oratory, in which questions are deliberated.

De-lib'-er-a'-tive-ly, *ad.* In a deliberate manner.

De-lib'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of deliberating; thought in order to determine; slowness.

DELICATE, dēl'-ē-cāte, 105: *a.* Nice, pleasing to the taste; nice or discriminating in taste literally or figuratively; pleasing to the eye by fineness, and the nicety of small parts; not coarse; dainty, choice, select; of polite manners; soft, effeminate, unable to bear hardships; pure, clear:—*a.* As a substantive plural, *DELICATES*, it signifies niceties, delicacies; for which our old authors sometimes use *Del'i-cies*.

Del'-i-cate-ly, *ad.* In a delicate manner; with nice regard to others' feelings; daintily.

Del'-i-cate-ness, *s.* The state of being delicate.

Del'-i-ca-cy, *s.* That which is pleasing, by its fineness, flavour, or softness, to a nicely discriminating sense; also the quality of nice discrimination; daintiness; pleasantness; nicety; feminine beauty; minute accuracy; neatness; elegance; politeness; indulgence; tenderness; scrupulousness; weakness of constitution; smallness; tenuity.

De-līc'-i-ous, (-līsh'-ūs, 147) *a.* Sweet to the palate or other sense; delightful.—See with its progeny under Delight, to which, as well as to the present class of words, it is related.

DELIGATION, dēl'-ē-gā'-shūn, *s.* A binding up.

DELIGHT, dē-līte', 115, 162: *s.* Pleasurable emotion of mind, either pure or mingled with some pleasure of sense; great satisfaction; pleasure of sense; that which gives delight.

To De-light', *v. a.* and *n.* To please so as to move the mind with joy or satisfaction; to afford pleasure to; to content:—*neu.* To have delight or extreme pleasure.

De-light'-ter, *s.* One who takes or gives delight.

De-light'-ful, 117: *a.* Pleasant; charming.

De-light'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a delightful manner.

De-light'-ful-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being delightful; pleasure, satisfaction.

De-light'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Delightful.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mishi-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: yizh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To DE-lic'-i-ate, (-līsh'-āte, 146, 147) *v. n.* To take delight; to feast. [Obs.]

De-lic'-i-ous, (-līsh'-ūs, 120) *a.* That delights any sense, but especially the taste; sweet; delicate.

De-lic'-i-ous-ly, *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly.

De-lic'-i-ous-ness, *s.* Exquisite pleasure.

To DELINEATE=dēl'-īn'-ē-āte, 146: *v. a.* To draw lines so as to exhibit the form or shape of; to design; to represent by lines and colours; to describe.

De-līn'-e-a-ment, *s.* A delineation. [Little used.]

De-līn'-e-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A drawing; a representation; a description.

DELINIMENT, dēl'-īr'-nē-mēnt, 105: *s.* A mitigating or assuaging.

DELINQUENT, dēl'-īng'-kwēnt, 158, 76, 145: *a.* and *s.* Leaving duty; failing in duty:—*s.* Literally, one who leaves his duty; an offender; a culprit.

De-līn'-quen-cy, *s.* A failure in duty; a fault.

To DELIQUATE, dēl'-ē-kwāte, 92, 105, 76, 145: *v. n.* To melt or be dissolved.

Del'-i-qua'-tion, 89: *s.* A melting.

To DEL'-i-qu'-sce', (-kwēss, 59), *v. n.* To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

Del'-i-ques'-cent, *a.* Liquefying in the air.

Del'-i-ques'-cence, *s.* Spontaneous liquefaction.

To DE-lic'-i-ate, (-līck'-wē-āte) *v. n.* To deliquesce.

De-lic'-ui-a'-tion, *s.* Deliquescence.

DE-lic'-i-um, (-līk'-ūm, 90, 129, 105) *s.* A disorder of the intellect, or alienation of mind connected with fever; it is dependent on some temporary disease, and thus distinguished from *mania* or madness.

De-lir'-i-ous, *a.* In a state of delirium.

De-lir'-i-ous-ness, *s.* State of being delirious.

DELITESCENCE, dēl'-ē-tēs'-sence, 105, 59: *s.* Retirement; obscurity.

To DELITIGATE, dēl'-ē-gāt-, *v. a.* To scold or chide vehemently.

To DELIVER=dēl'-īv'-er, 36: *v. a.* To set free, to release; to save, to rescue; to surrender, to put into one's hands, to give; to disburthen of a child; to speak or utter as an oration, to relate: *To deliver over*, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand, to transmit: *To deliver up*, to surrender.

De-liv'-er-er, 129: *s.* A saver, a rescuer, a relator.

De-liv'-er-ance, *s.* The act of setting free, rescue the act of giving to another; the act of bringing forth children; in old authors it is used in other senses, for which *delivery* is now more usual.

De-liv'-er-y, *s.* The act of delivering, release, rescue, saving; a surrender; utterance, pronunciation, speech, childbirth.

DELL=dēll, *s.* A hollow place; a little valley.

DELP=dēlp, *s.* Earthenware.

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TO DELUDE=dê-l'ôd', 109: *v. a.* To beguile, to cheat; to disappoint, to frustrate.
De-lu'-der, 36: *s.* A beguiler, a deceiver.
De-lu'-da-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Liable to be deceived.
De-lu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Apt to deceive.
De-lu'-sive-ness, *s.* Tendency to deceive.
De-lu'-sor-y, 129: *a.* Delusive.
De-lu'-sion, (-zhûn, 147) *s.* The act of deluding; a cheat; guile, deceit; the state of being deluded; error.
DELUGE=dê-l'ûgê, 69: *s.* A general inundation; a laying entirely under water; a large overflowing of a river's bounds; any sudden resistless calamity.
To Del'-uge, *v. a.* To inundate, to overwhelm.
Di-lu'-vi-um, (dê-l'ôv'-vê-ûm, 109, 105) *s.* A deposit of superficial loam, sand, &c., caused by the deluge. [Lat.]
Di-lu'-vi-al, **Di-lu'-vi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to a flood; effected by the deluge.
 ☞ See the etymological relations of this class under To Dilute.
DELUSIVE, &c.—See above under To Delude.
To DELVE=dêlv, 189: *v. a.* To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom.
De ve, *s.* A ditch; a pit; [Obs.] a certain quantity of coals immediately from the mine.
Del'-ver, 36: *s.* A digger.
DEMAGOGUE, dêm'-d-gôg, 107: *s.* A ring-leader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.
DEMAIN or DEMESNE, dê-mênc', 103, 157: *s.* That land which a man holds originally of himself, opposed to feudum or fee, which signifies lands held of a superior lord; more commonly, the manor-house and lands adjacent which a lord keeps in his own occupation as distinguished from his tenemental lands, called book-land, charter-land, and folk land, or estates held in villenage, from which spring copyhold estates: copyhold estates, however, have been accounted demesnes, because the tenants are judged to have their estate only at the will of the lord: estate in land generally. It is often used in the plural, *Demesnes*.
To DEMAND=dê-mānd', 11: *v. a.* To claim, to ask for with authority; to question; to prosecute in a real action.
De-mand', *s.* A claim, a challenging; a question; requisition; the asking of what is due in a real action.
De-man'-da-ble, 101: *a.* That may be demanded.
De-man'-der, *s.* One that demands generally.
De-man'-dant, *s.* The actor or plaintiff in a suit for the recovery of real property.
DEMARCATIOn, dê-mar-cā'-shûn, 89: *s.* Division; separation of territory.
To DEMEAN=dê-mênc', *v. a.* To behave, to carry, (with a reciprocal pronoun): to lessen, to debase to undervalue.
De-mean', *s.* Demeanour; mien. [Obs.]
De-mean'-our, 120, 40: *s.* Carriage, behaviour.
To DEMENTATE, dê-mên'-tātê, *v. a.* To make mad.
De-men'-tate, *a.* Infatuated; insane.
De-men'-ta-tion, *s.* The act of making frantic.
To DEMEPHITIZE, dê-mêf'-ê-tîzê, 163, 103: *v. a.* To purify from mephitic, or unwholesome air.—See De.
DEMERIT=dê-mêr'-it, *s.* The opposite to merit, ill-desert. In old authors it means merit, the prefix being merely intensive.—See De.
To De-mer'-it, *v. a.* To deprive of merit.
DEMERSED, dê-mêrs', 114, 143: *part. a.* Plunged in; drowned.
De-mer'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* A drowning; the putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.

DEMESNE.—See Demain.
DEMI-, A prefix signifying half. See Hemir-.
DEM'-I-CAN'-NON, *s.* A large sized gun or small sized cannon.
DEM'-I-DÛV'-IL-, (-dêv'-vl, 115) *s.* A wicked wretch.
DEM'-I-GOD, *s.* A defiled hero.
DEM'-I-GORGE, *s.* Half of the gorge or vacant entrance into a bastion. [Fortif.]
DEM'-I-LUNE, 109: *s.* A half moon; a small flanked bastion placed to strengthen another.
DEM'-I-QUA'-VER, (-kwâ'-ver, 76, 145) *s.* A haif quaver. *Dem'-i-sem'-i-qua'-ver*, is the half of this.
DEM'-I-REP, *s.* A woman of demi-reputation, not living as a courtesan but suspected to be one.
To DEMIGRATE, dêm'-ê-grâtê, *v. a.* To emigrate.
DEMISE, dê-mîzê', 151: *s.* Literally, a laying down, or removing from; death, decease.
To De-mîsê', *v. a.* To grant at one's death; to bequeath.
To DE-mîr', *v. a.* To let fall; to depress. [Obs.]
De-mîss', or **De-mîs'-sive**, 105: *a.* Humble.
De-mîs'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* Degradation; depression.
DEMOCRACY, dê-môck'-râ-cê-y, 105: *s.* A form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people: our old authors call it *Democracy*. See Demos, &c. in *Supp.*
Dem'-o-crat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to a popular
Dem'-o-crat'-i-cal, } government.
Dem'-o-crat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a democratical manner.
Dem'-o-crat, 92: } *s.* One devoted to democracy.
De-moc'-ra-tist, }
To DEMOLISH=dê-môl'-ish, *v. a.* To throw down buildings; to rare; to destroy.
De-mol'-ish-er, 36: *s.* One that demolishes.
De-mol'-ish-ment, *s.* Ruin; destruction.
Dem'-o-lit'-ion, 92, 89: *s.* The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.
DEMON, dê-môn, 18: *s.* A spirit, generally an evil one.
De-mo'-ni-ac, 90: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a demon; influenced by an evil spirit.—*s.* One possessed by an evil spirit.
De-mo'-ni-an, 90: *a.* Demoniac.
Dem'-o-ni'-a-cal, 85, 92, 81: *a.* Demoniac.
Dem'-on-oc'-ra-cy, *s.* The power or government of demons.
Dem'-on-ol'-a-try, *s.* The worship of demons.
Dem'-on-ol'-o-gy, *s.* A treatise on evil spirits.
De-mon'-o-mist, *s.* One who lives in subjection to a demon; one who obeys the laws of the devil.
To DEMONSTRATE=dê-môn'-strâtê, *v. a.* Literally, to show fully; (See De-) to show as a necessary consequence; to show experimentally.
De-mon'-stra-ter, 36: *s.* One who demonstrates.
 ☞ See also lower.
De-mon'-stra-ble, *a.* That may be fully proved.
De-mon'-stra-bly, *ad.* Evidently.
De-mon'-stra-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being demonstrable.
De-mon'-stra-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of demonstration; that is, or that may be proved to be a necessary deduction of something previously admitted, (this is the distinctive meaning): that is, or may be made evident by sensible experiment.
De-mon'-stra-tive-ly, *ad.* With a demonstrative quality or manner.
De-mon'-stra-tor-y, *a.* Having the tendency to demonstrate.
DEM'-ON-STRAT'-ION, 89: *s.* The act of demonstrating; a deduction of which each step is necessarily

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâtê-wây: chāp'-mân: pā-pā': lāw: gôd: j'w. *i. e. Jew*, 55: *a. e. i.* &c. *mute*, 171.

consequent on the foregoing; (this is the distinctive meaning); an exhibition of facts to the senses in such order as to warrant the induction from them of that which is to be proved. (See Induction.) The first is called *a priori* demonstration; the other, demonstration *a posteriori*, or from effects.

Demon'-on-s'tra'-tor, 38: *s.* One who gives a demonstration; a mathematical or physical demonstrator.

To DEMORALIZE=*dē-mōr'-āi-ize*, *v. a.* To deprive of moral qualities; (See De-;) to render corrupt.

De-mor'-al i-ga'-tion, *s.* Destruction of morals.

To DEMULCE=*dē-mūls'*, *v. a.* To soothe. [Obs.]
De-mul'-cent, *a.* and *s.* Softening, mollifying:—*s.* A medicine to soften or mollify.

To DEMUR=*dē-mur'*, 39: *v. n.* and *a.* To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to pause in uncertainty; to hesitate; to doubt; to have scruples:—*act.* [Milton.] To doubt of.

De-mur', *s.* Doubt; hesitation.

De-mur'-rage, 129, 19, 99: *s.* An allowance to masters by merchants for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

De-mur'-rer, 36: *s.* A kind of pause in a point of difficulty in an action at law; one who pauses.

DEMURE=*dē-mūre'*, 49: *a.* Sober, decent, grave; affectedly modest. *To demure*, for To look demure. may be met with, but should not be imitated.

De-mure'-ly, *ad.* With demureness.

De-mure'-ness, *s.* Modesty; soberness; pretended gravity; affected modesty.

DEMY=*dē-my'*, *s.* (See Demi-) Demi-sized paper, or that which is a degree smaller than medium, and two degrees than royal; a demi-fellow at Magdalen, Oxford.

DEN=*dēn*, *s.* A cavern or hollow running with a small obliquity into the earth, or horizontally into a hill; the cave of a wild beast.

To Den, *v. n.* To dwell as in a den.

DENARY, *dēn'-ār-ēy*, *a.* and *s.* Containing ten:—*s.* The number ten.

To DENATIONALIZE, *dē-nāsh'-ūn-āi-ize*, 96: *v. a.* To deprive of national rights.—See De-.

To DENAY.—See under To Deny.

DENDROLOGY, *dēn-drōl'-ō-gēy*, 87, 105: *s.* The natural history of trees.

Den'-drite, *s.* A mineral in which are the figures of shrubs or trees.

Den'-droid, *a.* Resembling a tree or shrub.

Den'-dro-lite, *s.* A petrified shrub.

Den-drom'-e-ter, 87: *s.* An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

To DENEGATE, } See under To Deny.
DENIAL, &c. }

DENIER, *dē-nēr'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A penny; the twelfth of a shilling.

To DENIGRATE, *dēn'-ē-grāte*, *v. a.* To blacken.

Den'-i-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* A blackening.

DENIZEN, *dēn'-ē-zn*, 114: *s.* A freeman; one enfranchised; a stranger made free; a citizen or inhabitant, but not a native, or naturalized.

To Den'-i-zen, *v. a.* To enfranchise.

Den'-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of enfranchising.

To DENOMINATE, *dē-nōm'-ē-nāt*, *v. a.* To name; to give a name to.

De-nom'-i-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be named.

De-nom'-i-na'-tive, 85, 105: *a.* That gives a name; that obtains a distinct appellation.

De-nom'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* The giver of a name; the number below the line in a vulgar fraction, as the 4 in $\frac{3}{4}$.

De-nom'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of naming; an appellation chiefly of a general kind.

To DENOTE=*dē-nōt'*, *v. a.* To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.

De-nō'-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being denoted.

De-note'-ment, *s.* Sign, indication. [Shaks.]

De'-no-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of denoting.

DENOUEMENT, *dēn'-oo-mōng'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The unravelling or discovery of the plot in a drama or other poem.

To DENOUNCE=*dē-nownc'*, 31: *v. a.* To threaten by proclamation; to threaten by some outward sign; to give information against; to accuse publicly.

De-noun'-cer, 36: *s.* One that denounces.

De-nounce'-ment, *s.* The act of proclaiming a menace.

To De-nun'-ci-ate, (*-shē-āt*, 146, 147) *v. a.* To denounce.

De-nun'-ci-a'-tor, 33: *s.* A denouncer.

De-nun'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* The act of denouncing; the threat proclaimed.

DENSE=*dēnce*, 153: *a.* Close, compact, approaching to solidity.

Den'-si-ty, 105: *s.* Closeness; compactness.

DENT=*dēnt*, *s.* Literally, a tooth or projecting point; but commonly, a mark made as by a tooth or the hard pressure of a blunted point.

To Dent, *v. a.* To make a dent; to indent.

Dent'-ed, *a.* Notched; indented.

DEN'-TATE, *Dēn'-tā-ted*, 2: *a.* Having points like teeth. Also, *Dentary*. See *Supp.*

DEN'-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the teeth; sounded chiefly by the aid of the teeth, as dental consonants.

Den'-tist, *s.* An operator on the teeth.

Den-ti'-tion, (*-tish'-un*, 89) *s.* The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy.

Den'-ti-trice, (*-triss*, 105) *s.* Something to rub the teeth with; tooth powder.

Den'-ti-form, *a.* Formed as a tooth.

Den'-toid, *a.* Like a tooth.

To Den'-tize, *v. n.* To renew the teeth. [Obs.]

DEN-TET'-IL, (*-lēy*, [Ital.] 170) *s. pl.* Ornaments in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; indillions.

DEN'-TI-CLE, *s.* A small projecting point or tooth.

Den-tic'-u-la-ted, 2: *a.* Notched.

Den-tic'-u-la'-tion, *s.* The state of being notched or set with small teeth.

DEN'-TIL, *s.* A denticle; a modillion.

To DENUDATE=*dē-nū-dāt*, *v. a.* To strip.

Den'-u-da'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* A divesting.

To DE-NUDE, *v. a.* To strip; to divest.

To DENUNCIATE, &c.—See under To Denounce.

To DENY=*dē-nŷ'*, *v. a.* To contradict, opposed to *Affirm*; to refuse, not to grant; to disown, to renounce; to disregard.

De-ni'-er, 36: *s.* One that denies.

De-ni'-al, *s.* Negation. The contrary to affirmation; negation, the contrary to confession; refusal, the contrary to granting; alijuration, the contrary to acknowledgement of adherence.

De-ni'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being denied.

To De-nay', *v. a.* To deny. [Obs.]

De-nay', *s.* A denial. [Obs.]

To DEN'-E-GATE, *v. a.* To deny. [Unusual.]

De-nē-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* A denial.

To DEOBSTRUCT=*dē'-ob-struckt'*, *v. a.* To remove obstructions.—See De-.

De-ob'-stru-ent, (*-stroo-ēnt*, 109) *a.* and *s.* Having power to resolve viscidities, or to open the animal passages:—*s.* A medicine to remove obstructions and open the natural passages for the fluids of the body.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mīsh'-ūn*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *vīzh'-ūn*, *i. e. vision*, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

DEODAND=dē-ō-dānd, *s.* Literally a forfeiture to God; the forfeiture of any personal chattel which has been the instrument of the death of a rational creature. The chattel or its value is appointed, by law, to go to the king in order to be distributed in alms, or for pious uses, by his high almoner.

To DEOPILATE, dē-ōp'-pē-lāte, *v. a.* To clear from obstructions.—See *De*. [Little used.]

To DEOSULATE=dē-ōs'-cū-lāte, *v. a.* To kiss.

De-ōs'-cū-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* A kissing.

To DEOXYDATE, dē-ōk'-sē-date, 188: *v. a.* To reduce from the state of an oxyde. *To Deoxydize* is used in the same sense.

De-ōx'-y-da'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or process of deoxydating.

To DE-OX'-Y-GE-NATE', *v. a.* To deprive of oxygen.

De-ox'-y-ge-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or process of deoxydating.

To DLEPAINT=dē-pāint', *v. a.* To picture; to describe. Spenser writes it *Deprinct*.

To DEPART, dē-part', 33: *v. n.* and *a.* To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to desert, to revolt, to apostatize; to die or debase:—*act.* To quit, to leave, to retire from.

De-part', s. The act of going away; death.—See also lower.

De-par'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A going away; death, decess; a forsaking, an abandoning.

To DE-PART', *v. a.* To divide, to separate.

De-par'-ter, 36: *s.* One that refines metals by separation.

De-part'-ment, *s.* Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person; a division or extent of country under the same jurisdiction.

Dep'-art-men'-tal, 85, 92: *a.* Belonging to a department or province.

DEPASCENT=dē-pās'-sēnt, 59: *a.* Feeding.

To DE-pas'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *v. a.* and *n.* To eat up:—*acc.* To feed; to graze.

To DEPAUPERATE=dē-pāw'-pēr-āte, *v. a.* To make poor; to impoverish.

DEPECTIBLE, dē-pek'-tē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Tenacious and extensible, as thick hair in being combed.

To DEPEND=dē-pēnd', *v. n.* To hang from; to be in a state influenced by some external cause; to be in a state of dependence; to be connected with any thing as with its cause: *To Depend upon*, to rely on.

De-pen'-der, *s.* One who depends; a dependant.

De-pen'-dent, *a.* Hanging down; relating to something previous; in the power of another.

De-pen'-dant, 12, 192: *s.* One who lives in subjection; a retainer.

De-pen'-dence, *s.* The state of hanging down;

De-pen'-den-cy, *s.* something hanging on another;

state of being subordinate; that which is subordinate; state of being at the disposal of another; the things or persons at another's disposal; connection, connection; trust, reliance.

DEPERDITION, dē-per-dīsh'-ūn, *s.* Loss.

De-per'-dit, *s.* That which is lost or destroyed.

To DEPHLEGMATE, dē-flēg'-māte, 163: *v. a.* To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear spirits or acids of aqueous matter; to clarify. In the same sense *To Deplegm'*, (dē-flēm', 157) is used by writers not of the modern schools, with its derivative *De phlegm'*, edness.

De-phleg-ma'-tion, (-flēg-mā'-shūn) *s.* The operation of separating water from spirits or acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

To DEPHLOGISTICATE, dē-flō-jīk'-tē-cāte, *v. a.* To deprive of phlogiston or the supposed principle

of inflammability. The word, with the theory it belonged to, is abandoned. Dephlogisticated air is now called oxygen gas or vital air.

To DEPICT=dē-pīct', *v. a.* To paint, to portray, to describe.

To DE-PICT'-TURE, (-tūre, 147) *v. a.* To represent in colours; to depict.

To DEPILATE, dēp'-lē-lāte, 92, 105: *v. a.* To strip of hair.

Dep'-i-lā'-tion, *s.* The act of pulling the hair off.

Dep'-i-lous, 120: *a.* Without hair.

De-pil'-a-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Taking away the hair:—*s.* An application for removing hair.

DEPLANTATION, dē-plān'-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of taking up plants from the bed. See *De*.

DEPLETION, dē-plē'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of emptying, particularly of the animal vessels by medicine.

To DEPLORE=dē-plōre', 47: *v. a.* To lament, to bewail, to mourn.

De-plō'-rer, 36: *s.* A lamenter, a mourner.

De-plō'-ra-ble, *a.* Sad; calamitous; despicable.

De-plō'-ra-bly, *ad.* Lamentably, miserably.

De-plō'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* State of being deplorable.

DE-PLō'-RATE, *a.* Lamentable; hopeless. [Obs.]

Dep'-lō-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of deploring.

To DEPLOY=dē-ploy', 29: *v. a.* To unfold, to display, to extend. [Military]

To DEPLUME, dē-pl'ōm', 109: *v. a.* To strip of feathers. See *De*.

Dep'-lu-ma'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* The act of plucking; a fall of the eye-brows from swelled eye-lids.

To DEPOLARIZE=dē-pō'-lār-īze, *v. a.* To deprive of polarity. Hence, *De-pō'-lar-ī-za'-tion*, *s.*

To DEPONE=dē-pōne', *v. a.* To lay down as a pledge or security; to depose. [Out of use.]

De-pō'-nent, *a.* and *s.* That lays aside its passive meaning, applied to Latin verbs which have a passive form:—*s.* One that deposes his testimony, an evidence, a witness; a verb deponent.

To DE-POSE', (dē-pōz', 137) *v. a.* and *n.* To lay down; to let fall; to displace from a throne or high station; to take away; to divest; to lay aside; to give as testimony:—*acc.* To bear witness.

De-pō'-ser, (-zer) *s.* One who deposes.

De-pō'-sa-ble, *a.* That may be deposed.

De-pō'-sal, *s.* The act of deposing.

To DE-POS-IT, (dē-pōz'-it, 105) *v. a.* To lay up; to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to place at interest; to lay aside.

De-pō'-it, *s.* Any thing committed to the care of another; a pledge, a pawn; the state of a thing pawned or pledged.

De-pō-si'-tion, (-zīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* The act of giving public testimony; the act of deposing, whether of a king from his throne, or of an ecclesiastic from his clerical orders.

De-pōs'-i-tor-y, 129, 12, 105: *s.* One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

De-pōs'-i-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *s.* The place where any thing is lodged.

DE-POS-IT-UM, [Lat.] *s.* That which is entrusted; a deposit.

DE-POT', (dā-pō', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A military depository for army stores.

To DEPOPULATE=dē-pōp'-ū-lāte, *v. a.* and *n.* To unpeople; to lay waste:—*acc.* To become depopulated.

De-pop'-u-lā-tor, 38: *s.* A waster of inhabited countries.

De-pop'-u-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* Havoc, destruction; waste of people.

To DEPORT', dē-pōrt', 130, 47: *v. a.* To carry, to demean, to behave.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Forests: gāw-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'w, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note* 171.

De-port', *s.* Department. [Milton.]

De-port'-ment, *s.* Conduct; management; bearing; demeanour.

DEPORTATION, dē-pōr-tā'-shūn, 130, 89: *s.* Transportation; exile to a remote part of the dominion; exile.

→ This word has the literal signification, which those in the preceding class have lost

To DEPOSE,

DEPOSIT, } See under To DEPOSE.

DEPÔT,

To DEPRAVE=dē-prāve'. *v. a.* To vitiate, to corrupt, to contaminate.

De-pra'-ver, 36: *s.* A corrupter.

De-prave'-ment, *s.* Vitiated state; corruption.

De-praved'-ly, 114: *ad.* Corruptly.

De-praved'-ness, *s.* Corruption.

DE-PRAY'-I-TY, 92: *s.* A vitiated state; corruption.

DEPR-A-VA'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of making any thing bad; corruption; degeneracy; depravity.

To DEPRECATE=dēp'-rē-cāte, 92: *v. a.* To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer; to implore mercy on.

Dep'-re-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One that deprecates.

Dep'-re-ca'-tor-y, } *a.* That serves to depre-

Dep'-re-ca'-tive, 105: } cate; apologetic.

Dep'-re-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Prayer against evil, ex-tremity, petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.

To DEPRECIATE, dē-prē-shē-āte, 146, 147: *v. a.* and *n.* To bring down to a lower price; to under-value;—*neu.* To fall in value.

De-pre'-ci-a'-tor, 38: *s.* He that depreciates.

De-pre'-ci-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Undervaluing.

De-pre'-ci-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A lessening or under-valuing of the worth or value.

To DEPREDATE=dēp'-rē-dātē, 92: *v. a.* To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.

Dep'-re-da'-tor, 38: *s.* A robber, a devourer.

Dep'-re-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, waste.

To DEPREHEND=dēp'-rē-hēnd, 92, 85: *v. a.* To take unawares; to discover.

Dep'-re-hen'-si-ble, 101: *a.* That may be discovered.

Dep'-re-hen'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Capableness of being caught; intelligibleness.

Dep'-re-hen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A discovery; a seizing.

To DEPRESS=dē-prēss', *v. a.* To press or thrust down; to let down; to humble; to deject; to sink.

De-pres'-sor, 38: *s.* He that keeps or presses down; an oppressor; a muscle that depresses.

De-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Able or tending to depress.

De-pres'-sion, (-prēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* The act of depressing; the sinking or falling in of a surface; abasement; a lowering, as of the terms of an equation; or of the polar star in moving from it. The depression of a star is also its distance below the horizon.

To DEPRIVE=dē-prīve', *v. a.* To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed, followed by of; to hinder, to debar; to release.

De-priv'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which deprives.

De-priv'-ement, *s.* The state of losing.

De-priv'-va-ble, *a.* Liable to deprivation.

Dep'-ri-va'-tion, 85, 92, 103, 89: *s.* The act of depriving; state of bereavement; it is applied, particularly, to the deposition of an ecclesiastic from his benefice, or from his orders.

DEPTH.—See under Deep.

DEPULSORY, dē-pūl'-sōr-ēy, 129, 18, 105 *a.* Putting away; averting.

De-pul'-mon, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A driving or thrusting away.

To DEPURATE=dēp'-ū-rāte, 92: *v. a.* To purify; to clear from heterogeneous matter.

De-pū'-rate, *a.* Depurated. [Glanvil.]

Dep'-u-ra'-tor-y, *a.* Tending to cleanse or free.

Dep'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The separating of the pure from the impure part; removal of the matter from a wound.

To DEPURGE', *v. a.* To depurate. [Obs.]

To DEPUTE=dē-pūte', *v. a.* To appoint as a substitute or agent; to send with a special commission.

Dep'-u-ta'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* The act of deputing; the person or persons deputed; viceroyency.

Dep'-u-ty, 105: *s.* One appointed or elected to act for another; a lieutenant; a viceroy.

To DEQUANTITATE, dē-kwōn'-tē-tāte, 1-8, 140, 103: *v. a.* To diminish the quantity of.—See De.

To DERACINATE, dē-rās'-tē-nāte, 59, 105: *v. a.* To pluck or tear up by the roots; to extirpate, to destroy.

To DERAIGN, dē-rāin', 157: } *v. a.* To prove;

To DERAİN=dē-rāin', } to justify. [Law.]

To derange. [Obs.]

De-raign'-ment, *s.* The act of proving; derangement; a discharge from a profession; a departure out of religion.

To DERANGE', (dē-rānge', 111) *v. a.* To turn out of the proper course; to disorder.

De-rānge'-ment, *s.* Disorder; discomposure of the intellect, insanity.

DE-RAY', *s.* Tumult; jollity; solemnity. [Obs.]

DERELICT=dē-rē-lic't, 92, 129: *a.* and *s.* Willfully relinquished.—*s.* That which is left or abandoned by its owner; a tract of land left by the sea and fit for use.

Der'-e-lic'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of forsaking or leaving; the state of being left.

To DERIDE=dē-rīde', *v. a.* To laugh at, to mock.

De-rī'-der, 36: *s.* A scoffer.

De-rī'-ding-ly, *ad.* In a jeering manner.

De-rī'-sive, (-cīv, 152, 105) *a.* Mocking, scoffing.

De-rī'-sive-ly, *ad.* In a derisive manner.

De-rī'-sory, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.

DE-RIS'-ION, (-rīzh'-ūn, 147) *s.* The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt; scorn.

To DERIVE=dē-rīve', *v. a.* and *n.* To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; hence, to take or receive from a source or origin; to trace from a primitive or root; also, (with a different sense of the prefix,) to turn from its natural course, to divert; hence, to communicate from one to another by descent; to spread in various directions; to cause to flow;—*neu.* [Unusual.] To come from; to owe its origin to.

De-rī'-ver, 36: *s.* One that derives.

De-rī'-va-ble, 101: *a.* Attainable by derivation; deducible as from a root or cause.

De-riv'-A-TIVE, 92, 105: *a.* and *s.* Derived or taken from another.—*s.* The thing or word deduced from another.

De-riv'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* In a derivative manner.

DER'-I-VA'-TION, 89: *s.* Deduction from a source; hence, the tracing of a word from its original; the word so traced; also, diversion from a natural or prime channel; hence, the drawing of humors from one part of the body to another; any thing derived.

DERMAL=dēl'-māl, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.

DERNIER, der'-nē-er, *a.* The last, the only remaining, as Dernier resort.

To DEROGATE, dē-rō-gātē, 92, 129: *v. a.* and *n.* To lessen the extent of a law, distinguished from Abrogate; to diminish, to disparage;—*neu.* To detract; to lessen reputation; to degenerate.

Der'-o-gate, *a.* Degraded, damaged.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Comments: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Der'-o-gate-ly, *ad.* Derogatively. [Shaks.]

Der'-o-ga-tion, 89: *s.* The act of diminishing the extent of a law; the act of destroying or lessening the power or effect of any thing; a defamation; destruction.

De-ro-ga-tive, 98, 105: *a.* Detracting; lessening the honour or value of.

De-ro-ga-tive-ly, *ad.* In a derogative manner.

De-ro-g-a-tor-y, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking from.

De-ro-g'a-tor-i-ly, *ad.* In a detracting manner.

De-ro-g'a-tor-i-ness, *s.* The act of derogating; the state of being detracted from.

DERVIS=**der'-viss**, *s.* A Turkish monk. Or Dervish.

DESCANT=**děs'-cānt**, *s.* A song or tune composed in parts; a disquisition branched into several heads; a discourse.

To DE-SCANT', 83: *v. n.* To run a division or variety with the voice on a musical ground; to comment on variously; to animadvert upon freely; to harangue.

To DESCEND=**dě-sēnd'**, 59: *v. n. and a.* To move from a higher place, to come down; to come or fall suddenly, as on an enemy; to invade; to enter; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to pass from general to particular considerations; to come down in a figurative sense; to come to a lower sound;—*act.* To move one's self down.

De-scen'-dant, *s.* The offspring of an ancestor.

De-scen'-dent, 192: *a.* Coming down; sinking; proceeding as from an original or ancestor.

De-scen'-di-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may descend.

De-scen'-di-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The capability of being transmitted from ancestors. [Blackstone.]

DE-SCEN'-SION, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of going downwards; declension; degradation; in astronomy, the calculation of the setting of a body with relation to a right sphere, and then called right ascension, or to an oblique sphere, and then called oblique ascension.

De-scen'-sion-al, *a.* Relating to descent.

De-scen'-sive, (-civ, 152) *a.* Descending; having a descending quality or propensity.

DE-SCENT', *s.* The act of descending; progress downwards; hostile attack or invasion; transmission by succession or inheritance; birth, extraction; a single step in the order of genealogy; a rank in the order of being.

To DESCRIBE=**dě-scrib'e**, *v. a.* To delineate or mark out; to define by properties or accidents; to how or represent by words or other signs; to draw a line; to distribute into divisions. Describer, *see* Supp.

De-scri'-ber, 36: *s.* He that describes.

De-scri'-ba-ble, *a.* That may be described.

DE-Scrip'-TION, 84: *s.* The act of describing; the passage in which the thing is described; a definition by the mere properties, accidents, or characteristics of the individual; sort according to individual characteristics.

De-scrip'-tive, 105: *a.* That describes.

De-scrip'-tive-ly, *ad.* In a descriptive manner.

To DESCRIFY=**dě-scrī'**, *v. a.* To spy out a distance; to detect; to discover; to perceive by the eye.

De-scrī', *s.* Discovery. [Shaks.]

De-scri'-er, 36: *s.* One that discovers.

To DESECRATE=**děs-sē-crāte**, 92: *v. a.* To profane by misapplication; to pervert from a sacred purpose.

Des'-e-crā'-tion, 89: *s.* The abolition of consecration; profanation.

To DESERT=**dě-zert'**, 151, 35: *v. c. and n.* To forsake; to fall away from; to abandon; to leave;—*neg.* To quit the army contrarily to the laws of the service.

Des'-ert', *s.* See under To Deserve.

De-ser'-ter, *s.* He that abandons particularly, he that abandons a military post.

De-ser'-tion, 89: *s.* A forsaking or abandoning.

DES'-ERT, (dēz'-ert, 151, 36) 83: *s. and a.* Literally, that which is deserted; hence, a place originally wild; a waste; a solitude;—*adj.* Wild, waste, solitary.

To DESERVE, **dě-zerv'**, 151, 35, 189: *v. n. and s.* To be worthy of, with either good or ill as the object;—*neg.* To be worthy of reward.

De-ser'-ver, *s.* One who merits reward.

De-ser'-ving, *a.* Worthy.

De-ser'-ving-ly, *ad.* Worthily.

De-ser'-ved-ly, *ad.* Justly, either as to good or ill.

DE-SERT', (dē-zert', 151, 35) 82: *s.* Degree of merit or demerit; proportional merit; claim to reward; excellence; right to reward; virtue.

De-ser't'-ful, 117: *a.* High in desert; meritorious.

De-ser't'-less, *a.* Without merit; worthless.

De-ser't'-less-ly, *ad.* Undeservedly.

DESHA BILLE.—See Dishabille.

To DESICCATE=**dě-sic'-kate**, *v. a. and n.* To dry up; to exhaust of moisture;—*neg.* To grow dry.

De-sic'-cant, *s.* An application to dry a sore.

De-sic'-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of drying.

DES-IC-CA'-TION, 92, 89: *s.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

To DESIDERATE=**dě-cid'-ēr-ātē**, 152: *v. a.* To want; to miss; to desire in absence.

De-sid'-er-a'-tum, } *s.* That which is wanted;
De-sid'-er-a'-ta, *pl.* } that which is desired. [Lat.]

De-sir'-e, (dē-zir', 151, 45) *s.* Uneasiness of the mind from the absence of real or imaginary good, accompanied by the hope, more or less vivid, of possessing it; wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To De-sire', *v. n.* To wish for, to long for; to covet; to express wishes; to ask, to entreat; to require; to demand.

De-sir'-er, 36: *s.* One that desires.

De-sir'-ra-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be wished for with earnestness; pleasing; delightful.

De-sir'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being desirable.

De-sir'-rours, 120: *a.* Full of desire; eager; longing after.

De-sir'-rours-ly, *ad.* Eager; with desire.

De-sir'-rours-ness, *s.* The state or affection of being desirous.

DESIDIOSE, **dě-cid'-ē-ōse**, 105, 152, 146: *a.* Idle; lazy; heavy.

To DESIGN, **dě-cīn'**, 115, 157: *v. a.* To propose, to intend; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project, to form in idea; to sketch the first draught of a picture.

De-sig'n', 82: *s.* An intention; a scheme; a plan; a scheme to the detriment of another; the idea which an artist works from; the art of drawing as distinguished from colouring; in music, the invention and conduct of a subject.

De-sig'n'-er, 36: *s.* One that designs or frames a plan; a plotter.

De-sig'n'-ed-ly, *ad.* Purposely, intentionally.

De-sig'n'-ing, *a.* Insidious; treacherous.

De-sig'n'-ing, *s.* The art of drawing.

De-sig'n'-a-ble, *a.* That may be designed.

De-sig'n'-ment, *s.* A purpose. [Little used.]

De-sig'n'-less, *a.* Without intention.

De-sig'n'-less-ly, *ad.* Inadvertently.

To DES-IG-NATE, (dēs'-sig-nāte, 92) *v. a.* To point out; to distinguish.

Des'-ig-na-tive, 105: *a.* Appointing; snowing.

Des'-ig-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of pointing out marking out; appointment, direction; import, intention.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Four's: gū't-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gū'd: j'w, i. e. j'w. 53: a. c. v. & c. mule 171

DESINENT, dēs'-sē-nēnt, 92, 105: *a.* Ending; extreme: lowermost.
Des'-i-nence, *s.* A close; an ending.
DESIPIENT, dē-sīp'ē-ēnt, 105, 146: *a.* Tripping, foolish; playful.
DESIRE, &c.—See under To Desiderate.
To DESIST=dē-cist', *v. n.* To cease; to stop.
De-sis'-tive, 105: *a.* Ending; concluding; final.
De-sis'-tance, *s.* The act of desisting; cessation.
DESK=dēsk, *s.* An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.
To DESOLATE=dēs'-sō-lāte, 92: *v. n.* To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste.
Des'-o-late, *a.* Without inhabitants; laid waste: solitary; afflicted; comfortable.
Des'-o-late-ly, *ad.* In a desolate manner.
Des'-o-lā-tor, 36: *s.* He or that which desolates.
Des'-o-lā-tor-y, 129: *a.* Causing desolation.
Des'-o-lā'-tion, *s.* Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess; sadness; a place wasted and forsaken.
DESPAIR=dē-spāre', 41: *s.* The expectation of a certain evil, hopelessness; despondence; loss of confidence in the mercy of God.
To Des-pair', *v. n.* To be without hope; to despond.
Des-pair'-er, 36: *s.* One without hope.
Des-pair'-ful, 117: *a.* Hopeless. [Sir P. Sidney.]
Des-pair'-ing, *a.* Given up to despair.
Des-pair'-ing-ly, 105: *ad.* In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.
DES-PE-RA-TE, 129, 14: *a.* Without hope; without care of safety; irremediable, insurmountable; mad, hotbrained, furious.
Des-per-ate-ly, *ad.* Hopelessly; madly.
Des-per-ate-ness, *s.* Madness; fury.
Des-per-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Hopelessness; despair.
Des'-per-a'-to, *s.* One who is desperate; one who is reckless of risks and dangers. [Spanish.]
To DESPATCH=dē-spāch', *v. a.* To send away hastily; to send out of the world, to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair.
De-spatch', 82: *s.* Hasty execution; conduct, management; an express or hasty messenger or message.
De-spatch'-er, *s.* He that despatches.
De-spatch'-ful, 117: *a.* Bent on haste.
DESPECTION, } See lower under To Des-
DESPECABLE, &c. } pise.
DESPERATE, &c.—See above under To Despair.
To DESPISE, dē-spīze', 137: *v. a.* To scorn, to contemn.
De-spi'-ser, (-zer) *s.* A contemner, a scorner.
De-spi'-sa-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Contemptible, despicable.
De-spi'-sed-ness, *s.* Despicableness. [Milton.]
Des'-pi-ca-ble, (dēs'-pē-cā-bl, 105, 98, 101) *a.* Contemptible; vile; worthless.
Des'-pi-ca-bly, *ad.* Meanly; vilely.
Des'-pi-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Meanness, vileness, worthlessness.
DE-SPEC'-TION, (-spēck'-shūn, 89) } *s.* A looking
De-spic'-ion-cy, (-spīsh'-ēn-cy) } down upon;
 a despising. [Obs.]
DESPITE=dē-spīte', *s.* Malice, malignity; anger, defiance, unsolicited opposition; act of malice.
To Des-pite', *v. a.* To vex; to offend.
De-spite'-ful, 117: *a.* Malicious; full of hate.
De-spite'-ful-ly, *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly.
De-spite'-ful-ness, *s.* Malice; hate; malignity.
To DESPOIL=dē-spoi', 29: *v. a.* To rob, to deprive; to divest, to strip.
De-spoi'-er, 36: *s.* A plunderer.

De-spo'-i-ty, (-tī-ty, 89: *s.* The act of despoiling; state of being despoiled.
To DESPOND=dē-spōnd', *v. n.* To be cast down; to be depressed in mind; to lose hope; to despair.
De-spon'-der, 36: *s.* One who desponds.
De-spon'-dent, *a.* Despairing, hopeless.
De-spon'-den-cy, *s.* Despair, hopelessness.
De-spon'-ding-ly, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.
To DESPONSATE=dē-spōn'-sāte, *v. a.* To betroth; to affiancé. [Little used.]
De'-spon-sa'-ti-n, 89: *s.* A betrothing.
DESPOT=dēs'-pōt, *s.* An absolute prince; a tyrant.
Des'-po-tism, (-tīzm, 158) *s.* Absolute power.
De-spo'-tic, 88: } *s.* Absolute in power; unli-
De-spo'-i-cal; } mited in authority; tyrannical.
De-spo'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Arbitrarily.
De-spo'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Arbitrary rule.
To DESPUMATE=dē-spū'-māte, *v. n.* To throw off parts in foam; to froth, to work.
De'-spu-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.
DESQUAMATION, dē'-akwā-mā'-shūn, 76, 145, 89: *s.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone.
DESSERT, dēz'-zer', 151: *s.* That which is served when the substantial parts of a meal are de-served, that is, removed.
To DESTINATE, dēs'-tē-nāte, *v. a.* To destine.
Des'-ti-nate, *a.* Destined. [Both words little used.]
Des'-ti-na'-tion, *s.* The purpose for which anything is appointed; the ultimate design.
To Des'-tine, (dēs'-tīn, 105) *v. a.* To appoint unalterably to a state or condition; to appoint to any purpose; to devote; in Prior's poems, to doom to punishment or misery.
Des'-ti-ny, *s.* State or condition appointed or predetermined by human will and power; state or condition appointed or predetermined by Divine will and power; the latter notion is derived from the former, and is probably accompanied in most minds with no further considerations than those of stricter will and power unbounded; hence, fate unavoidable; invincible necessity; hence, among the heathens, the power or powers to whose decrees both men and gods were bound. Compare Fate, Free-Will, Foreknowledge &c.
DESTITUTE, dēs'-tē-tōte, 105: *a.* Forsaken, abandoned; abject; friendless; in want of. *To destitute* is used by old authors in the sense of to forsake, to deprive.
Des'-ti-tu'-tion, 89: *s.* Utter want.
To DESTROY=dē-stroy', 29: *v. a.* To demolish; to raze; to ruin; to make desolate; to kill; to bring to naught.
De-destroy'-er, 36: *s.* One who destroys.
De-destroy'-a-ble, *a.* Destructible [Little used.]
De-struct'-ri-ble, *a.* Liable to destruction.
De-struct'-u-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Liability to destruction.
De-struct'-or, 38: *s.* A destroyer.
De-struct'-ive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of destroying; wasteful; bringing to destruction. *s.* A name given by their political opponents to men who call themselves radical reformers.
De-struct'-ive-ly, *ad.* Ruinously.
De-struct'-ive-ness, *s.* The quality of destroying or ruining.
De-struct'-ion, 89: *s.* The act of destroying; the state of being destroyed; ruin; overthrow.
DESUDATION, dēs'-sū-dā'-shūn, 85, 92, 89: *s.* A profuse and inordinate sweating.—See De-
DESUETUDE, dēs'-swē-tūde, 92, 145: *s.* Cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To DESULPHURATE, *dě-sul'-fur-át*, 163: *v. a.* To deprive of sulphur.—See *De*.

DESULTORY, *děs'-sul-tor'-čy*, 105: *a.* Literally, leaping from; hence, passing from one thing or subject to another; immethodical, wavering: *Desultorius*, with the same meaning, is out of use.

Des'-ul-tor-i-ly, *ad.* In a desultory manner.

Des'-ul-tor-i-ness, *s.* Unconnectedness.

To DESUME=*dě-süm'*, *v. a.* To take from any thing; to borrow.—See *De*. [Little used.]

To DETACH=*dě-táč'*, 63: *v. a.* To separate; to disengage; to send out as a part.

De-tach'-ment, *s.* The act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETAIL=*dě-tail'*, *v. a.* To relate particularly; to display minutely; to particularize.

De-tail'-er, 36: *s.* One that details.

De'-tail, 83: *s.* An account by particulars.

To DETAIN=*dě-tain'*, *v. a.* To keep another's; to withhold; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

De-tain'-er, *s.* A detainee, which see lower.

De-tain'-er, *s.* He that detains; a detaining or holding back what is another's; detention, confinement.

De-tain'-ment, *s.* The act of detaining; detention.

De-tent', *s.* That which keeps back, being the name of one of the parts in a striking clock.

De-ten'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of detaining; state of being detained; confinement, restraint.

De-ti'-tutor, *s.* A writ against a person that unlawfully detains.

To DETECT=*dě-těct'*, *v. a.* To discover; to find out any crime or artifice; to discover in general.

De-tect'-er, *s.* The person or thing that detects.

De-tect'-tion, 89: *s.* Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.

DETENTION, &c.—See under *To Detain*.

To DETER=*dě-ter'*, 35: *v. a.* To discourage by terror; to prevent by prohibition or danger.

De-ter'-ment, *s.* Cause of discouragement.

To DETERGE=*dě-terg'*, 35: *v. a.* To cleanse, particularly a wound from foul matter.

De-ter'-gent, *a.* and *s.* Of power to cleanse:—*s.* A medicine for cleansing diseased parts or vessels.

De-ter'-sive, (*-čiv*, 105) *a.* and *s.* Detergent.

De-ter'-sion, (*-shün*, 147) *s.* The act of cleansing.

To DETERIORATE, *dě-ter'-čě-ò-rát'*, 90, 85, 43, 103: *v. a.* and *s.* To make worse, to impair:—*new* To grow worse.

De-ter'-ri-o-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making worse; the state of growing worse.

To DETERMINATE, *dě-ter'-mě-náte*, 105: *v. a.* To determine. [Out of use.]

De-ter'-mi-nate, *a.* Definite; decisive, conclusive; fixed; limited.

De-ter'-mi-nate-ly, *ad.* Resolutely, certainly, unchangeably.

De-ter'-mi-nate-ness, *s.* The state of being determinate.

De-ter'-mi-na'-tor, 38: *s.* One who determines.

De-ter'-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Absolute direction to a certain end: the result of deliberation; resolution taken; judicial decision; expiration; end.

To DE-TERR-TER-MINE, (*-mín*, 105) *v. a.* and *n.* To fix, to settle, to conclude; to fix ultimately; to bound, to confine, to adjust, to limit, to define; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to:—*new* To conclude; to settle opinion; to come to an end; to make a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.

De-ter'-mi-ner, 36: *s.* One who determines.

De-ter'-mi-na-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being certainly decided.

DETERRATION, *dě'-těr-rā'-shün*, 89:

Discovery by digging up the earth.—See *De*.

DETERSION, &c.—See under *To Deterge*.

To DETEST=*dě-těst'*, *v. a.* To hate, to abhor.

De-tes'-ter, *s.* One that hates or abhors.

De-tes'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Hateful, abhorred.

De-tes'-ta-bly, *ad.* Hatefully; abominably.

De-tes'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Hatefulness.

De-tes'-ta'-tion, *s.* Hatred; abhorrence.

To DETHRONE=*dě-thrōn'*, *v. a.* To throw down from the throne; to divest of regality.—See *De*.

De-thrō'-ner, *s.* One who helps to dethrone.

De-throne'-ment, *s.* The act of dethroning.

DETINUE.—See under *To Detain*.

To DETONATE=*děť-ò-náte*, 92: *v. n.* and *a.*

To make a noise like thunder:—*act.* To cause to explode; to inflame so as to produce explosion.

Deť-ò-na'-ti-on, 89: *s.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.

To DET'-O-NIZE, *v. n.* and *a.* To detonate.

To DETORT=*dě-tort'*, 37: *v. a.* To twist or wind, to wrest from the original import or design. [Dryden]

De-tor'-sion, (*-shün*, 147) *s.* A wresting or perversion.

De-tout', (*dā-tōot'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A winding; a turning; a circuitous way.

To DETRACT=*dě-tráč'*, *v. a.* To derogate; to take away by envy from the reputation of another; to take away; to withdraw. The latter are the literal senses.

De-trac'-ter, 38: *s.* One that takes away; a slanderer.

De-trac'-tress, *a.* A censorious woman.

De-trac'-tor, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.

De-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* Of power to draw away disposed to derogate.

De-trac'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking off from any thing; depreciation; scandal.

De-trac'-tious, (*-sh'üs*, 147) *a.* Lessening the honour of; detractory. [Little used.]

DETRIMENT=*děť-rě-měnt*, 92, 105: *s.* Literally, a part worn off, loss, damage, mischief.

Deť-ri-men'-tal, *a.* Mischievous; harmful.

De-trit'-ion, (*dě-trish'-ün*, 89) *s.* The act of wearing away. *Detritus*, see *Supp*.

To DETRUDE, *dě-trōd'*, 109: *v. a.* To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

De-tru'-sion, (*-zhün*, 147) *s.* The act of thrusting down; state of being thrust down.

To DETRUNCATE, *dě-trung'-cát*, 158: *v. a.* To lop; to cut off; to shorten.—See *De*.

De'-trun-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of lopping.

To DETURPATE=*dě-tur'-pát*, *v. a.* To defile. [Obs.]

DEUCE=*düce*, 110: *s.* A demon; the devil.

Deu'-ced, *a.* Devilish. [Vulgar.]

DEUCE=*düce*, *a.* A *deux* or two in cards, &c.

DEUTEROGAMY, *dü'-ter-ög'-d-měy*, 87: *s.* A second marriage.

Deu'-ter-ög'-a-mist, *s.* He who marries again.

Deu'-ter-on'-o-m-y, 87: *s.* The second book of the law, being the last of the pentateuch.

Deu'-ter-os'-co-p-y, *s.* The second view or meaning, namely, that beyond the literal meaning.

Deu'-ter-ox'-ide, *Deu'-tox'-ide*, (*-dü-töcks'-ide*, 188, 105) *s.* A substance oxydized in the second degree.

DEVAPORATION, *dě-váp'-ò-rā'-shün*, 89: *s.* A change of vapour into water, as in generating rain.—See *De*.

To DEVAST, *dě-vást'*, 11: *v. a.* To devastate [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gāu'-wáy: chāp'-mán: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō. i. e. *new*, 55: a, t, y, &c. *mut*, 171

To De-vas'-tate, 81: *v. a.* To lay waste.
 Dev'-as-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Waste, havoc, destruction.
 To DEVELOP=dé-vèl'-ôp, *v. a.* To disengage; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.
 De-vel'-op-ment, *s.* An unfolding; an unravelling; act of exposing what was unknown.
 To DEVEST. [Law.]—See under To Divest.
 DEVERGENCE=dé-ver'-jence, *s.* A tending downward. [Not *Di-vergence*.—See *Dev.* Not used.]
 DEVEX, dé-vêcks', *a.* Declivous [Little used.]
 De-vel'-i-ty, 188, 105: *s.* Incurvation downwards.
 To DEVIATE, dé-vê-âte, 90, 146: *v. n.* To wander from the way; to go astray, to err, to sin.
 De'-vi-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of quitting the right way; variation from rule; offence; obliquity.
 De'-vi-ous, (dê-vê-ûs, 1:0) *a.* Out of the common track, wandering, roving, rambling, erring.
 DEVICE, &c.—See under To Devise.
 DEVIL, dêv'-vl, 115: *s.* A being described in the Scriptures as a fallen angel, whose occupation is to tempt and accuse man; (compare Diabolic;) figuratively, a very wicked person; mischief in a great degree: it is also used adverbially and interjectionally with much looseness of meaning, or as a mere expletive.
 Dev'-il-ing, } *s.* A young or little devil.
 Dev'-il-kin, }
 Dev'-il-ish, *a.* Diabolical; mischievous, malicious; communicating with evil spirits; excessive, enormous; in profane or vulgar language it is applied in the last sense to the most incongruous qualities, as "devilish good."
 Dev'-il-ish-ly, *ad.* In a devilish manner.
 Dev'-il-ish-ness, *s.* The qualities of the devil.
 Dev'-il-ism, 158: *s.* The state of devils.
 Dev'-il-ry, *s.* Extreme wickedness.
 To Dev'-il-ize, *v. a.* To place among devils. [Bp. Hall.]
 To Dev'-il, *v. a.* To pepper excessively.
 DEVIOUS.—See under To Deviate.
 To DEVIRGINATE, dé-ver'-jê-nâte, *v. a.* To deflower, to deprive of virginity.—See *Dev.*
 To DEVISE, dé-vîze', 137: *v. a. and n.* To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to plan; to scheme; in law, to bequeath, applied to real property.—*See.* To consider; to contrive.
 De-vice', *s.* Primarily, a bequeathing or division; hence the act of bequeathing by will; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed.
 De-vî-ser, 36: *s.* He who devises generally.
 De-vî-sor, 38, 177: *s.* One who devises by will.
 Dev'-i-see', (dêv'-ê-zêc') *s.* The person to whom a devise is made, or real estate bequeathed.
 De-vice', 137: *s.* A contrivance; a stratagem; a design; a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield, the ensign armorial; invention; a spectacle, a show.
 De-vice'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of contrivances; inventive; full of speculation.
 DEVISIBLE, dêv'-ê-tâ-bl, *a.* Avoidable. [Obs.]
 DEVOCATION, dêv'-ô-câ-shûn, 89: *s.* A calling away; a seduction.
 DEVOID=dé-void', 29: *a.* Empty, void; destitute; free from.
 DEVOIR, dûv-wâw', [Fr.] 170: *s.* Service; act of civility or of obsequiousness.
 To DEVOLVE=dé-vôlv', 189: *v. a. and n.* To roll down; to move from one hand to another.—*See.* To roll down; to fall in succession into new hands.
 Dev'-o-lu'-tion, 85, 92, 109, 89: *s.* The act of rolling down; successive removal from hand to hand.
 To DEVOTE=dé-vôte', *v. a.* To appropriate by vow, to dedicate; to addict as to a sect or study; to resign to ill; to exorcise.
 De-vote', *a. and s.* Devoted:—A devotee. [Obs.]

De-vo'-ter, 36: *s.* One who devotes; one who worships. *Devot* is used by some old authors.
 De-vote'-ment, *s.* Act of devoting. [Unusual.]
 De-vo' tar'-y, *s.* A votary. [Out of use.]
 De-vo'-ted-ness, *s.* Consecration; addictedness.
 Dev'-o-tee', *s.* One given up to superstitious rites; a bigot; *Devot*, with the same meaning, uses *De-vo'-to*.
 De-vo'-tion, 89: *s.* The state of being consecrated; state of mind under a strong sense of dependence on God; piety, devoutness; an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; an oblation devoted to charitable or pious use; an act of reverence or ceremony; strong affection, earnestness, ardour, eagerness state set apart to some service, dependence.
 De-vo'-tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.
 De-vo'-tion-ist, *s.* One outwardly devout.
 De-vout', 31: *a.* Pious, religious; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.
 De-vout'-ly, *ad.* Piously, religiously.
 De-vout'-ness, *s.* Piety.
 De-vout'-less, *a.* Destitute of devotion.
 To De-vow', *v. a.* To devote. [B. Jonson.]
 To DEVOUR=dé-vow'er', 53: *v. a.* To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up; to enjoy with avidity.
 De-vour'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which devours.
 De-vour'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a consuming manner.
 DEVOUT, &c.—See above under To Devote.
 DEW=dûc, 110: *s.* The moisture, generally in drops, on or near the surface of the earth, which collects by the escape of heat that held the water in solution.
 To Dew, *v. a.* To wet as with dew; to moisten.
 Dew'-y, 105: *a.* Partaking of dew; moist with dew; like dew.
 Dew'-lap, *s.* The flesh about the throat of oxen, &c., that laps the dew in grazing; also, from its resemblance, a lip flaccid with age.
 Dew'-drop, Dew'-bespangled, and Dew'-impearled; also Dew'-berry, (a kind of raspberry;) and Dew'-worm, (otherwise called lob-worm.)
 DEXTER=dêck'-st-r, 188: *a.* Right as opposed to left, a term applied particularly to the right side of the shield in heraldry, or that which is to the left of the spectator.
 Dex'-tral, 12: *a.* Right, not left.
 Dex'-tral'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being on the right side.
 Dex'-tror'-sal, *a.* Rising from right to left as a spiral line.
 DEX'-TER-ous, 120: *a.* Adroit in the use of the limbs, handy, expert in manual acts; hence, figuratively, expert in mental contrivance; subtle.
 Dex'-ter-ous-ly, *ad.* Expertly, skillfully.
 Dex'-ter-ous-ness, *s.* Skill.
 Dex'-ter'-i-ty, 84, 129, 105: *s.* Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness of contrivance; quickness in expedients.
 DEY=dây, 100: *s.* The title of the governor of Barbary who is called Dey at Algiers and Bey at Tunis.
 DI-, DIF-, DIS-, The same prefix under different forms. It is immediately from the Latin, but originally from the Greek *dis* or *dicha* in some words, and *dia* (see below) in others. It signifies separation, and hence two or twofold in some instances, manifold, different, or various, in others; sometimes, as tantamount to the particle *un*, it expresses negation, and at others increases the positive meaning of the word by being merely intensive.
 DIA-, di-â, A prefix in words originally Greek, which signifies through, by, or throughout, in some words; in others, division or diversity; while in others it is merely intensive.

The sign *z* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: mishi-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thûn, 166: then 166.

- Di'-a-BA-TRU-AL**, 98, 90, 43: *a.* Passing through or beyond the borders of a place.
- Di'-a-be/-tes**, (-bē'-tēz, 101) *s.* That which passes excessively through, a morbid copiousness of urine.
- Di'-a-bet/-ic**, 93: *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.
- Di'-a-bol/-ic**, 88: } *a.* Primarily, spreading or
Di'-a-bol/-i-cal, } causing [evil] throughout; cal-
 luminating, accusing; hence, devilish.
- Di'-a-bol/-i-cal-ly**, *ad.* Devilishly.
- Di'-a-bol/-i-cal-ness**, *s.* Devilishness.
- Di-ab'-o-lism**, 158: *s.* Possession by the devil.
- Di'-a-CAU/-STIC**, 25: *a.* Proceeding from rays that burn or shine in a diverted or bent course, an epithet applied to curves formed by refraction.
- Di-ACET'-Y-ION**, (-äck'-ē-lōn, 161, 105) *s.* Emollient by or through its juicy qualities, the name of a plaster.
- Di'-a-CO/-DI-UM**, 90: *s.* A sirup by means of, that is, made of, poppy heads.
- Di-AC'-O-NAL**, *a.* Administering by assiduous offices, pertaining to a deacon.
- Di'-a-COU/-STIC**, 31: *a.* and *s.* Relating to sounds that take a diverted or bent course: in the plural as a substantive. *Diacoustics*, the science of refracted sounds, called also *Diaphonics*.
- Di'-a-CRIT/-I-CAL**, *a.* Distinguishing or separating from; applied to a point or mark which separates a letter from its ordinary use or signification.
- Di'-a-DEI/-PHI-AN**, *a.* Brother-like, having the stamens united into two bodies by their filaments. In this word, the first element is rather Di- (see Di-) than Dia-. The word has also the form *Diadelphous*.
- Di'-a-DEM**, *s.* That which quite encircles or binds, originally, a fillet, at present, a crown significant of royalty; figuratively, empire.
- Di'-a-demed**, (-dēmd, 114) *a.* Wearing a diadem.
- Di'-a-DROM**, 18: *s.* A complete course as of the pendulum, the time in which a vibration of the pendulum is performed.
- Di-EN'-E-SIS**, (-ēr'-ē-cis, 120) *s.* A separation, particularly of one syllable into two; also, the mark which signifies a division, as in aërial.
- Di'-a-GENOS/-TIC**, *a.* and *s.* By which, or that by which something is known; symptomatic; a symptom.
- Di-aG'-O-NAL**, *a.* and *s.* That passes through, or that which passes through the corners, or from angle to angle.
- Di-ag'-o-nal-ly**, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.
- Di'-a-GRAM**, *s.* That which is quite delineated, a mathematical figure or scheme prepared for demonstration.
- Di'-a-graph/-i-cal**, (-gräff'-ē-cäl, 163) *a.* Descriptive.
- ☞ See *Dial*, &c., after the compounds of Dia-.
- Di'-a-I-ECT**, *s.* A diversity or variety in the form of a language, or a mode of speaking or writing it peculiar to a province; also style or language, generally.
- Di'-a-lec/-tic**, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect.—See also lower.
- Di'-a-I-EC/-TICS**, *s. pl.* Originally, argumentation in dialogue; thence, the methods pursued in argumentation laid down in scientific order, of which methods, each of the ancient sects had its own; distinctively, the method by mood and figure laid down by Aristotle in his *Organon*; logic generally.
- Di'-a-lec/-tic**, *a.* Pertaining to logic.—See also above.
- Di'-a-LOGUE**, (-lög, 107) *s.* A discourse which divides or branches off to two or more speakers.
- Di-al'-o-gist**, *s.* A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.
- Di-al'-o-gis/-tic**, *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.
- Di-al'-o-gis/-ti-cal-ly**, *ad.* In manner of a dialogue.
- To **Di-al'-o-gize**, *v. n.* To discourse in dialogue.

- Di-AL'-I-SIS**, (-äl'-ē-cis, 105) *s.* A loosening throughout, particularly the resolving of a diphthong into two distinct sounds otherwise called *diuresis*, which see; it is also used in the same sense as *Asyn* de-ton: in medicine, debility.
- Di-AM'-E-TER**, *s.* That which passes, or is a measure throughout, particularly of a curvilinear figure, and is terminated at both ends by the circumference.
- Di'-a-met/-ri-cal**, *a.* Describing a diameter; in the direction of a diameter, direct. *Diametral* may be met with, but is little used.
- Di'-a-met/-ri-cal-ly**, *ad.* In a diametrical direction; directly. *Diametrical* may be met with.
- ☞ See *Diamond*, &c., after the compounds of Dia-.
- Di-AN'-DRI-AN**, *a.* Doubly masculine, or having two stamens.—See *Di*. [Botany.] *Diandrous* is the same.
- Di'-A-PASM**, 158: *s.* That which sprinkles diversely or about; a powder or perfume.
- Di'-A-PA/-SON**, (-zōn, 151, 18) *s.* A chord which includes all tones, the octave; also a scale by which instrument makers adjust the bore of pipes, &c.
- Di'-A-PEN/-TE**, *s.* The complete fifth in music; in medicine, that which is compounded by five ingredients.
- ☞ See *Diaper*, &c., after the compounds of Dia-.
- Di-aph/-a-nous**, (-äl'-d-nūs, 163, 120) *a.* Appearing through, transparent. *Diaphanous* is little used.
- Di'-a-pha-ne/-i-ty**, 84: *s.* Transparency.
- Di'-A-PHON/-IC**, 163: *a.* Diacoustic.
- Di'-A-PHO-RET/-IC**, 163: *a.* and *s.* That, or that which, carries humors through the body; sudorific.
- Di'-a-pho-re/-sis**, *s.* Augmented perspiration.
- Di'-A-PHRA-OM**, (-frām, 163, 157) *s.* That which breaks off or divides; the midriff, a muscle separating the thorax from the abdomen; a dividing substance generally.
- Di'-A-PO-RE/-sis**, *s.* A division of the mind or doubt how to proceed expressed by the speaker. [Rhet.]
- Di'-AR-RHO/-A**, (-rē'-d, 164, 103) *s.* A flux or flowing through, a purging.
- Di-ar-rho/-ic**, (-rēt'-ick, 93, 120) *a.* Purgative.
- ☞ See *Diary*, after the compounds of Dia-.
- Di'-A-STAI/-TIC**, *a.* Having the means of dilating an epithet applied by the Greeks to certain intervals in music.
- Di-as-to-le**, (dī-äss'-tō-lēy) *s.* Literally, a sending out; among physicians, a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; among prosodists, a dilatation of a syllable by making a short one long; in both cases it is opposed to *syctole* or contraction.
- Di'-A-STEM**, *s.* That by which the next [note] is attained, a simple interval in music.
- Di'-A-STYLE**, (-stīle) *s.* That which has a regular division of its columns, a building in which each column stands with the distance of the diameter of three from the next.
- Di'-A-TEN/-SA-RON**, *s.* In music, that which chords by being a perfect fourth; the harmony of the four gospels; the four gospels.
- Di-UTR'-E-SIS**, *s.* The state of the body, good or bad, through any influencing cause.
- Di'-A-TON/-IC**, *a.* In music, that proceeds by [common] tones as distinguished from Chromatic.
- Di'-A-TRI/-BE**, *s.* A dwelling on each particular throughout; a continued discourse; a dwelling or amplification on some one point.
- Di'-A-ZE/-TIC**, 110: *a.* In ancient music, that disjoins [tones], namely two fourths, one on each side, either of which being joined to the diazeuxis tone made a fifth.
- ☞ Other words compounded with Dia- will occur in their alphabetical places; namely, *Diæsis*, *Diæce* &c., *Dioptric*, &c., *Diorama*, *Diuritic*, &c., *Diorthosis* and *Diuretic*.
- DIAL**=dī'-äl, *s.* A plate constructed with lines and figures, so that a hand or shadow may show the hour.
- Di'-a-ling**, *s.* The art of constructing dials.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

DY-e-list, *s.* One skilled in dialling.

☞ See all compounds of Dia- under that head.

DIAMOND=**dī'-d-mōnd**, *colloq.* **dī'-mōnd**, *s.* and *a.* The most valuable of all the gems; it consists of carbon, and being heated to 140° Wedgewood is gradually but completely combustible; a very small printing type; the figure otherwise called a rhombus:—*adj.* Resembling a diamond; constructed with a diamond.

DIAPER=**dī'-d-per**, 36: *s.* Linen cloth woven in flowers and other figures, but inferior in quality to damask; a napkin.

To Di'-a-per, *v. a.* To variegate as on cloth.

☞ See all the compounds of Dia- under that head.

DIARY, **dī'-d-rēy**, 105: *s.* An account of every day's transactions, a journal.

Di'-a-rist, *s.* One who keeps a diary.

Di'-a-ri-an, 90, 41: *a.* Pertaining to a diary.

☞ See all the compounds of Dia- under that head.

DIBBLE, **dīb'-bl**, 101: *s.* A pointed instrument to make holes in the ground for seeds, &c.

To Dīb'-ble, *v. a.* and *n.* To plant with a dibble;—*adv.* To make holes; to dip as in angling.

DICE, &c.—See under Die.

DICACITY, **dē-cās'-ē-tēy**, 105: *s.* Sauciness.

DICHOTOMY, **dī-cōt'-ō-mēy**, 6, 161: *s.* A division into two; (see Di-) hence, a distribution of ideas by pairs; the half phase of the moon.

Di-chot'-o-mous, 120: *a.* Regularly divided by pairs. [Botany.]

To Di-chot'-o-mize, *v. a.* To cut into two parts.

DICKENS, **dīc'-knz**, 114, 143: *interj.* Devil. [Vulg.]

DICKER=**dīck'-er**, *s.* Ten in quantity. [Obs.]

DICOCCOUS, **dī-cōck'-ūs**, *a.* Two-grained.—See Di.

DICOTYLEDON=**dī'-cō-tīl-ē'-dōn**, *s.* A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.—See Di. Hence, *Dicotyledonous*, *a.*

To DICTATE=**dīc'-tātē**, *v. a.* To tell with authority; to command; to order what is to be said or written.

Dīc'-tate, *s.* Authoritative maxim; prescript.

Dīc'-tum, *s.* A positive assertion. [Lat.]

DIC-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* The act or practice of dictating; that which is written from one dictating.

DIC-TA'-TOR, 38: *s.* One who dictates; in ancient Rome, a magistrate invested for a season with absolute power; hence, an absolute magistrate generally.

Dic-ta'-tor-ship, *s.* The office of a dictator, also called *Dictature*; authority, insolent confidence.

Dīc'-ta-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Authoritative; dogmatical; overbearing. Milton uses *dic'tatory*.

DICTION, **dīck'-shūn**, *s.* Style, language, expression.

Dic-tion-ar-y, *s.* A book containing the words of a language arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon, a vocabulary, a word book.

DID.—See **To Do**.

DIDACTIC=**dē-dāck'-tīck**, 88: } *a.* Preceptive;
DIDACTICAL, **dē-dāck'-tē-cāl**, } intended to instruct.

Di-dac'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a didactic manner.

Di'-as-cāl'-ic, 85, 92, 88: *a.* Didactic.

DIDACTYLOUS, **dī-dāck'-tē-lūs**, 6, 120: *a.* Having two toes.—See Di.

DIDAPPER=**dīd'-āp-per**, 92, 36: *s.* A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALIC.—See under Didactic.

To DIDDLE, **dīd'-dl**, 101: *v. n.* To totter: See **To Toddle**. As a verb active, in low language, to cheat.

DIDUCTION, **dī-dīck'-shūn**, 6, 89: *s.* A double drawing, so as to pull one part from another.—See Di.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *s. e. mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *s. e. vision*, 165: thēn, 166: thēn, 166.

DIFFLATION, *dif-flā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A blowing or blasting to different parts.—See *Di*.

DIFFLUENT, *dif-flū-ō-ēnt*, 109: *a.* Flowing every way; (see *Di*-): not consistent, not fixed.

Dif-flu-ence, } *s.* The quality of falling away on
Dif-flu-en-cy, } all sides.

DIFFORM=*dif-fārm*, 38: *a.* Having inconsistencies of form; (see *Di*-): dissimilar; unlike; irregular.

Dif-for-mi-ty, *s.* Diversity of form; irregularity.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT.—See *To Diafranchise*, &c.

To DIFFUSE, *dif-fūz*, 137: *v. a.* To pour out so that the liquor may run every way; (see *Di*-): to spread abroad; to scatter.

Dif-fused, 114: *a.* Spread widely; flowing; loose; wild.

Dif-fu'-sed-ly, *ad.* In a diffused manner.

Dif-fu'-sed-ness, *s.* The state of being diffused.

Dif-fu'-ser, 36: *s.* One who disperses.

Dif-fu'-si-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being diffused.

Dif-fu'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Dispersion; the act of pouring abroad; copiousness, exuberance.

Dif-fu-sed, (-fūc) 137: *a.* Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.

Dif-fu'-sive-ly, *ad.* Widely; extensively; copiously.

Dif-fu'-sive, (-civ, 152) *a.* Having the quality of scattering every way; scattered, dispersed; in full extension.

Dif-fu'-sive-ly, *ad.* Widely, extensively.

Dif-fu'-sive-ness, *s.* Diffusion; want of conciseness.

To DIG=*dig*, } *v. a. and n.* (It also has the re-
Dug=*dug*, } gular forms of the preterit and
Dug=*dug*, } participle, though these are almost

absolute.) To pierce with a spade or sharp point; to form by digging; to cultivate the ground by using the spade; to pierce with a sharp point: *To dig up*, to procure by digging:—*new*. To work with the spade in turning the ground.

Dig'-ger, (-guer, 77) *s.* One that digs.

DIGAMMA=*di-gām'-mā*, *s.* An Eolic letter having the power of F, but called digamma or double G (i. e. F) from its form.

DIGASTRIC=*di-gās'-trick*, *a.* Double-bellied; an epithet applied to the muscle of the lower jaw.—See *Di*.

To DIGEST, *dī-jēst'*, *v. a. and n.* Primarily, to carry to various places of destination; (See *Di*-): specifically, to distribute or arrange methodically; to separate and dissolve in the stomach, so as to make fit for nourishing the body; to soften by heat as in a boiler; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to a plan or method; to receive without repugnance; to dispose a wound to generate its cure:—*new*. To be prepared by the functions of the stomach, or by heat; to suppurate.

Dig-es'-ter, *s.* He that digests; a medicine to assist digestion; a strong vessel for reducing bony substances by heat to a fluid state.

Dig-es'-ti-ble, *a.* That may be digested.

Dig-es'-tive, 105: *a. and s.* Having power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; methodizing, adjusting:—*s.* A preparation to aid digestion; also one to procure suppuration.

Di ges'-tion, (-jēst'-yun=jēst'-shūn, 147) *s.* The act or process of digesting; the state of being digested; preparation by digesting.

Di ges'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Digestion. [Harvey.]

Dig'-est, (*dī-jēst*, 83) *s.* Generally, that which has been methodized; appropriately, the pandect of the civil law; also an arrangement of decisions in the English courts of law, methodized under their respective heads.

Dig'-e-RENT, (*dīd'-jē-rēnt*) *a.* Digestive. [Obs.]

IN DIGHT, *dīt*, 175: *v. a.* To deck. [Obs.]

Dight, *part. a.* Dressed out, adorned. [Milton.]

DIGIT=*dīd'-jīt*, *s.* Literally, a finger or finger's breadth; accurately, three quarters of an inch; also the twelfth of the diameter of the sun or moon; also any number whose indication is a single figure, viz. 9 and the numbers below it. Digitations are divisions.

Dig'-i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a finger.

Dig'-i-ta-ted, *a.* Branched as fingers. [Botany.]

To DIGLADIATE, *dī-glād'-ē-āte*, *v. n.* To fight.

Di-glād'-i-a'-tion, *s.* A using of swords.—See *Di*.

To DIGNIFY, *dīg'-nē-fy*, 105, 6: *v. a.* To invest with honour; to advance, to prefer, to exalt; to give lustre to.

Dig'-ni-fied, 114: *a.* Invested with some dignity.

Dig'-ni-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* Exaltation.

Dig'-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Elevation of rank; grandeur of aspect; advancement, preferment; among ecclesiastics, a preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

Dig'-ni-tar-y, 129: *s.* A clergyman of rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIGONOUS, *dīg'-ō-nūs*, 92: *a.* Having two angles.—See *Di*. [Botany.]

DIGRAPH, *dī-grāf*, 163: *s.* A double mark, (see *Di*-) two or more letters for one sound, as *ca* in *pen*.

To DIGRESS, *dē-grēs'*, 105: *v. n.* To step aside or part off into a new road; (see *Di*-): to depart from the main design of the discourse or argument; to wander, to expatiate, to deviate.

Di-grēs'-sive, 105: *a.* Tending to digress.

Di-grēs'-sive-ly, *ad.* In the way of digression.

Di-grēs'-sion, (-grēs'-hūn, 147) *s.* A passage deviating from the main design of a discourse; deviation.

Di-grēs'-sion-al, *a.* Deviating from the main purpose.

DIGYNIAN, *dī-gyn'-ē-ān*, 146: *a.* Doubly feminine; (see *Di*-) having two pistils. [Botany.]

DIIHEDRAL=*dī-hē'-drāl*, *a.* Having two sides.

To DIJUDICATE, *dī-jū'-dē-cātē*, *v. a.* To distinguish between in the capacity of a judge.—See *Di*.

Di-jū'-di-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Judicial distinction.

DIKE=*dike*, *s.* A channel to receive water, a ditch; a mound to hinder inundations.

To Dike, *v. a.* To surround with a dike.

To DILACERATE=*dī-lās'-sēr-āte*, *v. a.* To tear asunder; (see *Di*-): to rend; to separate by force.

Di-lac'-er-a'-tion, *s.* A rending asunder.

To DILANIATE, *dī-lān'-ē-āte*, *v. a.* To tear.

Di-lān'-i-a'-tion, *s.* A tearing to pieces.

To DILAPIDATE, *dē-āp'-ē-āte*, *v. n. and a.*

To go to ruin; to decay:—*act*. To pull down; to waste.

Di-lap'-i-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Ruin or decay, especially as regards the edifices of an ecclesiastical living.

Di-lap'-i-da'-tor, *s.* One who causes decay.

To DILATE=*dī-lātē*, *v. a. and n.* To extend, to spread out; to enlarge, to tell diffusely and copiously:—*new*. To widen; to speak largely and copiously.

Di late, *a.* Expanded, dilated.

Di-la'-ter, 36: *s.* One who dilates.

Di-la'-tor, 38: *s.* A muscle that dilates.

Di-la'-tion, *s.* An extending; delay.

Di-la'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of extension.

Di-la'-ta-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Capability of extension.

Dil'-a-ta'-tion, 85, 92, 89: *s.* The act or state of dilating; expansion.

Dil'-a-tor-y, (*dīd'-tōr-ē*, 92) *a.* Drawing out or extending the time in which anything is done; hence slow, tardy.

Dil'-a-tor-i-ly, *ad.* With procrastination.

Dil'-a-tor-i-ness, *s.* Slowness, sluggishness.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Uppers: gātē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'. *lāw*: g'ōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, &c. *mule*, 171.

DILECTION, dī-lēk'-shun, 89: *s.* The act of loving; kindness.

DI-LĒT-TAN'-TE, (dē-lēt-tān'-tā, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A lover of the fine arts. In the plural *Dilettanti*, (-tēc.)

DILEMMA=dī-lēm'-mā, *s.* A double assumption leading to a proof either way; (see Di-) a situation in which no course free from objection is open

DILIGENT, dīl'-ē-gēnt, 105: *a.* Constant in application, assiduous; constantly applied.

Dil'-i-gent-ly, *ad.* With assiduity.

Dil'-i-gence, *s.* Industry, assiduity.

DILL=dill, *s.* A plant with pungent seeds.

DILUCID, dī-l'ū-sīd, *a.* Lucid. [Little used.]

To Di-lu'-ci-date, *v. a.* To elucidate.

To DILUTE, dē-l'ū-tē, 109: *v. a.* Literally, to wash, but appropriately to make liquid or thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts; to make weak.

Di-lute, *a.* Thin, attenuated, diluted.

Di-lu'-ter, *s.* That which dilutes.

Di-lu'-tion, *s.* A making of any thing weak or thin; a weak liquid.

Dil-u-ent, (dīl'-ū-ēnt, 92, 69) *a.* and *s.* Having the power to attenuate other matter:—*s.* That which thins other matter.

Di-lu'-vi-um,

Di-lu'-vi-um, &c. } See under Deluge.

DIM=dīm, *a.* Not seeing clearly; not clearly seen; obscure, not luminous, somewhat dark; dull of apprehension.

To Dim, *v. a.* To cloud, to make less bright, to obscure.

Dim-ish, *a.* Somewhat dim.

Dim'-ly, *ad.* Not with quick sight; obscurely.

Dim-ness, *s.* Dulness of sight; obscurity.

DIMBLE, dīm'-bl, 101: *s.* A dingle. [Obs.]

DIMENSION, dē-mēn'-shūn, 90: *s.* That which, being measured, is a certain length, or a certain length and breadth, or a certain length, breadth, and thickness; all these together are the *dimensions* of a body; extent; capacity.

Di-men'-sion-less, *a.* Boundless.

Di-men'-sive, (-civ, 152) *a.* Marking boundaries.

Di-men'-si-ty, *s.* Extent, capacity.

DIMETER=dī'-mē-ter, 36: *a.* Containing two measures, each of two poetic feet: hence, a dimeter has four feet.

To DIMIDIATE, dī-mīd'-ē-āt, 146: *v. a.* To divide into two equal parts.

Di-mīd'-i-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of halving.

To DIMINISH, dē-mīn'-ish, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To make less by any means; to impair; to lessen; to degrade:—*neu.* To grow less; to be impaired.

Di-min'-ish-a-ble, *a.* That may be diminished.

Di-min'-ish-ing-ly, *ad.* In a manner to diminish.

Di-min'-u-ent, *a.* Lessening. [Little used.]

Di-min'-u-ive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Small, little:—*s.* That which has the property of diminishing; a word formed to express littleness; as *manikin*, a little man.

Di-min'-u-ive-ly, *ad.* In a diminutive manner.

Di-min'-u-ive-ness, *s.* Smallness, littleness.

Di-min'-u-ation, 89: *s.* The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit, loss of dignity, degradation; in architecture, the contraction of the diameter of a column as it ascends.

DIMISH, &c.—See under Dim.

To DIMIT, dē-mīt', *v. a.* To allow to go; also to grant to farm. [Out of use.]

Di-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ūn) *s.* Leave to depart.

Dim'-is-sion, (-sōr'-ēy) *a.* Dismissing to another jurisdiction; giving leave to depart.

DIMITY, dīm'-ē-tēy, 105: *s.* A fine kind of stuff, or cloth of cotton.

DIMPLE, dīm'-pl, 101: *s.* A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

To Dim'-ple, *v. n.* To sink in small cavities.

Dim'-pled, 114: *a.* Set with dimples.

Dim'-ply, 105: *a.* Dimpled, full of dimples.

DIN=dīn, *s.* A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.

To Din, *v. a.* To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.

To DINE=dīn, *v. n.* and *a.* To eat the chief meal of the day:—*act.* To give a dinner to; to accommodate for dining.

DIN'-NER, 36: *s.* The chief meal of the day.

Din'-ner-time, *s.* The time of dining.

DINETICAL, dē-nēt'-ē-cāl, 105: *a.* Whirling round, vertiginous.

To DING=dīng, *v. a.* and *n.* To dash with violence; to impress with force:—*neu.* To bluster.

☞ This verb is regular; *Dang* for the preterit being obsolete.

DING-DONG=dīng'-dōng, *s.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, dīng'-gl, 158, 101: *s.* A hollow between hills; a dale.

DINGLE-DANGLE, dīng'-gl-dāng'-gl, 158, 101: *a.* Carelessly pendent.

DINGY, dīn'-jēy, *a.* Dark; dim; soiled, foul.

Din'-gi-ness, *s.* The quality of being dingy.

DINNER, &c.—See under To Dine.

DINT=dīnt, *s.* A blow, but in this sense almost obsolete; the mark or dent made by a blow; (compose *Dent*;) violence, force; in which last application it is worn down by frequent use into the adverbial phrase, *by dint of*, meaning by force of.

To Dint, *v. a.* To mark by a blow; to dent.

DINUMERATION, dī-nū'-mēr-ā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of numbering out one by one.

DIOCESE=dī'-o-cēcē, *s.* Literally, a residence throughout, (see Dia-) the circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction.

Di-o'-ce-san, (dī-ōss'-ē-zān, 81, 92, 105, 151) *s.* A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock:—*adj.* Pertaining to a diocese.

DIOPTRIC, dī-ōp'-trīck, 89: } *a.* Affording a
DIOPTRICAL, dī-ōp'-trē-cāl, } medium for the
sight; (see Dia-) pertaining to dioptrics.

Di-op'-trics, *s. pl.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as air, water, or glass.

DIORAMA, dī-ō-rā'-mā, *s.* That which is seen as through an opening, or which unfolds a landscape as when the clouds break, (see Dia-) the name of an exhibition.

DIORISTIC, dī-ō-ris'-tīck, *a.* Limiting or defining throughout; (see Dia-) distinguishing.

Di'-o-rism, 158: *s.* Definition.

DIORTHOSIS=dī'-or-thōs'-sis, *s.* A making straight throughout the parts. (See Dia-.)

To DIP=dīp, *v. a.* and *n.* To immerge, to put into any fluid, to wet; to engage in:—*neu.* To sink, to immerge; to enter slightly; to choose by chance.

Dip, *s.* A depression; the sinking or falling in of a surface; a candle made by dipping.

Dip'-per, *s.* One who bathes another or himself; a ladle.

Dip'-ping-nee'-dle, *s.* An instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet.

Dip'-chick, *s.* A small bird that dives.

DIPETALOUS, dī-pēt'-ā-lūs, 120: *a.* Having two flower leaves.—See Di-

DIPHTHONG, dip'-thōng, 143: *s.* A double

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh' ūn, *s. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tūn, 166; thēn, 166.

sound, (see Di.) or two vowels so uttered that they are comprehended in one syllable.

Diph'-hon-gal, (-thong-gál) *a.* Having the nature of a diphthong.

DIPHYLLOUS, dī fī'-lūs, 163 : *a.* Two-leaved.

DIPLOMA=dē-plō'-mǎ, *s.* Literally, that which is doubled or folded up, a letter; a writing conferring some privilege on the person to whom it is directed.

To **Dip-lo'-mate**, *v. a.* To invest with a privilege.

DI-PLO'-MA-CY, *s.* The art or practice of treating with foreign states by diplomas, or letters interchanged between the contracting parties; the customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors; a body of envoys; political cunning.

Di-plō'-ma-tist, *s.* One skilled in diplomacy.

DI-PLO'-MAT'-ICS, *s. pl.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, &c.

Dip'-lo-mat'-ic, *a.* Relating to diplomatics; pertaining to diplomacy; having the character or quality of diplomacy.

DIPPER, &c.—See under *To* Dip.

DIPSAS=dīp'-sās, *s.* A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst.

DIPTERAL=dīp'-tēr-āl, *a.* Having only two wings.—See *Di*. [Entomol.] Dipterous, &c., see *Sup*.

DIPTOTE=dīp'-tōtē, *s.* A noun with two cases only. All nouns in English are diptotes.

DIPTYCH, dīp'-tick, 161 : *s.* Literally, that which is double-folded; a public register of men who have held high offices, or have become celebrated as saints or martyrs.

DIRADIATION, dī-rā'-dē-ā'-shūn, 89 : *s.* The diffusion of rays from a luminous body.

DIRE=dīrē, 45 : *a.* Dreadful, dismal, mournful.

Dire'-ness, *s.* Dismalness, heinousness.

Dire'-ful, 117 : *a.* Terrible, calamitous.

Dire'-ful-ly, *ad.* Dreadfully, terribly.

Dire'-ful-ness, *s.* Dreadfulness, horror.

DIRECT=dē-rēct', *a.* Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not retrograde; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

To **Di-rect'**, *v. a.* To aim or drive in a straight line; to point against a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measures; to order, to command.

Di-rect'-ter, 36 : *s.* He or that which directs.

Di-rect'-ly, *ad.* In a straight line; immediately; apparently; without circumlocution.

Di-rect'-ness, *s.* Straightness; tendency to a point.

Di-rec'-tive, *a.* Having the power of direction; informing, showing the way.

Di-rec'-tion, 89 : *s.* Aim at a certain point; tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription, adjustment.

Di-rec'-tor, 38 : *s.* A director, one appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company; one consulted in cases of conscience; an instructor.

Di-rec'-tress, **Di-rec'-trix**, *s.* A female director. The latter word also signifies a dirigent.

Di-rec'-tor-y, *a. and s.* Guiding, commanding:—*s.* A rule to direct; a book with the directions or addresses of individuals; a book published in the grand rebellion for the direction of religious worship; a board of directors; the supreme council in the French revolutionary government.

Di-rec-to'-ri-al, 90 : *a.* Giving direction; pertaining to a directory.

DIR'-i-GENT, (dīr'-jēnt, 129) *a. and s.* Directive:—*s.* The line along which the hue described is carried in the generation of any figure.

DIREFUL, &c.—See under *Dire*.

DIRIEMPTION, dī-rēm'-shūn, 156, 89 : *s.* Separation.—See *Di*.

DIRECTION, dī-rēp'-shūn, 89 : *s.* The act of snatching from, or plundering.—See *Di*.

DIRGE=dērgē, 35 : *s.* A mournful ditty: a song of lamentation.

DIRIGENT.—See under *To* Direct.

DIRK=dērk, 35 : *s.* A kind of dagger.

DIRK=dērk, *a.* Dark. *To* **dirk**, to darken. [Spenser.]

DIRT=dērt, 35 : *s.* Filth, excitement, mud, mire; meanness, sordidness.

To **Dir't**, *v. a.* To foul, to bemire.

Dir'-ty, *a.* Foul, nasty, filthy, sullied, mean.

Dir'-tu-ly, *ad.* In a dirty manner.

Dir'-ti-ness, *s.* Nastiness; meanness; sordidness.

To **Dir'-ty**, *v. a.* To foul, to soil; to disgrace, to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, dī-rūp'-shūn, 89 : *s.* A bursting or breaking asunder.—See *Di*.

DIS, A prefix etymologically the same as *Di*, which see. It commonly signifies privation or negation, but not uniformly. Among the words which begin with this prefix, those will stand distinguished which seem to receive from it a peculiar meaning, as well as those which happen to stand at the head of several others. As to the pronunciation of this prefix, the *s* is unvoiced if the accent primary or secondary is on the syllable; but if the next syllable be accented, and begin with a real vowel (not *u*) or a vocal consonant, the *s* is sounded *z*, unless the word is connected with a principal word in which the *s* is unvoiced; for in such case the derivative follows its principal.

To **Dis'-a-BLE**, 151, 101 : *v. a.* To deprive of force, to weaken; to hinder from action; to impair; to diminish; to deprive of usefulness; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

Dis'-a-bil-ment, *s.* Disability. [Bacon.]

Dis'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Want of power, weakness; want of qualifications for a purpose; legal impediment.

TO DISABUSE, dīs'-d-būz', 137 : *v. a.* To undeceive; to set from a mistake; to set right.

TO DISACCOMMODATE=dīs'-āc-cōm'-mō-date, *v. a.* To put to inconvenience.

Dis'-ac-com'-mō-da'-tion, 89 : *s.* The state of being unfit or unprepared.

To **Dis'-ac-cōm'**, 37 : *v. a.* To refuse consent. [Spenser.]

To **Dis'-ac-cus'-tōm**, 18 : *v. a.* To destroy a habit.

DISADVANTAGE=dīs'-ād-vān'-tāge, 99 : *s.* Loss; injury to interest; diminution; unpreparedness.

To **Dis'-ad-van'-tage**, *v. a.* To injure in interest.

Dis'-ad-van-ta'-gous, (-jūs, 147, 120) 90 : *a.* Contrary to interest or convenience; unfavourable.

Dis'-ad-van-ta'-gous-ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary to interest or convenience.

Dis'-ad-van-ta'-gous-ness, *s.* Contrariety to profit; mischief; loss.

DISADVENTUROUS, dīs'-ād-vēn'-tū-rūs, 147 : *a.* Unhappy; unprosperous. [Obs.]

To **DISAFFECT**=dīs'-āf-fēct', *v. a.* To fill with discontent; to dislike; to disdain; to disorder.

Dis'-af-fec'-ted, *a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection; not disposed to view favourably.

Dis'-af-fec'-ted-ly, *ad.* In a disaffected manner.

Dis'-af-fec'-ted-ness, *s.* The quality of being disaffected.

Dis'-af-fec'-tion, 90 : *s.* Dislike; want of zeal for the government; disorder; bad constitution.

To **Dis'-af-firm'**, (-fērm, 35) *v. a.* To deny.

Dis'-af-fi'-mance, *s.* Confutation; negation.

To **Dis'-af-fōr'**, (-fōr, 129) *v. a.* To throw open or reduce a forest to common ground.

To **DISAGREE**=dīs'-ā-grē', *v. n.* To differ, not to be the same; to differ in opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

Dis'-a-grē'-ment, *s.* Difference; dissimilitude.

The schemes contrive, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Dis-a-gree'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; unpleasant; offensive.
Dis-a-gree'-a-bly, *ad.* In a disagreeable manner.
Dis-a-gree'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Unsuitableness; contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.
To DISALLIEGE, *dis'-äl-liej'*, 103: *v. a.* To alienate from allegiance. [Milton.]
To Dis-AL-low, 31: *v. a. and n.* To refuse permission; to deny the authority of; to consider as unlawful; to censure by a posterior act:—*neg.* To refuse permission, not to grant.
Dis-al-low'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Not allowable.
Dis-al-low'-ance, *s.* Prohibition.
To Dis-AL-lig, *v. a.* To disjoin. [Milton.]
To Dis-AN'-CHOR, (*diz-äng'-cor*, 151, 158, 161, 38) *v. a.* To drive from her anchor.
To Dis-AN'-I-MATE, 151: *v. a.* To deprive of life, to discourage, to defeat.
Dis-an'-i-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Privation of life.
To DISANNUI, *dis'-än-nüi'*, *v. a.* To annul. The prefix is merely intensive.—See *Di*.
Dis-an-nul'-ment, *s.* Annulment.
To DISAPPAREL = *dis'-ap-pär'-ël*, *v. a.* To strip of raiment.
To Dis-AP-PEAR, 103, 41: *v. n.* To be lost to view; to vanish from sight; to fly; to go away.
Dis'-ap-pear'-ance, *s.* An end of appearance.
To DISAPPOINT = *dis'-äp-point'*, 29: *v. a.* To defeat of expectation; to balk; to deprive or bereave of.
Dis'-ap-point'-ment, *s.* Defeat of hopes.
To DISAPPROVE, *dis'-äp-prüv'*, 107: *v. a.* To dislike, to censure; not to confirm by concurrence; to reject.
Dis-ap-pro'-val, *s.* Disapprobation, dislike.
Dis-ap'-pro-ba'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.
Dis-ap'-pro-ba'-tion, *s.* Censure, condemnation.
To Dis-ARM, 151, 35: *v. a.* To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of any thing injurious.
To Dis-AR-RANGE, (*-räng*, 111) *v. a.* To unsettle; to put out of order.
Dis-ar-range'-ment, *s.* Disorder, confusion.
To Dis-AR-RAY, *v. a.* To undress; to discomfit, to rout, to overthrow.
**Dis-ar-ray', *s.* Disorder, confusion; undress.
DISASTER = *diz-äs'-ter*, 151, 11, 36: *s.* The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; mishap; misery.
To Dis-as'-ter, *v. a.* To blast, to afflict.
Dis-as'-trous, 120: *a.* Unlucky; calamitous.
Dis-as'-trous-ly, *ad.* Calamitously.
Dis-as'-trous-ness, *s.* Calamitousness.
To DISAUTHORIZE, *diz-äw-thör-ize*, 151: *v. a.* To deprive of credit or authority.
To Dis-A-VOCU, 31, 63: *v. a.* To retract profession.
To Dis-A-VOW, *v. a.* To disown; to deny knowledge of.
Dis-a-vow'-al, *Dis-a-vow'-ment*, *s.* Denial.
To Dis-BAND, 151: *v. a. and n.* To dismiss from military service; to break up an army; to dismiss from service:—*neg.* To retire from military service; to be dissolved.
To Dis-BARK, 151: *v. a.* To strip off the bark. Pope uses it for *To Debarb* or *Disembark*.
To Dis-BE-LIEVE, (*-lëv*, 103, 189) *v. a.* Not to credit, not to hold true.
Dis-be-liev'-er, *s.* One who refuses belief.
Dis-be-lief, *s.* Refusal of credit.
To Dis-BENCH, 151, 63: *v. a.* To drive from a seat.
To Dis-BRANCH, *v. a.* To break off, as a branch.**

To Dis-BUR, 151: *v. a.* To take away, luds.
To Dis-BUR'-DEN.—See four words lower.
To Dis-BURSE, 151, 153: *v. a.* To take from the purse; to pay out as money, to spend.
Dis-bur'-set, *s.* One that disburses.
Dis-burse'-ment, *s.* Act of disbursing; the sum disbursed.
To Dis-BUR'-THEN, (*-thn*, 114) *v. a. and n.* To ease of a burthen, to unload; to disencumber or clear; to throw off as a burthen:—*neg.* To ease the mind.
Dis-bur'-se, *s.* It is very commonly but less properly spelled *Dis-bursea*.
To Dis-CAL'-CR-ATE, (*-shé-äte*, 147) *v. a.* To put off the shoes or sandals.
Dis-cal'-ce-a'-tion, 150: *s.* A pulling off the shoes.
To Dis-CAN'-DY, *v. n.* To dissolve, to melt.
To Dis-CARD, *v. a.* To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; hence, to dismiss from service or employment.
Dis-car'-nat, *a.* Stripped of flesh.
To Dis-CASE, (*-cäc*, 152) *v. a.* To strip, to undress.
Dis'-cer-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A dispute.
Dis'-cep-ta'-tor, 38: *s.* A decider, an umpire.
To DISCERN, *diz-zern'*, 151: *v. a. and n.* To discern, to see; to judge; to have knowledge by comparison, to distinguish:—*neg.* To make distinction; to have judicial cognizance.
Dis-cer'-ner, 36: *s.* One that discerns, a judge.
Dis-cern'-ing, *a. and s.* Judicious, knowing:—*s.* the power of distinguishing.
Dis-cern'-ing-ly, *ad.* Judiciously.
Dis-cern'-ment, *s.* Judgement; power of distinguishing.
Dis-cern'-i-ble, *a.* Discoverable, perceptible.
Dis-cern'-i-bly, *ad.* Perceptibly; apparently.
Dis-cern'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Visibleness.
To DISCERP = *dis-serp'*, 35: *v. a.* To tear in pieces, to break; to separate, to select. [Little used.]
Dis-cerp'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of pulling to pieces.
Dis-cerp'-ti-ble, *a.* Frangible, separable.
Dis-cerpt, *s.* This word and its derivative, *Discerptibility*, ought to have been *Discerptible*, &c., that is, they ought to have been derived from the verb and not the noun.
DISCESSION, *dis-esh'-ün*, 147: *s.* Departure.
To DISCHARGE = *dis-charj'*, *v. a. and n.* To disburthen, to unload; to disembark; to give vent to, to let fly, to let off; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to clear from an accusation; to perform, to execute; to put away; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss; to release; to emit:—*neg.* To dismiss itself; to break up.
Dis-charge, *s.* Vent; explosion; dismissal; release; ransom; payment; execution.
Dis-char'-ger, *s.* He that discharges.
Dis-CINCT, (*-singkt*, 158) *a.* Ungirded.
To Dis-CIND, (*-sind*) *v. a.* To divide, to cut.
DISCIPLE, *dis-si'-pl*, 101: *s.* A scholar, one that professes to receive instruction from another; a follower in doctrine.
To Dis-ci-ple, *v. a.* To teach, to bring up. Spenser and Milton use it in the contracted form *To Dis-ple*.
Dis-ci'-ple-ship, *s.* The state or function of a disciple.
Dis-ci-pline, (*diss'-plîn*, 155) *s.* Education, instruction; rule of government; order; military regulation; a state of subjection; any thing taught, art, science; punishment, chastisement, external mortification.
To Dis-ci-pline, *v. a.* To educate; to regulate; to punish; to advance by instruction.
Dis-ci-plin-a-ble, *a.* Capable of instruction.
Dis-ci-plin-a-ble-ness, *s.* Capability of instruction.
Dis-ci-plin'-ant, *s.* One of a strict religious order.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-un, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-un, *i. e.* vision, 165: äin, 166: thën, 166

Dis'-ci-plin-a'-ri-an, 90, 41 : *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to discipline;—*s.* One who rules or teaches with strictness; a puritan or presbyterian.

Dis'-ci-plin-ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

To DISCLAIM=**dis-clām'**, *v. a.* To disown, to deny any knowledge of; to renounce.

Dis-claim'-er, 36 : *s.* One that disclaims; in law, a plea containing an express denial or refusal.

To DIS-CLOSE, (**clōz**, 137) *v. a.* To uncover, to open; to reveal, to tell; to hatch. It may be met with as a noun.

Dis-clo'-ser, (-zer) *s.* One that discloses.

Dis-clo'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Discovery; a revealing.

Dis-clu'-sion, (-cl'ō'-zhūn, 109) *s.* Emission.

DISCOID.—See under Disk after all words in Dis-

To DISCOLOUR, **dis-cūl'-ur**, 116, 120, 140 : *v. a.* To change from the natural hue, to stain.

Dis-col'-or-a'-tion, 191, 89 : *s.* The act of changing the colour; change of colour; stain, dye.

To DISCOMFIT, **dis-cūm'-fit**, 116 : *v. a.* To rout, to defeat, to conquer, to vanquish.

Dis-com'-fit, *s.* Rout, defeat, overthrow.

Dis-com'-fi-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Defeat.

DISCOMFORT, **dis-cūm'-fort**, 116, 38 : *s.* Uneasiness, sorrow, melancholy.

To Dis-com'-fort, *v. a.* To grieve, to sadden.

Dis-com'-for-ta-ble, *a.* Uncomfortable; discom-forting. [Little used.]

To DIS-COM-MEND, (-cōm-mend', 18) *v. a.* To blame.

Dis-com-men'-der, 36 : *s.* A censurer.

Dis-com-men'-da-ble, *a.* Consurable.

Dis-com-men'-da-ble-ness, *s.* Blamableness.

Dis-com-men-da'-tion, 89 : *s.* Blame, reproach.

To DIS-COM-MODE, 18 : *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to molest. **To DISCOMMULATE**, which would have been a better word, is met with only in old authors.

Dis-com-mo'-di-ous, 90, 105, 120 : *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. [Not in good modern use.]

Dis-com-mod'-i-ty, *s.* Inconvenience. [Bacon.]

To DIS-COM-MON, *v. a.* To deprive of the right of common; to deprive of the privileges of a place.

To DIS-COM-POSE, (-cōm-pōz', 18, 137) *v. a.* To disorder, to unsettle, to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend.

Dis-com-pō'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Disorder; perturbation; disagreement of parts.

To DIS-CON-CERT, 35 : *v. a.* To unsettle the mind; to disturb; to break as a scheme, to defeat a machination.

DIS-CON-FORM'-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Want of agreement.

Dis-con-gru'-i-ty, 109 : *s.* Inconsistency.

To DIS-CON-NECT, *v. a.* To break the ties of.

Dis-con-nec'-tion, 89 : *s.* Separation.

DISCONSOLATE=**dis-cōn'-sō-lāte**, *a.* Void of comfort, hopeless, sorrowful, melancholy.

Dis-con'-so-late-ly, *ad.* Comfortlessly.

Dis-con'-so-late-ness, *s.* The state of being disconsolate. **Disconsolation** is found only in old authors.

DISCONTENT=**dis'-con-tēnt'**, *s.* and *a.* Want of content; uneasiness; one who is discontented;—*a.* Discontented.

To Dis-con-tent', *v. a.* To dissatisfy.

Dis-con-tent'-ted, *a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy.

Dis-con-tent'-ted-ly, *ad.* In a discontented manner.

Dis-con-tent'-ted-ness, *s.* The quality of discontent.

Dis-con-tent'-ment, *s.* The state of discontent.

To DIS-CON-TIN'-UE, 109 : *v. n.* and *a.* Orig-

inally, to lose the cohesion of parts; more commonly, to cease;—*act.* To leave off; to make an end of.

Dis-con-tin'-u-ance, *s.* A ceasing; discontinuity.

Dis-con-tin'-u-ous, *a.* Broken off; separated.

Dis-con-ti-nu'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Disunity of parts.

Dis-con-tin'-u-a'-tion, *s.* Disruption of parts.

DISCORD=**dis'-cōrd**, 37 : *s.* Disagreement, opposition, mutual anger; difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds; a combination of disagreeing sounds.

To Dis-cord', 83 : *v. n.* To disagree; not to suit with.

Dis-cor'-dant, *a.* Inconsistent; inharmonious.

Dis-cor'-dant-ly, *ad.* In a discordant manner.

Dis-cor'-dance, 12 : *s.* Disagreement; opposition

Dis-cor'-dan-cy, } inconsistency.

DISCOUNT=**dis'-cōunt**, *s.* That which is counted back, or refunded in a bargain; a deduction according to the rate or interest for money advanced beforehand; an allowance made on a debt not yet due in order to receive the money for the same.

To Dis-cōunt', 83 : *v. n.* To count back; to allow discount; to advance money on, with the deduction of a discount.

☞ The accent is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun. (82.)

Dis-cōunt'-er, *s.* One that lends on discount.

Dis-cōunt'-a-ble, *a.* That may be discounted.

To DIS-COUN-TE-NANCE, *v. a.* To discourage; to abash; to put to shame.

Dis-coun-te-nance, *s.* Cold treatment.

Dis-coun-te-nan-er, *s.* One who discourages.

To DIS-COUR-AGE, (-cūr'-āge, 120, 129, 99) *v. a.* To depress, to deprive of confidence; to deter; to dissuade.

Dis-cour'-ager, 2, 36 : *s.* One that discourages.

Dis-cour'-age-ment, *s.* The act of deterring or depressing hope; the cause of depression or fear.

DISCOURSE, **dis-cō'urce**, 47, 153 : *s.* The act of the understanding by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation, mutual intercourse of language; effusion of language, talk; a treatise, a dissertation.

To DIS-COURSE, *v. n.* and *a.* To converse, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason;—*act.* [Shaks.] To treat of; to discuss; to utter.

Dis-cour'-ser, 36 : *s.* A speaker, a dissertator.

Dis-cour'-sive, (-cīv, 105) *a.* Discursive. [Milton.]

Dis-cur'-sive, *a.* Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative; moving here and there; roving; desultory.

Dis-cur'-sive-ly, *ad.* By due gradation of argument

Dis-cur'-sive-ness, *s.* Due gradation of argument.

Dis-cur'-sor-y, 129, 18 : *a.* Argumental.

DISCOURTEOUS, **dis-cō'urt-yūs**, 47, 146, 147 :

a. Uncivil, uncomplaisant.

Dis-cour'-teous-ly, *ad.* Uncivilly, rudely.

Dis-cour'-ship, *s.* Discourtesy. [Obs.]

Dis-cour'-te-ry, (-cūr'-tē-ry, 120, 152) *s.* In-

civility; rudeness.

DISCOUS.—See under Disk after all words in Dis-

To DISCOVER, **dis-cūv'-er**, 116, 36 : *v. a.* Li-

terally, to uncover; to show, to disclose, to bring to light; to make visible; to make known; to reveal; to espy; to detect.

Dis-cov'-er-er, *s.* One that finds out something which existed, but was not known; also, a spy.

Dis-cov'-er-a-ble, *a.* That may be discovered; apparent, exposed to view.

Dis-cov'-er-y, *s.* The act of finding any thing hidden; the thing discovered; the act of revealing.

Dis-cov'-er-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* State of being released, or of being free from coverture, that is, of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers ref., precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāu'-way; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō: c. je, 55; a, e, h, &c. mute. 171.

being a spinster or a widow; [Law:] discovery; de-nouement

DISCREDIT = *dīs-crēd'it*, *s.* Want of credit; ignominy, reproach, disgrace.

To Dis-cred'it, *v. a.* To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to make less reputable; to distrust; not to credit.

Dis-cred'it-a-ble, 101: *a.* Disreputable.

DISCREET = *dīs-crēt'*, *a.* Literally separate, but appropriately in this mode of spelling, wary, prudent, cautious; modest, not forward.—Compare Discrete lower.

Dis-crēt'-ly, *ad.* Prudently; cautiously.

Dis-crēt'-ness, *s.* Discretion.

DIS-CRET'-ION, (*-crēsh'ūn*, 89, 92) *s.* Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management; liberty of acting at pleasure: literally, disjunction, separation, but in this sense little used.

Dis-crē'-ion-al, *a.* Left to discretion or choice.

Dis-crē'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* At pleasure, at choice.

Dis-crē'-ion-at-y, *a.* Left to discretion.

DISCREPANT = *dīs-crē-pānt*, *a.* Jarring, disagreeing; different.

Dis'-cre-pance, 12: } *s.* Difference, disagreement;
Dis'-cre-pan-cy, } contrariety.

DISCRETE = *dīs-crēt'*, *a.* Separate, distinct, not concrete; not continued; disjunctive.

Dis-crē'-tive, 103: *a.* Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition; a disjunctive proposition is that which is opposed to another by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c., which are called disjunctive conjunctions.

Dis-crē'-tive-ly, *ad.* In a disjunctive manner.

Dis-crēt'-ion, &c.—See above under Discreet.

TO DISCRIMINATE, *dīs-crim'ē-nāt*, 105: *v. a. and n.* To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens; to select or separate:—*new*. To make a distinction.

Dis-crim'ē-nate, *a.* Distinguished. [Bacon.]

Dis-crim'ē-nate-ly, *ad.* Distinctly.

Dis-crim'ē-nate-ness, *s.* Marked difference.

Dis-crim'ē-nat'-ive, *a.* That makes a mark of distinction, characteristic; that observes distinction.

Dis-crim'ē-nat'-ive-ly, *ad.* With discrimination or distinction.

Dis-crim'ē-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The faculty of distinguishing; the state of being distinguished; distinction; the marks of distinction.

Dis-crim'ē-na-ble, 101: *a.* Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

Dis-crim'ē-nous, 120: *a.* Having nice differences between safety and danger, hazardous. [Harvey.]

DISCUBITORY, *dīs-cū-bē-tōr-ēy*, 105, 129, 18:

a. Fitted to the posture of leaning

Dis-cum'ben-cy, *s.* The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCULPATE = *dīs-cūl'-pâte*, *v. a.* To exculpate, which is in better use.

To DIS-CUM'-BER, 36: *v. a.* To disencumber.

DISCURSION, *dīs-cur'-shūn*, *s.* A running or rambling in different ways.

Dis-cur'-sive, &c.—See under Discourse.

Dis-cur'-rent, *a.* Not current. [Obs.]

DISCUS—See under Disk after all words in Dis-

To DISCUSS = *dīs-cūss'*, *v. a.* Literally, to shake in pieces, or separate by shaking; hence, in medicine, to disperse or scatter; but appropriately and commonly, to examine or clear by disquisition.

Dis-cus'-sive, 36: *s.* He that discusses.

Dis-cus'-sive, 103: *a. and s.* Having the power to discuss, or disperse tumors:—*s.* A medicine to disperse tumors a discutient.

Dis-cu'-tient, (*-sh'ēt*, 147: *a. and s.* Dispersing morbid matter:—*s.* A medicine to disperse tumors.

To DISDAIN, *dīz-dān'*, 151: *v. a. and n.* To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character:—*new*. To scorn; to grow impatient or angry.

Dis-dain', *s.* Contempt; scorn, indignation.

Dis-dain'-ful, 117: *a.* Haughty, scornful.

Dis-dain'-ful-ly, *ad.* Contemptuously, haughtily.

Dis-dain'-ful-ness, *s.* Haughty scorn.

DISEASE, *dīs-ēz'*, 151: *s.* Distemper, malady.

To Dis-ease', *v. a.* To afflict with disease; to infect to make uneasy.

Dis-eas'-ed-ness, *s.* Sickness, morbidity.

Dis-eas'-ful, 117: *a.* Abounding with disease, producing disease.

Dis-ease'-ment, *s.* Trouble, inconvenience.

Dis-edged', 114: *a.* Blunted, made dull.

To Dis'-em-BARK', *v. a. and n.* To land [troops] from a ship:—*new*. To land.

Dis'-em-bark'-ment, *s.* The act of disembarking. *Dis-em-bar-ca'-tion* is used with the same meaning.

To Dis'-em-BAR'-ness, *v. a.* To free from clog.

Dis'-em-bar'-rass-ment, *s.* Freedom from perplexity.

To Dis'-em-BIT'-TER, *v. a.* To free from bitterness.

To Dis'-em-BOD'-y, *v. a.* To free from flesh or the body; to discharge from military incorporation.

Dis'-em-bod'-ied, 114: *a.* Divested of the body; separated, no longer incorporated.

To Dis'-em-BOGUE', (*-hōguk*) *v. a. and n.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent, to eject:—*new*. To gain a vent; to flow.

Dis'-em-bogue'-ment, *s.* The discharge of waters into the ocean.

Dis'-em-BOS'-OMEN, (*-bōoz'ōmd*, 107, 151, 18, 114) *a.* Separated from the bosom [Young.]

To Dis'-em-BOW'-EL, *v. a.* To take out the bowels of; to draw from the bowels.

To Dis'-em-BROIL', *v. a.* To free from confusion.

To Dis'-en-A'-BLE, *v. a.* To deprive of power.

To Dis'-en-CHANT', *v. a.* To free from enchantment.

To Dis'-en-CUM'-BER, *v. a.* To disburthen, to exonerate, to free from obstruction.

Dis'-en-cum'-brance, *s.* Freedom from encumbrance.

To Dis'-en-GAGE', *v. a. and n.* To separate, to extricate, to clear; to free from what strongly detains the attention:—*new*. To set one's self free from.

Dis'-en-gaged', 114: *a.* Vacant, at leisure.

Dis'-en-gaged'-ness, *s.* The quality of being disengaged; freedom from pressing business; disjunction.

Dis'-en-gage'-ment, *s.* Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention; vacancy.

To Dis'-en-NO'-BLE, 101: *v. a.* To degrade.

To Dis'-en-ROLL', (*-rōl*, 116) *v. a.* To erase or remove out of a roll or list.

To Dis'-en-TAN'-GLE, 158, 101: *v. a.* To unravel; to set free from impediments; to disengage.

Dis'-en-tan'-gle-ment, *s.* An unraveling.

To Dis'-en-THRAL'—See To Disinthal.

To Dis'-en-THRONE', *v. a.* To dethrone.

To Dis'-en-TIT'-LE, 101: *v. a.* To deprive of title.

To Dis'-en-FRANCE', *v. a.* To awaken from a trance.

To Dis'-E-SPOUSE', (*-spowz*, 137) *v. a.* To divorce.

Dis'-E-STEEM', *s.* Slight, dislike, disregard.

To Dis'-e-steem', *v. a.* To slight, to dislike.

Dis'-es-ti-ma'-tion, *s.* Disrespect, disesteem.

Dis'-FA'-VOUR, 120, 39: *s.* Discountenance; unpropitious regard; state of unacceptableness; want of beauty.

To Dis-fa'-vour, *v. a.* To discountenance; to deform.

To Dis-FIG'-URE, *v. a.* To deform; to mangle.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

CONSUMMATA: *mīsh-ūn*, *s. e. mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, *s. e. vision*, 163: *thn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

Dis-fig-ure-ment, *s.* A defacement; a deforming.
Dis-fig-u-ra-tion, *s.* The act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured; deformity.

To Dis-FOUR-ENT, *v. a.* To disforest, which *s.c.*

To Dis-FRAN-CHISE, (-chîz, 105, 137) *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or communities.

D-s-iran'-chise-ment, *s.* A depriving of privileges.

To Dis-FUR-NISH, *v. a.* To unfurnish, to strip.

To Dis-GAR-NISH, 151: *v. a.* To strip of ornaments.

To Dis-GAR-RISON, (-sh, 114) 151: *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison.

To Dis-GLO-RI-FY, 151, 6: *v. a.* To deprive of glory.

To Dis-GORGE, 151: *v. a.* To vomit; to discharge.

Dis-gorge-ment, *a.* A disgorging; thing disgorged.

Dis-GRACE, 151: *s.* State of being out of favour; state of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame; cause of shame.

To Dis-grace, *v. a.* To bring reproach upon; to dishonour as an agent; to bring to shame; to put out of favour.

Dis-gra-cer, *s.* One that causes ignominy.

Dis-grace-ful, 117: *a.* Shameful.

D-s-grace-ful-ly, *ad.* Ignominiously.

Dis-grace-ful-ness, *s.* Ignominy.

Dis-GRACE-FOUL, (-sh'ûs, 147) *a.* Unfavourable.

To DISGUISE, dîz-gw'îz', 151, 77: *v. a.* To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disguise; to change the form of.

Dis-guise, *s.* A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a false appearance; counterfeit show.

Dis-gui-ser, *s.* He that disguises himself or another.

Dis-guise-ment, *s.* Dress of concealment.

DISGUST, dîz-güst', 151: *s.* Distaste; aversion of the palate; aversion; offence conceived.

To Dis-gust, *v. a.* To raise aversion in the stomach; to strike with dislike; to offend; to produce aversion.

Dis-gust-ing, *a.* Nauseous; offensive.

Dis-gust-ing-ly, *ad.* In a disgusting manner.

Dis-gust-ful, *a.* Nauseous; causing aversion.

DISH, &c.—See after all the words formed with Dis-

DISHABILE, dîsh-â-bîl', 170: *s.* An undress.
As an adj. it is properly dishabillé (dêz-â-bîl'-yâ-y).

To DISHABIT=dîsh-hâb'-it, *v. a.* To drive from abode. [Shaks.]

To Dis-HART-EN, (-har'-tn, 131, 114) *v. a.* To discourage, to deject, to terrify, to repress.

To Dis-HERIT.—See Disinherit.

To DISHEVEL, dê-shêv'-êl, 105: *v. a.* To spread the hair disorderly; it derives its pronunciation from its original French form.

Dis-shêv'-elled, (-êld, 114) *a.* Flowing disorderly.

DISHONEST, dîz-ôn'-êst, 151, 56: *a.* Void of probity or faith; in a classical sense, disgraced, ignominious; in our old writers, unchaste, lewd.

Dis-hon-est-ly, *ad.* In a dishonest manner.

Dis-hon'-est-y, *s.* The quality of being dishonest.

Dis-hon'-our, (dîz-ôn'-ur, 151, 56, 120) *s.* Reproach, disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, censure.

To Dis-hon'-our, *v. a.* To disgrace; to violate the chastity of; to deprive of the ornament of; to refuse the acceptance or payment of.

Dis-hon'-our-er, *s.* One that dishonours.

Dis-hon'-our-able, *a.* Shameful, reproachful; void of faith; being in a state of disesteem.

Dis-hon'-our-ably, *ad.* Ignominiously.

To Dis-HORN, *v. a.* To strip of horns. [Shaks.]

Dis-HU'-mour, 56, 120: *s.* Ill-humour.

Dis-IM-PROVE-MENT, (-prôov'-mênt, 107) *s.* Re-duction from a better to a worse state.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wâ; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ': lîw: gôod: j'w: *s. e. jew* 55: a, e, &c. *note*, 171.

To Dis-IN-CAR-ER-ATE, *v. a.* To free from prison.

To Dis-IN-CLINE, *v. a.* To produce dislike to.

Dis-in-cli-na-tion, 89: *s.* Slight dislike.

To Dis-IN-COR-POR-ATE, *v. a.* To dissolve from being corporate; to detach from a corporation.

Dis-in-cor-po-ra-tion, 89: *s.* Deprivation of corporate existence or privileges.

To Dis-IN-FECT, *v. a.* To purify from infection.

Dis-in-fec-tion, *s.* Purification from infection.

Dis-IN-GEN-U-OUS, 120: *a.* Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly, cunning; illiberal.

Dis-in-gen'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* With dissingenuousness.

Dis-in-gen'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Unfairness; low craft. *Disingenuity*, in the same sense, is almost obsolete.

To Dis-IN-HER-IT, *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Disherit*, with the same meaning, is little used.

Dis-in-her'-i-son, (-hêr'-l-zn, 129, 105, 151, 114) *s.* The act of disinheriting; the state of being disinherited. *Disherison* has the same meaning.

Dis-IN-TE-GRAL-TION, 89: *s.* The act of separating integrant parts of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of constituent parts.

To Dis-IN-TER, *v. a.* To unbury; to disclose.

Dis-in-ter'-ment, *s.* An unburying.

Dis-IN-TER-EST, 151: *s.* What is contrary to one's wish or profit; indifference to profit, or to private regards.

To Dis-in-ter-est, *v. a.* To render superior to private advantage.

Dis-in-ter-est-ed, *a.* Superior to private regards; without personal concern in an affair; free from self-interest. *Disinterested*, in the same sense, is out of use.

Dis-in-ter-est-ed-ly, *ad.* With disinterestedness.

Dis-in-ter-est-ed-ness, *s.* Contempt of private interest. *Disinterestedness*, in the same sense, is out of use.

To Dis-IN-THEAT, (-thîr'wî, 112) *v. a.* To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.

To Dis-IN-NURE, *v. a.* To deprive of habit. [Milton.]

To Dis-IN-VITE, *v. a.* To recall an invitation.

To Dis-IN-VOLVE, 189: *v. a.* To disentangle.

To Dis-JOIN, 151: *v. a.* To separate; to part from each other; to sunder.

Dis-junct, (dîz-jûngkt, 158) *a.* Disjoined.

Dis-junc-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Incapable of union; marking separation or opposition; disjoining the sense though joining the words; set in opposition; having parts in opposition.—*s.* A disjunctive conjunction.

Dis-junc-tive-ly, *ad.* Distinctly; separately.

Dis-junc-tion, 89: *s.* Disunion; separation.

To Dis-JOINT, *v. a.* and *n.* To put out of joint; to break at junctures; to make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.—*new*. To fall in pieces.

Dis-joint, *a.* Disjointed.

Dis-joint-ly, *ad.* In a divided state.

Dis-JU'-DI-CAL-TION, 109, 89: *s.* Act of determining.

Dis-JUNCT, &c.—See above, under To Disjoin.

DISK, &c.—See after all the words formed with Dis-

DISKINDNESS, dis-kind'-nêss, 115, 76: *s.* Unkindness; injury.

Dis-ILIKE, 151: *s.* Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness; discord.

To Dis-like, *v. a.* To disapprove; not to like.

Dis-like-ful, 117: *a.* Disaffected. [Spencer.]

To Dis-li'-ken, 114: *v. a.* To make unlike. In Shakspeare it may be met with as a verb neuter.

Dis-like'-ness, *s.* Dissimilitude, unlikeness.

To Dis-LIMB, (-lîm, 156) *v. a.* To tear limb from limb.

To Dis-LIMN, (-lîm, 156) *v. a.* To strike from a picture.

To DIS-LO-CATE, *v. a.* To displace; to put out of joint.
Dis-lo-ca-tion, *s.* The act of moving from its proper place; state of being displaced; a luxation, or joint put out.
To DIS-LOGUE, 151: *v. a.* and *s.* To remove from a place; to drive from a station; to remove to other quarters:—*new*. To go away to another place.
Dis-loy'-al, 151, 29, 12: *a.* Not true to allegiance; faithless; treacherous; false in love.
Dis-loy'-al-ly, *ad.* Faithlessly.
Dis-loy'-al-ty, *s.* Want of allegiance; or faith.
DISMAL, dīz-māl, 151, 12: *a.* Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.
 > The first syllable is supposed to be of other origin than the prefix *Dis-*, and does not, in consequence, fall under the rule for pronouncing it.
Dis-mal-ly, *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.
Dis-mal-ness, *s.* Horror; sorrow.
To DISMANTLE, dīz-mān'tl, 151, 101: *v. a.*
 To strip or divest; to strip of outworks; to break off.
To DIS-MASK, 11: *v. a.* To divest of a mask.
To DIS-MASS, 11: *v. a.* To deprive of masts.
To DISMAY, dīz-māy, 151: *v. a.* To terrify; to discourage; to depress; to deject.
Dis-may, *s.* Fall of courage; terror; fear.
Dis-may'-ed-ness, *s.* Dejection of courage.
DISME.—See after all the words formed with *Dis-*.
To DISMEMBER, dīz mēm'-ber, 151: *v. a.*
 To divide member from member; to dilacerate.
Dis-mem'-ber-ment, *s.* Division.
To DISMISS, dīz-miss', 151: *v. a.* To send away; to give leave of departure; to discard; to discontinue or cease the further hearing of.
Dis-miss, *s.* Dismissal or dismissal. [Obs.]
Dis-mis-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Causing dismissal; giving leave to depart.
Dis-mis-sal, *s.* Dismission.
Dis-mis-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A sending away; an honourable discharge; deprivation; obligation to leave.
To DISMORTGAGE, dīz-mor'-gāg, 151, 136: *v. a.* To redeem from mortgage.
To DIS-MOUNT, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* To throw off from horseback; to throw from an elevation or place of honour; to throw [cannon] from the carriage:—*new*. To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.
To DIS-NAT'-U-RAL-IZE, (-nā'tch'-oo-rāl-ize, 96, 147) 151: *v. a.* To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.
Dis-na'-tured, (-ch'oord, 147, 114) *a.* Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness. [Shaks]
To DIS-O-BEY, (-bāy, 100) *v. a.* To break commands or transgress prohibitions.
Dis-o-be'-di-ent, 105: *a.* That disobeys.
Dis-o-be'-di-ence, *s.* Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty to superiors; in-compliance.
To DIS-O-BIGE, 104: *v. a.* To offend by something contrary to what was expected or desired.
Dis-o-bli'-ging, *a.* Not obliging; discourteous.
Dis-o-bli'-ging-ly, *ad.* Rudely; discourteously.
Dis-o-bli'-ging-ness, *s.* Offensiveness.
Dis-ob'-li-ga-tion, *s.* Offence; cause of disgust.
Dis-ob'-li-ga-tor-y, *a.* Releasing obligation: the literal sense, which in the other words is obsolete.
DIS-ORBE, 151, 114: *a.* Thrown from its orbit.
DIS-OR'-DER, 151, 36: *s.* Confusion; irregularity; tumult; neglect of rule; distemper of body, or of mind.
To DIS-OR'-der, *v. a.* To throw into confusion; to disturb; to ruffle; to make sick.
Dis-or'-dered, 114: *a.* Deranged; indisposed.

Dis-or'-der-ly, *a.* Confused; lawless; vicious.
Dis-or'-di-nate, *a.* Not living by good rules.
Dis-or'-di-nate-ly, *ad.* Inordinately.
To DIS-OUT-GA-NIZE, *v. a.* To break or destroy the structure or order of; to dissolve the union of parts.
Dis or'-ga-ni-zā'-tion, 89: *s.* Destruction of system; subversion of order.
To DIS-OWN, (-ōwn, 125) *v. a.* To deny a property in; to deny; not to allow; to abnegate; to renounce.
To DIS-OX'-Y-DATE, *v. a.* See To Deoxydate.
To DIS-PAIR, *v. a.* To part a pair or couple.
To DIS-PAN', *v. a.* To display. [Unusual.]
Dis-pan'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Diffusion; dilation.
To DISPARAGE=dis-pār'-āg, 129, 99: *v. a.*
 To match un-qually; to injure by a depreciating comparison.
Dis-par-a-ger, 2, 36: *s.* One that disparages.
Dis-par-age-ment, *s.* Injurious union or comparison with something inferior; in law, the matching of an heir beneath his or her degree, or against decency.
Dis-par-ate, *a.* and *s.* Unequal; dissimilar:—*Disparates*, *s. pl.* are things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared.
Dis par'-ty, (dis-pār'-ē-tēy, 129, 105) *s.* Inequality, difference in rank or excellence; dissimilitude.
To DIS-PARK, *v. a.* To throw open a park.
To DIS-PART, *v. a.* To divide, to separate.
DIS-PAS'-SION, (-pāsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Coolness of temper; freedom from mental perturbation.
Dis-pas'-sion-ate, *a.* Cold; calm; impartial.
Dis-pas'-sion-ate-ly, *ad.* Calmly.
To DIS-PATCH, &c.—See To Despatch.
To DISPEL=dis-pēl', *v. a.* To drive by scattering; to disperse, to dissipate.
To DISPEND=dis-pēnd', *v. a.* Originally, to weigh off or distribute by weight; thence to distribute generally; and hence to spend or lay out; for which we now use *Expend*. [Obs.]
Dis-pen'-der, *s.* A dispenser. [Obs.]
To DIS-PENSE, *v. a.* To distribute by weight; to deal out in parts and portions; to make up and deal out medicines. *To Dispense with*, see lower.
Dis-pen'-ser, *s.* A distributor.
Dis-pen'-sary, 12, 105: *s.* The place where medicines are dispensed.
Dis-pen'-sa-tor-y, 18, 105: *s.* A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed.
Dis'-pen-sa-tion, 89: *s.* Distribution; the dealing out of any thing; the method of Providence or distribution of good and evil; that which is dispensed or bestowed.—See also lower.
Dis'-pen-sa-tor, *s.* A distributor.
To DIS-PENSE-WITH, *v. a.* Literally, to deal out an indulgence or permission, and hence to excuse, to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded; hence, again, to permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient, to do without it; to set free from obligation; to obtain a dispensation from the use of the word in the last two senses is not to be imitated.
Dis-pense, *s.* Exemption. [Obs.]
Dis-pen'-sa-ble, *a.* That may be dispensed with.
Dis-pen'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Capability of being dispensed with.
Dis-pen'-sa-tive, 105: *a.* Granting dispensation.
Dis-pen'-sa-tive-ly, *ad.* By dispensation.
Dis-pen'-sa-tor-y, *a.* Having the power of granting dispensation.
Dis'-pen-sa-tion, 89: *s.* An exemption from a law; a permission to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit something commanded.—See also above.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thin, 166: then, 166.

To DISPEOPLE, *dīs-pē'-pl*, 103, 101: *v. a.* To depopulate, to empty of people.

Dis-pep'-ple, 36: *s.* A depopulator.

To DISPERGE=*dīs-pergē'*, *v. a.* To sprinkle.

DISPERMOUS, *dīs-per'-mūs*, 120: *a.* Containing only two seeds.—See **Di-**.

To DISPERSE=*dīs-percē'*, 35, 153: *v. a.* To scatter, to drive to different parts; to dissipate; to distribute.

Dis-per'-ser, 35: *s.* A scatterer, a spreader.

Dis-per'-sed-ly, *ad.* In a dispersed manner.

Dis-per'-sed-ness, *s.* The state of being dispersed. *Disperseness* is little used.

Dis-per'-sive, 105: *a.* Having power to disperse.

Dis-per'-sion, (-shūn, 147): *s.* The act of sprinkling, scattering, or spreading; the state of being scattered.

To DISPIRIT=*dīs-spīr'-it*, 129: *v. a.* To discourage, to deject, to depress; to exhaust the spirits.

Dis-pir'-i-ted-ness, *s.* Want of vigour.

Dis-pir'-i-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Cruel. [Spenser.]

To DIS-PLACE, *v. a.* To put out of place; to put out of any state or condition; to disorder.

Dis-place'-ment, *s.* The act of displacing.

DIS-PLA'-CEN-CY.—See lower under **To Displease**.

To DIS-PLANT, *v. a.* To move a plant; to dishabit.

Dis-plan'-ta-tion, *s.* The act of displanting.

To DIS-PLAT, *v. a.* To untwist, to uncurl.

To DISPLAY=*dīs-plāy'*, *v. a.* To spread wide; to exhibit to view or thought; to set out ostentatiously.

Dis-play', *s.* An exhibition to the view or the thoughts.

Dis-play'-er, *s.* He or that which displays.

To DISPLE.—See **To Disciple**.

To DISPLEASE, *dīs-plēx'*, 137, 189: *v. a.* To offend, to make angry, to make sad.

Dis-plea'-sing-ness, *s.* Offensiveness.

DIS-PLĒAS'-ANT, (-plēz'-ānt, 120) *a.* Unpleasing, offensive.

Dis-plea'-ance, *s.* Anger, discontent. [Obs.]

Dis-plea'-ure, (-plēzh'-oor, 147) *s.* Uneasiness; pain received; offence; pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour.

To DIS-plea'-ure, *v. a.* To displease.

DIS-PLA'-CEN-CY, *s.* That which displeases, incivility, rudeness. [Little used.]

To DISPLODE=*dīs-plōdē'*, *v. a.* To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence.

Dis-plō'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Noting disposion.

Dis-plō'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* The act of disploting.

To DISPLUME, *dīs-plōom'*, 109: *v. a.* To strip of feathers; to strip of the badges of honour.

To DISPONGE, *dē-spūngē'*, 105, 116: *v. a.* To expunge; to discharge as from a sponge.—See **Di-**.

DISPORT, *dīs-pō'urt*, 130, 47: *s.* Sport, play, pastime. *Dis* is merely intensive.—See **Di-**.

To Dis port, *v. a.* and *n.* To divert:—*neu.* To play, to toy, to wanton.

To DISPOSE=*dīs-pōzē'*, 137: *v. a.* and *n.* To place, distribute, or arrange; to employ to various purposes; to bestow; to adapt; to incline, with *to*; to make fit, with *for*; to regulate; *To Dispose of*, to apply to any purpose; to put into the hands of another; to give away by authority; to direct; to conduct; to place in any condition; to put away by any means:—*neu.* [Obs.] To bargain.

Dis-pōzē', 82: *s.* Disposal; dispensation; disposition. [Obs.]

Dis-pō'-ser, (-zer) *s.* Distributer; giver; bestower; governor; director.

Dis-pō'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being disposed; free to be used or employed.

Dis-pō'-sion, *s.* The act of disposing; regulation; management; power of bestowing.

Dis'-po-si'-tion, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *v.* Order, distribution; natural fitness; tendency; temper; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination; assortment.

Dis-pō'-sitive, 105: *a.* That implies disposal [Out of use.]

Dis-pō'-sitive-ly, *ad.* Distributively. [Obs.]

Dis-pō'-i-tor, *s.* The planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. [Astrol.]

Dis-pō'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* Disposal. [Obs.]

To DISPOSSESS, *dīs-pōz-zēss'*, 151: *v. a.* To put out of possession, to dis seize, to deprive.

Dis'-pos-ses'-sion, (-pōz-zēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* The act of putting out of possession.

DIS-PRaise, (-prāiz, 151, 189) *s.* Blame, censure, dishonour.

To Dis-praise, *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

Dis-prais'-er, 36: *s.* A censurer.

Dis-prais'-i-ble, *a.* Maudable. [Little used.]

Dis-prais'-ing-ly, *ad.* With censure.

To DISPREAD, *dīs-prēd'*, 120: *v. a.* and *n.* To spread different ways:—*neu.* To extend or expand itself.—See **Di-**.

Dis-prēad'-er, *s.* A divulger. [Milton.]

To DISPRIZE=*dīs-prizē'*, *v. a.* To undervalue.

Dis-prov'-it, *s.* Loss, detriment.

DIS-PROOF.—See under **To Disprove**.

To DIS-PROVE=*dīs-prōv'-er-ty*, *v. a.* To take away the possession of. [Shakspeare.]

Dis'-pro-por'-tion, (-pō'ur'-shūn, 130, 89) *s.* Unsuitableness of one thing or part to another; want of symmetry; disparity.

To Dis'-pro-por'-tion, *v. a.* To mismatch, to join unsuitably.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-a-ble, 101: *a.* Unsuitable in form or quantity.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-a-bly, *ad.* Unsuitably, not symmetrically.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Unsuitableness to something else.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-a-, *ad.* Without proportion.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-al-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being without proportion.—[Sir T. More.]

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-ate, *a.* Unsymmetrical; unsuitable either in bulk, form, or value.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-ate-ly, *ad.* Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

Dis'-pro-por'-tion-ate-ness, *s.* Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

To Dis-prov', (-prōv, 107) *v. a.* To confute, to refute: in old authors, to disapprove.

Dis-pro'-ver, 36: *s.* One that disproves.

Dis-pro'-va-ble, 101: *a.* That may be refuted.

Dis-proof, *s.* Confutation.

DIS-PUN'-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not punishable; without penal restraint. [Swift.]

To Dis-punge.—See **To Disponge**.

To DISPUTE=*dīs-pūtē'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To contend by argument, to debate:—*act.* To contend for by words or action; to question; to reason about, to discuss.

Dis-pu'te', 82: *s.* Contest, controversy.

Dis-pu'-ter, *s.* A controvertist, an arguer.

Dis-pu'-ting, *s.* The act of contending by words.

Dis-pu'te'-less, *a.* Indisputable.

Dis-pu'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Disposed to dispute [Watts.]

Dis-pu'-tant, *s.* and *a.* A controvertist, an arguer; a reasoner:—*adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

Dis'-pu-ta-ble, *a.* Liable to contest; controvertible; lawful to be contested.
Dis'-pu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The skill of controversy; argumentation; controversy; argumental contest.
Dis'-pu-ta'-tions, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Inclined to dispute; cavilling.
To DISQUALIFY, dīs-kwōi'-l-ē-fy, 76, 145, 140, 105: 6: *v. a.* To make unfit; to disabie by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to dis-able.
Dis-qual'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* That which dis-qualifies or makes unfit.
Dis-qui'-et, (-kwī'-ēt, 189) *s.* and *a.* Uneasiness, want of tranquillity, vexation, anxiety:—*a. t.* Unquiet, uneasy, restless.
To Dis-qui'-et, *v. a.* To disturb, to harass.
Dis-qui'-et-er, 36: *s.* A disturber.
Dis-qui'-et-ful, 117: *a.* Producing uneasiness.
Dis-qui'-et-ly, *ad.* Without rest; anxiously.
Dis-qui'-et-ness, *s.* Uneasiness, restlessness.
Dis-qui'-e-tous, 120: *a.* Causing disquiet.
Dis-qui'-e-tude, *s.* Uneasiness, anxiety.
DISQUISITION, dīs-kwē-zish'-ūn, 76, 145, 151, 89: *s.* Literally, a seeking various ways. (see Di.) a formal inquiry into a subject by arguments: examination.
DISREGARD = dīs-rē-gard', *s.* Slight notice, neglect, contempt.
To Dis-re-gard', *v. a.* To slight, to contemn.
Dis'-re-gar'-der, *s.* One who disregards.
Dis'-re-gard'-ful, 117: *a.* Negligent.
Dis'-re-gard'-ful-ly, *ad.* Contemningly.
Dis-ri'-ish, 151: *s.* Bad taste, nauseousness, dislike of the palate, squeamishness.
To Dis-rel'-ish, *v. a.* To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste for; to dislike.
Dis'-re-pute', *s.* Ill character, dishonour.
To Dis-re-pute', *v. a.* To bring into disgrace. [Obs.]
Dis-rep'-u-ta-ble, 92, 101: *a.* Not creditable.
Dis-rep'-u-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Disgrace, dishonour, loss of reputation, ignominy.
Dis'-re-spect', *s.* Incivility, want of reverence.
To Dis-re-spect', *v. a.* To show or to feel disrespect to.
Dis'-re-spect'-ful, 117: *a.* Irreverent, uncivil.
Dis'-re-spect'-ful-ly, *ad.* Irreverently.
To Dis-robe', 151: *v. a.* To undress; to divest of.
To Dis-rupt', *v. a.* To uproot. [Goldsmith.]
DISRUPT = dīs-rūpt', 151: *a.* Rent asunder.—See Di. [Not much used.]
Dis-rup'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of breaking asunder; breach, rent, dilaceration.
To DISSATISFY = dīs-sāt'-is-fy, 6: *v. a.* To discontent, to displease, to fail to please.
Dis-sat'-is-fac'-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Unable to give content.
Dis-sat'-is-fac'-tor-i-ness, *s.* Inability to give content.
Dis-sat'-is-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* The state of being dissatisfied; discontent.
To Dis-seat', *v. a.* To remove from a seat.
To DISSECT = dīs-sēkt', *v. a.* To cut in pieces; to anatomize; to divide and examine minutely.
Dis-sēc'-tor, 36: *s.* An anatomist; one who takes to pieces and examines closely.
Dis-sēc'-tion, *s.* The art of accurately cutting in pieces; anatomy; nice examination.
To DISSEIZE = dīs-sēzē', 103: *v. a.* To dispossess, to deprive. [Law.]
Dis-sēiz'-or, 177: *s.* He that dispossesses.
Dis-sēiz'-in, *s.* An unlawful dispossessing a man of

his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right.
To DISSEMBLE, dīs-sēm'-bl. *v. a.* and *n.* To hide under false appearances, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not, to simulate, which word better expresses the last meaning;—*n.* To play the hypocrite; to use false professions, to wheedle.
Dis sem' bler, *s.* A hypocrite; one who dissembles.
Dis-sem' bling, *a.* and *s.* Making a false appearance or resemblance.—*s.* Disimulation.
Dis-sem' bling-ly, *ad.* With dissimulation.
Dis-sem'-blance, *s.* Want of resemblance, the literal meaning of the whole class.
To DISSEMINATE, dīs-sēm'-ē-nate, 105: *v. a.* To sow in various directions; (see Di-) to spread every way.
Dis-sem'-ē-na'-tor, 38: *s.* A sower, a spreader.
Dis-sem'-ē-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A scattering like seed; a sowing; a spreading.
To DISSENT = dīs-sent', *v. a.* To disagree in opinion, to differ; to differ from the established church.
Dis-sent', *s.* Difference in opinion; difference of religious opinion from that of the established church.
Dis-sen'-ter, *s.* One that dissents, particularly from the doctrine or government of the established church.
Dis-sen'-tient, (-sh'ēt, 147) *a.* Disagreeing;—*s.* One who declares his dissent.
Dis-sen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Disagreement, strife, contention, quarrel.
Dis-sen'-sious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome.
Dis'-sen-ta'-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Disagreeable; inconsistent. Milton uses *Dis-sentany* with the same meaning.
To DISSERT = dīs-sert', 35: *v. n.* To discourse or dispute on a subject. [Little used.]
Dis'-ser-ta'-tor, 38: *s.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates.
Dis'-ser-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A discourse, a disquisition, a treatise.
To DISSERVE = dīs-serv', 35, 189: *v. a.* To do injury or mischief to; to hurt.
Dis-ser'-ice, 105: *s.* Injury, mischief.
Dis-ser'-vice-a-ble, 101: *a.* Hurtful.
Dis-ser'-vice-a-ble-ness, *s.* Injury, harm.
To Dis-ser'-tle, 101: *v. a.* To unsettle. [Obs.]
To DISSEVER = dīs-sēv'-er, 36: *v. a.* To part in two; to divide. Dis- is merely intensive.—See Di.
Dis-sev'-er-ance, *s.* Separation.
DISSIDENT, dīs-sē-dēt, *a.* and *s.* Not agreeing;—*s.* A dissenter.
Dis'-si-dence, *s.* Disagreement; discord.
DISSILIENT, dīs-sīl'-ē-ēt, 90: *a.* Starting asunder; opening with elastic force.
Dis-sil'-i-ence, *s.* The act of starting asunder.
Dis'-si-li'-ion, 89: *s.* Bursting in two, starting different ways.
DISSIMILAR, dīs-sīm'-l-lar, 105, 34: *a.* Unlike, heterogeneous.—Compare To Dissemble, &c.
Dis-sim'-i-lar'-ty, 81, 129, 105: *s.* Unlikeness, dissimilitude.
Dis-sim'-i-lar [Lat.] 170: *s.* An illustration by a contrary, as simile by something which is like.
Dis'-si-mil'-i-tude, *s.* Unlikeness, want of resemblance.
To Dis-sim'-ule, *v. a.* To put on a contrary appearance, to dissemble. [B. Jonson.]
Dis-sim'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of dissembling, hypocrisy; strictly, a concealing of something, as distinguished from simulation or a feigning of something.
To DISSIPATE, dīs-sē-pātē, 105: *v. a.* To scatter every way; (see Di-) to disperse; to squander
Dis-si-pa-ble, 101: *a.* Easily scattered.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: tshn, 166: thēn, 166.

Dis-si-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; the state of an unfixed mind; dissolute living.

To DISSOCIATE, **dis-sō'-shē-āt**, 90: *v. a.* To separate, to disunite.

Dis-sō'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Separation.

Dis-sō'-ci-a'-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Not to be brought to fellowship.

Dis-sō'-cial, (-sh'āl) *a.* Not social.

DISSOLUBLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To DISSOLVE, **diz-zōlv'**, 151, 189: *v. a.* and *n.*

To destroy the form of by disuniting the parts by heat, moisture, or other agency: to melt, to liquefy: to disunite in any manner; to loose; to separate; to break; to solve; to clear.—*new.* To melt, to liquefy, to sink away.

Dis-sol'-ver, *s.* That which has the power of dissolving; one who solves a difficulty.

Dis-sol'-va-ble, *a.* That may be dissolved.

Dis-sol'-vent, *a.* and *s.* Having the power of dissolving or melting:—*s.* That which has the power of dissolving the parts by heat or moisture.

Dis-sol'-u-ble, 109, 101: *a.* Capable of being dissolved, dissolvable.

Observe the digraph ss is no longer vocal.

Dis-sol'-u-bil'-i-ty, 85, 81, 69: *s.* Liability to suffer a dissolution of parts.

Dis-sol'-ute, (-l'oot, 109) *a.* Originally, loose in a general sense, but at present, loose in behaviour and morals; wanton, unrestrained, dissolved in pleasures; debauched.

Dis-sol'-ute-ly, *ad.* Loosely, wantonly.

Dis-sol'-ute-ness, *s.* Laxity of manners.

Dis-sol'-u-tion, 89: *s.* Dissoluteness; [Obs.] the act of liquefying by heat, moisture, or other agency; the state of being liquefied; the substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum, now called a solution; the resolution of a body into its constituent elements; death; the act of breaking up.

DISSONANT=**dis-sō-nānt**, *a.* Discordant, harsh, inharmonious; disagreeing.

Dis-sō-nance, *s.* Discord; disagreement.

To DIS-SUADE, (-swādē, 145) *v. a.* To exhort against; to divert by reason or importunity.

Dis-sua'-der, 36: *s.* He that dissuades.

Dis-sua'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* and *s.* Tending to divert or deter:—*s.* Argument employed to divert from any purpose.

Dis-sua'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; deportation.

To DIS-SWEE'-REN, 114: *v. a.* To deprive of sweetness.

DISSYLLABLE, **dis-sīl'-lā-bl**, 101: *s.* A word of two syllables.—See **Di**.

Dis-syl'-ab'-ic, 88: *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

DISTAFF=**dis'-tāff**, 11: *s.* The staff from which the flag is drawn in spinning: it is used as an emblem of the female sex. Literally, it seems to mean a double or a divided staff; (see **Di**.) Junius and others give the whole as a Saxon word, but it does not occur in Lyd's Dictionary.

To DISTAIN=**dis-tān'**, *v. a.* To stain, to tinge, to sully. *Dis* is merely intensive.—See **Di**.

DISTANT=**dis'-tānt**, *a.* Literally, standing apart; (see **Di**.) remote in place; remote in time either past or to come; remote in connexion, or in nature; not obvious; keeping off from, reserved.

Dis-tant-ly, *ad.* Remotely; reservedly.

Dis-tance, *s.* Space in length between two things without considering any thing else between them; remoteness in place; space marked out; remoteness in time; ideal disjunction; respect; alienation.

To Dis-tance, *v. a.* To place remotely; to throw off from view; to leave behind as in a race.

DISTASTE, **dis-tāst'**, 111: *s.* Aversion of the palate, disrelish; disgust, dislike, alienation of affection;

To Dis-taste', *v. a.* To disrelish, to dislike, to loathe; to offend, to disgust; to vex, to sour, to displease.

Dis-taste'-ful, 117: *s.* Nauseous; offensive: in Shakespeare it occurs in the sense of malignant.

Dis-taste'-ful-ness, *s.* Dislike, disagreeableness.

Dis-ta'-stive, 105: *s.* That which gives disrelish.

DISTEMPER=**dis-tēm'-per**, 36: *s.* Literally, want of temper or proper mixture of ingredients or disturbance from some part being predominant; hence disease, malady; bad constitution of mind; ill humour, depravity of inclination; among our old authors it is often used in its literal sense of want of temper as applied to climate; or of want of balance of parts, as opposed to temper or the due mingling of ingredients.—See also lower.

To Dis-tēm'-per, *v. a.* To disorder, to disturb, to ruffle; to deprive of temper or moderation; to make disaffected or malignant.

Dis-tēm'-per-ate, *a.* Immoderate. [Obs.]

Dis-tēm'-per-ance, *s.* Distemperature.

Dis-tēm'-per-a-ture, (-tūr, 147) *s.* Intemperate-ness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities; violent tumultuousness; perturbation of mind; commixture of contraries, confusion; slight illness, indisposition.

Dis-TEM'-PER, *s.* A way of tempering paint (*diff-ferent* (see **Di**.) from the ordinary way, namely, by size, whites of eggs, &c., instead of oil. To paint in *distemper*, is to paint with colours so mixed.

Dis-tēm'-per-ing, *s.* The practice of painting in distemper.

To DISTEND=**dis-tēnd'**, *v. a.* To stretch out in all directions; to spread apart.

Dis-tent', *a.* and *s.* Spread, distended. [Thomson.] —*s.* [Obs.] Breadth.

Dis-tēn'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of stretching; the state of being stretched; breadth; it is also written *Distension*.

Dis-tēn'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* That may be distended.

DISTICH, **dis'-stick**, 161: *s.* A couplet, or two poetic lines.—See **Di**.

Dis-ti-chous, (-cūs) *a.* Having two rows. [Bot.]

To DISTILL=**dis-tīl'**, *v. n.* and *a.* To give itself out or fall by drops; (see **Di**.) to flow gently and silently; also, to practise distillation.—*act.* To let fall in drops; in an appropriated sense, to draw by distillation.

Dis-tīl'-la-tion, 89: *s.* Primarily, the act of falling in drops or of pouring out in drops; also that which falls in drops; appropriately and commonly, the act or process of drawing off the more volatile or spirituous parts of a fluid substance in vapour, and then reducing the vapour to a fluid by condensation; that which is obtained by such process.

Dis-tīl'-ment, *s.* That which is drawn by distillation, a distillation. [Shake.]

Dis-tīl'-la-ble, *a.* That may be distilled.

Dis-tīl'-la-tory, *a.* Belonging to distillation.

Dis-tīl'-ler, 36: *s.* One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.

Dis-tīl'-ler-y, 129: *s.* The place where spirits are distilled.

DISTINCT, **dis-tīngkt'**, 158: *a.* Literally, having a difference pointed or marked out; different, not the same in number or kind; different or separate, clear, unconfused; specified; in Milton it may be found in the sense of variegated. Originally it was also a verb signifying to distinguish.

Dis-tīngkt'-ly, *ad.* In a distinct manner.

Dis-tīngkt'-ness, *s.* Nice observation of the difference between different things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

Dis-tīngkt'-ive, 105: *a.* Marking a distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish and discern.

Dis-tīngkt'-ive-ly, *ad.* Particularly, not confusedly.

Dis-tīngkt'-ion, 89: *s.* The act of discerning differ-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā; lāw; gōōd; j'ōō; i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a.* *u.* &c. *note*, 171

ences; note of difference; honourable note; that by which one differs; separation; division; discrimination; discernment.

To Dis-tin'-guish, (-tīng'-gwish, 145) *v. a.* and *n.* To note distinctly; to separate; to divide; to mark; to make known:—*new.* To make distinction.

Dis-tin'-guish-er, *s.* One that distinguishes.

Dis-tin'-guish-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable or worthy of being distinguished; worthy of regard.

Dis-tin'-guish-ing-ly, *ad.* With distinction.

Dis-tin'-guish-ment, *s.* Distinction; observation of difference. [Little used.]

To DISTORT=dis-tōrt', 37: *v. a.* To twist differently from the natural or regular shape; (see Di-); to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true posture; to wrest from the true meaning.

Dis-tort'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of distorting; state of being distorted; crookedness, grimace; perversion.

To Dis-TRACT', *v. a.* To pull different ways at once; (see Di-); to separate, to divide; to turn from a single direction toward various points; to fill the mind with contrary considerations, to perplex, to confound, to make mad. For Distractile as a term in botany, see *Supp.*

Dis-traught', (-trāut, 162) *part.* Distracted. [Obs.]

Distract, *a.* with the same sense, is likewise obsolete.

Dis-trac'-ter, 36: *s.* One that distracts.

Dis-trac'-ted-ly, *ad.* Madly, frantically.

Dis-trac'-ted-ness, *s.* The state of being distracted; madness.

Dis-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* Causing perplexity.

Dis-trac'-tion, 89: *s.* Tendency to different parts; confusion; disturbance; madness.

To DISTRAIN=dis-trān', *v. a.* and *n.* Originally, to bind fast or strain hard, the prefix, Di-, being merely intensive, and, in some of our old authors, to rend, to tear; but appropriately, to seize for the payment of rent or taxes:—*new.* To make seizure; (Blackstone writes the word *Distrain*.) The substantive used in correspondence with the meaning of the verb, is *DISTRASS*, (a distraining;) but as this belongs to a different etymological branch, however the original stock may be the same, it is placed under the verb below:—*new.* To make secure; to seize a debtor's goods.

Dis-train', *s.* A distress or distraining.

Dis-train'-or, 38: *s.* He that seizes.

Dis-train'-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be distrained.

Dis-TRIN'-GAS, 158: *s.* The name of a writ directed to a sheriff or other officer commanding him to distrain. [Lat.]

To Dis-TRESS', *v. a.* Literally, to press or strain; and, hence, to afflict with pain or anguish, to oppress with calamity, to make miserable.—See also lower.

Dis-tress', *s.* Calamity, misery, misfortune.—See also lower.

Dis-tres'-sing, *a.* Harassing, afflicting.

Dis-tres'-sed-ness, *s.* The state of being distressed.

Dis-tres'-ful, 117: *a.* Miserable; full of trouble; attended with poverty.

Dis-tres'-ful-ly, *ad.* Miserably.

Dis-TRESS', *s.* The act of pressing or straining by the agency of law; a distraining; a compulsion in real actions by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused; the thing seized.

To Dis-tress', *v. a.* To prosecute to a seizure.

To DISTRIBUTE=dis-trib'-ute, *v. a.* To divide among two or more, to deal out, to administer; to separate as into classes; in printing, to separate types and replace them in their cells.

Dis-trib'-u-ter, *s.* One that distributes.

Dis-trib'-u-tive, 105: *a.* That distributes; that assigns the species; that separates or divides.

Dis-trib'-u-tive-ly, *ad.* Singly; particularly.

Dis-trib'-u-tion, 89: *s.* The act of dealing out;

dispensation; the dividing and disposing in order the parts of any thing.

DISTRICT=dis-trīckt', *s.* Literally, that which is pressed or restrained with reference to the authorities it is subject to, the circuit within which a man may be compelled to legal appearance; hence, more largely, any portion of region or territory within given lines.

Dis-TRIC'-TION, 89: *s.* Sudden display, as in seizing on and drawing out the sword. [An unfrequent Latinism.]

Dis-TRIN'-GAS, 158: *s.*—See under *To Distrain*.

To DISTRUST=dis-trūst', *v. a.* Not to trust, to regard with diffidence.

Dis-trust', 82: *s.* Discredit; loss of credit; suspicion; want of faith or confidence.

Dis-trust'-ful, 117: *a.* Apt to distrust, suspicious, diffident, modest, timorous.

Dis-trust'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a distrustful manner.

Dis-trust'-ful-ness, *s.* Want of confidence.

Dis-trust'-less, *a.* Without suspicion.

DISTURB=dis-turb', *v. a.* To stir greatly, (Dis- is intensive,) to perplex, to disquiet; to interrupt, to hinder; to turn off from any direction. Milton has used the word as a noun.

Dis-tur'-ber, *s.* He that causes disturbance.

Dis-tur'-bance, *s.* Perplexity; interruption of a settled state; disorder; violation of peace.

DISUNIFORM, dis-ū-nē-fārm, 105, 38: *a.* Not uniform, heterogeneous.

To Dis-U-NIRE', *v. a.* and *n.* To separate, to divide, to part:—*new.* To fall asunder; to become separate.

Dis-u-ni'-ter, *s.* He or that which disunites.

Dis-u-ni'-ty, 81: *s.* A state of separation.

Dis-u-ni-on, (-fī-nē-ōn=ūn-yūn, 146, 18) *s.* Separation; disjunction; breach of concord.

Dis-USK', (-ūce, 152) *s.* Cessation of use, desuetude; cessation of custom.

To Dis-use', (-tize, 137) *v. a.* To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.

Dis-u-sage, (-ū-zāg, 99) *s.* The gradual cessation of use or custom.

To Dis-VAL'-UE, 151, 110: *v. a.* To undervalue.

Dis-val'-ue, *s.* Disregard, disgrace.

Dis-val'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Disreputation.

To Dis-VOUCH', 151: *v. a.* To destroy the credit of.

Here end the classes of words formed with Dis-.

DISH=dish, *s.* A broad flat vessel in which food is served up at table; the meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food: A *dish of tea* is a cup of tea; a kind of measure among miners.

To Dish, *v. a.* To serve in a dish; to send up to table; in cant language, to gudgeon, to render helpless.

Dish-cloth, *s.* A cloth used in cleaning dishes.

DISK=disk, *s.* Originally, a piece of stone, iron, or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leather thong put through a hole in the middle; a quoit; at present, the face of the sun, moon, or any planet, as it appears to a spectator in a different planet: in botany, the whole surface of a leaf; the fleshy circle between the stamens and pistils.

Dis-cus, *s.* The ancient quoit; a disk.

Dis'-cus, 120: *a.* Broad, flat, wide; resembling a disk. Dis' cold, *a.* Shaped as a disk.

DISME, dēme, [Old Fr.] 170: *s.* A tithe. [Obs.]

DITATION, dī-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of making rich. [Bp. Hall.]

DITCH=ditch, *s.* A trench cut in the ground, usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is surrounded.

To Ditch, *v. n.* To make a ditch.

Ditch'-er, 36: *s.* One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMB=dī-thē-rāmb, *s.* A hymn in honour of Bacchus full of wild transport as if written

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn *i. e.* mission 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: dīn, 166: thēn, 166.

under the influence of intoxication. The word is one of the names of Barchus.

DIH'-y-ram'-hic, 88: *s.* and *a.* A dithyramb; a poem intentionally wild:—*a.* Wild enthusiastic.

DITTON, di-tŭn, 89: *s.* Dominion. [Obs.]

DITONE=di'-tōne, *s.* An interval of two tones in music.—See Di-

DITTANDER=di-tan'-der, *s.* The plant pepperwort, which is sometimes used in lieu of pepper.

DITTANY, di-tŭn-ēy, *s.* An aromatic herb.

DITTO=di'-tō, *ad.* As said; the same. [Ital.]

DITTY, di-tēy, *s.* A poem to be sung; a song.

DI'-tied, (-tīd, 114) *a.* Sung; adapted to music.

DIURETIC=di'-ū-rēt'-ick, *a.* and *s.* Promoting urine:—*s.* A medicine to promote urine.—See Dia-

DIURNAL=di'-ūr-nāl, *a.* and *s.* Relating to, or constituting the day; daily:—*s.* A journal, a day book.

Di-ūr-nal-ly, *ad.* Every day.

Di-ūr-nal-ist, *s.* A journalist.

DI'-u-rum'-NAL, *a.* Lasting; of long continuance.

Di-u-tur-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Length of duration.

DIVAN, dē-vān', 105: *s.* Among the Turks and other Orientals, a court of justice or council; a council chamber, a hall, a smoking room; a council generally.

To DIVARICATE, di-vār-ē-cāte, 41: *v. n.* and *a.* To part itself into two, to stride:—*act.* To divide into two.—See Di.

Di-va'-ri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A dividing into two; a forking; a crossing of fibres at different angles.

To DIVE=dive, *v. n.* To sink or go voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question; to immerge into any business.

Di'-ver, 36: *s.* One that dives; a water-fowl.

Di'-ving-bell, *s.* A contrivance by which persons may descend and remain below water without being suffocated.

To DIVEL, dē-vēl', *v. n.* To pull; to sever. [Obs.]

Di-vel'-lent, *a.* Drawing asunder.—See Di-

Di-vul'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Pulling asunder.

Di-vul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A plucking apart

To Di-vel'-li-cate, *v. a.* To pull in pieces.

DIVEL=di'-vēl, *s.* A large cartilaginous fish.

DIVERB=di'-verb, *s.* A by-word, a proverb.

To DIVERGE, dē-verge', 105, 35: *v. n.* To tend various ways from one point.—See Di-. It is opposed to Converge.

Di-ver'-ging-ly, *ad.* In a diverging manner.

Di-ver'-gent, *a.* Receding from each other.

Di-ver'-gence, *s.* A proceeding in different directions from a common point.

DIVERS, DIVERSE, DIVERSION, &c.—See In the next class.

To DIVERT, dē-vert', 35: *v. a.* To turn off from any direction or course, particularly the mind by the attraction of something agreeable; (see under **DIVERSION** towards the end of the class;) to draw to from a different part.

Di-vert'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which turns off something.—See also lower.

Di-vert'-ti-cle, *s.* A turning; a by-way.

To Di-verse, 153: *v. n.* To turn aside. [Obs.]

Di-vert'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of turning aside; the act of drawing the attention and force of the enemy in warfare to a part where they will be less hurtful.—See also lower.

Di'-VERSE, *a.* Turned from one course, and hence various, different, multiform.

Di'-verse-ly, *ad.* In a diverse manner.

Di'-verse, (-verz, 151) *a.* Several, sundry, more than one.

Di-ver'-si-ty, *s.* Difference, dissimilitude; variety; distinct being not identity; variegation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Foreels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pāi pā': lāw: gōod: j'ōō, *v. e. j'ew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

To Di-ver'-si-fy, (-fy, 6) *v. a.* To make different from another, to make different from itself; to vary to variegate.

Di-ver'-si-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of diversifying; variation; variegation; change.

Di-ver'-si-form, *a.* Of various form.

Di-ver'-sion, *s.* That which turns or draws the mind from care; sport, play, pastime.

To Di-vert, *v. a.* To please, to amuse.

Di-ver'-ter, *s.* He that pleases.

Di-ver'-ting, *a.* Amusing, entertaining.

Di-ver'-tive, 105: *a.* Recreative, diverting.

To Di-ver'-tize, 105: *v. a.* To amuse. [Dryden.]

Di-ver'-tize-ment, *s.* Diversion; pleasure; an old word in the language; but, as a modern word, revived with a half French pronunciation by making the last syllable nasal. (-mōnz, 170) to signify a short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces.

To DIVEST, dē-vēst', 105: *v. a.* To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; opposed to **invest**; to deprive: in law, to alienate as title or right, and, in a neuter sense, to be lost or alienated: in these legal senses the word is better written **To Devest**.

Di-vest'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* The act of putting off.

To DIVIDE, dē-vidē', *v. a.* and *n.* To part or separate a whole; to keep apart by standing as a partition between; to disunite; to deal out; to give in shares:—*neut.* To part, to sunder; to be of different opinions.

Di-vi'-der, 36: *s.* He or that which divides.

Di-vi'-ded-ly, *ad.* Separately.

Di-vi'-du-ble, *a.* That may be divided.

Di-vi'-dunt, *a.* Different. [Shaks.]

Di-vi'-dend, 92: *s.* In arithmetic, the number to be divided; commonly, the quotient or share to each of a number of claimants, particularly the share of the interest or profit accruing from any fund, capital, or stock employed in trade; or the share to each creditor of the effects of an insolvent.

Di-vid'-u-al, 146: *a.* Shared in common with others. [Milton.]

Di-vis'-i-ble, (-viz'-ē-bl, 151, 105, 101) *a.* Capable of being divided into parts, separable.

Di-vis'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of admitting division, or separation into parts.

Di-vis'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Divisibility.

Di-vis'-ion, (-vizh'-ūn, 147) *s.* The act of dividing into parts; the state of being divided; that which keeps apart, partition; the part separated; disunion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; variation of melody in some given fundamental harmony; in arithmetic, the separation of a given number into any parts required.

Di-vi'-sor, (-zor, 38) *s.* The number given by which the dividend is divided.

Di-vi'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Forming division or distribution; creating division or discord.

DIVINE, dē-vinē', 105: *a.* and *s.* Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God; excellent in a supreme degree; appropriated to God; (see also lower):—*s.* One appropriated to the service or study of God, a clergyman, a theologian.

Di-vine'-ly, *ad.* By the agency or influence of God; supremely; in a manner noting a Deity.

Di-vine'-ness, *s.* Divinity, participation of the divine nature, supreme excellence.

Di-vin'-i-ty, 92: *s.* Participation of the nature of God; deity, godhead; a celestial being; the science of divine things, or theology.

Di-vine', *a.* Inspired, presageful. [Obs.]

To Di-vine', *v. a.* and *n.* To foretell:—*neut.* To utter prognostication; to feel presages; to conjecture, to guess.

Di-vi'-ner, 36: *s.* One that divines or professes divination; a conjurer, a guesser.

Div'-i-na'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* A prediction or foretelling of future things; conjectural prediction.

Div'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* One who professes divination, a diviner.

Div'-i-na'-tor-y, *a.* Professing divination.

DIVISIBLE, &c.—See under **To Divide**.

DIVORCE, dē-vōrce, 105, 130, 47: *s.* The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved; the cause of any penal separation.

To Di-vor'ce, *v. a.* To separate a husband and wife from the other; to force asunder, to separate by violence, to put away.

Di-vor'-cer, 36: *s.* The person or cause that produces divorce or separation.

Di-vor'ce-ment, *s.* Divorce.

Di-vor'-cive, 105: *a.* Having power to divorce.

To DIVULGE, dē-vūl'ge, 105: *v. a.* To publish; to proclaim; to make known.

Di-vul'-ger, 36: *s.* One that divulges.

Di-vul'-gate, *a.* Published. [Little used.]

Div'-ul-ga'-tion, *s.* A divulging or publishing.

DIVULSIVE, &c.—See under **To Diver**.

To DIZEN, dī'-zen, 114: *v. a.* To dress, to deck; to make fine. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

DIZZY, dīz'-zēy, 105: *a.* Giddy; causing giddiness; whirling; thoughtless.

To Diz'-zy, *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy.

Diz'-zi-ness, *s.* Giddiness.

Diz'-zard, 34: *s.* A blockhead, a fool.

DO=dō, *s.* The first note in the rising scale of the gamut. Some musicians have used it: the other notes *re, re, mi, fa*.

To DO, dō, 107:

Thou Dost, dūst, 116:

He Dost, } dūz, 120:

Dost, } dūth, 116:

I Did=dīd,

Done, dūn, 107, 116:

v. a. and n. To act or practise; to perform, to achieve, to execute, to transact, to produce any effect; to finish; the phrase *what to do with*, signifies, How to bestow, What use to make of, What course to take, Which way to get rid of:—*new*. To act or behave in any manner; to make an end; to fare; to be with regard to sickness or health; to succeed; to fulfil a purpose; to deal with. It is used to save the repetition of another verb, as a pronoun its noun; also as an auxiliary verb for the sake of emphasis, or for the transposition of affirmative into negative or interrogative sentences.

Do, (dō) 189: *s.* A feat or deed. [Obs.]

Do-er, (dō'-er) *s.* He that does something

Do-ing, 143: *s. pl.* Things done, events, transactions; feats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle.

DEED, *s.* That which is done, an action, exploit, performance; fact, reality, whence the word *Inde'd*; in law, an instrument under seal, and comprehending a contract between two or more persons.

Deed'-less, *a.* Inactive, indolent, sluggish.

To DOAT.—See **To Dote**.

DOCILE, dōc'-il, 94, 105: *a.* Teachable.

Do-cil'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Readiness to learn.

Do-c'-i-ble, (dōs'-sē-bl, 101) *a.* Docile. [Milton.]

Do-c'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Docility. [Is. Walton.]

DOCIMACY, dōc'-sē-mā-cēy, *s.* The art or practice of assaying metals; judicial probation in Athens.

Do-c'-i-mas'-tic, 38: *a.* Pertaining to the proving of metals; pertaining to the ancient docimacy.

DOCK=döck, *s.* A plant accounted a weed.

DOCK=döck, *s.* A place for building or laying up ships, into which water is let in and out at pleasure.

To Dock, *v. a.* To lay up in dock.

Dock'-yard, *s.* A place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores reposit.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

To DOCK=döck, *v. a.* To cut off or clip; to curtail or shorten; to deduct from; to destroy or bar i cutting off; to cut short a horse's tail.

Dock, *s.* The tail of a horse after it has been docked.

Dock'-et, 14: *s.* Literally, a slip or docked piece of paper; a ticket affixed to something; a brief in writing or a piece of paper or parchment containing the effect of a greater writing; a register of cases; *To strike a docket*, is said of a creditor who gives a bond to the lord chancellor, proving his debtor to be a bankrupt; whereupon a commission of bankruptcy is taken out against him.

To Dock'-et, *v. a.* To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing; to abstract and enter in a book; to mark the contents of paper on the back, to mark with a docket, to ticket.

DOCTOR, &c.—See in the next class.

DOCTRINE, döck'-trīn, 105: *s.* In a general sense, whatever is taught, learning; hence, a principle or position, or the principles at large, laid down as true by a teacher; also the act of teaching.

Doc'-tri-nal, *a. and s.* Containing doctrine or something formally taught; pertaining to the act or means of teaching:—*s.* [Dr. South.] Something that is part of doctrine.

Doc'-tri-nal-ly, *ad.* In the form of doctrine; positively. For Doctrinaire, see *Supp.*

Doc'-tor, 38: *s.* A teacher; one whom a university formally pronounces learned in his respective faculty by admitting to the highest degree of divinity, of law, of physic, or of music.—See also lower.

Doc'-tor-ly, *ad.* Like a learned man. [Bp. Hall.]

Doc'-tor-al, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

Doc'-tor-al-ly, *ad.* In manner of a doctor.

Doc'-tor-ate, *s.* The decree of a doctor. *Doctorship* may also be met with in the same sense.

Doc'-tor-s-com'mons, 151: *s. pl.*—See Commons.

Doc'-u-ment, *s.* Precept; dogma. In this sense obsolete.—See the modern sense lower.

To Doc'-u-ment, *v. a.* To teach.

To DOCT'-OR, 38: *v. a.* To act as a doctor of medicine, to physic, to cure; to attempt remedies.

Doc'-tor, *s.* One that doctors.

Doc'-tor-ess, *s.* She that doctors.

Doc'-u-ment, *s.* A general name for a writing which contains some precept, instruction, or direction; some evidence, proof, or record.

To Doc'-u-ment, *v. a.* To furnish with documents.

Doc'-u-men'-tar-y, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Pertaining to written evidence. *Documental* is less proper in the same sense: It belongs rather to the ancient use of Document given above, and signifies, pertaining to instruction.

DODDER=död'-der, 36: *s.* A parasitical plant that draws its nourishment from other plants.

Dod'-dered, (-dērd, 114) *a.* Overgrown with dodder.

DODECAGON, dō-döck'-ā-gōn, *s.* A figure of twelve sides.

Do-dec'-a-he'-dron, *s.* A solid figure contained by twelve pentagons.

Do-dec'-a-gyn'-ian, (-jīn'-yān, 146) *a.* Twelve-fold feminine, or having twelve pistils. [Bot.]

Do'-de-can'-dri-an, *a.* Twelve-fold masculine, or having twelve stamens. [Bot.]

To DODGE=dödgē, *v. n.* To start suddenly aside; to shift place at another's approach; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to use craft; to play fast and loose:—*act.* To evade by a sudden shift of place.

Dod'-ger, 36: *s.* One who dodges or evades.

DODMAN=död'-mān, *s.* A crustaceous fish.

DODO=dö'-dō, *s.* A scarce and very large bird in the Isles of the Indian ocean.

DOE=dōc, 108: *s.* A she deer, the female of a buck

DOG

DOE, DOES, DOER, DOINGS — See To DO.

To DOFF=doŋf, 155: *v. a.* To put or do off; to strip, to put away, to get rid of.

DOG=dōg, *s.* A well-known domestic animal of numerous species; a reproachful name for a man; a constellation called Sirius or Canicula, during the time of whose continuance above the horizon at the same part of the day with the sun, extend what are called the *Dog-days*—To give or send to the dogs, to throw away; To go to the dogs, to be ruined. It is used adjectively in some phrases to signify male, as the *dog-fox*: A pair of dogs, is a couple of irons for burning wood upon. The word is used as a name for many common instruments, *e. g.* an iron rod used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber to the roller at a saw-pit.

To Dog, *v. a.* To follow any one watching him with an insidious design.

Dogged, (dōgd, 114) *part.* Followed as by a dog.

Dog-ged, (-gōd, 77) *a.* Like a dog; sullen, sour, morose.

Dog'-ged-ly, *ad.* Sullenly, gloomily, sourly; with an obstinate resolution.

Dog'-ged-ness, *s.* Gloomly determination of mind; sullenness.

Dog'-gish, 77: *a.* Churlish, growling, snappish. *Dog-ly* may be met with in the same sense.

Dog'-gish, (dōg'-gish, 77) *s.* A small Dutch vessel with one mast, so called from its meanness. For the same reason, inferior alum-stones are called *Doggers*.

Dog'-ger-man, *s.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

Dog'-ger-el, (dōg'-guēr-ēl, 77) *a.* and *s.* Mean, despicable; applied in particular to verse of a low, burlesque kind:—*s.* An irregular mean sort of verse, used in burlesque poetry.

Dog'-cheap, *a.* Cheap as dogs' meat.

Dog'-draw, *s.* A term in the old forest laws, signifying the seizure of an offender in the act of leading a hound by whose scent he is tracking the deer.

Dog'-s'-kar, 143: *s.* The corner of a leaf in a book, turned down to note the page.

To Dog'-s'-ear, *v. a.* To turn down in dog's-ears.

Dog'-tooth, *s.* A sharp pointed human tooth which is also called the eye-tooth.

Among the remaining compounds are *Dog-fight*; *Dog-hearted*, (pitiless); *Dog-hole*, (a vile habitation); *Dog-kennel* or *Dog-house*; *Dog-leach*, a dog-doctor; *Dog-loose*; *Dog-mad*, (mad as a dog); *Dog-sick*, (sick as a dog); *Dog-skin*; *Dog-sleep*, (pretended sleep); *Dog's-meat*; *Dog-trick*, (a vile trick); *Dog-trot*, (a gentle trot); *Dog-vane*, (a small vane on ship-board made of a thread, cork, and feathers); *Dog-watch*, (an evening watch of two hours on ship-board); *Dog-wary*, (tired as a dog); also, *Dog-fish*, (a shark); and *Dog-fly*, (a voracious fly); and as names of plants, *Dog-berry*; *Dog-brar*; *Dog-cabbage*; *Dog-rose*; *Dog's-bane*; *Dog's-rue*; *Dog's-stones*; *Dog-tooth-violet* and *Dog-wood*, (the Cornelian cherry.)

DOGE=dōje, *s.* The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Do'-gate, *s.* The office or dignity of a doge.

DOGMA=dōg'-md, *s.* A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet; (compare Doctrine, &c., with which it is allied): a determination to some one way of thinking on a point which others hold doubtful.

Dog-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a settled opi-

Dog-mat'-i-cal, } nion; positive, magisterial.

Dog-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Positively.

Dog-mat'-i-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being dog-matical.

To Dog'-ma-tize, *v. n.* To assert positively without advancing proof; to teach magisterially.

Dog'-ma-ti'-zer, *s.* An assertor; a magisterial teacher.

Dog'-ma-tism, 158: *s.* Positiveness in opinion; arrogance in stating tenets or principles.

Dog'-ma-tist, *s.* A dogmatizer.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-way: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: wōd: j'ō. i. e. j'ew, 55: a. o. u. &c. mufe, 171.

DOM

DOILY, doy'-lēy, 29, 105: *s.* A species of woollen stuff so called from the name of the first maker; a small napkin, generally figured and folded, placed with the wine glasses after dinner.

DOIT=doit, 29: *s.* A small piece of Dutch money.

DOLABRIFORM, dō-lāb'-rē-fāwrm, 92, 105, 38: *a.* Formed as an axe or hatchet. [Botany.]

DOL.E=dōle, *s.* That which is dealt out: the act of dealing or distributing; provision or money given in charity; portion, lot.

To Dole, *v. a.* To deal out, to distribute.

DOL.E=dōle, *s.* Dolor, (see below,) grief, sorrow.

Dole'-ful, 117: *a.* Sorrowful, dismal, melancholy; afflicted; impressing sorrow.

Dole'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a doleful manner.

Dole'-ful-ness, *s.* Sorrow; querulousness.

Dole'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Melancholy, gloomy.

Dole'-some-ly, 105: *ad.* In a dolesome manner.

Dole'-some-ness, *s.* Gloom, melancholy.

Do'-lor, 94, 191, 38: *s.* Pain, pang, grief, sorrow, lamentation, complaint. Hence, Do'-lo-rous, *a.*

Do'-lo-rous-ly, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mournfully.

Dol'-o-riū'-er-ous, *a.* Producing pain.

Dol'-o-riū'-ic, 88: *a.* Causing pain or grief.

DOLICHURUS, dōl'-ē-kū'-rūs, 161: *a.* Literally, short-tailed, applied to a verse with a redundant syllable.

DOLL=dōl, 155: *s.* A child's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR=dōl'-lar, 34: *s.* A silver coin of various value in Spain, Germany, Holland and America.

DOLOR, &c.—See above under Dole.

DOLPHIN=dōl'-fin, 163: *s.* The name of a genus of cetaceous fish, of an oblong body, and a narrow sharp snout, that prey upon other fish, and adhere to whales as they leap out of the water. The female is called *Dolphinet*.—Compare Dauphin, &c.

DOLT, dōlt, 116: *s.* A heavy, stupid fellow.

Dolt'-ish, *a.* Stupid, dull; mean.

Dolt'-ish-ness, *s.* Folly, stupidity.

DOMAIN=dō-mān', *s.* Dominion, empire; possession, estate; the land about a mansion house occupied by a lord.—Compare *Demain*.

DOME=dōme, *s.* A house; a building or fabric; a hemispherical arch or cupola.

Do-mes'-tic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the house; private; done at home; inhaling the house; not wild; not foreign; intestine; *Domestic* is also used:—*s.* One kept in the same house, a servant.

Do-mes'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Relatively to domestic affairs.

To Do-mes'-ti-cate, *v. a.* To make domestic; to familiarize; to render as it were of the same family.

Do-mes'-ti-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of domesticating.

Dom'-i-cile, (-cīl, 105) *s.* A house, a residence.

To Dom'-i-cile, *v. a.* To establish a residence. *Domiciliate* may also be met with.

Dom'-i-cil'-i-ty, (-yā'-lē, 146) *a.* Pertaining to an abode; intruding into an abode.

To Dom'-i-cil-ize, 6: *v. a.* To tame; also to divide the heaven into houses, a term in Astrology. [Obs.]

DOMESDAY.—See Doom-day.

To DOMINATE=dōm'-ē-nāte, 105: *v. a.* and *n.* To govern:—*nes.* To predominate, to rule.

Dom'-i-nant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Predominant, presiding:—*s.* That sound in any mode of music which makes a fifth to a final.

Dom'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* The presiding or predominant power, influence, or governor.

Dom'-i-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Imperious; governing.

Dom'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Power, dominion; tyranny insolent authority; one holding high authority.

Do-min'-ion, (dō-mīn'-yōn, 146, 18) *s.* Sovereign

authority, power; right of possession or use; territory, region, district; predominance, ascendancy; an order of angels.

To **DOM'-t-NEER'**, *v. n.* To rule with insolence; to swell, to bluster; to act without control.

DOMINICAL, *dō-mīn'-ē-cāl*, *a.* Noting the Lord's day or Sunday; pertaining to the Lord.

DOMINICAN, *dō-mīn'-ē-cān*, *a. and s.* Pertaining to St. Dominic:—*s.* A Dominican friar.

DON=*dōn*, *s.* A Spanish title formerly given only to noblemen, but now of general application. Our old writers adopt it under the form *Dan*. In ludicrous or familiar style, it is used to signify a person of wealth or importance.

To **DON**=*dōn*, *v. a.* To do on, that is, to put on, opposed to *Doff*. It is used by our old writers.

DONATION=*dō-nā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* The act of giving; the grant or legal instrument by which a thing is given; the thing given.

Do'-nar-y, *s.* A thing given to sacred use.

DON'-ative, 92, 105: *s. and a.* A gift, a largess, a present; a benefice given by a patron without presentation to the bishop, or institution or induction by his order:—*adj.* Vested or vesting by donation.

Do'-nor, 177: *s.* One who gives.

Do'-nee', 177: *s.* One to whom a donation is made.

DONATIST=*dōn'-ā-tist*, *s.* One of a sect established by Donatus early in the fourth century.

DONE, *dūn*, *part. and interj.*—See *To Do*:—*interj.* Agreed! It is used in concluding a bargain or wager.

DONJON.—See *Dungeon*.

DONKEY, *dōng'-kēy*, 158: *s.* An ass.

DOODLE, *dō'-dl*, 101: *s.* A trifle, a simple fellow.

To **DOOM**=*dōm*, *v. a.* Originally to judge; (compare *Deem*;) at present, to condemn, to send to punishment by authoritative command, to destine.

Doom, *s.* Judicial sentence, judgement; the final judgement; state to which one is destined; ruin.

Dooms'-day, 143: *s.* The great day of judgement.

DOOMS'-DAY-HOOK, 118: *s.* Properly, doom-book, or a book establishing the extent and limits of the lands of England in order that doom or judgement in matters of property might be done. It was compiled by order of William the Conqueror.

DOOR, *dōur*=*dōre*, 108, 47: *s.* The gate of a house; entrance, portal, passage, avenue.

Door'-case, (-*cāc*), 152: *s.* The frame of a door-way.

Other compounds are *Door'-post*, *Door'-keeper*, *Door'-sail*, (the nail on which in ancient doors the knocker struck; hence the phrase *Dead as a door-nail*;) and *Door'-stead*, (entrance or place of a door.)

DOQUET.—See *Docket*.

DORÉE=*dō'-rēy*=*dōrē'-lēy*, 47: *s.* A fish with yellow or gilt sides, whence its name. It is commonly called *John Dory*.

DORIAN, *dōr'-ē-ān*, 90: } *a.* Pertaining to Doris,

DORIC=*dōr'-ick*, 88: } a western district of ancient Greece, or to the second order of architecture invented by the Dorians; Grecian.

Dor'-ic-ism, 92, 153: *s.* A phrase in the Doric dialect; a provincialism.

DORMANT=*dor'-mānt*, *a. and s.* Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; not public; concealed, not divulged; in a leaning posture as the rafters of a roof:—*s.* A large beam sometimes called a sleeper. *Dormar* is used in the same sense.

Dor'-man-cy, *s.* Quiescence.

Dor'-mi-tive, 105: *s.* An opiate.

Dor'-mi-tory, 129, 18: *s.* A place to sleep in.

Dor'-ma-k-win'-dow, 34, 125: *s.* A window in the roof of a house.—See *Dormant* above.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

CONSUMMANTS: *mīsh-ūn*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, *i. e. vision*, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

Dor'-mouse, (-*mowce*, 152) *s.* A small animal which passes much of the winter in a state of torpor.

DORN=*dāwn*, 37: *s.* A fish, the thornback.

DORR=*dor*, 155, 37: *s.* The hedge chaffer.

DORSAL=*dor'-sāl*, *a.* Relating to the back.

Dorse, 153: *s.* A canopy. [Obs.] *Dorsum*, the Latin noun, means the back, and is used in English for a ridge.

Dor'-sel, or **Dor'-ser**, *s.* A pannier for a beast of burthen. Our old authors also use *losser*.

Dor'-sif'-er-ous, } 120: *a.* Bearing or producing

Dor'-sif'-ar-ous, } seeds on the back of their leaves.

DOSE=*dōce*, *s.* That which is given, appropriated to the quantity of medicine prescribed for one time; any thing taken in the manner of a dose.

To **Dose**, 152: *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly; to give physic or any thing nauseous.

DOSSIL, *dōs'-sil*, *s.* A portion of lint for a sore made into the shape of a date or olive.

DOST.—See *To Do*.

DOT=*dōt*, *s.* A small point or spot made with a pen or sharp instrument.

To **Dot**, *v. a. and n.* To mark with specks:—*neu* To make dots.

DOTAGE, &c.—See under *To Dote*.

DOTAL=*dōt'-āl*, *a.* Given as a portion or dowry. Compare *Dose*.

Do'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of giving a dowry or portion; endowment.

To **DOTE**=*dōte*, *v. a.* To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity: To *dote upon*, to regard with excessive fondness.

Do'-ter, 36: *s.* One who dotes; or who dotes upon.

Do'-ting-ly, *ad.* With excessive fondness.

Do'-tage, 99: *s.* Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

Do'-turd, 34: *s.* One of intellects impaired by age.

DOTTARD=*dōt'-tārd*, *s.* A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL=*dōt'-tēr-ēl*, 129: *s.* A bird of various species, popularly esteemed a foolish bird.

DOUANIER, *doo-ān'-ē-āy*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A custom-house officer.

DOUBLE, *dūb'-bl*, 120, 101: *a. ad. and s.*

Two of a sort; in pairs; twice as much; having one added to another; twofold; of two kinds; two in number; having the power of two; acting two parts, the one open the other secret; deceitful:—*ad.* Twice over doubly:—*s.* Twice the quantity or number; a turn in running to escape pursuers; a shift, an artifice; a counterpart, as his or her double.

Doub'-ly, 105: *ad.* Twice; twofold; deceitfully.

Doub'-le-ness, *s.* The state of being double; duplicity.

To **Doub'-le**, *v. a. and n.* To enlarge by the addition of the same quantity; to have twice the quantity to repeat; to add one to another in the same order or parallel; to fold; to pass round a headland:—*neu.* To increase to twice the quantity; to turn back or wind in running; to play tricks, to use sleights.

Doub'-ler, 36: *s.* He that doubts.

Doub'-ling, *s.* The act of making double; a fold; also a trick, an artifice.

Among the compounds are *To Double-charge*; *To Double-dye*; *To Double-gild*; *To Double-lock*; *To Double-shade*; also, with double in the sense of deceitful, *Double-dealer*, *Double-dealing*; *Double-tongue*, *Double-tongued*; *Double-eyed*; *Double-faced*; *Double-hearted*; also, with double in a literal sense, *Double-banked* or *benched*; *Double-buttoned*; *Double-octave*; *Double-plin*; *Double-threaded*, *Double-manned*. Likewise, *Double-biting*, (said of an instrument or weapon with a double edge;) *Double-minded*, (wavering in mind;) *Double-quarrel*, (a complaint in matters ecclesiastical to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary for delay of justice, which being attended with further

delay, is so named, because both ordinaries are now responsible for it;) and *Double-meaning*, (containing two meanings.) As a substantive, this last phrase frequently takes the following French form:

DOU-BLE-EN-TEN-DEE, (doo-bl-ēng-tōngⁿ-dr, 170) *s.* A phrase with a double meaning, the more hidden being frequently an obscene one.

DOUB'-LET, (dūb'-lēt) *s.* A man's garment that folds close round the body, a waistcoat; in the plural, *Doublets*, the same number on both sides.

DOUB'-LOON, *s.* A coin, being *double* the value of the pistole.

To DOUBT, *dowt*, 31, 157: *v. n.* and *a.* To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate:—*act.* To hold questionable; to fear, to suspect, to distrust.

Doubt, *s.* Uncertainty of mind; suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion; difficulty objected; dread.

Doubt'-er, 36: *s.* One who doubts or scruples.

Doubt'-ing-ly, *ad.* Dubiously; without confidence.

Doubt'-a-ble, *a.* That may be doubted.

Doubt'-ful, 117: *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion; ambiguous; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

Doubt'-ful-ly, *ad.* With doubt.

Doubt'-ful-ness, *s.* Doubt; suspense.

Doubt'-less, *a.* and *ad.* Free from fear; void of apprehension: [Obs.]—*ad.* Unquestionably.

Doubt'-less-ly, *ad.* Doubtless; unquestionably.

DOUCET, (doo'-cēt, *s.* A little custard. [Obs.]

DOU-CEUR, (doo'-sur', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Sweetness; a present, a gift; a bribe.

DOUGH, dō, 125, 162: *s.* Paste leavened or unleavened, but yet unbaked. *My cake is dough*, my undertaking is immature.

Dough'-ey, (dō'-ēy) *a.* Soft, like dough.

DOUGHTY, dow'-tēy, 31, 105: *a.* Brave, noble, able, strong. Now seldom used but ironically.

Dough'-ti-ness, *s.* Heroic strength.

To DOUSE=*dowce*, 31, 152: *v. a.* and *n.* To put over head and ears in water:—*neu.* To fall suddenly into the water; to haul down suddenly.

To DOUT=*dowt*, 31: *v. a.* To do out, that is, to put out; hence *dout'er*, an extinguisher. [Obs.]

DOVE, dūv, 107, 189: *s.* A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

Dove'-cot, **Dove'-house**, *s.* A place for pigeons.

Dove'-s'-root, 158, 118: *s.* A species of geranium.

Dove'-tail, *s.* An extremity of a board shaped as a dove's tail spread, to be let into the correspondent indentation of another board, and so to join them.

To Dove'-tail, *v. a.* To join by means of dovetails; to join completely and compactly.

DOWABLE, **DOWAGER**.—See under Dower.

DOWDY, dow'-dēy, 31, 105: *s.* and *a.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman:—*adj.* Awkward and ill-dressed.

DOWER=*dow'-er*, 53: *s.* Primarily, a gift

DOWERY } =*dow'-ur-ēy* } or endowment; hence,

DOWRY } that which the wife

brings to her husband in marriage; at present, more commonly, that portion of her deceased husband's lands or tenements which the widow possesses. In old authors, it is often written *Dowre*.

Dow'-ered, (-urd, 114, 134) *a.* Furnished with a dower.

Dow'-er-less, *a.* Unportioned; without a dower.

Dow'-a-ble, *a.* Entitled to dower; also, that may be endowed.

Dow'-n-ger, 36: *s.* A widow with a jointure; hence, generally, a title for ladies who survive their husbands.

DOWLAS=*dow'-lāss*, *a.* A coarse kind of linen.

DOWLE, *dowl*, *s.* A feather. [Shaks.]

DOWN=*dow'n*, 31: *s.* Soft feathers; soft wool

or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds; any thing that gives repose.

Dow'-ny, 103: *a.* Covered with down or nap; made of down; soft, soothing.

DOWN=*dow'n*, 31: *s.* (See Dune.) A large open plain, properly a flat on the top of a hill; a sand-bank in the plural, *Downs*, such ridges of elevated land as lie along the coasts, particularly of Kent and Sussex; hence the road in which ships lie off the hilly coast of Kent between the north and south Forelands.

DOWN=*dow'n*, 31: *a.* *prep. ad.* and *interj.*

Downright, [Obs.] dejected:—*prep.* Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; from the higher in importance or dignity to the lower; from the source as of a river toward the mouth:—*ad.* On the ground; tending to the ground, or from higher to lower; from former to latter times; below the horizon; to a total subjection; into disgrace; into declining reputation. *Up and down*, ramblingly:—*interj.* Pull down! lay in the dust! destroy!

Down'-ward, (-word, 140, 38) *a.* Moving on a declivity; tending to the ground, declivous; bending, dejected.

Down'-wards, 143; **Down'-ward**, *ad.* Towards the centre: from a higher situation; in a course of successive descent.

DOWN'-CAST, 11: *a.* Bent down; directed down.

DOWN'-FALL, (-fāl, 112) *s.* Ruin, calamity; a sudden fall; destruction of fabrics.

DOWN'-FALL, 114: *a.* Ruined; fallen.

DOWN'-GY'-VEN, (-jī'-vēd) *a.* Hanging down like the loose clutture of feathers. [Shaks.]

DOWN'-RIGHT, (-rite, 115, 162) *a.* and *ad.* Plain; open; direct; honestly early:—*ad.* Straight down; plainly, bluntly, truly.

Among the remaining compounds are *Down'-hearted*, (spiritless;) *Down'-hill*, (a descent, or descending;)

Down'-looking or *Down'-looked*; *Down'-lying*, (bed-time; and, as an adjective, about to lie in, or near her time;)

Down'-sitting, (act or time of reposing;) and *Down'-trodden*.

DOWNY.—See under Down, soft feathers.

DOWRY, &c.—See Dower.

DOWSE=*dowce*, *s.* A slap on the face: *To Douse*, from which it comes, is little used. [Vulgar.]

DOXOLOGY, dōcks'-ō'-gēy, *s.* The form of giving glory to God, often repeated in the church service.

DOXY, dōck'-ēy, *s.* A man's wench.

To DOZE=*dōz*, *v. n.* and *a.* To slumber, to be half asleep; to live in a state of drowsiness:—*act.* [Little used.] To stupify.

Do'-zer, 36: *s.* A slumberer.

Do'-zy, *a.* Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.

Do'-zi-ness, *s.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.

DOZEN, dūz'-zn, 116, 114: *s.* and *a.* The number twelve:—*adj.* Twelve.

DRAW=*drāb*, *s.* A low slutish woman; a prostitute. *To Draw*, to keep company with drabs.

To Draw'-ble, 101: *v. a.* To make dirty.

DRAW=*drāb*, *s.* and *a.* A thick woollen cloth:—*adj.* Coloured as drab, a dull brown.

DRACHMA, drāck'-mā, 161: *s.* An ancient Greek coin value nearly 8d.; the eighth of an ounce.

Drachm, (drām, 157) *s.* A drachma.

DRAFF=*drāf*, 155, 11: *s.* Refuse, lees, dregs, sweepings, sometimes written *Dragh*.

Draf'-fy, *a.* Worthless, dreggy.

DRAFT=*drāft*, 11: *s.* That which is drawn from or upon; hence, a drawing of a portion of men from an army or regiment; the drawing of money from a bank by a cheque, the cheque itself; the drawing of lines for a plan; the plan so drawn. In other senses the word retains its original proper spelling, namely *draught*, which see under *To Draw*.

Drafts'-man, *s.* One who draws plans or designs.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Focus: gāt'-wāy: chūp'-mān: pī-pā': lāw: gēd: j'ō. i. e. *jour*, 55: a, t. v. &c. *note*, 171.

To DRAG=dräg, *v. a.* and *n.* To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily; to draw any thing burthensome; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly:—*new.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, *s.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water, also called a dragnet; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand, a small sledge to lock a carriage wheel in descending a hill.

Drag'-man, *s.* One that fishes with a dragnet.

To DRAG'-GLE, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To make dirty by dragging on the ground:—*new.* To grow dirty by dragging.

Drag'-gle-tail, *s.* A sluttish woman.

DRAGOMAN=dräg'-b-män, 92: *s.* An interpreter in Eastern countries.

DRAGON=dräg'-ön, 18: *s.* An imaginary serpent much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages; a constellation of the northern hemisphere better known by the Latin name *Draco*; a fiery, shooting meteor; figuratively, a fierce violent man or woman; in scripture, a large marine fish or serpent, the precise kind unknown; in natural history, a four-footed beast of the lizard kind, a native of India and Africa, which wanders among trees, and, by a lateral membrane, can support itself a short time in the air.

Drag'-on-et, *s.* A little dragon.

Drag'-on-ish, *a.* Like a dragon. [Shaks.]

Among the compounds are *Dragon-fly*, (a fierce stinging fly;) *Dragon's-blood*, (a resin;) *Dragon-like*, (furious;) *Dragon-shell*, (a sort of limpet;) and *Dragons*, *Dragon's-head*, *Dragon's-water*, *Dragon's-wort*, *Dragon tree*, (plants.)

DRA'-GOON, *s.* A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require.

To DRA'-GOON, *v. a.* To give up to the rage of soldiers; to enslave by soldiers; hence, the more usual sense, to force against will, to compel by violent measures.

Drag'-oo-nade', *s.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.

To DRAIN=drän, *v. a.* and *n.* To filter; to draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away; to make quite dry:—*new.* To flow off gradually.

Drain, *s.* A channel through which a fluid is drawn; a water course; a sink.

Drain'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be drained.

Drain'-age, 99: *s.* A draining or flowing off.

Drain'-ing, *s.* The process of making drains for the purpose of carrying off the water.

DRAKE=dräke, *s.* The male of the duck. As the name of a piece of artillery it is a corruption of *Draeco*, a dragon.

DRAM=dräm, *s.* A drachma, which see: more commonly, an indefinite small quantity; hence, a quantity of spirituous liquor, such as is drunk at once; hence, figuratively, any sort of liquor that is drunk in drams.

To Dram, *v. n.* To drink drams. [Vulgar.]

DRAMA=dräm'-ä, 94: *s.* A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related but represented; a tragedy, a comedy, a play, a theatrical entertainment. For Dramaturgy, see *Supp.*

Dra-mat'-ic, 88, } *a.* Having the form of a drama;
Dra-mat'-i-cal, } pertaining to the drama.

Dra-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a dramatic manner.

To Dram'-a-tize, *v. a.* To adapt for scenic representation.

Dram'-a-tist, *s.* A writer of plays.

DRAM'-A-TIS-PER-BO'-NÆ (-næ, 103) *s. pl.* The persons of the drama. [Lat.]

DRANK.—See To Drink.

To DRAPE=dräpe, *v. a.* To make cloth. [Obs.]

Dra'-per, 36: *s.* One who deals in cloth.

Dra'-per-y, 129, 105: *s.* Cloth-work; the trade of

making cloth; cloth, woollen stuffs; in sculpture and painting, the representation and disposition of the cloth in the dresses of the figures, and in the curtains and other hangings of the auxiliary parts.

DRA'-PET, *s.* A cloth, or coverlet. [Out of use.]

DRASTIC=dräs'-tick, *a.* Active, powerful in operation; generally applied to cathartics.

DRAUGHT, &c.—See under To Draw. See also Draft To DRAW=dräw, 25, } *v. a.* and *n.* To pull

I DREW=dröw, 110, 109, } or move forward by the
DRAWN=dräwn, } application of force in

advance; to extend, as a line, by the motion of a pen or pencil; to extend lengthwise by any means; hence, all the numerous appropriate applications; as, to drag; to attract; to suck; to unsheathe; to win; to extract; to withdraw, as from an undecided game or combat; to eviscerate; to derive; to allure; to delineate: To draw in, to contract, to inveigle: To draw off, to extract by distillation, to drain out by a vent, to abstract: To draw on, to occasion, to invite, to approach, to demand payment by an order: To draw over, to induce to change one's party: To draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to extract to pump out, to call to action, to range in battle: To draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing:—*new.* To pull; to shrink; to advance; to move; to practise delineation.

Draw, *s.* The act of drawing; something drawn as a lot or chance.

Draw'-er, 36: *s.* One who draws from a well; one who draws from a cask, a waiter; one who draws a bill of exchange, the correlative to whom is called the *Drawee*; that which attracts; that which is drawn out at pleasure, as one of the set of boxes in a case or bureau; also, that part of the under dress which is drawn on to the lower part of the person, used only in the plural, *Drawers*.

Draw'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be drawn.

DRAW'-BACK, *s.* Any loss of advantage, or reduction from a step gained; in commerce, a return of some part of the duties on exportation which had been paid on the goods when imported.

DRAW'-BRIDGE, *s.* A bridge made to be lifted up at pleasure.

DRAW'-WELL, *s.* A well from which water is drawn with a long cord.

DRAW'-ING, *s.* Delineation, representation; that part of painting which is distinguished from colouring.

Draw'-ing-mas'-ter, 36: *s.* One who teaches drawing.

DRAW'-ING-ROOM, *s.* Properly, withdrawing-room, or that to which the company retires from the dining-table; a room appropriated for the reception of company; distinctively, the drawing-room of a palace; the company invited to, or assembled in a state drawing-room.

DRAUGHT, (dräft, 122, 162) *s.* The act of drawing out or drawing up liquids in drinking; the quantity drunk at once; the act of drawing carriages; the quality of being drawn; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; that into which the draugh (draft) falls, a sink, a drain; the depth which a vessel draws or sinks into the water; in a few senses it is written *Draft*, for which see the word so spelled in its place. In the plural, *Draughts*, a game played on a chequered board.

DRAV=dräv, *s.* That which is dragged, a sled; a brewer's cart.

Drav'-horse, 153: *s.* A horse used for a drav.

Drav'-man, *s.* A brewer's carter.

To DRAWL=dräwl, *v. n.* and *a.* To utter any thing with a tiresome lingering tone:—*act.* To drag out with loss of advantage.

Drawl, *s.* A tiresome lingering tone.

DRAZEL=dräz'-ël, *s.* A drab. [Obs.]

DREAD, dröd, 120: *s.* and *a.* Great and continuing fear; fear mingled with awe; the person or thing feared:—*adj.* Frightful, awful, venerable in the highest degree.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166: thien, 166.

P. **Dread**, *v. a. and n.* To fear in an excessive degree;—*new*. To be in great fear.
Dread'-er, 36: *s.* One who dreads.
Dread'-ful, 117: *a.* Terrible, awful; venerable;—in Spencer, full of fear.
Dread'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* Terribly, frightfully.
Dread'-ful-ness, *s.* Terribleness.
Dread'-less, *a.* Fearless, intrepid.
Dread'-less-ness, *s.* Intrepidity.
DREAM=*drēm*, *s.* A thought or series of thoughts occurring in sleep; a vain fancy; an unfounded suspicion. Dreamy (modern) is, vision-like, indistinct.
To Dream, *v. n. and a.* To have a series of thoughts in sleep; to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish;—*act*. To perceive in a dream.
Dreamt, (*drēmt*, 120, 137) *pret.* of **To Dream**. The regular form *Dreamed* is used, but less commonly.
Dream'-er, (*drēc'-mer*) *s.* One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a visionary, a mope.
Dream'-ing-ly, *ad.* Sluggishly; negligently.
Dream'-less, *a.* Free from dreams.
DREAR=*drer*, 43: *a.* Mournful, dismal.
Drear'-y, 105: *a.* Sorrowful, gloomy, drear.
Drear'-i-ly, *ad.* Dreadfully, dimally.
Drear'-i-ness, *s.* Dismalness, sorrow.
DREDGE=*drēdg*, *s.* A net or drag used chiefly in taking oysters.
To Dredge, *v. a.* To gather with a dredge.
Dred'-ger, *s.* One who fishes with a dredge.
Dred'-ging-ma-chine, (*shēn*, 161, 104) *s.* An engine for taking up dirt from the bottom of rivers, &c.
To DREDGE=*drēdg*, *v. a.* To scatter flour on anything while roasting; [from a noun now known only as a provincial word, which signified a mixture of oats and barley sown together.]
Dred'-ger, *s.* A box to dredge meat with.
DREGS, *drēgz*, 143: *s. pl.* That which remains after draining; (compare **To Drain**), the sediment, lees, or ground of liquor; dross, sweepings, refuse; any thing by which purity is corrupted.
Dreg'-gy, (*-gu'y*, 77) *a.* Containing dregs; muddy, feculent.
Dreg'-gi-ness, (*-gu'e-nēsa*) *s.* Fulness of dregs.
Dreg'-gish, (*-gu'ish*) *a.* Foul with lees.
To DRENCH=*drēntch*, *v. a.* To wet thoroughly, to soak, to steep, to saturate with drink or moisture; to purge violently.
Drench, *s.* A draught, a swill; a dose of medicine for a horse or other beast; hence, a strong dose given by force to a human creature.
Drench'-er, 36: *s.* One that drenches.
Drench'-ing, *s.* A wetting, a soaking.
To DRESS=*drēs*, *v. a. and n.* To invest with clothes; to adorn, to deck; to invest with such clothes as are worn in assemblies; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to rectify, to adjust; to trim, to fit for a use; to cook;—*new*. To pay particular regard to one's style of dress; in a military sense, to adapt one's position in a rank of men to the exact continuity of line.
Dress, *s.* Clothes; clothes worn in assemblies or on ceremonial occasions; the skill of adjusting dress.
Dres'-ser, 36: *s.* One who dresses another; one who regulates or adjusts; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed or prepared for cooking.
Dres'-sing, *s.* Dress; [Obs.] the application made to a wound; manure spread on land.
Dres'-sing-room, *s.* A room for dressing in.
Dres'-sy, 105: *a.* Showy in dress.
Drest, *part.* A way of spelling Dressed, (114, 143) unnecessarily adopted to suit the pronunciation.
To DRIB, &c. See under **To Drip**.
To DRIBBLE, &c. See under **To Drip**.

DRIER.—See under **Dry**.

DRIFT, &c.—See under **To Drive**.

To DRILL=*dril*, 155: *v. a. and n.* To perforate, to bore or make a hole by turning an instrument; to operate on by constant action as in boring; hence, to draw on or entice; to draw through or drain; to sow grain by a process which bores or digs the earth into even furrows; to teach or train soldiers by frequent exercise;—*new*. To flow through or onward in a small stream or rill; to sow in drills; to master for military exercise.

Drill, *s.* An instrument used in boring holes; a small stream or rill; a row of grain sowed by a drill-plough; the act of teaching the military exercise; a creature drilled, *i. e.* taught by imitation or drilling, but otherwise incapable of instruction, an ape or baboon.

Drill'-plough, (*-plov*, 162) *s.* A plough which digs the earth and sows the grain in even rows.

To DRINK, *drīngk*, } 158: *v. n. and a.* To swallow a liquid for quenching
DRUNK, *drūngk*, } thirst; to be entertained by drinking; to drink strong liquors habitually; *To Drink to*, to salute in drinking, to invite by drinking first, to wish well to in the act of taking the cup;—*act*. To swallow, applied to liquids; to suck up, to absorb, to take in by an inlet.

Drink, *s.* Liquor to be swallowed; liquor of any particular kind.

Drink'-er, 36: *s.* One that drinks; a drunkard.

Drink'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be drunk.

Drink'-ing, *s.* The act of quenching thirst; a festival; the habit of taking strong liquors to excess.

Dr Among the compounds are *Drinking-horn*, *Drinking-money*, (given for, or in lieu of liquor,) and *Drinking-house*.

DRUNK, 158, } *part.* and *a.* Swallowed as a
DRUNK'-EN, 114, } liquid; drenched or saturated; inebriated or intoxicated with strong liquor. *Drunk*, for the participle, as *He has drunk*, though considered a solecism, prevails very widely, and will, in time, perhaps, leave the forms *drunk*, *drunken*. In sole possession of the adjective meanings. *Drunkon*, as a participle, is already obsolete.

Drunk'-en-ly, 105: *ad.* In a drunken manner.

Drunk'-ken-ness, *s.* Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication.

Drunk'-ard, 34: *s.* One addicted to ebriety.

To DRIP=*drīp*, *v. n. and a.* (Compare **Drop**, &c.) To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it;—*act*. To fall in drops.

Drip, *s.* That which falls in drops; that from which water drips, the edge of a roof.

Drip'-ping, *s.* The fat from meat as it roasts, and falls in the dripping-pan.

Drips, *s.* A drip or drop. [Swift.]

To Drib, *v. a.* To act upon as by dropping; to steal in portions [Sidney. Dryden.]

To DRIB'-BLE, 101: *v. n. and a.* To fall in drops, to fall weakly or slowly; to proceed slowly; to slaver as a child or idiot;—*act*. To let down in drops.

Drib'-bling, *s.* A falling in drops.

Drib'-let, *s.* A small quantity, a petty sum.

To DRIVE=*drīv*, (*drīv'-vl*, 114) *v. a.* To slaver, to let fall the spittle in drops as an infant, an idiot, or a dotard; hence, to be weak or foolish, to dote.

Driv'-el, *s.* Slaver; a driveller.

Driv'-el-let, *s.* A fool, an idiot, a dotard.

To DRIZ'-ZLE, 101: *v. a. and n.* To shed gently in small drops or particles;—*new*. To fall in small drops.
Driz'-zle, *s.* A small rain.

Driz'-zly, *a.* Shedding small rain.

To DRIVE=*drīve*, } *v. a. and n.* (*Drave* as
DRIVE=*drōve*, } *the pret.* and *Droven* as
DRIVN, *drīv'-vn*, 114, } *the part.* are obs.) To impel, or urge forward, or away, by whatever means

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Knock: gāk'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōod: j'w, *i. e.* jew. 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

to chase or hunt; to guide or direct while impelling; to clear by forcing away whatever occupies the space; to straiten; to urge or carry briskly on, as to *drive* a trade; to purify by motion of the particles, as *driven* feathers, *driven* snow;—*new*. To pass by external impulse; to rush with violence; to go over or move forward in a carriage; to tend to as the scope or ultimate design; to strike at with fury: Some of these senses are scarcely expressed completely but by the addition of intensive particles, as *on*, *forward*, *away*.

Drive, *s*. Passage in a carriage; a course whereon carriages are driven.

Driv'er, *s*. The person or instrument that impels; one who drives; a carman, coachman, or charioteer.

Driv'ing, *s*. The act of impelling; tendency.

DRIFT, *s*. Impulse; any thing driven at random; any thing driven along in a body; a storm, a shower; that which, by driving, collects, and becomes a heap; tendency, force, and direction of any thing; scope of a discourse.

To Drift, *v. a. and n*. To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps;—*new*. To form into heaps while driven forward; to float or be driven by a current.

DROVE, *s*. A body or number of cattle, or sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

Driv'er, 36: *s*. One that drives beasts to market; one that fattens oxen for sale.

To DRIVE, &c. }

To DRIZZLE, &c. } See under To Drip.

To DROIL=droil, *v. n*. To drudge. [Spenser.]

Droil, *s*. A drone, a drudge: some old authors call it Drevell. [Obs.]

DROLL, drôle, 116: *a. and s*. Comical, odd, farcical, humorous:—*s*. A jester, a buffoon; something exhibited to raise mirth, a farce.

To Droll, *v. n. and a*. To jest, play the buffoon:—*act*. To cajole, to cheat by drollery.

Droil'er, 36: *s*. A droll or buffoon.

Droil'er-y, *s*. Jokes or tricks; buffoonery; a laughable show.

Droil'ish, *a*. Rather droll

DROMEDARY, drûm'-ê-dâr'-ly. *s*. The Arabian camel with only one hump on the back.

DRONE=drône, *s*. The male of the honey-bee, which makes no honey, and, after a time, is driven away by the working bees: the name is derived from the humming noise which bees make; hence, a humming sound, or the instrument or pipe that hums; hence, also, an idler, a sluggard.

To Drone, *v. n*. To emit a heavy dull tone; also, to live in idleness, to dream.

Dro'ning, *s*. A humming, or dull deep noise.

Dro'nish, *a*. Idle, sluggish.

To DROOP=drôop, *v. n*. To sink or hang down with apparent loss of former strength; to languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak, to be dispirited.

DROP=drôp, *s*. (Compare To Drip, &c.) A globule of moisture; a very small quantity of liquors; in the plural, a quantity determined by the number of drops; a diamond hanging in the ear; an ear-ring.

To DROP, *v. a. and n*. To pour in drops; to let fall, to let go, to dismiss from the hand; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression; to intermit, to cease; to leave; to quit; to lower; to bedrop or variegate;—*new*. To fall in drops; to let drops fall; to fall; to die; to sink into silence; to vanish; to come unexpectedly; to move lower.

Droppel, (drôpt, 114, 143) *part*. Let fall.

Dro'p'ing, *s*. That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Dro'p'ing-ly, *ad*. By drops.

Dro'p'let, *s*. A little drop.

Dro'p'-se-rene', *s*. A supposed drop or speck clear or invisible to outward appearance, but obstructing vision; amaurosis. [Milton]

DROPS-STUNG, 107: *s*. Spar of a drop-like shape.

DROPS-WORT, 141: *s*. The name of a plant

DROPSY, drôp'-sëy, *s*. (A contraction of *hydropsy*, the word originally used for the Latin *hydrops*.) A disease from the collection of water in the body.

Dro'p'-sied, (-sîd, 114) *a*. Diseased with dropsy.

Dro'p'-si-cal, *a*. Diseased with dropsy; inclined to dropsy; partaking of the nature of dropsy.

DROSS=drôssa, 17: *s*. The scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of melting; rust; waste matter, refuse,avings; any worthless matter separated from the better part.

Dro's'-sy, 105: *a*. Full of dross; worthless.

Dro's'-si-ness, *s*. Foulness; feculence; rust.

DROTCHIE=drôtsch'-êl, *s*. An idle wench. [Obs.]

DROUGHT, DROUTH.—See under Dry.

DROVE, &c. } See under To Drive.

DROVER.

To DROWN=drown, 31: *v. a. and n*. To suffocate in the water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow; to immerge;—*new*. To undergo suffocation in water.

To DROWSE, drowz, 31, 151, 189: *v. a. and n*. To make heavy with sleep;—*new*. To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy.

Drow'-sy, (-sëy) *a*. Sleepy; causing sleep; dull.

Drow'-si-ly, *ad*. Sleepily, heavily, sluggishly.

Drow'-si-ness, *s*. Sleepiness, heaviness.

Drow'-si-hed, *s*. Drowsiness. [Spenser.]

To DRUB=drûb, *v. a*. To beat heartily.

Drub, *s*. A thump, a knock, a blow.

Drub'-bing, *s*. A beating, a thrashing.

To DRUDGE=drûdge, *v. n*. To labour in mean offices; to work hard, to slave.

Drudge, *s*. One employed in mean labour; a slave.

Drud'-ger, 36: *s*. A drudge. It is sometimes incorrectly used for Dredger, which see under Dredge.

Drud'-ger-y, *s*. Mean labour; hard, servile work.

Drud'-ging-ly, *ad*. Laboriously; toilsomely.

DRUG=drug, *s*. Any substance used in the composition of medicines; hence, that which finds no willing purchaser, which is without value to any but the sick, or without general value; any thing worth less.

To Drug, *v. a*. To season with ingredients; to tincture with something noxious.

Drug'-ger, (gwer, 77) *s*. A druggist. [Obs.] *Drug-german* is sometimes ignorantly used for Dragoman.

Drug'-ster, 36: *s*. A druggist. [Obs.]

Drug'-gist, (-guist, 77) *s*. One who sells drugs.

DRUGGET, drûg'-guët, 77: *s*. A coarse kind of woollen cloth.

DRUID, drôû-id, 109: *s*. One of the priests and philosophers of the ancient Celtic nations.

Dru'-i-dism, 158: *s*. The doctrines and rites of the druids.

Dru-id'-i-cal, 81: *a*. Pertaining to the druids.

DRUM=drûm, *s*. An instrument of military music. *Drum* of the ear, the tympanum; an assembly or rout.

To Drum, *v. n. and a*. To beat with a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion; *To drum out*, to expel ignominiously; *To drum up*, to assemble as by beat of drum.

Drum'-mer, *s*. He whose duty is to beat a drum.

Drum'-ma'-jor, 38: *s*. The chief drummer of a regiment.

Drum'-stick, *s*. A stick for beating a drum; any thing supposed to resemble a drum-stick.

To DRUMBLE, drûm'-bl, 101: *v. n*. To drowse or be sluggish. [Shaks.]

Drum'-ly, *a*. Thick; stagnant. [Obs.]

DRUNK, &c.—See under To Drink.

DRUPE, drôop, 109: *s*. That which falls from the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: mûsh-un, i. e. mission, 165: vizh'-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: thûn, 166: thên, 166.

tree when ripe, a general name for fruit without valves which contain a nut or stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry, &c. (Compare Dryad, &c.)

Dru-pa'-crous, (-sh'ü) 147: *a.* Pertaining to drupes.

DRY=**dry**, *a.* Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not juicy; without tears; thirsty; barren, plain, unembellished; hard, severe; applied to persons, deficient, cold, quietly humorous, sarcastic, sneering.

To Dry, *v. a. and n.* To free from moisture in any way; to drain; to exhaust:—*nes.* To grow dry.

Dri-er, 36: *s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

Dri-ly, *ad.* Without moisture; coldly, barely; sarcastically.

Dry-ness, *s.* Want of moisture; exhaustion; want of embellishment; barrenness, hardness; quiet humour.

DRY-EYED, (-ide, 106, 114) *a.* Tearless.

DRY-FAT, *s.* A vat or basket for dry things. [Obs.]

DRY-NURSE, *s.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child by hand, and does not suckle it.

To Dry-nurse, *v. a.* To nurse without suckling.

DRY-SAL-TER, (säl-ter, 112) *s.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, &c.

DRY-SHOD, *a.* Without wet feet.

DROUGHT, (drowt, 31, 162) *s.* Dryness; dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.

Our old authors, perhaps more correctly, write and pronounce *Drowth*.

Drough-ty, *a.* Wanting rain, thirsty.

Drough-ti-ness, *s.* Dryness.

DRYAD, drý'-äd, *s.* A wood-nymph.

Dry-a-des, (-dëz, 101) *s. pl.* Dryads. [Lat.]

DRY-ITX, *s.* Petrified wood.

Compare *Drupe*, which is related to these words, and might have been written *Drype*.

DUAL=**dü-äl**, *a.* Expressing the number two.

Du-al-is'-tic, 88: *a.* Consisting of two.

Du-al-i-ty, 84: *s.* That which expresses two; the state of being two; division, separation.

To DUB=**düb**, *v. a. and n.* To tap with a sword; and hence, to make him who is touched a knight; to confer any new dignity:—*nes.* To make a noise by frequent taps as on a drum.

Dub, *s.* Tap, knock. Dubbing, mixture used by curriers.

DUBIOUS, dü'-bé-üs, 105, 146, 120: *a.* Doubtful, not settled in opinion; uncertain, not plain; not clear; having the event uncertain.

Du-bi-ous-ly, *ad.* Uncertainly.

Du-bi-ous-ness, *s.* Uncertainty.

Du-bi-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Doubtful, uncertain.

Du-bi-tan-cy, *s.* Doubt. [Little used.]

Du-bi-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of doubting.

Du-bi-ty, 84: *s.* Doubtfulness. [Richardson.]

DUCAL, &c.

DUCAT, &c.

DUCHESS, &c.

See under Duke.

DUCK=**dück**, *s.* A species of fine canvas.—See also under the following verb.

To DUCK=**dück**, *v. n. and a.* To dive under water; to drop down the head as in diving; to bow low; to cringe:—*act.* To put under water.

Duck, *s.* A water-fowl that ducks the head for food while swimming; a declination of the head; a dip under water: a stone thrown obliquely so as to skim the water; and hence, to play at *ducks and drakes* with anything, is to squander it in idle play or unprofitably.

Duck-er, *s.* A diver; a cringer.

Duck-ling, *s.* A young duck.

Duck-ing-stool, *s.* A chair in which scolds were tied and put under water.

Duck-legged, (-lëgd, 114) *a.* Short-legged.

Other compounds are plants, as *Duck'-meat*, *Duck'-weed*, *Duck'-foot*.

DUCT=**dückt**, *s.* Guidance, direction; [Unusual:] a passage through which anything is conducted.

Duc-ture, (-türe, 147) *s.* Guidance. [Out of use.]

Duc-tile, (-tül, 105) *a.* That may be led, flexible, pliable; that may be drawn out into wire, or thread; that can be expanded by heat.

Duc-tile-ness, *s.* Flexibility, ductility.

Duc-til-i-ty, 84: *s.* Flexibility; appropriately, that quality of some solid bodies, particularly among the metals, of suffering extension by drawing out without breaking.

DUDGEON=**düdg'-ön**, 18: *s.* A small dagger.

DUDGEON=**düdg'-ön**, *s.* Malice, ill-will.

DUE=**dü**, 110, 189: *a. ad. and s.* Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another; proper, fit, appropriate; exact without deviation:—*adv.* Exactly, directly, duly:—*s.* That which belongs to one; right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute. Shakspeare in one place uses it as a verb, signifying to endow.

Du-ly, *ad.* Properly, in due manner, exactly.

Du-ly, 105: *s.* That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience due to superiors; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; service; what is due to government, tax, impost, custom, toll.

Du-ti-ful, 117: *a.* Obedient, respectful.

Du-ti-ful-ly, 103: *ad.* Obediently, reverentially.

Du-ti-ful-ness, *s.* Obedience, respect.

Du-te-ous, 147: *a.* Obedient; also, (a sense now obsolete,) enjoined by duty.

DUEL=**dü-ël**, *s.* A combat between two.

To Du-el, *v. a.* To fight a premeditated single combat with deadly weapons.

Du-el-er, 36: *s.* A duellist.

Du-el-list, *s.* One who professes the principles of duelling; a frequent fighter in duels.

Du-el-ing, *s.* The custom of fighting duels.

Du-él-i-o, *s.* The duel, the rule of duelling. [Shaks.]

DUENNA=**dü-ën-nä**, *s.* An old woman kept to guard a younger, a governess.

DUET.—See under Duo.

DUFFEL=**düf'-fël**, *s.* A kind of frieze or coarse cloth.

DUG=**düg**, *s.* A nipple or teat: it is now, except in contempt, used only of a brute female, but it was not originally so limited.

DUG, *pret.* of To Dig, which see.

DUKE=**düke**, *s.* The highest order of secular nobility next to the Prince of Wales; in some countries, a sovereign prince.

Duke'-dom, 18: *s.* The seignory or possessions, title, or quality of a duke.

Du'-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

Duc'-er, (-dück'-ät) *s.* A coin struck by a duke, value between four and five shillings, if silver, and about double, if gold.

Duch'-ry, (düch'-ty) *s.* A territory which gives title to a duke.

Duch'-y-court, 47: *s.* A court appertaining to a duchy, especially that of the duchy of Lancaster.

DUCH-ESS, *s.* The consort or widow of a duke; also, the female sovereign of a dukedom.

DULCET=**dül'-cët**, 14: *a.* Sweet, luscious, melodious.

To Dul'-ci-ty, (-fý, 6) *v. a.* To make sweet.

Dul'-ci-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of sweetening.

Dul'-ci-MEN, *s.* A musical stringed instrument played with little sticks.

Dul'-ci-tude, *s.* Sweetness.

To Dul'-co-nate, *v. a.* To make less acrimonious

The schemes enter, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäg; chäp'-mân; d-pâ: lãw; gôod: j'ô, i. e. j'w, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*. 171

Dul'-co-raⁿ-tion, *s.* The act of sweetening.

DULIA, dū'-lē-d, *s.* An inferior or servile worship, distinguished from *Latria*.

DULL=dūl, 155: *a.* Stupid, blockish; blunt, obtuse; awkward; sad; sluggish; gross; not exalting; not bright; drowsy; having a downcast look; seeing dimly, purblind.

To Dull, *v. a. and n.* To stupify; to blunt; to sadden; to hebetate; to damp; to make slow of motion; to sully brightness:—*new.* To become dull.

Dul'-ly, *ad.* Stupidly; in a dull manner; not gaily; not brightly, not keenly.

Dul'-ler, 30: *s.* That which makes dull.

Dul'-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being dull.

Dul'-lard, 34: *s.* A blockhead; a dolt.

Dul'-brained, 114: *a.* Stupid, foolish.

DULY.—See under Due.

DUMB, dūm, 156: *a.* Mute, incapable of speech, deprived of speech; mute, not using words, silent, refusing to speak.

To Dumb, *v. a.* To silence. [Shaks.]

Dumb'-ly, *ad.* Mutely, silently.

Dumb'-ness, *s.* Incapacity to speak; omission or refusal of speech; muteness.

To Dumb'-found, *v. a.* To confuse, to strike dumb.

Dum'-mer-er, *s.* One who feigns dumbness. [Obs.]

Dum'-my, 105: *s.* One who is dumb. The last three words are used by good writers, but always as low or very familiar expressions. The last word is often applied to the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist.

DUMP=dūmp, *s.* A dull gloomy state of mind; absence of mind; a melancholy tune or air. [Obs.] To be in the dumps, to be sulky and gloomy.

Dum'-pish, *a.* Dull, sad, sullen.

Dum'-pish-ness, *s.* Sadness, melancholy.

DUMP=dūmp, *s.* A clumsy leaden counter used by boys at chuck-farthing.

Dum'-py, *a.* Short and thick.

Dum'-pling, *s.* A small round pudding.

DUN=dūn, *a.* A colour partaking of brown and black; dull, gloomy.

Dun'-nish, *a.* Inclined to dun colour.

To DUN=dūn, *v. a.* To claim a debt with importunity; to urge importunately.

Dun, *s.* A clamorous creditor. [Spectator.]

Dun'-ny, *a.* Requiring noise or clamour, *i. e.* deaf; dull of sense. [Local.]

Dun'-ner, *s.* A dun.

DUNCE=dūnce, *s.* A dolt, a thickskull.

Dun'-cer-y, 105: *s.* Stupidity. [Milton.]

To Dun'-ci-fy, 6: *v. a.* To make stupid. [Warburton.]

DUNDER=dūn'-der, *s.* The dregs of rum.

DUNE=dūn, *s.* A hill, now written Down.

DUNG=dūng, 72: *s.* The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

To Dung, 72: *v. a. and n.* To manure with dung:—*new.* To void excrement.

Dung'-y, 105: *a.* Full of dung; mean, vile.

Dung'-fork, *s.* A pitchfork for dung.

Dung'-hill, *s. and a.* A heap of dung:—*adj.* Sprung from a dunghill; mean, low, base.

Dung'-yard, *s.* The place of the dunghill.

DUNGEON=dūng'-ōn, 18: *s.* Strictly, the donjon, or keep for prisoners in the middle of the feudal castles; a subterraneous prison; a close prison.

To Dun'-geon, *v. a.* To shut up as in a dungeon.

DUO=dū'-ō, *s.* The Latin word for two; a song for two performers.

DU-UM VI RATE, *s.* The office, dignity, or government of two men in the same office, as in ancient Rome.

DU-XI-TO, DU-KT'-s. A duo. [Ital.]

DU'-O-LIT'-u-AL, *a.* Bilingual.

DU'-O-DEC'-i-MO, (-dēs'-sē-mō, 92) *a. and s.* Having two and ten, that is, twelve folds:—*s.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DU'-O-DEC'-u-PLI, 101: *a.* Consisting of twelve

DU'-O-DEC'-NUM, *s.* The first of the small intestines, in length about twelve fingers' breadth.

DUPE=dūpe, *s.* A man who is deceived; a credulous man easily tricked.

To Dupe, *v. a.* To deceive, to trick, to cheat.

DUPL=dū'-pl, *a.* Double. [Compare Double, &c.]

To Du'-pli-cate, *v. a.* To double; to fold.

Du'-pli-cate, *a. and s.* Double; two-fold, as Duplicate ratio, which is the product of a ratio multiplied into itself:—*s.* A second thing of the same kind as the first; the transcript of a writing or ticket.

Du'-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold; a doubling.

Du'-pli-ca'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Any thing doubled.

Du'-PLI'-i-TY, (dū-plī'-sē-tē, 105) *s.* The number two; (Watts) doubleness; deceit; doubleness of heart or tongue: in law, the pleading of two or more distinct matters.

DURABLE, &c. }

DURANCE, }

DURA MATER, }

See in the ensuing class.

To DURE=dūre, 49: *v. n.* To endure. [Obs.]

Du'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Lasting; having the quality of continuing long in being without perishing or wearing out.

Du'-ra-bly, *ad.* In a lasting manner.

Du'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Power of lasting, continuance.

Du'-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *a.* Power of lasting.

Du'-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Continuance in time; power of continuance; length of continuance.

Dure'-ful, 117: *a.* Lasting. [Spenser.]

Dure'-less, *a.* Not lasting; fading.

Du'-rant, Du'-rance, *s.* A glazed woollen stuff otherwise called Everlasting: see also lower. [Obs.]

Du'-ring, *part. or prep.* Continuing; for the time of the continuance of.

Du'-rous, 120: *a.* Hard, as being a quality of things that endure. [Obs.]

Du'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Hardness; and hence, figuratively, hardness of mind, harshness. [Little used.]

Du'-RA-MAT'-TER, 36: *s.* A membrane which envelops the pia mater and both of them the brain; they are called *mater* as being the mother of all other membranes, and the outer one is called *dura* from its hardness compared with the other. Duramen, see *Supp.*

Du'-RESSE, (dū'-rēss, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Literally, hardship, and hence, constraint; it is of two kinds, *duress* of imprisonment, which is restraint of personal liberty, and *duress* by menaces, when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb.

Du'-rance, *s.* Endurance; duress.—See also above.

DURST.—See To Dare.

DUSK=dusk, *a. and s.* Tending to darkness or blackness; black coloured:—*s.* A tendency to darkness; a middle degree between light and darkness.

To Dusk, *v. a. and n.* To make dusky:—*new.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness.

Dus'-ky, *a.* Tending to darkness or blackness; gloomy, sad; intellectually clouded.

Dus'-kily, 105: *ad.* With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

Dus'-ki-ness, *s.* Approach to darkness.

Dus'-kish, *a.* Inclining to darkness.

Dus'-kish-ly, *ad.* Cloudily, darkly.

Dus'-kish-ness, *s.* Inclination to darkness.

DUST=düst, *s.* Earth or other matter reduced to small dry particles; the grave; state of dissolution mean, dejected state.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166 thēn 166.

To DUST, *v. a.* To sprinkle with dust; to levigate.—
See also lower.

DUST-ty, 105: *a.* Filled with dust; clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.

DUST-ty-ness, *s.* The state of being dusty.

DUST-man, *s.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

To DISTR, *v. a.* To free from dust.—See also above.

DUST-er, 36: *s.* A utensil or cloth to clear from dust.

DUTCH=dutch, *s. pl., sing., and a.* The people of Holland:—*s. sing.* The language of the Dutch:—*adj.* Pertaining to Holland.

DUTCHESS, DUTCHY, &c.—See Duchess, &c.

DUTEOUS, DUTY, &c.—See under Due.

DUUMVIRATE.—See under Duo.

DWALE=dwale, *s.* A sable or black colour; [Heraldry:] the deadly nightshade.

DWARF, dwarf=dwärf, 140, 37: *s. and a.* A man much below the common size of men:—*adj.* Below the common size, applied generally to animals and plants.

To DWARF, *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARF-fish, *a.* Below the natural bulk; low, small, little. *Dwarfy* may also be met with.

DWARF-fish-ly, *ad.* Like a dwarf.

DWARF-fish-ness, *s.* Minuteness of stature.

To DWELL=dwëll, } *v. n.* (The regular forms of
1 DWELT=dwëlt, } the *prät.* and *part.* are also
DWELT=dwëlt, } used.) To abide as a per-
manent resident, to live in a place, to reside, to have a
habitation; to remain; to be suspended with attention;
to hang upon with care and fondness; to draw the
attention by long speaking. Milton in one place uses
it actively.

Dwell-er, *s.* An inhabitant.

Dwell-ling, *s.* Habitation, place of residence.

Dwell-ling-house, *s.* The house in which one lives and sleeps.

Dwell-ling-place, *s.* The place of residence.

To DWINDLE=dwîn-dl, 101: *v. n.* To shrink, to grow little; to degenerate, to fall away; to lose health.

Dwîn-dled, 114: *part. a.* Shrunk; fallen away.

To DYE=dÿ, *v. a.* To stain, to tinge, to colour.

Dye, *s.* A colouring liquor; stain, tinge.

Dye-ing, *part.* and *s.* Staining:—*s.* The art or practice of staining by chemical processes.

Dy-er, *s.* One who follows the trade of dyeing.

DYING, *part.* and *s.*—See under *To Die*.

DYKE.—See *Dike*.

DYNAMICAL, dë-näm'-ë-cäl, 105: *a.* Pertaining to strength or power.

Dy-nam'-ics, *s. pl.* That part of mechanics which treats of the force and effects of moving bodies.

DY-NAM'-E-TER, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the magnifying powers of telescopes.

DYN'-A-MOM'-E-TER, } 92: *s.* An instrument for
DY-NOM'-E-TER, } measuring the power of
animal bodies.

DYN'-AS-TY, 92, 12, 105: *s.* Government, sovereignty; a race or family of rulers.

Dyn'-ast, *s.* A ruler: in some old authors, dynasty.

Dyn'-as'-tic, 88: *a.* Relating to a dynasty.

DYS-, An inseparable Greek prefix signifying ill or difficult.

DYS-CRA-SY, (-cëy, 152) *s.* Ill temper of the blood.

DYS-EN-TER-y, 92, 129: *s.* An illness of the intestines, in which blood is often voided with morbid matter.

Dys-en-ter'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to dysentery.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gätc-wäy: chäp'-mün: pd-pä': läw: gööd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note* 171

DYS'-O-DON, 105: *s.* A coal of green, or yellowish gray colour, which emits an ill odour in burning.

DYS'-OP'-SY, *s.* Dimness of sight.

DYS'-O-NEX'-Y, (-rëck'-sëy, 188) *a.* A bad or depraved appetite.

DYS-PAP'-Y, *s.* Difficulty of digestion.

Dys-pep'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Having a difficulty of digestion:—*s.* A dyspeptic patient.

DYS'-PHO-ny, (-fò-nëy, 163) *s.* A difficulty of speaking.

DYS-NÔ'-A, (dîsp-nô'-ä, 103) *s.* Difficulty of breathing.

DYS'-U-RY, *s.* A difficulty in passing urine.

E.

E, The fifth letter of the alphabet. Its sounds are the 3d, 4th, 13th, 14th, 35th, 36th, 43rd, and 44th elements of the schemes prefixed. It is very often mute but significant:—See 171. It is almost as frequently quite idle:—See 101, 189. As a contraction, it is often placed with *g*. (e. g. *exempli gratia*), to signify, for example.

E-, A prefix, the same as *ex-*, signifying *from* or *out of*, and in many words having a privative meaning.

EACH=ëetch, *a.* and *pron.* One taken separately from another, and implying the other whether expressly said or not; every one. It may be considered an adjective if joined with a substantive, a pronoun if standing principally. It used to be compounded with *where* and form an adverb, *eachwhere*, but we now always say *everywhere*.

EAD- or **ED-**, A Saxon prefix in proper names signifying happy, fortunate.

EAGER, ëa'-guer, 77, 36: *a.* Keenly or briskly desirous; vehement, ardent; quick, busy; in a more literal sense, sharp, sour, acid; keen, severe; it has also been used to signify brittle, not ductile.

Ea'-ger-ly, *ad.* In an eager manner.

Ea'-ger-ness, *s.* State or quality of being eager.

Ea'-GRE, (-gur, 159) *s.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn.

EAGLE, ëa'-gl, 101: *s.* A bird of prey, from its acute vision, its strength, the elevation and rapidity of its flight, its longevity, and other qualities of power, deemed the king of birds; hence, it is a frequent crest, and its figure was the military standard of the ancient Romans.

Ea'-glet, *s.* A young eagle.

Ea'-gless, *s.* The hen-eagle. [Sherwood.]

Ea'-gle-eyed, (-idt, 106) *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

Ea'-gle-stone, 107: *s.* *Étite*, a variety of argillaceous oxide of iron, of a spherical form, rough surface, and essentially composed of concentric layers which often embrace at the centre a moveable kernel. To such as had this moveable and consequently rattling kernel, the ancients gave the name of eaglestone, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs; and hence they were in request as amulets for pregnant women.

EAGRE.—See under *Eager*.

EALDERMAN.—See *Alderman*.

EAME=ëam, 189: *s.* Uncle. [Spenser.]

To EAN.—See *To* *Yean*.

EAR=ëar=ëre, 103, 43: *s.* The organ of hearing, the external prominent part of the organ; the sense of hearing; discriminating sense of musical sounds and their proportions; any thing resembling ears as the handles of certain vessels.—See also under *To* *Ear*: *To fall together by the ears*, to scuffle or fight.

Ear'-lap, *s.* The top of the ear.

Ear'-less, *a.* Without ears.

Ear'-mark, s. A mark made on the ears of sheep.
Ear'-pick, s. An instrument for cleaning the ears.
Ear'-ring, s. An ornament worn in the ear.
Ear'-shot, s. Reach of the sense of hearing.
Ear'-war, 189: s. The cerumen or exudation which smears the entrance of the ear.
Ear'-wig, s. A sheath-winged insect vulgarly supposed to creep into the ear: a whisperer.
Among the remaining compounds are Ear'-bored, Ear'-defensing, Ear'-lock, (of hair,) Ear'-piercing.
To EAR=ēre, v. a. To till, to plough. [Obs.]
EAR, s. The produce of the *eared* field, namely, the spike containing the grain that had been thrown into it, and which is yielded again with increase.
To Ear, v. n. To form ears, as corn.
Eared, 114: a. Having spikes formed, as corn.
Earsh, s. A ploughed field. [In use so late as 1622.]
EARL, erl, 131, 35: s. A title of nobility next below a marquess and above a viscount.
Earl'-dom, 18: s. The seignory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.
Earl'-mar'-shal, s. One of the great officers of state whose business is to take cognizance of all matters relating to honour and military solemnities. The office is now hereditary in the family of the Howards.
EARLY, er'-lēy, 131, 35, 105: a. and ad. Soon with respect to something else:—*ad.* Soon, betimes.
Ear'-li-ness, s. The state of being early.
TO EARN.—See in the ensuing class.
EARNEST, er'-nēst, 131, 35: a. Eager to obtain or realize some wish, zealous, fixed, eager; serious, not trifling or jesting.
Ear'-nest-ly, ad. Eagerly, warmly, zealously, importunately; with fixed attention.
Ear'-nest-ness, s. Eagerness, solicitude, seriousness.
EAR'-NEST, s. Seriousness, a serious event or reality, not a jest; hence, so much of what was desired as is realized, the first fruits of a desired object; hence, handsel, and also, the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified, a pledge.
Ear'-ning, Ear'-nings, s. sing. and pl. That which has become real in consequence of the labour used to obtain it, that which is merited by services or performances, wages, reward.
To Earn, v. a. To gain by labour; to merit or deserve by labour or any performance; to gain.
EARSII.—See under To Ear.
EARTH, erth, s. The mass which composes the globe: any portion of that mass; the fine mould or soil on the surface of the globe; that which as to its obvious qualities is distinct from fire, air, and water; different modifications of terrene matter, as clay, loam, chalk, gravel, &c., or with nicer analysis, silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontita, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina; but even these, by an analysis nicer still, are now considered metallic oxides; the world as distinguished from other scenes of existence; the inhabitants of the earth; country, region; the hole of a fox or badger.
To Earth, v. a. and n. To hide in the earth; to inter:—*neu.* To retire under ground.
Earth'-ly, a. Consisting of earth; partaking of earth; inhabiting the earth; not mental, gross.
Earth'-i-ness, s. The quality of being earthy.
Earth'-en, (er'-lān, 114) a. Made of earth or clay.
Earth'-ly, a. Belonging only to our present state, not spiritual; corporeal, not mental.
Earth'-li-ness, s. Worldliness.
Earth'-ling, s. An inhabitant of earth, considered as a poor frail creature.
Earth'-board, (-bōrd, 108, 48) s. The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.
Earth'-nut, s. A name given to the root of the *Arachis*, a small bulb like a nut; and also to the

pignut or banyan, a globular root that tastes some thing like a chestnut.

Earth'-quake, (-kwāke, 188) s. A shaking or concussion of the earth.

Earth'-worm, (-wurm, 142) s. A well-known insect or rather animal that lives under ground; a grovelling wretch.

Among the other compounds are Earth'-bag, Earth'-bank, Earth'-flax, (a fibrous fossil,) Earth'-born, Earth'-bound, Earth'-bred, Earth'-engendered, Earth'-fed, Earth'-ly-minded, Earth'-ly-mindedness, and Earth'-shaking.

EASE, ēaz=ēzi, 158, 189: s. Quiet, rest; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint. The old Saxon word is *eak*, which Spenner uses.

To Ease, v. a. To free from pain or anxiety, or the cause of it; to give ease or relief; to make to act easily.

Easy, (-zēy, a. Quiet, at rest; not difficult, not causing difficulty; ready, not unwilling; complying, unresisting, credulous; free from want; not constrained, not formal.

Easy-ly, ad. With ease; in an easy manner.

Easy-ness, s. The state of being at ease; the quality of being easy.

Ease'-ful, 117: a. Quiet, peaceable; fit for rest.

Ease'-ful-ly, ad. With ease or quiet.

Ease'-ment, s. Convenience; relief; relief by evacuation; in law, a service or convenience that one man has of another by charter or prescription, as a way through another's grounds, a sink, or such like.

EA'-SEL, (-zl, 151, 114) s. and a. The frame on which a painter rests his picture while at work upon it:—*adjective.* That is of a size to be painted on an easel.

EAST=ēast, s. and a. The point at which the sun is seen to rise at the equinox; the regions which lie toward the rising sun, and consequently, in all ancient and modern European literature, Asia, and its territories:—*n.* From or towards the rising sun.

East'-ern, 36: a. Dwelling or found in the East, oriental; lying toward the east; going eastward.

East'-er-ly, a. Coming from the east, lying eastward; looking eastward.

East'-ward, (-word, 140, 38) ad. Toward the east.

East'-er-ling, s. A native of some country eastward of another.

EASTER=ēa'-ster, s. The day on which christians commemorate the resurrection of Christ. It corresponds in season to the passover of the Jews, and is called in most languages by a word derived from passover: with us, the name is supposed to have originated from that of a Saxon goddess, who was worshipped at the season subsequently appropriated to the christian commemoration: others ally Easter with East, or the rising sun, as emblematic of the rising of Christ.

To EAT=ēat, } s. a. (The pre-
EAT or ATE, ēt, 135, 119: } terit is now sel-
EAT or EATEN, ēt, ēa'-tn, 114 } dom spelled ate,
and eaten for the participle, which some years ago was
the only sanctioned form, is giving way to eat.)
To devour with the mouth; to consume; to corrode:—
neu. To feed, to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.

Eat'-er, s. One who eats; a corrosive.

Eat'-a-ble, 101: a. and s. That may be eaten:—
s. That which may be eaten.

Eat'-ing, s. The act of chewing and swallowing.

Eat'-ing-house, s. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed; a dining-house.

EAVES, ēavz, 189, 151: s. pl. The edges of the roof of a house which overhang the wall.

To EAVS'-drop, v. n. To catch that which drops from the eaves; to listen under windows.

Eave'-drop-pr, s. An insidious listener.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

EBB—*ēb*, 155: *s.* The reflux of the tide toward the sea, opposed to *flow*; decline, decay, waste.

To Ebb, *v. n.* To flow back; to decline, to decay.

EB-bing, *s.* A flowing back; a declining.

EBON—*ēb'-ūn*, 18: *s.* and *a.* A hard heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits of a fine polish; it used to be written *ebes*—*a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony, black.

EB-on-y, *s.* The more common word for ebony.

To Eb'-o-nize, *v. a.* To make black as ebony.

EBRACTEATE—*ē-brack'-tē-āt*, *a.* Without a bractea or floral leaf.—See *E.* [Botany.]

EBRIETY, *ē-bri'-tēty*, *s.* Drunkenness.

E'-bri-os'-i-ty, 81, 105: *s.* Habitual drunkenness.

EBRILLADE, *ē-bril'-yād*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A check by a jerk of one rein if a horse refuses to turn.

EBULLIENT, *ē-bul'-yēnt*, 146: *a.* Boiling over.

E-bul'-lien-cy, *s.* A boiling over.

EB-ul-lir'-on, 89: *s.* The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; effervescence.

EBURNEAN—*ē-bur'-nē-ān*, *a.* Of ivory.

ECCENTRIC—*ēck-ēn'-trick*, 88: *a.* and *s.*

Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre, opposed to *concentric*; not terminating in the same point; irregular, anomalous.—*a.* A circle not having the same centre as another; he or that which cannot be brought to a common centre or usual standard.

Ec'-cen'-tri-cal, *a.* Eccentric.

Ec'-cen'-tric'-i-ty, (*ēck'-ēn'-tīs'-ē-tēty*, 105) *s.* Deviation from a centre; excursion from the proper orb; deviation, particularity, irregularity.

ECCHYMOSIS, *ēck-kē-mō'-sis*, 161, 86, 152: *s.* Blotchiness from extravasated blood.

ECCLESIASTIC, *ēck-klē'-zē-ās'-tīck*, 88, 147: *a.* and *s.* Relating to the church.—*s.* A person dedicated to the ministry of religion. See *Supp.*

Ec'-clē'-si-ās'-tī-cal, *a.* Ecclesiastical.

Ec'-clē'-si-ās'-tes, (*-tēz*, 101) *s.* The preacher, the name of a book in the old testament.

Ec'-clē'-si-ās'-tī-cus, *s.* The chief book of those called ecclesiastical, as a distinction from those contained in the Jewish canon.

ECCOPROTIC—*ēck-kō'-prōt'-īck*, *a.* Mildly purgative.

ECHILON, *ēsh'-d-lōng*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The position of an army in the form of steps, its divisions being one behind another.

ECHINUS, *ē-kī'-nūs*, 161: *s.* A hedgehog; a shell-fish set with prickles; the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, an ornament resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut.

E-chi'-nate, *E-chi'-na-ted*, *a.* Bristled.

ECHO, *ēck'-ō*, 161: *s.* The return or repercussion of any sound; the sound returned.

To Ech'-o, *v. n.* and *a.* To respond, to give the repercussion of a sound; to be sounded back.—*act.* To send back a sound.

E-CHOM'-E-TRY, *s.* The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds; also of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

E-cho-m'-e-ter, *s.* A scale to measure the duration of musical sounds.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, *ēc-lār'-cīss-mōng*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLAMPSY, *ēck-lāmp'-sēty*, 105: *s.* A flashing of light such as is symptomatic of epilepsy.

ECLAT, *ē-clā'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Striking effect, brilliancy, applause, lustre.

ECLECTIC—*ēck-lēck'-tīck*, *a.* and *s.* Selecting; choosing.—*s.* One of a denomination of ancient philosophers who professed to be of no one sect, but to choose their principles from all sects; one of a sect of physicians among the ancients; one of a sect in the

Christian church who consider the doctrine of Plato conformable to the genius of christianity.

ECLEGM, *ēck-lēm'*, 157: *s.* A compound of oils and sirups.

ECLIPSE—*ē-clīps'*, 189: *s.* Literally a defect or failure, an obscuration of the light of a heavenly body by the intervention of another body; darkness, obscuration.

To E-clīpse, *v. a.* and *n.* To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud, to obscure.—*act.* [Milton.] To suffer an eclipse.

E-clīp'-tic, *s.* and *a.* A great circle of the sphere which the sun traverses in a twelvemonth, so called because it is the line in which eclipses occur.—*adj.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; in a sense little used, suffering eclipse.

ECLOGUE, *ēck'-lōg*, 107: *s.* Literally a select piece, but being adopted by Virgil as the name for those of his poems in which shepherds are the speakers, it means appropriately a pastoral poem.

ECONOMY, *ē-con'-ō-mēty*, *s.* Primarily, the regulation of a house or household; hence, the distribution of expense, discretion of expense, and hence also, laudable parsimony; hence, again, the disposition and arrangement of any work; disposition generally, distribution of every thing active and passive in its proper place, system.

Ec'-o-nom'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the regulation of a household; frugal.

Ec'-o-nom'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Frugally.

To E-con'-o-mize, *v. a.* and *n.* To use with economy.—*act.* To live with a prudent sparing of money.

E-con'-o-mist, *s.* One who is a good manager of affairs; one who spares prudently; one who writes on, or professes to teach, the laws of economy which ensure the prosperity of states.

Ec'-u-men'-i-cal, *a.* General.—See *Ecumenical*.

ECPHONESIS, *ēck'-fō-nē'-cīs*, 163: *s.* An exclamation arising from strong emotion. [Rhet.]

ECPHRACTIC, *ēck-fräck'-tīck*, 163: *a.* Attenuating, dissolving.

ECSTASY, *ēck'-stā-cēty*, 152: *s.* A state of passion, generally of delight, by which a person is for a time entranced, and his thoughts lost; excessive joy, rapture, enthusiasm; in our old writers, distraction, madness.

Ec'-sta-si-d, (*-cīd*, 114) *a.* Enraptured.

Ec'-sta'-ic, 88: } *a.* Transported, delighted to ec-

Ec'-sta'-i-cal, } stacy; rapturous.

ECTYPE—*ēck'-tīpe*, *s.* That which is taken from an original, a copy. [Locke.]

Ec'-ty-pal, 6: *a.* Copied.

ECUMENIC, *ēck'-ū-mēn'-īck*, 88: } *a.* Per-

ECUMENICAL, *ēck'-ū-mēn'-ē-cāl*, } taining to the habitable world, general, universal.

ECURIE, *ēck'-kū-rē'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A stable.

EDACIOUS, *ē-dā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* Eating, devouring, voracious.

E-dac'-i-ty, (*ē-dās'-ē-tēty*, 105) *s.* Voracity.

EDDER—*ēd'-der*, *s.* Such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together.

To Ed'-der, *v. a.* To bind or make tight by edder.

EDDY, *ēd'-dēty*, 105: *s.* and *a.* The water that by some partial repercussion runs contrary to the main stream; whirlpool, circular motion. *adj.* Whirling, moving circularly.

To Ed'-dy, *v. n.* and *a.* To move as an eddy.—*act.* (Thomson.) To restrain and force into an eddy.

EDEMATOUS, *ē-dēm'-d-tūs*, 92, 120: *a.* Swelling; full of humors. *Edem'atous* (159) is also used.

EDEN, *ē' dēn*, *s.* A place of delight; Paradise.

E'-den-ized, 114: *a.* Admitted into Paradise.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

l'oursis: gāt'-wāy; chū'-mān; pā'-pā': lāx: gōd: j'w, i. e. j'w, 55: a. t. v. &c. *maie*, 171.

EDENTATED, ě-dĕn'-tĕd, *a.* Deprived of teeth.—See E.

EDGE=ĕdge, *s.* The extreme border or point of any thing; a narrow part rising from a broader; the cutting part of a blade; keenness, intensity, acrimony: *To set the teeth on edge*, to cause an uneasy tingling in the teeth. **Edge-bone**, see Aitchbone, in Supp. *To edge, v. a. and n.* To sharpen, to furnish with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; to exasperate, to embitter; to push on as by a sharp instrument, to goad; (this is often expressed, perhaps through mistake, by *To Egg*;) to move sideways; to move by little and little:—*neu.* To move sideways; to move on so as to reach at each move only the edge of each former position, to move by little and little.

Edged, (edged) *a.* Bordered; sharp, not blunt.

Edg-ing, *s.* A border, a narrow lace.

Edge-wise, (-wĭz, 151) *ad.* With the edge forward; with the side forward.

Edge-less, *a.* Without an edge; blunt.

Edge-tool, *s.* A tool made sharp to cut.

EDIBLE, ě-dĕ-bl, 101: *a.* Fit to be eaten.

EDICT=ĕ'-dĭkt, *s.* A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

To EDIFY, ěd'-ĕ-fy, 92, 6: *v. a.* To build; [Obs.:] to instruct, to improve; formerly also, to persuade.

Ed"-i-fy-er, 36: *s.* One that edifies.

Ed"-i-fy-ing, *s.* Instruction.

Ed"-i-fy-ing-ly, *ad.* In an instructing manner.

Ed"-i-fi-ca"-tion, *s.* A building up or instructing of persons in religion or morals; instruction.

Ed"-i-fi-ca"-tor-y, *a.* Tending to edification.

ED'-i-VICE, (-fĭss, 105) *s.* A fabric, a structure.

EDILE=ĕ'-dĭl, *s.* A magistrate of ancient Rome.

TO EDIT=ĕd'-ĭt, *v. a.* Properly, to publish; more commonly, to revise or prepare for publication.

Ed'-i-tor, 38: *s.* He that revises, or otherwise prepares a work for publication.

Ed'-i-to'-ri-al, 90, 47: *a.* Pertaining to, or written by, an editor.

E-DIT'-ION, (ĕ-dĭsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Publication, particularly of a book; republication; the number of copies printed for one publication.

To EDUCATE, &c.—See in the next class.

To EDUCE=ĕ-duce', *v. a.* To bring out, to extract.—See E.

E-duct, *s.* That which is educed or elicited.

E-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which elicits.

E-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bringing out.

To ED-U-CATE, 147: *v. a.* To bring forth and inform the natural faculties, to bring up, to instruct.

Ed"-u-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One that instructs youth.

Ed"-u-ca"-tion, 89: *s.* Formation of manners, nurture.

To EDULCORATE=ĕ-dul'-cō-rāt, *v. a.* To sweeten, to purify; to free from acids, salts, &c.

E-dul'-cō-ra'-tive, 105: *a.* Capable of sweetening.

E-dul'-cō-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of sweetening.

To EEK.—See *To Eke*.

EEL=ĕl, *s.* A serpentine slimy fish that lurks in mud.

Eel'-pout, *s.* A small kind of eel.

Eel'-skin, *s.* The skin of an eel.

E'EN=ĕn, *ad.* A contraction of Even.

EFFABLE, ěf'-fĕ-bl, 101: *a.* That may be uttered.

To EFFACE=ěf'-fāce', *v. a.* To destroy any form painted or carved; to blot out, to strike out; to destroy, to wear away.

EFFECT=ěf'-fĕkt', *s.* That which is produced by an operating cause; (and note, that a physical cause, except the one Great Cause, is always deemed in its turn an effect: see Cause;) consequence, event;

purpose, general intent; completion; reality: in the plural, goods, moveables.

To Ef-fect, *v. a.* To bring to pass, to accomplish, to make an effect by an operating cause.

Ef-fec'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which effects.

Ef-fect'-less, *a.* Without effect.

Ef-fec'-ti-ble, 101: *a.* Practicable, feasible.

Ef-fec'-tion, *s.* In geometry, an effect of a general proposition; also the geometrical construction of a proposition.

Ef-fec'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power to produce effect; operative, active, efficient, useful.

Ef-fec'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* With real operation.

Ef-fec'-tu-al, (-tū-āl, 147) *a.* Productive of effects; powerful, adequate to the occasion.

Ef-fec'-u-al-ly, *ad.* Adequately.

To Ef-fec'-tu-ate, *v. a.* To bring to pass, to fulfil.

Ev'-ri-ca"-ci-ous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Calculated to produce the consequence intended; effectual.

Ef'-fi-ca"-ci-ous-ly, *ad.* Effectually.

Ef'-fi-ca"-ci-ous-ness, *s.* Efficacy.

Ef'-fi-ca-cy, 93, 105: *s.* Power to produce effects, production of effects.

EX-FIC'-IENT, (-fĭsh'-ĕnt, 147) *a.* and *s.* Causing effects:—*s.* The cause of effects; he or that which makes, the effector.

Ef-fic'-ient-ly, *ad.* Effectively.

Ef-fic'-ience, } *s.* The act or capability of pro-

Ef-fic'-ien-cy, } ducing effects; agency.

EFFEMINATE, ěf-fĕm'-ĕ-nāt, *a.* and *s.* Wo-manish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; womanlike:—*s.* An effeminate person.

To Ef-fem'-i-nate, *v. a.* and *n.* To make womanish; to emasculate, to unman:—*neu.* To soften; to melt into weakness.

Ef-fem'-i-nate-ly, *ad.* Weakly, softly.

Ef-fem'-i-nate-ness, *s.* Effeminacy.

Ef-fem'-i-na"-tion, *s.* Effeminacy. [Obs.]

Ef-fem'-i-na-cy, *s.* Softness unfitting a man; wo-manish delicacy; mean submission, lasciviousness.

To EFFERVESCE=ěf-fĕr-vĕss', 59: *v. n.* Literally, to give out heat; (see *Ex*;) appropriately, to be in that state of commotion or bubbling which arises in a fluid when part of it flies off in an elastic form; to work, to froth, to bubble.

Ef-fĕr-ves'-cent, *a.* Bubbling, boiling.

Ef-fĕr-ves'-cence, *s.* Intestine commotion; a bubbling; a frothing.

Ef-fĕr-ves'-ci-ble, *a.* Capable of effervescing.

EFFETE=ěf-fĕt', *a.* That can no longer bring forth; exhausted as to the power of reproduction worn out with age.

EFFICACIOUS, EFFICIENT, &c.—See under Effect.

EFFIGY, ěf-fĕ-gĕy, 105: *s.* An image or figure of a person; likeness or figure in sculpture or painting the head or figure on a coin.

Ef-fĭg'-i-tes, (ěf-fĭd'-jĕ-ĕz, [Lat.] 169) *s.* Effigy.

Ef-fĭg'-i-al, (-yāl, 146) *a.* Exhibiting an effigy.

To EFFLATE=ěf-flāt', *v. a.* To puff up.

To EFFLORESCE=ěf-flō-rĕss', 59: *v. n.* Literally, to blossom; appropriately, to form a mealy powder, or become pulverulent on the surface, as with many substances in losing their water of crystallization; to shoot out minute apicular crystals in form of flowers.

Ef-flō-res'-cent, *a.* Shooting out in form of flowers.

Ef-flō-res'-cence, *s.* Production of flowers; excrescences in form of flowers; eruption, or the breaking out of humors in exanthematous diseases.

EFFLUENT=ěf-flū-ō-ĕnt, 109: *a.* Flowing out

Ef-flu-ence, *s.* That which flows from something

Ev'-vĭux, (-flūcks, 188) *s.* The act of flowing out

effusion; that which flows out, emanation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Comments: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĭzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thĭn, 166: thĕn, 166.

To Eff-flux', 83: *v. n.* To flow away. [Obs.]
Eff-flux'-ion, (-flück'-shün, 154) *s.* The act of flowing out; that which flows out, emanation.
Eff-PLU'-VI-UM, 105: *s. sing.* } The minute and
Eff-PLU'-VI-A, 98: *s. pl.* } generally invisible
 particles which exhale from most, if not all terrestrial
 bodies, often perceptible by the sense of smell.
To EFFORCE, éf-fó'urce, 130, 47: *v. a.* To force. [Obs.]
Eff'-fort, 48: *s.* (Originally, effort', 81) An act in which force corporeal or mental is exerted; an endeavour.
To EFFORM, EFFORMATION.—See Form, &c.
EFFOSSION, éf-fósh'-ün, 90: *s.* The act of digging out of the ground.—See Ex.
EFFRONTERY, éf-frün'-tér-éy, 116, 129, 105: *s.* Impudence, shamelessness.
To EFFULGE=éf-fülgé', *v. n.* To send forth lustre.—See Ex.
Eff-ful'-gent, *a.* Shining, bright, luminous
Eff-ful'-gence, *s.* Lustre, brightness.
To EFFUME=éf-fümé', *v. a.* To breathe out.
To EFFUSE, éf-fúze', 137: *v. a.* To pour out as a fluid, to shed. (See Ex.) Some old writers use Effund.
Eff-fu'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* The act of pouring out; waste; the act of spilling; the thing poured out.
Eff-fuse', (-fúce, 137, 152) *a. and s.* Profuse:—*s.* Effusion.
Eff-fu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Pouring out, dispersing.
EFT=éft, *s.* A sort of lizard; a newt.
EFT=éft, *ad.* After; again; quickly. [Obs.]
Eft-soon', *ad.* Soon afterwards. [Obs.]
To EGERMINATE, é-je'r-mé-náte, *v. n.* To spring or bud out.—See E.
To EGEST=é-jést', *v. a.* To cast or throw out; (see E-); to void as excrement.
Egest'-ion, (-jést'-yün, 146: *collog.* -jést'-shün, 147.) *s.* The act of naturally voiding digested matter.
EGG=ég, 155: *s.* That which is laid by fowls and certain other animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm by which fish and various other creatures generate.
To EGG=ég, *v. a.* To incite, to instigate.
Edge From a Saxon verb derived from a noun signifying Edge. *To Edge* is therefore the more correct expression, and not an ignorant corruption, as Johnson calls it.—See *To Edge*.
EGLANTINE=ég'-län-tine, 6: *s.* A species of rose; sweetbrier.
EGOTISM, ég'-jótizm, 92, 158: *s.* That vanity which betrays itself by the incessant repetition of the first person (which in Latin is *ego*) in any one's conversation or writing.
Eg'-o-tist, *s.* One that is always talking of himself.
Eg'-o-tis'-ti-cal, *a.* Self-conceited.
To Eg'-o-tize, *v. n.* To talk much of one's self.
Eg'-o-ist, *s.* One of certain philosophers who professed to be sure of nothing but of their own existence.
EGREGIOUS, é-gré-jé-üs, 146: *a.* Remarkable above the common herd, distinguished either in a good or bad sense; eminent, extraordinary.
E-gré-gi-ous-ly, *ad.* Very remarkably.
E-gré-gi-ous-ness, *s.* State of being extraordinary, either for good or evil.
EGRESS=é'-gréss, *s.* The power or act of going out of a place; (see E-); departure.
E-gres'-sion, (-grésh'-ün, 90) *s.* The act of going out.
EGRET=é'-grét, *s.* A fowl of the heron kind; a feather of the fowl; the down of thistles, &c.
EGRIOT, é'-grí-ót, *s.* A sort of sour cherry.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Teuclis: gát'-wáy; cháip'-mân: pá-pá': láw: göd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: 3, 4, 5, &c. *mute*, 171.

EGYPTIAN, é-jíp'-sh'an, 147: *a. and s.* Pertaining to Egypt:—*s.* A native of Egypt; also, a gypsy.
EH! á, 56: *interj.*: noting doubt, inquiry, slight surprise.
EIDER, í'-der, 106: *s.* A Gothland duck.
Ed'-der-down, *s.* Soft feathers of the eider duck.
EIDOURANION, í'-dow-rá'-né-ön, 90: *s.* A representation of the heavens.
EIGHT, (an island in a river.) See Ait.
EIGHT, áit, 100, 162: *a. and s.* Twice four.
Eighth, (áit, 166.) *a. and s.* Next in order to the seventh:—*s.* An interval in music comprehending eight diatonic sounds.
Eighthly, 105: *ad.* In the eighth place.
Eigh'-teen, *a. and s.* Twice nine.
Eigh'-teenth, *a.* The ordinal of eighteen.
Eight-fold (-fóld, 116) *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.
Eigh'-ty, *a. and s.* Eight times ten.
Eigh'-ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of eighty.
Eigh'-ty-score, *a. and s.* Eight times twenty.
EIGNE, éin'-ty, 100, 157, 189: *a.* Eldest. [Law]
EISEL, é'-éil. *s.* Vinegar, verjuice. [Obs.]
EITHER=é'-ther, 103: *a. pron. and conj.* One or the other; in old writers, as an adj. it is sometimes equivalent to *Each*.
To EJACULATE=é-jäck'-ú-láte, *v. a.* To dart or throw out. (See E-.) It is now seldom used but with a word denoting something uttered orally as the object.
E-jac'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of darting something out; that which is darted out, particularly some expression or cry.
E-jac'-u-la'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Casting, throwing out; sudden, hasty.
To EJECT=é-jéckt', *v. a.* To throw out, (see Ex-.) to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel.
E-jec'-tor, *s.* One who ejects.
E-jec'-ment, *s.* A casting out; in law, a writ by which a tenant is commanded to depart.
E-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* A casting out; expulsion.
EJULATION, édj'-oo-lá'-shün, 92, 109, 89: *s.* Outcry, lamentation, moan, walling.
To EKE=éke, *v. a.* To increase; to fill up deficiencies; to protract; to spin out by useless additions.
Eke, *s.* An addition or augmentation.
EKR, *ad.* Also, likewise, beside, moreover.
To ELABORATE=é-láb'-ó-ráte, *v. a.* To produce with labour; to lighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.
E-lab'-o-rate, *a.* Wrought with labour; studied.
E-lab'-o-rate-ly, *ad.* With great study; laboriously.
E-lab'-o-rate-ness, *s.* The state of being elaborately performed.
E-lab'-o-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Improvement by successive operations.
E-lab'-o-ra-tr-y. [Obs.] See Laboratory.
To ELANCE=é-láncé', 11: *v. a.* To throw out.
To ELAPSE, é-láps', 189: *v. n.* To pass or glide away. (see E-.) The corresponding substantive is *Lapse*.
ELASTIC=é-lás'-tück, 88: *a.* Having the power
ELASTICAL, é-lás'-té-cál, } to return to the form
 from which it is disordered or withheld; springy.
E-las'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In an elastic manner.
E'-las-tic'-i-ty, (-tíes'-é-téy, 92, 105) *s.* The quality of being elastic; springiness.
ELATE=é-laté', *a.* Raised, elevated in mind, flushed with success; haughty, lofty. *Elater*, see *Supp.*
To E-laté', *v. a.* To puff up, to exalt, to heighten.
E-la'-ted-ly, *ad.* Triumphantly.
E-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Inflation; triumph; haughtiness.

ELATERIUM, *él-là-tēr''-è-üm*, *s.* The juice of the wild cucumber, which is a violent purgative.

ELBOW=*él-bōw*, 8: *s.* The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle.

To El'-bow, *v. a. and n.* To push with the elbow; to push:—*new*. To jut out in angles; to jostle.

El-bow-chair'', *s.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

El'-bow-room, *s.* Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement.

Eld=*éld*, *s.* Old age, old people, old times. [Obs.]

El'-der, *a. and s.* Surpassing another in years:—*s.* An older person; in the plural, *elders*, persons whose age claims reverence; ancestors; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Testament, rulers in the church; among presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

El'-der-ly, *a.* Bordering on old age.

El'-der-ship, *s.* Seniority, primogeniture.

El'-dest, *a.* Oldest, mostly applied to persons.

ELEATIC=*él-là-är''-ic*, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the philosophy of Zeno, a native of Elea in Italy, (not the founder of the Stoic school.)

ELDER=*él-der*, *s.* The name of a tree. See Eld, &c.

ELECAMpane=*él-là-cām-pān''*, *s.* A plant of several species, starwort; a sort of sweetmeat.

*To ELECT=*él-léck'*, *v. a.* To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.*

E-lect', *a.* Chosen; chosen, but not yet in office; taken by preference from among others; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

E-lect'-ive, (*tiv*, 105) *a.* Regulated or bestowed by choice; exerting the power of choice.

E-lect'-ive-ly, *ad.* With preference of one to another.

E-lect'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or power of choosing, choice; the ceremony of a public choice; the predetermination of God by which some are selected for eternal life.

E-lect'-tion-er''-ing, *s.* The practices used at parliamentary elections.

E-lect'-tor, 38: *s.* He that has a vote in the choice of any officer, particularly of a representative in parliament; one of the princes of Germany who had a vote in the election of the emperor.

E-lect'-tor-al, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors, particularly to those who had the dignity of elector among the princes of Germany.

E-lect'-tor-ate, *s.* The territory or dignity of an elector of the empire.

ELECTRE, *él-léck''-tur*, 159: *s.* Amber; also a

ELECTRUM=*él-léck''-trūm*. } mixed metal; an argentiferous gold ore.

E-LÉC'-TRIC''-I-TY, (*él-léck-triss''-è-téy*, 92, 105) *s.* The operations of a principle of very wide influence throughout nature, the simplest indications of which appear to have been first noticed in amber. The power which this substance acquires, through gentle friction, of attracting light straws or feathers, is now found to be only one among innumerable natural phenomena of constant occurrence that arise from a common cause; a cause which is and perhaps can be no otherwise conceived, than as a highly attenuated form of matter existing in different degrees in different substances, and passing from one to another with various effects among such bodies as can be excited to give or to receive it. See also *Supp.* for other words.

E-lect'-tric, *a. and s.* Capable by friction of exhibiting electricity; pertaining to electricity; derived from or produced by electricity; communicating a shock like that of electricity:—*s.* Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another, and therefore also called a non-conductor. Such are amber, glass, rosin, wax, gum lac, sulphur, &c.

E-lect'-tri-cal, *a.* Electric.

E-lect'-tri-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of electricity or by means of it.

E-lect'-tric'-ian, (*trish''-än*, 90) *s.* One versed in the science of electricity.

To E-lect'-tri-fy, 6: *v. a.* To communicate electricity to; to affect by electricity; figuratively, to excite suddenly as by a shock. *To Elec'trize* is also used.

E-lect'-tri-fy''-a-ble, *a.* Capable of becoming electric; capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid or matter.

E-lect'-tri-fi-ca''-tion, 89: *s.* The act of electrifying. *Electrization* is also used.

E-LÉC'-TRO-CHEM''-IS-TRY, 15: *s.* That science which treats of the agency of chemistry and galvanism effecting chemical changes.

E-LÉC'-TRO-MAG''-NET-ISM, 158: *s.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

E-LÉC'-TROM-E-TER, 87, 36: *s.* An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality; or an instrument for discharging it from a jar.

E-LÉC'-TRO-MO''-TION, 89: *s.* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal plate in contact with another.

E-LÉC'-TRO-MO''-TOR, 38: *s.* A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called.

E-LÉC'-TRO-NEG''-A-TIVE, 105: *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

E-LÉC'-TRO-POS''-I-TIVE, 151: *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.

ELECTUARY, *él-léck''-tù-är-éy*, 147, 129, 105: *s.* Literally, a medicine that may be licked, being a compound of some conserve, honey, or sirup, with a powder or other ingredient.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *él-là-mōz''-è-när-éy*, 103, 151, 105, 129: *a. and s.* Given in charity; living on charity; the latter sense is less usual:—*s.* One who lives on alms.

ELEGANT=*él-lé-gánt*, *a.* Primarily, that is choice or select; hence, pleasing by minor beauties, by symmetry and neatness; beautiful with propriety; not coarse, not gross.

El'-e-gant-ly, *ad.* In an elegant manner.

El'-e-gance, *s.* The beauty of propriety, not of

El'-e-gan-cy, *s.* greatness; that which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, or beauty.

ELEGIAC. See under Elegy.

ELEGIT=*él-lé-gít*, *a.* A writ of execution, so called from words implying that the plaintiff *hath chosen* it, the effect of which writ is the detention of a moiety of the defendant's land till the debt is discharged by the rents and profits.

ELEGY, *él-lé-géy*, 105: *s.* A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem without points or affected elegancies.

El'-e-gist, *s.* A writer of elegies.

El'-e-gi''-AC, 86: *a. and s.* Used in elegies, pertaining to elegies:—*s.* Elegiac verse.

El'-e-gi''-ast, *s.* An elegist.

ELEMENT=*él-lé-mént*, *s.* A first or constituent principle; that which admits not of division or of decomposition, an atom; more loosely, an ingredient; popularly, earth, air, water, and fire, because these were formerly deemed first principles, though the former three are now ascertained to be compound bodies, and the last is only the extrication of light and heat during combustion; air, distinctively; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; in the plural, the letters or sounds of a language; the rudiments of any part of knowledge; the essential points in any design.

To El'-e-ment, *v. a.* To compound of elements; to constitute. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants. mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

El'-e-men'-tal, *a.* Produced by elements; arising from first principles; rude, elementary.

El'-e-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* According to the elements or constituent principles.

El'-e-men'-tal-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being compounded of ingredients.

El'-e-men'-tar-y, 129: *a.* Primary, uncompounded; initial, rudimental; of or belonging to elements.

El'-e-men-tar'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being elementary. *Elementariness* has the same meaning.

ELENCH, *é-lěngk'*, 161, 158: *s.* An argument; the point in discussion; more commonly, a sophistical argument.

E-len'-chi-cal, (*é-lěng'-kě-cāl*) *a.* Pertaining to an argument or elench.

ELEPHANT, *él'-é-fānt*, 163: *s.* The largest of quadrupeds, clumsy in shape, but extremely sagacious, and remarkable for the proboscis or trunk that overhangs his mouth; his teeth form ivory, and hence the word sometimes means ivory.

El'-e-phān'-tine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; large in size; an epithet of certain ancient Roman books of record, perhaps because made of ivory.

El'-e-phān-ti'-a-sis, *a.* A leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEUSINIAN, *él'-é-cin'-é-ăn*, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, which was celebrated for the mysteries appertaining to the worship of Ceres.

To ELEVATE=*él'-é-vāte*, *v. a.* To raise up aloft; to exalt; to dignify; to raise with great conceptions.

El'-e-vate, *a.* Exalted, raised.

El'-e-vā'-tor, 38: *s.* A raiser or lifter up.

El'-e-vā'-tion, *s.* The act of raising aloft; the state of being raised in position, rank, or mind; exaltation; dignity: in astronomy, the height of a heavenly body with respect to the horizon; in gunnery, the angle which a cannon makes with the plane of the horizon; in architecture, a draft and description of the face or principal side of a building.

E-lev'-e, (*ā-lāvē*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Literally, one raised or brought up by another; a pupil; a disciple.

ELEVEN, *é-lěv'-vn*, 114: *a.* and *s.* Ten and one.

E-le-v'-enth, *a.* The next in order to the tenth.

ELF=*ělf*, *s. sing.* {A wandering spirit supposed to
ELVES, *ělvz*, 189: } be seen in wild places; a fairy; a dwarf or little person.

To Elf, *v. a.* To entangle hair as elves were said to do, so that it cannot be unravelled.

Elf'-lock, *s.* A knot of hair twisted intricately.

Elf'-fin, *El'-fish*, *a.* Relating to elves.

El' vish, *a.* Relating to elves; reserved, sullen.

To ELICIT=*é-liss'-it*, 59: *v. a.* To draw out; to fetch out by labour or art; to strike out.

E-lit'-it, *a.* Brought into act or existence.

E-lit'-it-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of eliciting.

To ELIDE=*é-lide'*, *v. a.* To break in pieces; to crush; to remove or cut off a syllable.

E-lis'-ion, (*é-lizh'-ūn*, 90) *s.* A crushing, cutting off, or suppression, particularly of a syllable or vowel at the end of a word.

ELIGIBLE, *él'-é-gě-bl*, *a.* Fit to be chosen, preferable.

El'-i-gi-bly, *ad.* So as to be worthy of choice.

El'-i-gi-ble-ness, } *s.* Fitness or worthiness to be
El'-i-gi-bil'-i-ty, } chosen.

To ELIMINATE, *é-lim'-é-nāte*, *v. a.* Literally, to put out from the threshold; (see E-:) to release.

E-lim'-i-nā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of expelling.

ELIQUATION, *él'-é-kwā'-shūn*, 92, 76, 145,

89: *s.* A chemical operation by heat which separates a more fusible substance from one that is less so.

ELISION.—See under *To Elide*.

ELISOR, *é-li'-zor*, 151, 38: *s.* A sheriff's substitute for returning a jury.

ELITE, *ā-lět'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The chosen part, particularly of an army; the flower of an army.

To ELIXATE, *é-licks'-āte*, 154: *v. a.* To extract by boiling. [Obs.]

El' lix'-ā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of elixating.

E-LIX'-ER, (*-er*, 36) *s.* A liquid medicine having more consistence than a tincture, being made by a strong infusion where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial; the imagined liquor for transmuting metals to gold.

ELK=*ělk*, *s.* A stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL=*ěl*, 155: *s.* A measure which in England is a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS=*él-lip'-sis*, } *s.* (*plur.* *ellip'-ses*, 101.)

ELLIPSE, *él-lips'*, 189: Literally, a deficiency; in geometry, an oval, one of the three sections peculiar to the cone, the parabola and the hyperbola being the other two. It is the property of the parabola to have the square of a certain proportional line equal to the rectangle contained under two other lines related to that proportional one; in the oval this equality is conceived to be left or relinquished, and hence the name *ellipse*; in the hyperbola, it is exceeded; in grammar, ellipsis is a figure of syntax by which one or more words are omitted or relinquished in the expression, but so as to be understood in the construction of the sentence.

El-lip'-tic, 88: } *a.* Having the form of an ellipse,

El-lip'-ti-cal, } *oal*; having words understood.

El-lip'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With omission of words that are understood.

EL-LIPS'-OID, *s.* That which is like an ellipse: a solid figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis.

El-lips'-oid'-al, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid.

ELM=*ělm*, *s.* The name of a forest tree.

El'-my, 105: *a.* Abounding with elms.

ELOCATION, *él'-é-cā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A removal from; (see E-:) an ecstasy.

ELOCUTION, *él'-é-cū'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Among the ancient rhetoricians, the third of those powers or acquirements which were deemed necessary to an orator, of which Invention and Disposition stood first and second; it was deemed to consist in the ability to suit the language to the thoughts, in having words and figures of speech always ready for the occasion; and it was distinct from Pronunciation or Delivery, which belonged to another division of Rhetoric; hence, the power of fluent speech; the power of speech generally; eloquence, beauty of words; in a modern but less authorized sense, Elocution is used for pronunciation or delivery distinct from the choice of words, and, hence, grace and force of manner in speaking; comprehensively, the art of oral expression, including both choice of words and manner of speaking.

El'-o-cu'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of eloquent expression.

EL'-O-QUE-NC, (*-kwěnce*, 188) *s.* Power, beauty, and appropriateness of language. In strictness, it includes only the third quality of oratory, though often used loosely for the united powers of the art.—See above.

El'-o-quent, *a.* Powerful and beautiful in expression.

El'-o-quent-ly, *ad.* In an eloquent manner.

ELOGY, *él'-é-jě*, *s.* A eulogy. [Obs.]

To ELOIGNE, *é-loin'*, 29, 157, 189: *v. a.* To put at a distance, to remove. It is also spelled *Eloine* and *Eloin*. As a word of common use, it is obsolete as well as *To Eloignate* and *Eloignement*, though they may be met with as law terms.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā' lāw; gōd; j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

To ELONGATE, *ê-lông-gát*, 158: *v. a.* and *n.* To lengthen, to draw out:—*new.* To go off to a distance.

E-lon-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of stretching spontaneously; the state of being stretched; distance; departure; in surgery, an imperfect luxation.

To ELOPE=*ê-lôp*, *v. n.* To run away; to abandon a legal guardian, and go off with some other person.

E-lope'-ment, *s.* Departure from just restraint: it is generally used of a wife who leaves her husband, or of an unmarried young female who secretly quits her family for a gallant or a promised husband.

ELOPS=*ê-lôps*, *s.* A fish; the sea-serpent.

ELOQUENCE, &c.—See under Elocution.

EISE=*ê-ice*, 153: *a. or ad.* Other, different, besides:—*ad.* Otherwise; besides, except.

Else', *where*, (*-hwâ*, 56, 102) *ad.* In any other place; in other places; in some other place.

EISIN=*ê-î-cîn*, *s.* A shoemaker's awl.

To ELUCIDATE, *ê-l'wô-cê-dât*, 109: *v. a.* To throw light on, to explain, to clear, to make plain.

E-lu'-ci-da'-tive, 105: *a.* Explanatory.

E-lu'-ci-da'-tor, 38: *s.* An explainer.

E-lu'-ci-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Explanation, exposition.

To ELUDE, *ê-l'wôd'*, 109: *v. a.* To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice; to mock by an unexpected escape.

E-lu'-di-bile, 105, 101: *a.* That may be eluded.

E-lu'-sion, (*ê-l'wô-zhûn*, 109) *s.* An escape by artifice or deception, an evasion.

E-lu'-sive, (*-civ*, 152, 105) *a.* Practising illusion, fallacious.

E-lu'-sor-y, 129: *a.* Tending to elude or deceive.

E-lu'-sor-i-ness, *s.* The state of being elusory.

To ELUTE, *ê-l'wôd'*, *v. a.* To wash off.—See *E.*

To E-lu'-tri-ate, *v. a.* To purify by washing and straining off; to pulverize and mix with water, and then decant or pour off the lighter matter that rises to the top.

E-lu'-tri-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of purifying by washing and straining.

To ELUXATE.—See to Luxate.

ELVER=*ê-l'vêr*, *s.* A young conger or sea eel.

ELVES, *ELVISH*, &c.—See under Elf.

ELYSIUM, *ê-lîzh'-ê-ûm*, 147: *s.* The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

E-ly'-e-um, (*ê-lîzh'-ê-ân*) *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.

EM.—See lower, before To Embale.

To EMACERATE.—See under To Emaciate.

To EMACIATE, *ê-mâ'-shê-ât*, 90: *v. a.* and *n.* To waste, to deprive of flesh:—*new.* To grow lean; to pine.

E-ma'-ci-a'-tion, 150, 89: *s.* The act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.

To E-mac'-er-ate, 59: *v. a.* To emaciate. [Obs.]

To EMACULATE=*ê-mâc'-kû-lât*, *v. a.* To take out spo's, to make clean.—See *E.*

E-mac'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A freeing from spots or foulness.

To EMANATE=*ê-m'-d-nât*, *v. a.* To issue or flow from something else.—See *E.*

Em'-a-nant, *a.* Issuing from something else.

Em'-a-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Issuing from another.

Em'-a-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of issuing from something; that which issues from something.

To EMANCIPATE=*ê-mân'-cê-pât*, *v. a.* To free from servitude, or civil restriction.—See *E.*

E-man'-ci-pate, *a.* Set at liberty.

E-man'-ci-pa'-tor, 38: *s.* One who emancipates.

E-man'-ci-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of setting free deliverance from slavery, or from civil inability.

To EMARGINATE=*ê-mar'-jê-nât*, *v. a.* To take away the margin or edge.—See *E.*

E-mar'-gi-nate, *a.* Having parts of the margin removed, so as to be notched.

E-mar'-gi-na'-tion, *s.* The act of taking away, or of cleansing the edges, applied especially to wounds.

To EMASCULATE=*ê-mâs'-cû-lât*, *v. a.* To castrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate.

E-mas'-cu-late, *a.* Unmaimed; vitiated.

E-mas'-cu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Castration; effeminacy; womanish qualities.

EM.—A prefix used for *en*, which see.

For words not found under *EM* seek under *IM*.

To EMBALE=*êm-bâl'*, *v. a.* To pack up.

To EMBALM, *êm-bâm'*, 122, 139: *v. a.* To impregnate with aromatics as a resistance to putrefaction; to fill with sweet scent.

Em-bal'm-er, 36: *s.* One whose office is to embalm the dead.

To EMBAR=*êm-bar'*, *v. a.* To shut in; to hinder, to stop.

EMBARCATION.—See under To Embark.

EMBARGO=*êm-bar'-gô*, *s.* A prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade.

To Em-bar-go, *v. a.* To lay an embargo upon.

To EMBARK=*êm-bark'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To put on shipboard; to engage in:—*new.* To go on shipboard; to engage.

Em-bar-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard.

To EMBARRASS=*êm-bâr'-râss*, 129: *v. a.* To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

Em-bar-rass-ment, *s.* Perplexity, entanglement.

To EMBASE=*êm-bâc'*, 152: *v. a.* To lower in value; to vitiate; to degrade. [Little used.]

Em-base-ment, *s.* Deterioration, deprecation.

EMBASSADOR, &c.—See Ambassador.

Em'-bas-sor, 12, 105: *s.* The message of an ambassador; the function of an ambassador; the person entrusted with a public message; a solemn message.

To EMBATTLE, *êm-bât'-tl*, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To arrange in order or array of battle:—*new.* To form for battle.

Em-bat'-tled, (*-tld*, 114) *a.* Arrayed for battle; having been the place of battle; furnished with battlements; indented like a battlement.

To EMBAY=*êm-bây'*, *v. a.* To enclose in a bay, to land-lock; in our old authors, from a different etymology, to embathe, to wet, to wash.

To EMBED=*êm-bêd'*, *v. a.* To lay as in a bed, to lay in surrounding matter.

To EMBELLISH=*êm-bêl'-lîsh*, *v. a.* To adorn.

Em-bel'-lish-ment, *s.* The act of adorning; ornament, decoration; adscititious grace.

EMBER=*êm-ber*, 36: *a.* Coming round at appointed seasons, an epithet applied to certain fast days, namely the first Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, which occur after the first Sunday in Lent; after Whitsunday; after September 14, (Holy Rood); and after December 13, (St. Lucy.) And the weeks in which these days occur are called *Ember-weeks*.

EMBERS, *êm-berz*, 143: *s. pl.* Hot cinders; ashes not extinguished.

To EMBEZZLE, *êm-bêz'-zl*, *v. a.* To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste.

Em-bez'-zle-ment, *s.* The act of embezzling; the thing embezzled.

Em-bezz'-ler, 36: *s.* One who embezzles.

To EMBLAZE=*êm-blâz'*, *v. a.* To adorn, to paint; to emblazon.—See *EN*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh ūn, *i. e. mission*, 165: vîzh-ŭn, *i. e. vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

For words not found under Em- seek under Im-.

To EM-BLA'-ZON. (-zn, 114) *v. a.* To adorn with ensigns armorial; to deck in glaring embellishments.

Em-bla'-zon-er, *s.* One who emblazons; one who publishes pompously; a herald; a pompous describer.

Em-bla'-zon-ment, *s.* An emblazoning.

Em-bla'-zon-ry, *s.* Devices on shields.

EMBLEM=ém'-blēm, *s.* Literally, that which is inserted in something else, inlay, enamel; commonly, a picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding, an allusive picture.—See En.

To Em'-blem, *v. a.* To represent allusively.

Em'-ble-mat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Comprising an emblem;

Em'-ble-mat'-i-cal, } allusive; using emblems.

Em'-ble-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of emblems.

To EM-BLEM'-A-TIZE, 81: *v. a.* To represent by an emblem.

Em-blem'-a-tist, *s.* An inventor of emblems.

EMBLEMENTS=ém'-blē-mēnts, *s. pl.* The produce or fruits of land sown or planted, so called when it becomes a question whether a tenant's executors or the landlord shall have them.

To EMBODY, ém-bōd'-ēy, 105: *v. a.* To form into a body or mass; to incorporate; to unite.—See En.

To EMBOLDEN, ém-bōlē-dn, 116, 114: *v. a.* To give boldness or courage to.

EMBOLUS=ém'-bō-lūs, *s.* Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the piston of a pump. Compare Emblem.

Em'-bo-lism, 158: *s.* The inserting of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted. Hence, Em'-bo-lis'-mic, or

Em'-bo-lis'-mal, 151: *a.* Intercalary.

To EMBOSS=ém'-hōss', *v. a.* To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or rising work. Milton uses it for To Imbosk; and in older authors, including Shakspeare, it occurs as a term in hunting, derived from a Spanish verb signifying to cast foam from the mouth when hard pressed and overruled.

Em-boss'-ment, *s.* Any thing standing out from the rest; jut, eminence; relief; rising work.

EMBOUCHURE, ōng'-boo-sh'wōr', [Fr.] 170: *s.* The mouth-hole of a flute or other wind instrument.

EMBOWED, ém-bō'-ēd, *a.* Arched.—See Bow. [Milton.]

To EMBOWEL=ém-bow'-ēl, *v. a.* To deprive of entrails; to enclose in another substance.

To EMBOWER=ém-bow'-er, *v. a.* To place in a bower.

To EMBRACE=ém-brāc', *v. a. and n.* To hold or squeeze fondly in the arms; to seize ardently or eagerly; to accept willingly; to comprehend or take in, to comprise, to encircle; to admit.—*new.* To join in an embrace.

Em-brace', 82: *s.* A clasp, a hug, a fond pressure.

Em-bra'-cer, 36: *s.* The person embracing.

Em-brace'-ment, *s.* Embrace. [Obs.]

EM-BRA'-CER-Y, *s.* An offence which consists in embracing one side in a matter on trial, when in consequence of such embracing, the party (called an embracer) attempts by any means to influence the jury.

EMBRASURE, ém'-brā-zū're', 85, 151: *s.* An aperture through which cannon is pointed; the enlargement of a window or door on the interior side.

To EMBROCATE=ém'-brō-cāte, *v. a.* To moisten and rub a diseased part with a liquid substance.

Em'-bro-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of embrocating; the liquid or lotion used for embrocating.

To EMBROIDER=ém-broy'-der, 29: *v. a.* To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work.

For words not found under Em- seek under Im-.

Em-broid'-er-er, *s.* One that embroiders.

Em-broid'-er-y, 105: *s.* Needle-work of gold, silver, or silk on a ground; variegation or diversity of colours.

To EMBROIL=ém-broil', *v. a.* To disturb, to confuse; to entangle; to involve in troubles by discord.

Em-broil'-ment, *s.* Confusion, disturbance.

EMBRYO, ém'-brē-ō, 105: } *s. and a.* The

EMBRYON, ém'-brē-ōn, 18: } offspring in the womb, before it becomes a fœtus; the rudiments of any thing yet unformed;—*adj.* Pertaining to or noting any thing yet imperfectly formed.

To EMEND=ē-mënd', *v. a.* To amend.—See E-.

Em'-mend', *v. a.* To amend.—See E-.

Em'-mend', *v. a.* To amend.—See E-.

Em'-mend', *v. a.* To amend.—See E-.

EMERALD=ém'-ēr-āld, *s.* (This is no compound of E- or of Em-.) A precious stone of a green colour.

To EMERGE=ē-merg', 35: *v. n.* To rise out of a fluid or other covering; to rise, to issue.—See E-.

E-mer'-gent, *a.* Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it; rising into notice; proceeding; arising suddenly.

E-mer'-gence, E-mer'-gen-cy, *s.* The act of emerging; that which emerges suddenly, and hence, a sudden occasion; a pressing exigence.

E-mer'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of rising out of, opposed to immersion.

EMERITED, ē-mēr'-ē-tēd, *a.* Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

EMERODS, ém'-ēr-ōdz, 143: *s. pl.* The disease properly called hemorrhoids or piles.

EMERSION.—See above, under To Emerge.

EMERY, ém'-ēr-ēy, 105: *s.* (This is no compound of E- or of Em-.) A mineral said to be a compact variety of corundum. It is employed by lapidaries in the cutting of gems, and is very useful in polishing steel.

EMETIC=ē-mēt'-ic, 88: *a. and s.* Producing vomits;—*s.* A medicine producing vomits. The original adjective, *Emeticus*, now seldom occurs.

E-met'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In such a manner as to provoke vomiting.

Em'-K-TIN, *s.* A substance obtained from ipecacuanha, and a very powerful emetic.

EMEW=ē-mū, *s.* A name of the cassowary.

EMICATION, ém'-ē-cā'-shūn, 92, 89: *s. a.* A sparkling; a flying off in sparkles.—See E-.

EMICTION, ē-mick'-shūn, *s.* Urine, or any thing voided as urine.

To EMIGRATE, ém'-ē-grāte, 92: *v. n.* To pass from one's native country in order to reside in another.—See E-.

Em'-i-gra'-tion, *s.* The act of emigrating.

Em'-i-grant, 12: *a. and s.* Removing from one country to another, in which sense Emigrate was first used, though now laid aside;—*s.* One who emigrates, one who lives in a foreign land.

EMINENT=ém'-ē-nēnt, 92: *a.* Appearing from out of, or above others, (see E-;) high, lofty; dignified; conspicuous, remarkable.

Em'-i-nent-ly, 105: *ad.* Conspicuously; in a high degree.

Em'-i-nence, } *s.* Loftiness, height; summit; ce-

Em'-i-nen-cy, } lebrity, fame; a title given to cardinals.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w. i. e. Jew, 35: a. t, i, &c. mute, 171.

EMIR=ē'-mer, 36: *s.* A Turkish prince or lord, particularly one who is descended from Mahomet.

To EMIT=ē-mīt', *v. a.* To send forth; to let fly; to dart; to issue out juridically.—See E.

Em-is-si-ON, ē-mīsh'-ŭn, 129, 105: *s.* One sent out on private messages; a spy, a secret agent; one that sends out.

E-mis'-sion, (ē-mīsh'-ŭn, 90) *s.* The act of sending out; an issuing out; that which is sent out.

EMMENAGOGUE, ēm-mēn'-ā-gōg, 107: *s.* A medicine to promote the menstrual discharge.

EMMET=ēm'-mēt, *s.* An ant, a pismire.

To EMMIEW=ēm-mū', 110: *v. a.* To coop up; to confine.—See Em-.

To EMMOVE, ēm-mōv', 107: *v. a.* To excite, to put into emotion.—See Em-. [Thomson.]

To EMOLLATE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

EMOLLIENT, ē-mōl'-yēnt, 146: *a.* and *s.* Softening.—*s.* A medicine which softens and relaxes or sheathes the solids, or softens the asperities of the humors.

Em-ol-li-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of softening.

To E-mol-li-ATE, *v. a.* To soften; to make effeminate.

Em-ol-les'-cence, *s.* The softening of a metal in beginning to melt.

EMOLUMENT=ē-mōl'-ū-mēnt, *s.* Originally, profit got by grinding; profit, advantage.

E-mol'-u-men-tal, *a.* Producing profit. [Evelyn.]

EMOTION, ē-mōt'-shūn, 89: *s.* A movement of the feelings of the soul, or that internal agitation which passes away without desire: if desire prompting to any kind of action follows, emotion becomes passion.—See E.

E-mo-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Attended or characterized by emotions.

☞ For words not found under Em-, among those which follow, seek under Im-.

To EMPALE=ēm-pāl', *v. a.* To fence in with a pale; to fortify; to put to death by thrusting a stake up the body while the stake is fixed upright.

Em-pale'-ment, *s.* An empaling; a conjunction of coats of arms pale-wise; in botany, that which is now called the calyx of a plant.

EMPASM, ēm-pāzm', 158: *s.* A powder used to sprinkle the body with.

EMPEROR, EMPERY, &c.—See under Empire.

EMPHASIS, ēm'-fā-cīs, 163: *s.* A mode of expression or of pronunciation by which words obtain extraordinary force of meaning: among the Greeks and Romans it did not consist in stress of voice or peculiarity of accent, but was inherent in the words used; (Quint. viii. 3:) with us, it consists in a variation from the usual manner of modulating a word, clause, or sentence by which it is made to carry an oblique, referential, or allusive force; (see Principles 175:) stress, force, particularity.

To Em'-pha-size, *v. a.* To utter with emphasis.

Em-phat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Uttered with emphasis; for-
Em-phat'-i-cal, } cible, striking; striking the sight.
Em-phat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an emphatic manner.

EMPHYSEMA, ēm'-fē-cē'-md, 163: *s.* A light puffy tumor, yielding to pressure only while upon it.

Em'-phy-se'-ma-tous, 129: *a.* Bloated, puffed.

EMPIGHT, ēm-pīt, 115: *part.*—See Fight.

EMPIRE=ēm'-pīr, 45: *s.* Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

Em-per-or, 38: *s.* Originally, the commander of an army; a military sovereign; a monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

Em'-press, *s.* A woman invested with imperial power; the wife of an emperor.

Em'-per-y, 105: *s.* Empire, sovereignty. [Obs.]

☞ For words not under Em-, seek under Im-.

EMPIRIC=ēm-pīr'-ick, 129: *s.* One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised from experience only, and not from theory; a trier of experiments; a derider of medical science; a quack.

Em-pīr'-ic, Em-pīr'-ic, *a.* Versed in experiments; known only by experience; unwarranted by science.

Em-pīr'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an empirical manner.

Em-pīr'-i-cism, 158: *s.* Dependence on experiment only without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER=ēm-plās'-ter, *s.* A plaster. [Obs.]

Em-plas'-tic, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

To EMPLOY=ēm-ploy', 29: *v. a.* To busy, to keep at work; to use as an instrument or means; to use as materials; to entrust with the management of something; to fill up with, or spend in business.

Em-ploy, *s.* Business; object of industry; office.

Em-ploy'-er, 36: *s.* One that employs.

Em-ploy'-a-ble, *a.* That may be employed.

Em-ploy'-ment, *s.* Object of industry; state of being employed; business; office, post of business.

To EMPOISON, ēm-poy'-zn, 29, 151, 114: *v. a.* To destroy by poison; to taint with poison or venom; to imbitter.

Em-poi'-son-er, 36: *s.* A poisoner.

Em-poi'-son-ment, *s.* The act of poisoning.

EMPORIUM, ēm-pōr'-ē-ūm, 47, 105: *s.* A place of merchandise, a mart; a commercial city.

Em'-po-ret'-ic, 88: *a.* Belonging to merchandise.

To EMPOWER=ēm-pow'-er, 31: *v. a.* To authorize, to commission; to give power to.

EMPRESS.—See under Empire.

EMPRISE, ēm-prīz', *s.* An attempt of danger, an undertaking of hazard; an enterprise. [Poetical.]

EMPTIER, &c.—See under Empty.

EMPTION, ēm'-shūn, 156, 89: *s.* The act of purchasing; a purchase.

Emp-tion-al, *a.* Purchasable.

EMPTY, ēm'-tēy, 156, 105: *a.* Void, having nothing in it; evacuated; unfurnished; unable to fill or satisfy the mind; unfrighted; vacant of head; barren; wanting substance, vain.

To Emp'-ty, *v. a.* and *n.* To evacuate, to exhaust:—*new*. To become empty.

Emp'-ti-er, 36: *s.* One that empties.

Emp'-ti-ness, *a.* A void space, vacuity; want of substance; unsatisfactoriness.

To EMPURPLE, ēm-pur'-pl, 101: *v. a.* To make of a purple colour.

EMPUSE=ēm'-pūc, 152: *s.* A sprite standing upright as on one leg; a spectre. [Hp. Taylor.]

EMPYEMA=ēm'-pī-cē'-md, 6: *s.* A collection of purulent matter, usually in the cavity of the breast.

EMPYREAL, ēm-pīr'-ē-āl, 129: *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; vital, or cleared from noxious elements; pertaining to the highest or purest heaven.

Em'-py-re'-al, 105, 86: *s.* and *a.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to subsist:—*adj.* Empyreal.

Em'-pyr-ret'-ic, (-rēt'-md, 110, 109) *s.* The burning of any matter, accompanied by offensive smell, in boiling or distillation.

Em'-py-re-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Having the smell or

Em'-py-reu-mat'-i-cal, taste of burnt substances.

Em-pyr'-i-cal, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal.

Em'-py-ro'-sis, 86: *s.* Conflagration; general fire.

To EMULATE=ēm'-ū-lāte, *v. a.* To strive v equal or excel; to rival; to rise to equality with; to imitate. *To Emule* is obsolete.

Em'-u-late, *a.* Ambitious. [Shaks.]

Em'-u-la-tive, 105, *a.* Emulating; rivaling.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīgh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

For words not under Em-, seek under Im-.

Em'-u-la'-tor, 38: *s.* A rival, a competitor.

Em'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of attempting to equal or excel; an ardent desire of superiority in merit, unaccompanied by jealousy or hatred of others who excel; in another sense, contest for superiority accompanied by jealousy and angry feelings.

Em'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Rivalling; desirous to excel.

Em'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* With desire of excelling.

To EMULGE=ē-mūlg', *v. a.* To milk out. [Obs.]

E-mul'-gent, *a. and s.* Milking or draining out: an epithet applied to those vessels in the body which were considered to milk out or strain the serum while they conveyed the blood.

E-mul'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Like milk; softening.

E-mul'-sion, 90: *s.* Any soft liquid medicine of a colour and consistence resembling milk.

EMULOUS.—See under To Emulate.

EMUNCTORY, ē-mūngk'-tōr-ēy, 158, 129, 18, 105: *s.* Any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter.

EMUSCATION, ē'-mūs-cā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of clearing from moss.—See E. [Evelyn.]

EN, formerly a plural termination of nouns and verbs; as *houses, they escaped*, still remaining in some nouns.

EN-, A prefix identical with Em-, Im-, and In-. En- occurs in some words immediately from Greek; otherwise, En- and Em- are from Latin through the French language; while In- and Im- are presumed to occur only in words which come direct from the Latin: but the distinction has never been scrupulously observed, and hence there are many words that waver between the two modes of spelling. (192.)

For words not under En-, seek under Im-.

To ENABLE, ēn-ā'-bl, 101: *v. a.* To make able, to empower.

En-ā'-ble-ment, *s.* Act of enabling; ability. [Obs.]

To ENACT=ēn-ākt', *v. a.* To act, to perform; (obs.): to establish by law, to decree.

En-act'-or, 38: *s.* One that performs; (obs.): one that forms decrees or establishes laws.

En-act'-ment, *s.* The passing of a bill into a law.

En-act'-ure, 147: *s.* Purpose, decree. [Shaks.]

ENALLAGE=ē-nāl'-lā-gēy, 101: *s.* An interchange, applied especially to the change of one grammatical case or mood for another.

To ENAMBUSH, ēn-ām'-bōosh, 117: *v. a.* To hide in an ambush; to ambush. [Chapman.]

ENAMEL=ēn-ām'-ēl, *s.* A substance imperfectly vitrified; a substance originally called amel, of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity; that which is enamelled; any smooth hard covering, particularly of the teeth.

To En-ām'-el, *v. a.* To lay enamel on a metal; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface; to variegate with colours.—*new.* To practise enamelling.

En-ām'-el-ler, *s.* One who practises enamelling.

En-ām'-el-ling, *s.* The art of an enameller.

To ENAMOUR, ēn-ām'-or, 36: *v. a.* To inflame with love; to make fond.

EN-AM'-O-RA'-DO, 97: *s.* An innamorato. [Obs.]

ENARMED, ēn-arm'd, *a.* Having the horns, beak, talons, &c. of a different colour from the body. [Heraldry.]

ENARRATION, ēn-ār-rā'-shūn, 92, 89: *s.* Relation, explanation.—See E.

ENARTHROSIS=ēn'-ar-ārō'-cīs, 86: *s.* The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, ē'-nā-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A swimming out, an escape by swimming.—See E.

ENATE=ē-nāte', *a.* Growing out of.—See E.

ENAUNTER, ē-nān'-ter, 122: *adv.* Lest that. [Obs.]

For words not under Em-, seek under Im-.

To ENGAGE=ēn-cāgē', *v. a.* To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP=ēn-cāmp', *v. n. and a.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time on a march.—*act.* To form an army into a regular camp.

En-camp'-ment, *s.* The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

ENCAUSTIC=ēn-cāw'-stick, *a. and s.* Burnt in, or performed by something burnt;—*s.* The art of enamelling; a method of painting in burnt wax.

To ENCAVE=ēn-cāve', *v. a.* To hide as in a cave.

ENCEINTE, ōng-sāung', [Fr.] 170: *s. and a.* An enclosure.—*adj.* As a law-term, written *enceint* and pronounced ēnsāint', it signifies pregnant.

ENCENIA, ēn-cē-nē-d, 147: *s. pl.* Festivals anciently commemorative of the founding of a city or the dedication of a temple; solemnities at the celebration of a founder or benefactor.

To ENCHAFE=ēn-chāf', *v. a.* To enrage, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN=ēn-chiān', *v. a.* To fasten with or hold in a chain; to hold in bondage; to concatenate.

To ENCHANT=ēn-chānt', 11: *v. a.* To act upon by songs of sorcery; to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

En-chan'-ter, 36: *s.* A magician; a sorcerer.

En-chan'-tress, *s.* A sorceress; a woman that charms.

En-chant'-ment, *s.* Magical charms, spells, incantations; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

En-chant'-ing-ly, *ad.* With the force of enchantment.

To ENCHASE=ēn-chāc', 152: *v. a.* To fix as in an open case or box so as to be seen in it; hence, to set off as a case sets off what is fixed in it, by adorning with raised or embossed work; to engrave; to paint strongly. The word is very often heard under the contracted form To Chase.

ENCHEASON, ēn-chēa'-sān, 114: *s.* Cause; occasion. [Spenser.]

ENCHIRIDION, ēng'-kī-rīd'-ē-dōn, *s.* A manual, or little book which may be carried in the hand.

To ENCIRCLE, ēn-cēr'-kl, 35, 101: *v. a.* To surround, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle.

En-cir'-cle, *s.* A small circle. [Sider.]

ENCLITIC=ēn-clit'-ick, *a. and s.* That inclines or leans upon, applied to such words as drop their own separate accent, and join themselves to a foregoing word, becoming in pronunciation a part of such word:—*s.* A word liable to be used enclitically.

En-clit'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an enclitic manner.

To ENCLOSE, ēn-clōz', 135: *v. a.* To shut in between other things; to fence in; to surround, to encircle.

En-clō'-ser, (-zer), *s.* He or that which encloses.

En-clō'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of enclosing; space enclosed; the converting of common into private ground; appropriation; state of being enclosed; that which is contained in an envelope.

ENCOMIAST, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

ENCOMIUM, ēn-cō'-mē-ūm, 105, 146: *s.* Panegyric, praise, eulogy.

En-cō'-mi-ast, *s.* A panegyrist, a praiser.

En-cō'-mi-as'-tic, 88: *a.* Panegyric; containing En-cō'-mi-as'-ti-cal, } praise; bestowing praise.

B. Jonson has used the former word as a substantive.

To ENCOMPASS, ēn-cūm'-pāss, 116: *v. a.* To enclose, to shut in, to environ; to go round.

En-cōm'-pass-ment, *s.* The act of encompassing; circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

ENCORE, ōng-cōrē', [Fr.] 170: *ad.* Again.

To En-cōrē', *v. a.* To call for the repetition of some performance.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Found: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-māu; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; i. e. jēw, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

For words not under EN-, seek under IN-.

ENCOUNTER=*en-coun'-ter*, 36: *s.* A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting; a meeting in contest; a duel; a sudden fight, generally between a small number of men; eager and warm conversation; a sudden meeting; casual incident.

To En-coun'-ter, *v. a. and n.* To meet face to face; to meet; to attack; to resist;—*neu.* To engage; to fight; to meet.

En-coun'-ter-er, 36: *s.* Opponent, antagonist.

To ENCOURAGE, *en-cūr'-rāg*, 120, 129, 99: *v. a.* To give courage to; to animate, to incite, to embolden; to raise confidence; to make confident.

En'-cour'-a-ger, 2, 36: *s.* One that encourages.

En-cour'-a-ging-ly, *ad.* In a manner that gives encouragement.

En-cour'-age-ment, *s.* Incitement, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

To ENCROACH=*en-crōach'*, *v. n.* To advance by stealth so as to occupy or take what is another's; to intrude; to creep on gradually without right; to pass bounds.

En-crōach'-er, 36: *s.* One who encroaches.

En-crōach'-ing-ly, *ad.* By way of encroachment.

En-crōach'-ment, *s.* A gradual advance on another's right; that which is taken by a stealthy advance.

To ENCUMBER=*en-cūm'-ber*, *v. a.* To clog, to load; to entangle, to obstruct; to load with debts.

En-cūm'-brance, 12: *s.* Clog, load, impediment; encumbrance; useless addition; burthen on an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, *en-sick'-lī-cāl*, 105: *a.* Circular; sent round through a large region. [Obs.]

En-cy'-clo-pe'-di-a, *s.* Literally, instruction in a circle; a dictionary of the sciences. Or Encyclopædia.

En-cy'-clo-pe'-di-an, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

En-cy'-clo-pe'-dist, *s.* One who compiles, or assists in compiling, an encyclopædia.

ENCYSTED=*en-sis'-tēd*, *a.* Enclosed in a vessel or bag.

END=*ēnd*, *s.* The extremity of that which has more length than breadth; extremity in general; conclusion or cessation; ultimate state; final doom; final determination; limit; death; cause of death; fragment; purpose. *An end*, (a corruption of *an end*), erect; in old language, with incessant repetition.

To End, *v. a. and n.* To terminate, to conclude; to finish;—*neu.* To come to an end; to cease; to die.

End'-all, (-āl, 112) *s.* Complete termination.

End'-er, 36: *s.* A finisher.

End'-ing, *s.* Conclusion; termination; cessation.

End'-less, *a.* Without end.

End'-less-ly, *ad.* Incessantly; without termination of space.

End'-less-ness, *s.* Extension without limit, perpetuity; endless duration.

End'-long, *ad.* In a straight line.

End'-most, (-mōst, 116) *ad.* Remotest, furthest.

End'-wise, (-wīz, 151) *ad.* Erectly; on end.

To ENDAMAGE=*en-dām'-āg*, *v. a.* To injure, to prejudice, to harm.

En-dām'-age-ment, *s.* Damage, injury, loss.

To ENDANGER, *en-dān'-jer*, 111: *v. a.* To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to hazard.

En-dan'-ger-ment, *s.* Hazard, peril. [Spenser.]

To ENDEAR=*en-dēr'*, 43: *v. a.* To make dear, to make beloved; in some old authors, to raise the price of.

En-dear'-ment, *s.* The cause of love, that which endears; the state of being beloved; tender affection.

ENDEAVOUR, *en-dēv'-ur*, 120, 40: *s.* Labour directed to some certain end; an effort, an attempt.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

For words not under EN-, seek under IN-.

To En-deav'-our, *v. n. and a.* To labour to a certain purpose;—*act.* To attempt.

En-deav'-our-er, 36: *s.* An attempter.

ENDECAGON=*en-dēck'-d-gōn*, *s.* A plane figure of eleven sides and angles, properly Hendecagon.

ENDEIXIS, *en-dīks'-is*, 106, 154: *s.* An indication, a showing; hence, *Endeix'-tie*, *a.* exhibiting.

ENDEMIC, *en-dēm'-īck*, *a.* Peculiar to a country, applied especially to diseases which seem to arise from local causes, and fix themselves, as it were, on the people of the place.

En-dēm'-i-cal, *En-dē'-mi-al*, *a.* Endemic.

To ENDENIZEN, *en-dēn'-ē-zn*, 105, 114: *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize.

To En-dēn'-ize, (-iz, 105) *v. a.* To enfranchise. [Camden.]

ENDER, ENDING, ENDLESS &c.—See under End.

ENDIVE, *en'-dīv*, 105: *s.* A salad herb, succory.

To ENDOW=*en-dow'*, 31: *v. a.* Primarily, to enrich with a dower or portion; hence, to supply with any external goods; to settle upon; to furnish with; to be furnished to: some authors have used *To Endower*.

En-dow'-er, 36: *s.* One who endows.

En-dow'-ment, *s.* The act of settling a fund for a permanent provision; the fund or revenue so appropriated; a quality of body or mind given by the Creator.

To ENDUE=*en-du'*, 189: *v. a.* To invest or clothe with; to supply with.

To ENDURE=*en-dūr'*, 49: *v. n. and a.* To be set, fixed, or hard, so as to last,—to continue in the same state without perishing; to bear without effect from pressure, to bear, to brook;—*act.* To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to bear with patience; in an obsolete sense, to continue in.

En-du'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Tolerable, sufferable.

En-du'-rance, 12: *s.* Continuance; patience; state of suffering; in an obsolete sense, delay.

En-du'-rer, *s.* One that bears; one that continues.

To ENECATE=*en'-ē-cātē*, *v. a.* To kill. [Harvey.]

ENEID=*ē-nē'-īd*, *s.* A Latin epic poem written by Virgil, of which Æneas is the hero.

ENEMY, *en'-ē-mēy*, *s.* One hostile to another; one inimical to another; a foe; an adversary.

En'-mī-ty, 105: *s.* The state or quality of being hostile or inimical; aversion; malevolence; mischievous attempts.

ENERGY, *en'-er-jēy*, *s.* Power to operate; force, vigour, efficacy; force of expression; spirit, life.

En'-er-get'-ic, 88: *a.* Forceful, active, vigorous, efficacious.

En-er'-gic, *En-er'-gi-cal*, *a.* Energetic.

To En'-er-gize, *v. a.* To give energy to; to excite action in.

En'-er-gi'-zer, *s.* He or that which gives energy.

To ENERVATE=*ē-ner'-vātē*, 81: *v. a.* To take nerve from; (see E-;) to weaken, to enervate.

En-er'-vate, *a.* Weakened; without force.

En'-er-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of weakening, enervation; the state of being weakened, effeminate.

To E-nerve, *v. a.* To enervate. [Milton.]

To ENFEEBLE, *en-fē'-bl*, 101: *v. a.* To weaken.

En-fēe'-ble-ment, *s.* The act of weakening.

To ENFEOFF, *en-fēff*, 120: *v. a.* To invest with a dignity or possession in fee; to surrender.

En-fēoff'-ment, *s.* The act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with a fee.

For words not under EN-, seek under IN-.

To ENFETTER=én-fét'-ter, 36: v. a. To put in fetters; to fetter. [Shaks.]

ENFILADE, éng'-fê-lâd', [Fr.] 170: s. A passage running straight as a line from end to end; that which lies in the direction or manner of a line.

To EN'-fê-lâd', v. a. To scour or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or the whole length of a line.

To ENFORCE, én-fô'-urce, 130, 47: v. a. To add strength to; to make or gain by force; to put in act by violence; to instigate; to urge with energy; to compel; to put in execution: in jud. authors, to prove, to evince; and, as a neuter verb, to attempt by force.

En-force, s. Force, power. [Milton.]

En-force'-a-ble, a. That may be enforced.

En-for'-ced-ly, ad. By violence.

En-for'-cer, 36: s. One who compels.

En-force'-ment, s. Act of enforcing; compulsion; sanction; any thing which compels.

ENFOULDRED, én-fôul'-durd, 108, 159: part. a. Mingled with lightning. [Spenser.]

To ENFRANCHISE, én-frân'-chîz, 105, 137: v. a. To set free; to admit to the privileges of a free-man; to admit to political privileges.

En-fran'-chi-ser, s. One who enfranchises.

En-fran'-chise-ment, s. The act of setting free; investiture of municipal or of national privileges.

To ENGAGE=én-gâg', v. a. and n. To make liable for a debt as creditor; to impawn; to bind by a contract; to enlist; to embark; to attach; to wiu; to employ; to hold in attention; to encounter; to fight:—*neu.* To attack in conflict; to embark in any business; to enlist in any party; to pledge one's word.

En-gâ'-ger, s. A party in a covenant.

En-gage'-ment, s. The act of making liable to a debt; obligation; adherence to a party or cause; a pledge to some act or duty; a duty; fight, battle.

EN-Gâ'-ging, a. Winning by pleasing ways.

En-gâ'-ging-ly, ad. In a winning manner.

To ENGAOL.—See To ENJAIL.

To ENGARLAND=én-gâr'-lând, v. a. To encircle with a garland. [Sidney.]

To ENGARRISON, én-gâr'-ré-sn, 129, 114: v. a. To defend by a garrison.

To ENGENDER=én-jên'-der, 36: v. a. and n. To beget, to form in embryo; to produce; to cause to bring forth:—*neu.* To be caused or produced; to copulate.

En-gen'-der-er, s. He or that which engenders.

To ENGILD, én-gûild, 77: v. a. To gild. [Shaks.]

ENGINE, én'-jin, 105: s. Any mechanical instrument of complicated parts which concur in producing some intended effect; a machine, particularly, for throwing water to extinguish fire; means to an end; an agent for another, usually in an ill sense.

En'-gine-ry, 105: s. The act of managing engines; engines, collectively; artillery.

En'-gi-neer', s. A military officer whose business is to form and direct the engines and works necessary for offence and defence; a person who contrives and superintends engines and works for civil objects.

To ENGIRD, én-guêrd', 77, 35: v. a. To encircle, encompass.

En-gîrt', part. a. Encompassed.

To En-gîrt', v. a. To engird.

ENGLAND, îng'-lând, 113: s. The southern division of Great Britain.

Eng'-lish, a. and s. Belonging to England:—s. The people of England; the language of England.

To Eng'-lish, v. a. To translate into English; to Anglicize.

To ENGLUT=én-glût', v. a. To glut to fill.

To ENGORGE=én-gôrg', 37: v. a. and n. To swallow; to gorge:—*neu.* To feed with voracity.

For words not under EN-, seek under IN-.

En-gorge'-ment, s. A devouring with voracity.

To ENGRAIL=én-grâil', v. a. Originally, to va riegate as with hail; to indent in curve lines. [Herald.]

To ENGRAIN=én-grân', v. a. To dye in grain, to dye deep. [Spenser.]

To ENGRAPPLE, én-grâp'-pl, 101: v. n. To grapple.

To ENGRAVE=én-grâv', v. a. To mark by making incisions; to impress deeply, to imprint: in some authors, to put in a grave, to bury.

En-grâ'-ven, 114: part. Engraved.

En-grâ'-ver, s. One who professes engraving.

En-grâ'-ving, s. The art of cutting representations of objects on metals, wood, and stone; an impression taken from an engraved work.

En-grave'-ment, } s. The work of an engraver.

En-grâ'-ver-y, } [Obs.]

To ENGROSS, én-grôcs', 116: v. a. To thicken or make thick; [Obs.]; to increase in bulk, to plump up; [Shaks.]; to seize in the gross; to purchase in large quantities in order to raise a demand and sell again dearly.—See also lower.

En-gross'-er, s. He that takes the whole.

En-gross'-ing, s. A buying up or forestalling.

En-gross'-ment, s. Appropriation in the gross.

To En-gross', v. a. To copy in a large hand, generally of a peculiar kind.

En-gross'-ing, s. The act or art of copying in a large hand, such as is used in the records of public acts.

En-gross'-ment, s. Copy of a written instrument.

To ENGUARD, én-g'ard', 121, 55: v. a. To guard. [Shaks.]

To ENHANCE=én-hânc', 11: v. a. To lift or raise on high; [Obs.]; to heighten in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.

En-han'-cer, 36: s. One who enhances.

En-hance'-ment, s. Augmentation of value; increase; aggravation.

ENIARMONIC=én'-har-môn'-ick, 88: a.

That proceeds by divisions still smaller than semitones; (compare Chromatic and Diatonic.) The species of music to which this epithet was applied exists no longer in a distinct state, but it occurs in passages in the nature and under the name of a shift or slide.

ENIGMA=én-nig'-mâ, s. A riddle; an obscure question; an ambiguous sentence.

E'-nig-mat'-ic, 88: a. Obscure; ambiguously or

E'-nig-mat'-i-cal, } darkly expressed; cloudy.

E'-nig-mat'-i-cal-ly, ad. After the manner of an

enigma.

To E'-nig-ma-tize, v. n. To deal in enigmas.

E'-nig'-ma-tist, s. A maker of riddles; one that

deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.

To ENJAIL=én-jâil', v. a. To put into jail, to confine: it is often spelled Enguail.

To ENJOIN=én-join', 29: v. a. To direct; to order; to prescribe.

En-join'-er, 36: s. One who enjoins or gives in junctions.

En-join'-ment, s. Injunction. [Obs.]

To ENJOY=én-joy', 29: v. a. and n. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have possession or fruition of; to exhilarate, to delight, (with a reciprocal pronoun):—*neu.* [Milton.] To live in happiness.

En-joy'-a-ble, 101: a. Capable of enjoyment; yielding enjoyment.

En-joy'-er, s. One that enjoys.

En-joy'-ment, s. Pleasure, happiness, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, én-kîn'-dl, 101: v. a. To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse, to excite.

To ENLARD=én-lard', v. a. To grease, to baste

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Facets: gât'-wâ; châp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lâw: gôod: j'w, t. e. jcw, 55: a. e. u. & c. mute, 171.

ENP

For words not under EN, seek under IN.

To ENLARGE=én-largé', v. a. and n. To make greater in quantity or appearance; to extend, to dilate, to amplify, to exaggerate; to free from limitation, or from confinement: in old authors, to diffuse in speaking, followed by a reciprocal pronoun—*neu*. To grow larger; to expatiate.

En-lar'-ger, 36: s. An amplifier.

En-lar'-ged-ly, ad. In an enlarged manner.

En-lar'-ging, s. Enlargement, extension.

En-lar'-ment, s. Increase; release; expansion.

To ENLIGHT, én-líté', 115, 162: v. a. To supply with light, to illuminate.

To EN-LIGH'-TEN, (-tín, 114) v. a. To enlighten; to quicken vision; to instruct; to cheer; to illuminate with knowledge.

En-ligh'-ten-er, s. An illuminator; an instructor.

To ENLINK, én-língk', 158: v. a. To chain to.

To ENLIST=én-list', v. a. To enrol or register.

En-list'-ment, s. The act of enlisting.

To ENLIVEN, én-lí'-vn, v. a. To make alive, to make cheerful; to make vigorous or active, sprightly or cheerful.

En-li'-ven-er, s. He or that which animates.

To ENMESH=én-mesh', v. a. To net, to entrap.

ENMITY.—See under Enemy.

ENNEATEICAL, én'-né-á'-é-cál, a. Ninth.

EN'-NE-AN"-DRI-AN, a. Ninefold masculine, or having nine stamens. [Bot.] Or EN'-ne an"-dri-AN.

EN'-NE-A-PET"-A-LOUS, a. Having nine petals. [Bot.]

EN-NÉ-A-GON, 81: s. A figure of nine angles.

To ENNOBLE, én-nó'-bl, 101: v. a. To make noble; to raise to nobility; to dignify; to make illustrious.

En-no'-ble-ment, s. The act of ennobling; dignity.

ENNUI, én-wé', [Fr.] 170: s. Weariness, heaviness, the lassitude of fastidiousness.

ENODE=én-nóde', a. Free from knots. [Bot.]

E'-no-da"-tion, 89: s. The act of removing or of solving a knot; solution of a difficulty.—See E.

ENOMOTY, én-óm'-t-éy, s. A body of men sworn to certain duties—the name given to a military body, supposed to have been thirty-two men, in ancient Lacædæmon.

ENORMOUS, én-nór'-mús, 120: a. Out of rule, irregular; (See E.): exceeding in any quality the common measure.

E-nór'-mous-ly, ad. Beyond measure.

E-nór'-mous-ness, s. The quality of being enormous; immeasurable wickedness.

E-nór'-mi-ty, 105: s. Deviation from rule; depravity; an atrocious crime, a flagitious villainy.

ENOUGH, é-núf', 120, 162: a. ad. interj. and s. That satisfies desire or gives content; that may answer the purpose, that is adequate.—ad. A sufficient degree:—interj. Desist! sufficient!—s. A sufficient degree: that which is equal to the abilities.

E-now, a. Enough, formerly used in connection with nouns plural; as ink enough, pens enow. [Obs.]

To ENOUNCE=én-nouncé', v. a. To declare as from authority; (see E.): to utter, to pronounce.

To E-noun'-ci-ATE, (-shé-áté, 147) v. a. To enounce.

E-nun'-ci-a-tion, 89, 150: s. Declaration, expression; manner of utterance.

E-nun'-ci-a-tive, 195: a. Expressive.

E-nun'-ci-a-tive-ly, ad. Declaratively.

E-nun'-ci-a'-tor-y, 129, 18: a. Containing utterance or sound.

EN-PASSANT, éng-pás'-sóng, [Fr.] 170: ad. By the way.

For words not under EN, seek under IN.

To ENRACE=én-ráce', v. a. To enroot. [Spans.]

To ENRAGE=én-rágé', v. a. To irritate.

To ENRANK, én-rángk', 158: v. a. To rank.

To ENRAPTURE=én-ráp'-túre, colloq. én-ráp'-sh'oor, 147: v. a. To throw into rapture.

En-rapt', a. Thrown into an ecstasy.

To ENRAVISH=én-ráv'-sh, v. a. To enrapture.

En-rav'-ish-ment, s. Rapture. [Obs.]

To ENRICH=én-rítch', v. a. To make rich; to fertilize; to supply with any desirable augmentation.

En-rich'-er, 36: s. One that enriches.

En-rich'-ment, s. The state of being enriched.

To ENRIDGE=én-rídgé', v. a. To form into ridges.

To ENRING=én-ríng', v. a. To encircle. [Shaks.]

To ENRIPEN, én-rí'-pn, 114: v. a. To ripen.

To ENROBE=én-róbé', v. a. To attire.

To ENROL, én-ról', 116: v. a. To insert in a roll or register; to record: in old authors, to inwrap.

En-rol'-ler, 36: s. One that enrolls.

En-rol'-ment, s. Register; writing; record.

To ENROOT=én-róow', v. a. To surround.

To ENROUND=én-róow', v. a. To surround.

ENS, énz, 143: s. A being or existence; that constitutes part of a substance from which all its qualities flow,—a term of frequent occurrence in exploded metaphysics and chemistry.

Eu'-ti-ty, 105: s. Something which really is, a real being as opposed to a nonentity.

Eu'-ti-ta'-tive, 105: a. Considered by itself.

EXAMPLE=én-sám'-pl, 11, 105: s. An example. This and *To Example* are now obsolete.

To ENSANGUINE, én-sáng'-gwin, 158, 145, 105: v. a. To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

To ENSCHEDULE, én-shéd'-dle, 161: v. a. To insert in a schedule or writing.

To ENSCONCE=én-scóncé', v. a. To place under shelter of a scone or fort; to shelter.

To ENSEAM=én-séam', v. a. To enclose by a seam, to sew up. *To Inseam* is different in meaning.

To ENSEAM=én-séam', v. a. To fructify, to fatten.

En-seam'-ed, a. Made fat; greasy. [Shaks.]

To ENSEAR=én-séar', v. a. To sear. [Shaks.]

ENSEMBLE, éng-sóng'-bl, [Fr.] 170: s. The whole so taken that each part is considered only in relation to the whole.

To ENSHIELD, én-shéild', 103: v. a. To shield, to cover, to protect.

En'-shield, 81: a. Enshielded. [Shaks.]

To ENSHRINE=én-shrine', v. a. To enclose as in a shrine; to preserve as sacred.

ENSIFEROUS, én-sí'-fér-ús, 87, 120: a. Bearing a sword. This word is no compound of EN.

EN-SÍ-FORM, (-fárm, 38) a. Formed as a sword.

EN-SIGN=én'-sine, 115, 139: s. The sign, flag, or standard of a regiment; the officer of foot who carries the ensign; a badge or mark of distinction.

En'-sign-cy, (én'-sín-céy) s. The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

To ENSLAVE=én-slávé', v. a. To reduce to slavery; to deprive of liberty.

En-sláv'-er, 36: s. He that enslaves.

En-sláv'-ement, s. State of servitude; slavery.

To ENSNARE=én-snáré', v. a. To entrap.

En-sna'-rer, s. An inveigler.

To ENSPHERE, én-sféré', 163: v. a. To place in a sphere; to form into a sphere.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consomants: mîsh-ún, i. e. mission, 165: vîz'-ún, i. e. vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

For words not under EN, seek under IN.

To ENSUE=*ên-sû'*, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To follow, to pursue; [Bible:]—*new.* To follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events or course of time.

To ENSURE, *ên-sh'oor'*, 147: *v. a.* To make certain: in a special sense it is spelled *To In-sure*, which see.

ENTABLATURE=*ên-tăb'-lă-tŭr*, 147: *s.* The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

En-tă'-hle-ment, 101: *s.* Entablature.

To ENTAIL=*ên-tăil'*, *v. a.* Literally, to curtail, abridge, or limit, applied to such settlement of an estate as limits the descent, and prevents any subsequent possessor from bequeathing it at his pleasure; to give or bequeath to specified persons in a certain course of succession.

En-tail', *s.* An estate entailed; the rule that limits the succession.

To ENTAME=*ên-tăme'*, *v. a.* To tame.

To ENTANGLE, *ên-tăng'-gl*, 158, 101: *v. a.* To involve in any thing complicated and difficult of extraction; to twist or confuse; to embarrass, to perplex, to bewilder; to ensnare by artful talk.

En-tăng'-gler, 36: *s.* One that entangles.

En-tăng'-gle-ment, *s.* Intricacy; perplexity.

To ENTENDER=*ên-tên'-der*, *v. a.* To mollify. [Young.]

To ENTER=*ên'-ter*, 36: *v. a.* and *n.* To go or come into; to initiate in; to set down in writing;—*new.* To come in, to go in; to penetrate; to embark or take the first steps.

En'-ter-er, 36: *s.* One who enters.

En'-ter-ing, *s.* Entrance, passage into.

EN'-TRANCE, *s.* The act or power of entering; the passage by which a place is entered; avenue; initiation; the act of taking possession; a beginning.

En'-try, *s.* Entrance; the act of registering or setting down in writing; public entrance.

ENTEROLOGY, *ên-têr-ôl'-ô-jy*, 87: *s.* That part of anatomy which treats of the bowels.

EN-TER'-O-CLE, 101: *s.* A rupture in which a tumor of the bowels appears at the groin.

EN-TER-OM'-PHA-LOS, (*-fă-lôz*, 163, 18) *s.* An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE=*ên'-ter-par'-lănce*, *s.* Mutual talk; parley, conference.—See *Inter-*.

ENTERPRISE, *ên'-ter-priz*, 151: *s.* An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.—See *Inter-*.

To En'-ter-prise, *v. a.* To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

En'-ter-pri'-ser, *s.* A man of enterprise.

To ENTERTAIN=*ên-ter-tăin'*, *v. a.* To receive and treat with hospitality; to treat with, or hold in conversation; to keep in one's service; to hokl in the mind; to admit with satisfaction; to please, to amuse, to divert.—See *Inter-*.

En-ter-tain'-er, 36: *s.* He that receives hospitably; he that keeps in his service; he that diverts.

En-ter-tain'-ing, *a.* Amusing, diverting.

En-ter-tain'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to amuse.

En-ter-tain'-ment, *s.* Hospitable reception and treatment; a feast; pleasure derived from converse; that which entertains; hence, the lower comedy, a farce, that which follows a tragedy or other high species of drama; in a less usual modern sense, the state of being in pay or service; payment to those retained in service.

ENTERTISSUED, *ên-ter-tish'-ood*, 147: *a.* Intervoven variously.—See *Inter-*.

ENTHASTIC, &c.—See under *Enthusiasm*.

To ENTHRONE=*ên-thrôn'*, *v. a.* To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, *ên-thu'-zê-ăzm*, 151, 158: *s.* Literally, the infusion of a divine spirit; hence, that heat of mind which generates or is generated by a

For words not under EN, seek under IN.

belief or conceit of private revelation; heat of imagination generally; elevation of fancy.

En-thu'-si-ast, *s.* One whose imagination is heated by the notion of particular intercourse with God; one of hot imagination generally; one of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

En-thu'-si-as'-tic, 88: *a.* Heated by enthusiasm;

En-thu'-si-as'-ti-cal, *a.* warm; elevated.

En-thu'-si-as'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With enthusiasm.

En-THE-as'-TIC, *a.* Divinely energetic.

En-THE-at, *a.* Enthusiastic. [Obs.]

ENTHYMEME, *ên-thê-même*, *s.* That of which a part is not actually expressed, but kept in mind,—a syllogism of which one of the premises is understood; which is the common form of reasoning, consisting, when regular, of the antecedent and its consequential proposition,—when less regular, of the proposition first, and the reason or proof afterwards.

En-thy-me-mat'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to an enthymeme.

To ENTICE=*ên-tic'*, *v. a.* To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishments.

En-ti'-cing-ly, *ad.* Alluringly.

En-ti'-cer, 36: *s.* One who entices.

En-tice'-ment, *s.* The act or practice of alluring; the means of alluring; blandishment.

ENTIRE=*ên-tir'*, 45: *a.* and *s.* Whole; unbroken; complete, full; sincere, honest; firm, solid; unmingled; in old authors, impartial; inward:—*s.* That which is entire or unmingled.

En-tire'-ly, *ad.* In the whole; fully; in an obsolete sense, faithfully.

En-tire'-ness, *s.* Totality, fulness; in old authors, honesty; intimacy, familiarity.

En-tire'-ty, *s.* Completeness; the whole.

For This word used to be written *Entiery*.

To ENTITLE, *ên-ti'-tl*, 101: *v. a.* To give a title to; to prefix as a title, and hence, as titles are evidences of property, to give a claim to; to dispose of as by giving a title; to dignify by a title.

ENTITY, &c.—See under *Ens*.

To ENTOLL=*ên-toil'*, *v. a.* To take with toils.

To ENTOMB, *ên-tôm'*, 116, 156: *v. a.* To put into a tomb, to bury.

En-tôm'-ment, *s.* Burial.

ENTOMOLOGY, *ên-tô-môl'-ô-jy*, 87: *s.* That part of natural history which treats of insects.

En'-to-môl'-o-gist, *s.* One learned in entomology.

ENTORTILATION, *ên-tor-tê-lă'-shŭn*, 89: *s.* A turning into a circle.

ENTRAILS, *ên-trăilz*, 143: *s. pl.* The intestines; the inward parts.

ENTRANCE, ENTRY.—See under *To Enter*.

To ENTRANCE=*ên-trănce'*, 11: *v. a.* To put into a trance; to put into ecstasy.

To ENTRAP=*ên-trăp'*, *v. a.* To catch in a trap, to ensnare; to entangle.

To ENTREAT=*ên-trêat'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To petition, to solicit, to importune; in a more literal sense now obsolete, to treat or use; to entertain, [Shaks.] to receive, [Spenser:]—*new.* To offer a treaty, [Obs.] to discourse, [Obs.]; to make a petition.

En-treat', *En-treat'-ance*, *s.* Entreaty. [Obs.]

En-treat'-ive, 105: *a.* Pleading, treating.

En-treat'-er, 36: *s.* One that entreats.

En-treat'-y, *s.* Petition, prayer, request.

ENTREMETS, *ông'-tr-măy* [Fr.] 170: *s.* One of the small dishes set between the principal ones at table.—See *Inter-*.

EN-TRE-POT (-pô, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A warehouse or magazine.

To ENUBILATE, *ê-nŭ-bê-lăte*, 105: *v. a.* To clear from clouds.—See *E*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

For words: găt'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pđ-pă': lăw: gŭd: j'w, i. e. jew, 55: a. i. i. &c. mude, 171.

For words not under EN-, seek under IN-.

To **ENUCLEATE** = ɛ-nū-clē-āte, *v. a.* Literally, to take out the kernel. (see E-) hence, to clear from difficulty, to explain.

E-nū-clē-a-tion, *s.* A clearing from; exposition.

To **ENUMERATE** = ɛ-nū-mēr-āte, *v. a.* To count the particulars from or out of an aggregate; (see E-) to reckon up singly.

E-nū-mer-a-tive, 105: *a.* Counting over.

E-nū-mer-a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of numbering or counting over.

To **ENUNCIATE, ENUNCIATION, &c.**—See under To Enounce.

To **ENVELOP** = ɛn-vēl'-ōp, *v. a.* To inwrap, to cover; to hide; to surround; to line.

En-vēl'-op-ment, *s.* A wrapping; a closing in; perplexity.

ENVELOPE, (ōngv'-lōp, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A wrapper, an outward case.

To **ENVENOM** = ɛn-vēn'-ōm, *v. a.* To taint or impregate with poison; to enrage; to make odious.

To **ENVERMEIL**, ɛn-ver'-māil, 100: *v. a.* To dye red. (Milton.)

ENVIABLE, ENVIOUS, &c.—See under To Envy.

To **ENVIRON** = ɛn-vī'-rōn, *v. a.* To surround, to encompass; to involve; to besiege, to hem in; to invest.

En'-vi-rōn, (ɛn'-vēr-rōnz, 81, 105, 18, 143) *s. pl.* The places that surround or lie round about a town or other spot.

ENVOY = ɛn'-voy, 30: *s.* A public minister sent on a special mission, and so differing from an ambassador; a messenger: in old writings *envoy* meant a kind of postscript.

En'-voy-ship, *s.* The office of an envoy.

To **ENVY**, ɛn'-vēy, 105: *v. a. and n.* To look at with feelings of enmity, to feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, in witnessing another's superiority or prosperity, and to hate in consequence; to grudge:—*neu.* [Obs.] To feel envy.

En'-vy, *s.* Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice; public odium; invidiousness.

En'-vi-er, 36: *s.* One that envies; a maligner.

En'-vi-a-ble, 101: *a.* Deserving envy; desirable.

En'-vi-ous, 120: *a.* Infected with envy.

En'-vi-ous-ly, *ad.* With envy; with malignity.

To **ENWHEEL**, ɛn-hwēl', 56: *v. a.* To encompass, to encircle. [Shaks.]

To **ENWOMB**, ɛn-wōm', 116, 156: *v. a.* To make pregnant; to bury, to hide. [Shaks.]

EOLIC = ɛ-ōl'-ick, *a. and s.* [or Eolian.] Pertaining to Æolia in Greece:—*s.* The Eolic dialect, verse, or music.

EOLIAN, ɛ-ō'-lē-ān, 146: *a.* Pertaining to Æolus, or the winds; played upon by the wind.

E-oi/-I-PILE, *s.* A hollow ball of metal with a slender neck, used to show the elastic power of steam.

EON = ɛ'-ōn, *s.* In exploded metaphysics, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity; hence the Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons.

EPACT = ɛ'-pāct, *s.* That which is brought to another number, being the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.—See Epi-.

EPARCH, ɛp'-ark, 161: *s.* A chief or ruler over a province.—See Epi-.

EPAULET = ɛp'-āw-lēt, *s.* A shoulder-knot.

E-PAUL'-MENT, *s.* A work that forms a shoulder or side-work to some principal part of a fortification.

EPINETIC = ɛp'-ɛ-nēt'-ick, 88: *a.* Giving praise to; laudatory, panegyric.—See Epi-.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling, that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

EPENTHESIS = ɛ-pēn'-thē-sis, *s.* The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.—See Epi- and En-.

EPERGNE, ɛ-pārn', [Fr.] 170: *s.* An ornamental stand with a large dish for the centre of a table.

EPIA = ɛ'-lā, 161: *s.* A Hebrew measure containing fifteen solid inches.

EPHEMERAL, ɛ-phem'-ēr-āl, 163: *a.* [Ephemeral.] Continuing but a day; diurnal.

E-PHEM'-ER-ā, *s.* That which lasts but a day.

E-PHEM'-ER-is, *s.* A diary, an astronomical almanac. *Plur.* *Eph'-e-mer'-i-des.* (101)

E-phem'-er-ist, *s.* One who consults the planets.

EPHESIAN, ɛf'-zhē-ān, 163, 90: *a. and s.* Pertaining to Ephesus in Greece:—*s.* A native of Ephesus. In Shakspeare, it is a cant word.

EPHIALTES, ɛf'-ɛ-āl'-tēz, 163, 101: *s.* That which leaps upon,—the night-mare.—See Epi-.

EPHOD, ɛf'-ōd, 163: *s.* A kind of girdle brought from behind the neck, worn by the Hebrew priests.

EPIHOR, ɛf'-or, 163: *s.* Literally, an inspector, one of the five magistrates of ancient Sparta appointed to balance the regal power.—See Epi-.

Eph'-or-al-ty, *s.* The office or term of an ephor.

EPIC.—See under Epos.

EPICURE, *s.* See after the ensuing compounds

EPICURETIAN, *s.* of Epi-.

EPI-, A prefix in words from the Greek implying addition, something applied to, on, upon, to, over, near.

EPI'-I-CED-ē, *s.* That which is applied to a

EPI'-I-CH'-U-UM, *s.* burial, a funeral song or discourse.

EPI'-i-ce/-di-an, *a.* Elegiac, mournful.

EPI'-I-CENE, *a.* Common of application, said of Latin nouns which, though masculine or feminine in form, may be applied to the other sex.

EPI'-I-CE-NAS'-TIC, *s.* That which is applied to temper or soften, a medicine to correct sharp humors.

EPI'-I-CY'-CLE, 101: *s.* That which is applied to, or placed in connection with, another circle,—a circle within a circle; a smaller orbit carried round a larger orbit.

EPI'-i-cy'-cloid, 85: *s.* A curve generated by the revolution of a circle around the periphery of another circle.

EPI'-I-DEM'-IC, *a. and s.* That falls on people in great numbers:—*s.* A disease arising from the state of the atmosphere or any general cause of wider effect than mere locality.—Compare Endemic, Contagious, and Infectious.

EPI'-i-dem'-i-cal, *a.* Epidemic.

EPI'-I-DER'-MIS, *s.* That which is on the skin; the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; hence, also, the bark of plants.

EPI'-i-der'-mic, **EPI'-i-der'-mi-dal**, *a.* Pertaining to the skin or bark.

EPI'-I-GAS'-TRIC, *a.* That is situated over or near the abdomen. [Anat.]

EPI'-I-GG'-UM, **EPI'-I-GEE**, *s.* That is over or near to the earth, being that part of its orbit in which any planet is nearest to the earth.

EPI'-I-GLOTTIS, *s.* That which is applied to the glottis, being a cartilage that covers it like a valve while food is passing over it into the stomach.

EPI'-I-GRAM, *s.* Primarily, an inscription, or a brief writing on a subject for common notice; at present, a poem of a few lines ending in an unexpected turn of wit.

EPI'-i-gram-mat'-ic, 88: *s.* Dealing in epigrams; having the nature of an epigram.

EPI'-i-gram'-ma-tist, 81: *s.* A dealer in epigrams.

EPI'-I-GRAPH, 163: *s.* An inscription, particularly on a building.—Compare Epigram.

EPI'-I-LEP'-SY, *s.* That which suddenly seizes on a person, being the disease otherwise called the falling

sickness, in which the patient, by the rush of blood or other fluid, is thrown into convulsions and falls senseless.

Ep-i-lep^h-tic, a. and s. Diseased with epilepsy; convulsed;—s. An epileptic patient.

Ep-i-lep^h-ti-cal, a. Epileptic.

Ep-i-l-o-gism, 87, 158: s. A computation added or applied to another.

Ep-i-LOGUE, (-lôg, 107) s. A speech, or a part of a speech appended to, or added,—the conclusion or peroration of a discourse; a speech in prose or verse addressed to the spectators at the conclusion of a play.

Ep-i-lo-gis^h-tic, a. Of the nature of an epilogue.

To Ep-il-o-rize, (-jîze,) v. n. To arrive at and speak the epilogue, to conclude.

☞ This is the analogical form, accent, and pronunciation; (Compare Apologize, &c.) In Milton we meet with Ep-i-lo-guize, which, as being more immediately from Epilogue, should preserve the accent of its original, as well as the hard sound of the g.

Ep-i-nic^h-ion, (-nish^h-ûn, 147) s. That which is applied to or made on the occasion of conquest,—a song of triumph.

E-piph^h-a-ni, (-pîf^h-d-nî, 163) s. A shining upon or over, being the name of the festival commemorative of the manifestation of Christ by the star which guided the Magi to Bethlehem.

E-piph^h-o-ne^h-ma, 163: s. A saying or short exclamatory sentence appended to some previous argument or narration.

E-piph^h-o-na, 163: s. That which comes upon, or inflicts,—applied particularly to inflammation, and to the disorder called the watery eye.

Ep-i-phy^h-i-o-sper^h-mou^s, 163, 120: a. Having their seeds on or at the back of their leaves; as ferns.

E-piph^h-y-sis, 163, 101: s. That which grows upon something else,—an accretion.

E-pip^h-i-o-ce, (-cê, 101) s. An interweaving of circumstances added one to another, so as to aggravate their force. [Rhet.]

E-pis^h-co-py, s. A looking over, a survey, a superintendence. [Milton.]

E-pis^h-co-pa-cy, s. Primarily, the same as episcopacy; appropriately, the government of bishops.

E-pis^h-co-pal, a. Belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop.

E-pis^h-co-pal-ly, ad. In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority.

E-pis^h-co-pa^h-li-an, 90: a. and s. Episcopal;—s. An adherent to the Church of England.

E-pis^h-co-pate, s. A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

Ep-i-souf, s. That which is added while proceeding on the way,—an incidental narrative or digression in a poem.

Ep-i-sod^h-ic, 88: } a. Contained in an episode;

Ep-i-sod^h-i-cal, } pertaining to an episode.

Ep-i-sod^h-i-cal-ly, ad. By way of episode.

Ep-i-spa^h-tic, a. and s. Drawing or attracting from above or over a part;—a. A blister.

E-pis^h-t-le, (-ê-pis^h-sl, 156, 101) s. That which is sent to another,—a letter.

E-pis^h-t-ler, s. A writer of letters; formerly the name given to the priest who reads the epistle at the Communion table.

E-pis^h-to-lar-y, a. Relating to letters; transacted by letters.

To E-pis^h-to-lize, v. n. To write letters.

Ep-i-s-to^h-i-cal, a. Having the form of an epistle.

E-pis^h-tro-phi, (-trî, 163, 101) s. A return to the same word, being the name of a figure of speech in which the same word or phrase ends several successive clauses.

Ep-i-taph, (-tâf, 163) s. That which is upon a tomb, a monumental inscription.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâw^h-wâw: châp^h-mân: pâ-pâ: lâw: gôôd: j^hô, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

E-PITH^h-A-LA^h-MI-UM, s. A congratulatory song or poem on the subject of the nuptial chamber; a poem on a marriage.

Ep-i-THEM, s. That which is applied to a sore, a poultice.

Ep-i-THET, s. That which is *plac^d* or added to something else,—an adjective; it is also used, less properly, to signify title, name, place, expression.

Ep-i-THU-MET^h-IC, a. Having the mind set upon, or lusting for; pertaining to animal passion.

E-pit^h-o-mê, (-mê, 101) s. A cutting or lopping applied to a whole throughout, abridging it generally and not in parts only; an abridgement, a compendium.

To E-pit^h-o-mize, v. a. To abridge, to reduce.

E-pit^h-o-mist, s. An abridger.

E-pit^h-ro-pe, (-pê, 101) s. A turning to or towards another, a yielding, a concession, when an orator grants something to his opponent in order to take an advantage of it.

Ep-i-zo-ot^h-IC, a. Having animal remains annexed or joined. [Geol.] Epizooty, s. An epidemic in cattle.

☞ Other compounds of Epi occur in their place previously to the foregoing list, (as Epact, Eparch, Epeneitic, Epenthesis, Ephemerical, &c. Ephialtes, Ephor, &c.) or hereafter, (as Epocha, &c. Epode, and Epulotic.)

EPICTETIAN, êp^h-ick-tê^h-sh^h-ân, 147: a. Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher who lived at Rome at and after the age of Nero.

EPICURÆAN, êp^h-ê-cu^h-rê^h-ân, 86: a. and s. Pertaining to Epicurus, a Greek philosopher who considered pleasure to be man's proper pursuit, restraining it by rules of prudence to make it more lasting;—s. A follower of Epicurus, one who devotes himself to pleasure.

Ep-i-cu^h-re-an-ism, 90, 158: s. Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.

Ep-i-CURE, s. A luxurious and dainty eater.

Ep-i-cu-rism, 158: s. Devotion to the luxuries of the table; luxuriousness, voluptuousness.

EPOCHA, êp^h-ô-kd, } 161: s. Literally, a holding

EPOCH, êp^h-ôck, } or delay on a point of time, (see Epi-) a point of time fixed or rendered remarkable by some historical event, from which dates in series are subsequently numbered.

EPODE=êp^h-ôde, s. The ode, or that part of an ode, which is appended to the strophe and antistrophe.

—See Epi.

RPOS=êp^h-ôss, s. Literally, a word; appropriately, a narrative poem such as the Iliad.

Ep-o-pee^h, s. The construction, plan, or materials of an epic poem; an epic poem.

Ep-ic, a. and s. Spoken or delivered in a narrative form, not represented dramatically;—s. A narrative poem such as the Iliad.

EPULARY, êp^h-ô-lâr-ry, 129, 12, 105: a. Belonging to a feast or banquet.

Ep-u-la^h-tion, 89: s. A banqueting, a feast.

EPULOTIC=êp^h-ô-lôr^h-ick, a. and s. That is applied to make sound or whole; (see Epi-) healing;—s. A cicatrizing medicament.

EQUABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

EQUAL, ê-kwôl, 183, 140, 18: a. and s. Having the same extent or bulk; or the same value; or the same degree; or the same quality or property of any kind; alike in condition; adequate to; even, uniform; in just proportion; impartial; indifferent;—s. One of the same rank; one of the same age; equality.

To E^h-qual, v. a. To make equal to another; to rise to equality with; to answer in full proportion.

E^h-qual-ly, ad. In the same degree; evenly, equally; impartially; in just proportion.

E^h-qual-ness, s. Equality.

E'qual'-i-ty (é-kwól'-é-tý) 84: *s.* Likeness with regard to any quantities or qualities compared; sameness of degree or rank; evenness, uniformity, equality.

To E'-qual-ize, *v. a.* Primarily, to make equal; less properly, to equal; commonly, to make even.

E'-qual-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* State of equality.

E'q'-u-a-ble, (éck'-wé-bl, 98, 101) 81: *a.* Equal to itself, or the same in degree throughout its parts; even, uniform.

E'q'-u-a-bly, 101: *ad.* Uniformly, evenly.

E'q'-u-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Evenness, uniformity.

E'-qua-nim'-i-ty, 188, 98: *s.* Evenness of mind; a temper not liable to be elated or depressed.

E-quan'-i-mous, (é-kwán'-é-mús, 142, 120) *a.* Having evenness of mind. [Not much used.]

E-qua'-tion, (é-kwá' shùn, 89) *s.* Literally, a making equal; appropriately, the reduction of extremes to a mean proportion; the expression of the same quantity in dissimilar terms, as $3s. = 36d.$; the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to equable, mean, or true time.

E-qua'-tor, 38: *s.* A great circle supposed to be drawn round the world at equal distances from its poles, so that the axis from the poles pass through the centre of the circle; it is called equator because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of equal length, and hence the corresponding circle of the celestial sphere is called the Equinoctial.

E'q'-ua-to'-ri-al, (éck'-wé-tóré'-é-ál, 90, 92, 47) *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

→ Words not related to the class in progress, as **EQUERRY**; and such as are related to the Latin word *equus* a horse, as **EQUESTRIAN**, **EQUINAL**, &c., must be sought for at the end of this class.

E'q'-ui-AN'-GU-LAR, (éck'-wé-áng'-gú-lar, 105, 158) 92: *a.* Consisting of equal angles. *Equangular* is less in use.

E'q'-ui-CRÚ'-RAL, (-crú'-rál, 109) 92, 105: *a.* Having equal legs; isosceles.

E'q'-ui-DIS'-TANT, 92: *a.* At the same distance.

E'q'-ui-dis'-tant-ly, *ad.* At the same distance.

E'q'-ui-DIS'-tance, *s.* Equal distance.

E'q'-ui-VOR'-MI-ty, 92: *s.* Uniform equality.

E'q'-ui-LAT'-E-RAL, 92: *a.* Equal-sided.

To E'q'-ui-L'-BRATE, 92: *v. a.* To balance equally.

E'q'-ui-li-bra'-tion, 6, 89: *s.* Equipoise.

E'q'-ui-lib'-ri-um, 90, 95: *s.* Equality of weight.

E'q'-ui-lib'-ri-ty, *s.* The quality of weighing the same.

E'q'-ui-lib'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Equally poised.

E-quil'-i-rist, 81: *s.* A balancer.

E'q'-ui-MUL'-TI-PLE, 92, 101: *s.* A number that has been multiplied by the same number as another.

E'q'-ui-NOX, (éck'-wé-nócks, 81, 92, 154) *s.* Literally, *equal night*, as compared with day: this happens throughout the world when the sun arrives at or over the equator, about the 21st of March, and again on his return southward, about the 23rd of September.

E'q'-ui-noc'-tial, (sh'ál, 147) *a. and s.* Pertaining to the equinoxes; to the regions under the equinoctial line; or to the time of an equinox.—*The great line in the heavens, which corresponds to the equator of the earth.*

E'q'-ui-noc'-tial-ly, *ad.* In the direction of the equinox.

→ The verb **TO EQUIP** and its relations belong to a class of words following **EQUESTRIAN**, &c., hereafter.

E'q'-ui-PEN'-DEN-CY, *s.* The act of hanging in equipoise.

E'q'-ui-POISE, (éck'-wé-poize, 81, 92, 151) *s.* Equality of weight; equilibrium.

E'q'-ui-POL'-I-ENT, *a.* Having equal power or force.

E'q'-ui-pol'-lence, **E'q'-ui-pol'-len-cy**, *s.* Equality of force or power.

E'q'-ui-PON'-DER-ANT, *a.* Equal in weight.

E'q'-ui-pon'-der-ance, **E'q'-ui-pon'-der-an-cy**, *s.* Equality of weight.

To E'q'-ui-pon'-der-ate, *v. n.* To be of equal weight.

E'q'-ui-pon'-di-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Equilibrated.

E'q'-ui-so'-NANCE, *s.* An equal sounding.

E'q'-ui-TA-BLE, (éck'-wé-tá-bl, 92, 105, 98, 101) *a.* Equal or impartial in regard to the rights of others giving each his due; just, loving justice, candid.

E'q'-ui-ta-bly, *ad.* Justly, impartially.

E'q'-ui-ta-bil'-ness, *s.* The quality of being just; the state of doing justice.

E'q'-ui-ty, *s.* Justice, impartiality.—See also the next.

E'q'-ui-ty, *s.* In an appropriate sense, the correction or qualification of law such as it would be if enforced to the letter, by rules of proceeding or deciding which are not admissible in the courts of common law. Such are the rules of the Court of Chancery, which is therefore called a court of equity.

E-QUIV'-A-LENT, 92: *a. and s.* Equal in value, excellence or power; of the same cogency; of the same meaning.—*s.* A thing of the same value.

E-quiv'-a-lent-ly, *ad.* In an equal manner.

E-quiv'-a-lence, **E-quiv'-a-len-cy**, *s.* Equality of power or worth.

E-QUIV'-O-CAL, *a.* Equally significant of one meaning or of another, doubtful in signification; uncertain.

E-quiv'-o-cal-ly, *ad.* In a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain birth.

E-quiv'-o-cal-ness, *s.* Ambiguity.

To E-quiv'-o-cate, *v. n.* To use words of double meaning; to be ambiguous and not plain and open in speech.

E-quiv'-o-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One that equivocates.

E-quiv'-o-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Ambiguity of speech.

E'q'-ui-VOKE, (-wé-vóke) *s.* An equivocal. [B. Jon.]

E'-QUI-VOQUE, (á-ké-vóke" [Fr.] 170) *s.* An ambiguous expression; a quibble.

EQUERRY, éck'-wér-réy, 188, 92, 129, 105: *s.*

An officer who has the care of horses; hence a lodge for horses. The word is an etymological relation not of the ensuing class, but of the word *Esquire*.

EQUESTRIAN, é-kwés'-tré-án, 188: *s.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; on horseback, opposed to pedestrian; representing one on horseback; belonging to the ancient knights.

E-qui'-nal, **E'-quine**, *a.* Relating to a horse.

E-quiv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Subsisting on horseflesh.

E'q'-ui-tant, (éck'-wé-tánt) *a.* Riding.

E'q'-ui-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A riding; horsemanship.

To EQUIP, é-kwíp', 188: *v. a.* Properly to dress to habit; hence, to furnish completely with arms for military service; to a-coutre; to furnish; to fit out.

E-quip'-ment, *s.* The act of equipping; the thing furnished; equipment.

E'q'-ui-page, (éck'-wé-páge) *s.* The furniture of a military man, the furniture of an official traveller attendance and retinue of a person of rank; the carriage, horses, and liveries which mark the fortune of a private person when he appears abroad.

→ Words beginning with the letters *Equi*, derivatives from the Latin word *equus*, equal, impartial. &c., must be sought for under *Equal*.

ERA=é-rá'-á, 43: *s.* The account of time from any particular date or epoch; the point of time at which the reckoning begins; in this last sense it is synonymous with *Epoch*.

To ERADIATE, é-rá'-dè-áte, 90: *v. n.* To shoot out from, as rays from a centre.—See *E*.

E-ra'-di-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Emission of radiance.

To ERADICATE=é-rád'-é-cáte, *v. a.* To pull out or up by the root, (see *E*); to destroy completely.

E-rad'-i-ca'-tive, *a. and s.* Curing radically; driving quite away.—*s.* A medicine that quite cures.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: msh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166: thén, 166.

Er-rad'-i-ca'-tion, *s.* Destruction, excision.

To ERASE=ē-rāc', 152: *v. a.* To rub or scrape out; to destroy, to excise, to expunge.

E-rase'-ment, *s.* The act of erasing; expunction, obliteration, destruction.

E-ra'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* That may be erased.

E-ra'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* An obliteration.

E-ra'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of erasing; an obliteration.

ERASTIANISM, ē-rāst'-yān-izm, 146, 158: *s.* The doctrine of one Erastus, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.

ERE, *art.*, 102, 132: *ad.* Before; sooner than.

Ere-long', *ad.* Before long.

Ere-now', *ad.* Before this time.

Ere-while', Ere-whiles', 56, *ad.* Some time ago.

ERECT=ē-rect', *a.* Upright, not leaning, not prone; directed upwards; bold; vigorous.

To E-rect', *v. a.* and *n.* To place perpendicularly; to build, to raise; to establish; to lift up; to animate: —*neu.* [Milton.] To rise upright.

E-rect'-ed, *a.* Honourable, aspiring, generous.

E-rect'-er, *s.* He who erects: E-rect'-or, a muscle.

E-rect'-ly, *ad.* In an erect posture.

E-rect'-ness, *s.* Uprightness of posture.

E-rect'-tive, 105: *a.* Raising; lifting up.

E-rect'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of raising; the state of being raised; the act of building; a structure or building; establishment; elevation; excitement.

EREMITE=ēr-ē-mīte, *s.* A hermit.

Er-e-mit'-i-cal, *a.* Religiously solitary.

EREPTATION, ē-rēp-tā'-shūn, *s.* A creeping forth.

EREPTION, ē-rēp'-shūn, *s.* A snatching from.

ERGO=er'-gō, *adv.* Therefore, consequently, [Lat.]

Er'-gō-tium, 158: *s.* A logical conclusion. [Obs.]

To Er'-got, *v. a.* To syllogize. [Obs.]

ERGOT=er'-gōt, *s.* A substance like soft horn behind the pastern joint of a horse; a disease in rye.

ERINGO, ē-ring'-gō, 158: *s.* Sea-holly; a plant.

ERISTICAL, ē-ris'-tē-cāl, *a.* Relating to dispute; controversial. *Eristic* (83) is a contraction.

ERKE, erk, 189: *a.* Idle. [Chaucer.]

ERMINÉ, er'-mīn, *s.* An animal in cold countries that furnishes a valuable fur; the fur of the ermine; figuratively, the office or dignity of a judge.

Er'-mined, (-mīnd, 114) *a.* Adorned with ermine.

To ERODE=ē-rōdē', *v. a.* To eat from or away; (see E-;) to canker, to corrode.

E-ro'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.

E-rose', (-rōc, 152) *a.* Having small sinuses round the margin as if gnawed. [Bot.]

To EROGATE=ēr'-ō-gāte, *v. a.* To lay out; to bestow upon. [Little used.]

Er'-o-gā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bestowing.

EROTIC=ē-rōt'-ick, 88: *a.* and *s.* Relating to the passion of love: —*s.* An amorous poem.

E-rōt'-i-cal, *a.* Erotic; treating of love.

ERPETOLOGY, er'-pē-tōl'-ō-jēy, 87, 105: *s.* The natural history of reptiles.

To ERR=er, 155, 35: *v. a.* To wander; to ramble; to miss the way, to stray.—See also lower.

Er'-rant, (ēr'-rānt, 129) *a.* Wandering, roving, rambling; itinerant; vagabond, worthless. It is often wrongly used for Errant.

ERRAND is not related to this class: see it hereafter.

Er'-ran-try, *s.* An errant state; the employment of a knight errant.

Er-rat'-ic, 88: } *a.* Wandering; uncertain; keeping
l.-rat'-i-cal, } no certain order or course; irregular.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fouries: gā-t'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōod: j'ōo, i. c. *jeu*, 55: *a.* *c.* *i.* & *c.* *mut.*, 171

Er-rat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Without method or order.

Er'-ring, Er-ro'-ne-ous, *a.* Wandering.—In this, their primary sense, not much used; see lower.

Er'-ror, 191, 38: *s.* A wandering. [Not much used.]

Er'-ror, *s.* An involuntary wandering or straying from truth, a blunder, a mistake; in theology, sin; in law, a mistake in pleading or in the process.

To Err, *v. n.* To commit errors.

Er'-ring, *a.* Perplexed with error.

Er-ro'-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Mistaking; misled by error; mistaken; wrong, false.

Er-ro'-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* By mistake; wrongly.

Er-ro'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* The state of being erroneous or wrong; deviation from right.

ER-RA'-TUM [Lat.] *s.* An error in writing or printing; in the plural ER-RA'-TA.

ERRAND=ēr-rānd, 129: *s.* Literally, that which is to be told or related; a message; a commission.

ERRHINE, ēr'-rīnē, 164: *a.* and *s.* That is snuffed up the nose: —*s.* A medicinal snuff.

ERSE=ercs, 153: *s.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the Scotch highlands.

ERST=erat, *ad.* First; in the beginning; once, formerly; till now. [Obs. or Poet.]

Erst'-while, 56: *ad.* Till then; aforetime. [Obs.]

ERUBESCENT, ēr'-oo-bēs'-sent, 109: *a.* Red or reddish; blushing.—See E.

Er'-u-bes'-cence, *s.* A growing red; redness.

To ERUCT=ē-ruct', *v. a.* To throw or eject from the stomach; (see E-;) to belch.

To E-ruc'-tate, *v. a.* To eruct.

E'-ruc-ta'-tion, *s.* The act of belching; a belch.

ERUDITE, ēr'-oo-dīte, 109, 73: *a.* Learned.

Er'-u-dit'-ion, (-dīsh'-ūn) *s.* Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, ē-rōj'-jē-nūs, 109, 120: *a.* Partaking of the nature of copper.

ERUPTIVE, ē-rūp'-tīv, 105: *a.* Bursting forth; (see E-;) exhibiting diseased eruption.

E-rup'-tion, *s.* Act of bursting forth; emission; a sudden hostile excursion; efflorescence, pustules.

ERYSIPELAS, ēr'-ē-cīp'-ē-lās, 105: *s.* Literally, an adjoining redness,—the Greek name of the disease called St. Anthony's fire.

Er'-y-si-pe'-lā-tous, *a.* Eruptive.

ESCALADE=ēs-cālādē', *s.* An attack on a fortified place when scaling ladders are used.

ESCALOP.—See Scallop.

ESCAPADE=ēs-cāpādē', *s.* Fling of a horse.

To ESCAPE=ē-scāpē', *v. a.* and *n.* To avoid, to flee from; to pass by without observing: —*neu.* To get away, to flee; to avoid punishment or harm.

E-scape', *s.* Flight; a getting out of danger; evasion out of lawful restraint; subterfuge; sally, as from a town; sally, as of the mind, or the passions; an oversight.

ESCAPE'-MENT, *s.* That by which the superfluous force escapes, or the part of a clock or watch that prevents acceleration, and regulates the movements.

ESCARGATOIRE, ēs-car'-gā tuār', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A nursery of snails. [Addison.]

To ESCARP=ēs-carp', *v. a.* To slope.

Es-carp'-ment, *s.* A slope or steep descent.

ESCHALOT, ēsh'-d-lōt', 161, 143: *s.* A plant like an onion.—See Shalot.

ESCHAR, ēs'-kar, 161: *s.* A scab or crust made on the flesh by a burn, or a caustic application.

Es'-cha-ro't'-ic, *a.* Searing, caustic.

ESCHEAT=ēs-cheat', *s.* That which falls or lapses to an original proprietor; as lands or other profits by failure of heirs or by forfeiture; the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats; a writ to recover escheats.

To Es-cheat', v. n. To revert to the original lord; to fall to the state.

Es-cheat'-or, 38: s. An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county of which he is escheator.

To ESCHEW,   s-ch  ', 109: v. a. To flee from, to avoid, to shun.

ESCORT=  s-cort, 38: s. A guard from place to place.

To Es-cort', 83: v. a. To attend and guard from place to place; to accompany.

ESCOT=  s-c  t', s. (Old French, now written   cot.) A reckoning: it is now shortened into Scot, and forms part of the phrase Scot and Lot, of which the latter word means portion or division, and the whole phrase a customary contribution laid upon all subjects according to their ability; taxes.

To Es-cot', v. a. To pay a reckoning for; to support. (Shaks.)

ESCRITOIRE,   s-cr  -t  r', [Fr.] 170: s. A box or bureau which forms a desk for writing.

ESCUAGE.—See under Escutcheon.

ESCULAPIAN,   s-c  -l  p-  n, 146: a. Pertaining to Esculapius; medical.

ESCULENT=  s-c  -l  nt, a. and s. Good for food; eatable:—s. Something fit for food.

ESCUTCHEON,   s-c  t'-ch  n, 121, 18: s. The shield of the family, the ensigns armorial.

Es-scutch'-roned, 114: a. Having an escutcheon.

Es-cu-AGE, s. A tenure by knight service.

ESOPHAGUS.—See Oesophagus.

ESOTERIC=  s-  -t  r'-  k, 87: a. Interior or private, applied to instruction, which, among the Greeks, the teacher gave secretly, as distinguished from his Exot-ric or public doctrine. *Esoteric* is the same word without abridgement.

ESPAIER,   s-p  l'-yer, 146: s. A tree flattened and trained so as to form a line with others.

ESPECIAL,   s-p  sh'-  l, 90: a. Particular; principal, leading, chief.

E-spec'-ial-ly, 105: ad. Particularly; chiefly.

E-spec'-ial-ness, s. State of being especial.

ESPERANCE=  s-p  r-  ngs', [Fr.] 170: s. Hope. (Shaks.)

ESPIAL, &c.

ESPIONAGE, } See under To Espy.

ESPLANADE=  s-pl  -n  d  ', s. In fortification, the outward sloping of the parapet of the covered way; more commonly, the void space between the glacis and the first houses of the town; a flat place near a fortification; a grass plat.

To ESPOUSE,   s-powz', 137, 31, 189: v. a. To betroth, (followed by *to*, or *with*) to wed; to take to one's self, as in marriage; to maintain, as in wedlock.

E-spou'-  r, 36: s. One who espouses; one who takes to himself, or maintains.

E-spou'-sal, 12: a. and s. Used in, or relating to the act of espousing:—s. The act of espousing; adoption; protection; in the plural, *E-SPOU'-SALS*, a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

To ESPY=  s-p  ', v. a. and n. To see from a distance; to discover or find out; to discover as a spy:—*new*. To watch.

   In the last senses, *Spy* is more usual; and *Espy* as a substantive is obsolete.

E-spi'-er, 36: s. One who watches like a spy.

E-spi'-al, s. A spy; [Obs.] the act of espying.

Es'-PI-O-NAGE, (  s'-p  -  -n  zh, [Fr.] 170) s.

The practice or system of keeping spies in pay, particularly among the subjects of a government.

ESQUIRE,   s-sk  r', 188, 45: s. Originally, the shield-bearer of a knight; the title of dignity next below a knight, and properly belonging to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and

of the household, to counsellors at law, justices of the peace in commission, and sheriffs, or gentlemen who have been sheriffs. By courtesy, it is a title indefinitely extended to men of real estate, of independent personal estate, and of a liberal profession distinct from trade.

To E-squire', v. a. To attend as an esquire.

To ESSAY=  s-s  y, v. a. To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiment of, to assay.

Es-say'-er, s. One who essays; an essayist.

Es'-say, 83: s. A trial; an endeavour; a composition which proposes a distinct subject, but disclaims the pretence of treating it elaborately and completely.

Es'-say-ist, s. A writer of essays.

ESSENCE=  s-s  nc  , s. In exploded metaphysics, that which by original necessity makes a thing what it is, and exists even when the thing itself exists not. In Locke's philosophy, the essence of a substance is nominal or real, nominal when it merely gives the name to the species; under which the substance is ranked; real, when it is the nature or constitution from which all the qualities of the substance flow. This distinction will be more correctly understood by viewing a nominal essence as nothing more than the conditions of some notion, which notion, by its very definition, has existence only within the bounds of that definition; while a real essence is either a vague hypothesis, or it is that constitution or mixture of elements in the individual thing which seems to render it what it is, and flowing not from any necessity that we are acquainted with a priori, is learned by us only through experience; existence; constituent substance; species of being.—See also lower.

Es-sen'-tial, (-sh  l, 147) a. and s. Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; important in the highest degree. (See also lower:)—s. An existence, a being; something first; a constituent element; a principal point.

Es-sen'-tial-ly, ad. In an essential manner.

Es-sen'-tial-ness, s. Essentiality.

Es-sen'-ti-al'-i-ty, (-sh  -  l'-  -t  , 84) s. The state or quality of being essential.

To Es-sen'-ti-ate, (-sh  -  t, 146) v. n. To become of the same essence.

Es'-SENCE, s. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug extracted and rectified from grosser matter; the volatile matter constituting perfume; the substance from which the volatile matter is exhaled; odour, scent.—See also higher.

To Es-sence, v. a. To perfume, to scent.

Es-sen'-tial, a. Drawn by distillation in an alembic with water; highly rectified.—See also above.

ESSOIN=  s-soin', 29: s. and s. Allegation of an excuse for him that is summoned to appear in court; he that has his presence excused; excuse, exemption:—a. Allowed for the appearance of suitors, an epithet applied to the first three days of a term.

To ESTABLISH=  st  b'-lish, v. a. To settle firmly; to confirm; to form, to found; to make a settlement of.

E-stab'-lish-er, 36: s. He that establishes.

E-stab'-lish-ment, s. Settlement; confirmation of something done; that which is established: Income.

ESTACADE=  s-t  -c  d  ', [Fr.] s. A dike in a river or morass, made with piles, to hinder the passage. [Mil.]

ESTAFET=  s-t  -f  t', s. A military courier.

ESTATE=  st  t', s. Primarily, a fixed condition, the business or interest of a government; hence, the government; and hence, also the public: (in these senses the abridged word, *State*, is chiefly used:) condition or circumstance; hence, a person in some known condition; distinctively of high condition; in law, that title or interest which a man has in lands or tenements, &c. A real estate is in lands or freeholds; a personal estate is in goods, chattels, and other moveables; fortune, property in general.

The sign    is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: m  sh-  n, i. e. *mission*, 165: v  zh-  n, i. e. *vision*, 165:   n, 166: t  n, 166

To E-state', *v. a.* To settle as a fortune; to establish.

To ESTEEM=ê-stêem', *v. a.* To set a value on, whether high or low; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence; to hold in opinion, to think.

E-stêem', *s.* High value; reverential regard.

E-stêem'-er, 36: *s.* One who esteems.

Es'-ti-ma-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That can be valued; valuable; worthy of esteem, or of honour.

Es'-ti-ma-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being estimable.

To Es'-ti-mate, *v. a.* To rate, to adjust the value of; to calculate, to compute.

Es'-ti-mat-e, *s.* Computation; value; valuation.

Es'-ti-ma'-tor, 38: *s.* A valuer; a settler of rates.

Es'-ti-ma'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the power of adjusting and comparing the worth; imaginative.

Es'-ti-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of adjusting proportional value; calculation; opinion; esteem, honour.

ESTIVAL=ês-tê-vâl, *a.* Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

To Es'-ti-vate, *v. n.* To pass the summer.

Es'-ti-vâ'-tion, *s.* The act of passing the summer: a summer abode; the state of a plant during summer.

To ESTOP=ê-stôp', *v. a.* To impede or bar; to stop in a legal sense.

E-stop'-pel, *s.* An act that bars a legal process.

ESTOVERS, ês-tô-verz, 143: *s. pl.* Necessaries or supplies allowed out of a man's estate who is confined for felony; or alimony to a woman divorced.

ESTRADE, ês-trâd', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A level place; a higher part of a chamber.

To ESTRANGE, ê-strânj', *v. a.* To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate.

E-strange'-ment, *s.* Alienation; removal.

ESTRAPADE=ês-trâ-pâd', *s.* The action of a horse when he rises before, and jerks behind.

ESTREAT=ê-strêat', *s.* Literally, an extract; a true copy of an original writing.

To E-streat', *v. a.* To copy; to take from by way of fine.

ESTREPEMENT=ê-strêpê-mênt, *s.* A stripping of land by a life tenant to the prejudice of the owner.

ESTRICH, ESTRIDGE.—See Ostrich.

To ESTUATE=ês-tô-ât', 147: *v. a.* To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

Es'-tu-ance, 147: *s.* Heat. [Out of use.]

Es'-tu-ar-y, *s.* The mouth of a river in which the tide reciprocates; an arm of the sea, or narrow passage.

Es'-tu-a'-tion, *s.* A boiling; commotion of a fluid.

Es'-ture, *s.* Violence; commotion. [Out of use.]

ESURIENT, ê-zû-rê-ênt, 151: *a.* Hungry.

Es'-u-rine, 147: *a.* Corroding, eating. [Little used.]

ET CÆTERA, êt-cê't-êr-â, 120: *ad.* And so on; and so forth. [Lat.]

To ETCH=êtch, *v. a.* To prepare a drawing for the press on metal by means of *aqua fortis*.

Etch'-ing, *s.* An impression from a drawing etched on metal.

ETERNAL=ê-ter'-nâl, *a.* and *s.* (In old authors, E-terne.) Without beginning or end; without beginning; without end; perpetual; unchangeable:—*s.* That which is endless; an appellation of God.

E-ter'-nal-ly, *ad.* Endlessly; unchangeably.

E-ter'-na-list, *s.* One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

To E-ter'-na-lize, *v. a.* To Eternalize.

To E-ter'-nize, *v. a.* To make endless; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

E-ter'-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.—See Infinity.

ETESIAN, ê-tê'-zhê-ân, 147: *a.* Pertaining to

the year, or its seasons, periodical, applied in particular to winds that blow at stated times.

ETHER=ê'-ther, *s.* A matter supposed to be much finer and rarer than air, and to occupy the heavenly space from the termination of the atmosphere; the air; in chemistry, a fluid produced by the distillation of alcohol, or rectified spirit of wine with an acid, and which is so volatile, that when shaken it is dissipated in an instant.

E-the'-re-al, 12: *a.* Formed of ether; celestial, heavenly. Milton also uses E-the'-re-ous.

To E'-ther-ize, To E-the'-re-al-ize, *v. a.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtle fluid.

ETHIC=êth'-ick, 88, } *a.* Moral, relating to, or

ETHICAL, êth'-ê-câl, } treating on morality.

Eth'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to morals.

Eth'-ics, *s. pl.* That department of learning which compares and weighs human actions, their motives and tendencies, with a view to establish just principles of conduct: moral philosophy.

E-thi'-o-gist, *s.* One who treats on ethics.

ETHIOP, ê'-thê-ôp, *s.* A native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor: *Ethiops-marialis*, black oxide of iron, *Ethiops-mineral*, black sulphuret of mercury.

ETHMOID=êth'-moid, *a.* and *s.* Resembling a sleeve:—*s.* The name of a bone at the root of the nose.

ETHNIC=êth'-nîck, *a.* Heathen, pagan.

Eth'-nol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* Instruction concerning nations; a treatise on nations.

ETIOLOGY, ê'-tê-ô'-lô-jî, 87: *s.* An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases.

ETIQUETTE, êt'-kê-tê', [Fr.] 170: *s.* Primarily, a ticket affixed to a bag or bundle; thence, an account or notification of ceremonies; and hence its present meaning,—forms of ceremony and decorum; a form of behaviour or breeding expressly or tacitly required.

ETTIN=êt'-tîn, *s.* A giant. [Obs.]

ETUI, êt-wê', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A pocket case for tweezers and such instruments.

ETYMON, êt'-ê-môn, 105: *s.* The theme or right form from which a variety of oblique forms of words have descended; a root or primitive word.

Et'-y-mol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; the deduction of a word from its original; the analysis of a compound into its primitives; that part of grammar which distributes words into sorts according to their various office in a sentence, and exhibits the oblique cases, tenses, and other inflections of words, in connection with their respective themes.

Et'-y-mol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in etymology.

To Et'-y-mol'-o-gize, *v. n.* and *a.* To search into the origin of words:—*ad.* To state the etymology of.

Et'-y-mo-log'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Relating to etymology.

Et'-y-mo-log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to etymology.

EU.—A Greek particle signifying well, easy, good, entire, &c.

Eu'-cha-ris-t, (û'-kd-ris-t, 110, 161) *s.* Literally, an act of entire gratitude; appropriately the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Eu'-cha-ris'-ti-cal, Eu'-cha-ris'-tic, *a.* Containing expressions of thanks; pertaining to the Lord's Supper.

Eu'-cho-lo-gy belongs not to this class: See hereafter.

Eu'-chy-m-y, 161, 105: *s.* A good state of the blood.

Eu'-cra-s-y, (-cêy, 151) *s.* A good habit of body.

Eu'-dô-mô'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the goodness or purity of the air.

Eu'-lô-o-g-y, *s.* A speaking well of; a laudatory discourse; a panegyric.

Eu'-lô-gi-um, 90: *s.* An encomium.

Eu'-lô-g'-i-cal, Eu'-lô-g'-ic, *a.* Commendatory.

To Eu'-lô-gize, *v. a.* To praise, to extol.

Eu'-lô-gist, *s.* A praiser, a commender.

Eu'-nom-y, *s.* A government of good laws.

Eu'-no-m-y belongs not to this class.—See hereafter.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gû'ti-wâ'y: cháp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lâ-x: gôôd: j'w, i. e. j'w, 55: a, e, i, &c mute, 171.

EU-PATHY, *s.* Right or good feeling.
EU-PHY-SY, *s.* Good concoction or digestion.
EU-PEP-TIC, *a.* Relating to, or having good digestion.
EU-PHY-MISM, 163, 158: *s.* A handsome or delicate way of expressing what by its nature might offend.
EU-PHO-NY, 163, 105: *s.* An agreeable sound, the reverse of harshness.
EU-PHON-I-CAL, **EU-PHON-I-C**, *a.* Sounding agreeably.
EUPHORIA, **EUPHORIUM**.—See hereafter.
EU-PHRA-SY, *s.* (Said to be a contraction of a word compounded with *Eu*, and signifying joy.) The herb eye-bright.
EURIPUS, **EUROCYDON**, **EURUS**, **EUROPE**, &c. belong not to this class: see them hereafter.
EU-RITH-MY, *s.* Just harmony of parts.
EU-THAN-A'-SI-A, (-zhé-d, 147) 90: *s.* An easy death.
EU-THAN-A'-SY, (-zèy, 151) 85: *s.* death.
EUCHOLOGY, **U-KOI'-d-jey**, *s.* A collection or formula of prayers, particularly of the Greek church.
EUNUCH, **U'-nuck**, *s.* Literally, a guard of a bed: a man that has been castrated. Hence, *Eu'euchism*, &c.
EUPHORBIA, **U'-for'-bè-d**, *s.* A tree which was called after the name of an ancient physician: at present it is the name of a genus of plants whose common name is Spurge. *Euphorbia* is the name of a medical gum: in Greek, the word literally signifies good pasturage, to which the modern application does not at all correspond.
EURIPUS, **U'-ré-pūs**, *s.* A strait or narrow sea where the water is much agitated.
EUROCLYDON, **U'-röck'-clè-dou**, *s.* An easterly wind, which, in the Mediterranean particularly, disturbs the waves.
EU-NUM, *s.* The East wind.
EUROPE, **U'-rópe**, *s.* One of the four divisions of the globe.
EU-ro-pe'-an, 86: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to Europe:—*s.* A native of Europe.
For other words beginning with Eu, see under *Ev*.
To EVACATE=**EV-vd-câte**, *v. a.* To empty out, to throw out.—See *E*. [Obs.]
To E-VAC-U-ATE, *v. a.* To make empty; to throw out; to void by any excretory passage; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.
E-VAC-U-ANT, *a.* and *s.* Emptying:—*s.* A medicine that provokes evacuation.
E-VAC-U-A-TIVE, 103: *a.* That evacuates.
E-VAC-U-A-TOR, 36: *s.* One that makes void.
E-VAC-U-A-TION, 89: *s.* Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; discharge of the body by any vent; abolition; ejection.
To EVADE=**EV-vād'**, *v. a.* and *n.* To elude; to avoid by subterfuge; to e-scape fr m: (see *E*;)—*new*.
To slip away: our old authors use it with *from*.
E-VA-SIVE, (-civ, 151, 105) *a.* Using evasion; elusive, shuffling, equivocating; sophistical.
E-VA-SIVE-ly, *a.* By evasion; elusively.
E-VA-SIVE-NESS, *s.* The quality of being evasive.
E-VA-SION, (**EV-vā'-zhūn**, 147) *s.* Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; subtle escape.
EVAGATION, **U'-vd-gā'-shūn**, *s.* The act of wandering, excursion, ramble, deviation.—See *E*.
EVANESCENT=**EV-d-nēs'-sēnt**, 92: *a.* Vanishing from: (see *E*;) imperceptible; lessening beyond perception.
EV'-a-nēs'-cence, *s.* Disappearance.
To E-VAN-ISH, *v. n.* To disappear. [Obs.]
E-VAN-ID, *a.* Faint; liable to disappear.
EVANGEL=**EV-ān'-jēl**, *s.* (Originally, *Eu* angel, *a* and *n* in our old orthography being the same letter.) Good tidings; the gospel. [Obs.]
EV'-an-gel'-i-cal, **EV'-an-gel'-ic**, 92: *a.* Consonant to the gospel; in a narrow sense, methodical.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

EV'-an-gel'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the gospel.
E-van'-gel-ist, *s.* One of the four writers of the gospel history; a promulgator of christian laws.
E-van'-gel-ism, 158: *s.* The promulgation of the gospel.
To E-van'-gel-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To instruct in the gospel.—*new*. To preach the gospel.
To EVANISH, **EVANID**.—See under *Evanescence*.
To EVAPORATE=**EV-āp'-d-rāt**, *v. n.* and *a.* To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly.—*ad.* To drive away in fumes; to disperse; to give vent to.—See *E*.
E-vap'-o-rate, *a.* Evaporated. [Thomson.]
E-vap'-o-ra-ble, *a.* Easily dissipated in vapours.
E-vap'-o-ra-tion, 89: *s.* The conversion of a fluid into vapour; the carrying off superfluous moisture by the action of fire.
EVASION, **EVASIVE**, &c.—See under *To Evade*.
EVE, **EVEN**, **EVEN-TIDE**.—See under *Evening*.
EVECTION, **EV-ēck'-shūn**, 89: *s.* A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling.—See *E*.
EVEN, **EV'-vn**, 114: *a.* Level, not rugged; smooth, not rough; uniform; parallel; level; not leaning; not higher nor lower; out of debt; calm; capable of division into equal parts, not odd.
EV'-en-ly, *ad.* In an even manner.
EV'-ven-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being even.
EV'-ven-hand'-ed, *a.* Impartial, equiable.
To E-ven, *v. a.* and *n.* To make even or level:—*new*. [Out of use.] To be equal to.
EV'-VEN, *ad.* Noting a level or equality of action, exactly; a level or equality of time, the very time; a level or sameness of person, verily; an equality when equality is least expected, still; *a.* He is too subtle even for the cunning, that is, His excess of subtlety is still excess, when exercised toward the cunning; an evenness in the disposition of the mind, *as*, I will e'en let it pass.
EVENING, **EV'-vn-īng**, 114: *s.* and *a.* The close of the day; the beginning of night:—*adj.* Being at the close of day.
EV'-ven, *s.* Evening. [Obs. or poet.]
Eve, *s.* Evening; [Poet.] the vigil or fast before a holiday.
EV'-ven-tide, *s.* The time of evening.
EVENT=**EV-ēnt'**, *s.* That which comes or happens, an incident; the consequence of an action.
EV-ent'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of incidents; momentous.
EV-EN-TU-AL, (-tū-ūl, 147) *a.* Coming or happening as a result, consequential; final, ultimate.
EV-ent'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* In the event.
The verb To E-vent, to happen, is obs., and *To E-vent*, to break forth, is of different etymology, and used only by B. Jonson.
To EVENTERATE=**EV-ēn'-tēr-āte**, *v. a.* To open by ripping the belly.—See *E*.
To EVENTILATE=**EV-ēn'-tè-lāt**, *v. a.* To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss.—See *E*.
EV-ent'-ti-lā-tion, 89: *s.* The act of ventilating.
EVENTUAL, &c.—See under *Event*.
EVER=**EV'-er**, 36: *ad.* At any time; always; in any degree; before; any; it is often contracted to *ev'r*, and pronounced *ār*: *For ever*, for the term of life; perpetually, eternally: *Ever and anon*, at frequent times repeated.
EV'-er green, *a.* and *s.* Verdant throughout the year:—*s.* A plant always verdant.
EV'-er-last'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Enduring without end; immortal:—*s.* Eternity.
EV'-er-more, *ad.* Always; eternally.
Among the other compounds are *Ev'er-bub'bling*, *Ev'er-burn'ing*, *Ev'er-du'ring*, *Ev'er-hon'oured*, *Ev'er-liv'ing*, &c.
To EVERT=**EV-vert'**, *v. a.* To overthrow.—See *E*

To **E-VERSE'**, 153: *v. a.* To destroy. [Out of use.]

E-ver'-sion, 90: *s.* A turning outwards; overthrow.

EVERY, *ĕv'-ĕr-ĕy*, *a.* All, each, one at a time.

E-vĕr-y-day', *a.* Happening every day.

E-vĕr-y-where', 56, 102: *ad.* In every place.

To **EVESTIGATE**—See To Investigate.

To **EVICT**=*ĕ-vict'*, *v. a.* To drive out from or dispossess by legal process; (see E-); to prove, to evince.

E-vic'-tion, 89: *s.* Dispossession; proof.

EVIDENT=*ĕv'-ĕ-dĕnt*, *a.* Apparent; plain.—See E.

E-vi'-dent-ly, *ad.* Apparently, certainly.

E-vi'-den'-tial, (*-sh'ĕl*, 147) *a.* Affording evidence.

E-vi'-dence, *s.* Clearness; proof; a witness.

To **E-vi'-dence**, *v. a.* To prove, to show.

EVIL, *ĕv'-l*, 114, 115: *s. a. and ad.* The opposite of good; (see Good); the first evil we experience is bodily pain, which being remembered when it ceases, we know its absence to be a good, and hence, too, because we know the good, we likewise know the evil: (see Consciousness) moreover, as the expectation of good, or that which affords ground for it, is a good, so likewise the expectation of evil, or that which affords ground for it, is an evil; hence, as the view enlarges to the greater evil or the greater good which it will produce, what is felt as a good often becomes in actual estimation an evil, and what is felt as an evil becomes a good; injury; wickedness: malignity: the disease otherwise called scrofula:—*adj.* Injurious; unhappy; unfortunate; wrong, depraved, corrupt; wicked, sinful:—*adv.* Not well; not happily; injuriously; not kindly.

E'-vil-ness, *s.* Badness; malignity.

E'-vil-eyed, (*-ide*, 106, 114) *a.* Looking on with jealousy or envy.

E'-vil-fa'-voured, (*-fā'-vurd*, 120, 114) *a.* Ill-countenanced.

E'-vil-mind'-ed, 115: *a.* Wicked; malignant.

E'-vil-speak'-ing, *s.* Slander, calumny.

Among the other compounds are *E'-vil-affect'-ed*, *E'-vil-do'-er*, *E'-vil-wish'-ing*, *E'-vil-work'-er*, &c.

To **EVINCE**=*ĕ-vince'*, *v. a.* Literally to conquer; (compare To EVICT;) but used in the sense of to prove, to make evident.—See E.

E-vin'-ci-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of proof.

E-vin'-ci-bly, *ad.* So as to force conviction.

E-vin'-cive, 105: *a.* Tending to prove.

To **EVISCERATE**=*ĕ-vīs'-ĕr-ĕtē*, *v. a.* To take out the bowels; (see E-); to search the bowels.

To **EVITATE**=*ĕv'-ĕ-tāte*, *v. a.* To avoid. [Shaks.]

E-vi'-ta-ble, *a.* That may be escaped.

E-vi'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* An avoiding, a shunning.

To **EVOKE**=*ĕ-vōk'*, *v. a.* To call forth; (see E-;) to call to another place.

To **EV-O-CATE**, 92: *v. a.* To evoke. [Little used.]

Ev'-o-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A calling forth or from.

EVOLUTION, *ĕv'-lō'-i-ſhūn*, *s.* A flying off.

To **EVOLVE**=*ĕ-vōlv'*, 189: *v. a. and ĩ.* To roll from out the foldings, to unroll; (see E-;) to disentangle:—*new.* To open itself, to disclose itself.

E-vol'-vent, *s.* The curve described from the evolute.

Ev'-o-lute, 109: *s.* An original curve from which another called the evolute is described.

Ev'-o-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of unrolling; a series unfolded; in arithmetic, the extraction of roots of any power, as opposed to involution; in geometry, the unfolding of a curve; in military tactics, any motion by which a body of men change their arrangement.

EVOMITION, *ĕv'-lō'-mish'-i-ſhūn*, *s.* A vomiting.

To **EVULGATE**=*ĕ-vūl'-gātē*, *v. a.* To publish.

Ev'-ul-ga'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* A divulging.—See E..

EVULSION, *ĕ-vūl'-shūn*, *s.* A plucking out.

EWE=*ū*, 110: *s.* The shee sheep.

EWER=*ūrē*, 49, 134: *s.* A kind of pitcher that accompanies a wash-hand basin.

Ew'-er, *s.* An office in the king's household, where they take care of the table-linen, and serve water in ewers after dinner.

EX-, A Latin prefix the same as E-, signifying out of, from, beyond. It is very often merely intensive. In words compounded occasionally, as the Ex minister, the Ex-churchwarden, &c., it has the force of an adjective. See some Latin phrases formed with it, *Sap.*

EXACERBATE, *ĕgz-ăss'-er-bātē*, 154: *v. a.*

To imbitter; to exasperate.

Ex-ăc'-er-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Increase of malignity, or of severity; height of a disease; paroxysm.

EX-ăc'-ER-BES'-CENCE, *s.* Increase of irritation.

EXACERVATION, *ĕgz-ăss'-er-vā'-shūn*, 154 89: *s.* The act of heaping up.

EXACT, *ĕgz-ăct'*, 154: *a.* Literally, that is pressed out, that is stretched accurately to a mark or standard; hence, closely correct or regular; nice; methodical; careful, not negligent; strict, punctual, honest.

Ex-ăct'-ly, *ad.* Accurately, nicely, precisely.

Ex-ăct'-ness, *s.* Accuracy, nicely, regularity.

Ex-ăct'-i-tude, *s.* Exactness, nicely.

To **EX-ăct'**, *v. a. and n.* To force or compel from, or out of; to require authoritatively; to demand of right; to extort:—*new.* To practise extortion.

Ex-ăct'-tor, 38: *s.* One who exacts.

Ex-ăc'-tion, 90: *s.* The act of demanding authoritatively; extortion, unjust demand; a severe tribute.

To **EXACUATE**, *ĕgz-ăck'-d-ātē*, 154: *v. n.* To whet or sharpen. [B. Jon.]

To **EXAGGERATE**, *ĕgz-ăd'-gĕr-ātē*, 154, 143: *v. a.* To heap up; to heighten by representation.

Ex-ag'-ger-a'-tor-y, *a.* That exaggerates.

Ex-ag'-ger-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of heaping together; a heap; a hyperbolic amplification.

To **EXAGITATE**, *ĕgz-ăd'-gĕ-tātē*, 154: *v. a.* To stir up, to disquiet, to reproach. [Little used.]

Ex-ag'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* The act of agitating.

To **EXALT**, *ĕgz-ăl't*, 154, 112: *v. a.* To raise on high; to elevate to power or dignity, to joy or confidence; to extol, to magnify; to enforce; to elevate in diction; in physics, to purify.

Ex-al'-ter, 36: *s.* One who exalts.

Ex-al'-ted-ness, *s.* Elevation; concerted greatness.

Ex-al'-ta'-tion, *s.* The act of exalting; the state of being exalted; elevation; dignity; sublimation.

EXAMEN, *ĕgz-ă-mĕn*, [Lat.] 154: *s.* The tongue of a balance, and hence the only signification it bears as an English word, a weighing or scrutiny, an examination.

To **EX-ă-M-I-N-E**, (*ĕgz-ăm'-ĭn*, 105) *v. a.* To inspect carefully; to scrutinize, to sift or scan; to try by interrogatories; to try by experiment; to try by thought and reflection.

Ex-ăm'-i-ner, *s.* He or that which examines.

Ex-ăm'-i-na-ble, *a.* That may be examined.

EX-ă-M-I-N-ATE, *s.* The person examined; for which *Examinant* has also been used.

Ex-ăm'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* An examiner. [Obs.]

Ex-ăm'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of examining by experiments or by question; accurate disquisition.

EXAMPLE, *ĕgz-ăm'-pl*, 154, 11, 101: *s.* A pattern, copy, or model; a precedent for imitation; one punished as a precedent to be shunned; instance, specimen; sample; an induction from what has happened to what may happen.

To **Ex-ăm'-ple**, *v. a.* To exemplify. [Out of use.]

Ex-ăm'-pler, *s.* An exemplar; a sampler. [Obs.]

See the relations of this class under *Exemplar*.

EXANGUIOUS.—See *Exanguous*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: grōd: jōw, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, u, &c. *mute* 171.

EXANIMATE, ěgz-ān'-ē-māte, 154: *a.* Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.
Ex-an'-i-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Loss of life or spirits.
Ex-an'-i-mous, 120: *a.* Lifeless, dead.
EXANTHEMATA, ěčks'-ān-thēm'-d-tē, 154: *s. pl.* Efflorescences, eruptions, pustules.
Ex-an-them'-a-tous, 120: *a.* Pustulous, eruptive. *Exanthematic* (88) has the same meaning.
EXANTLATION, ěčks'-ānt-lā'-shūn, 89: *s.* The act of drawing out. To *Exantlate* is quite out of use.
EXARATION, ěčks'-ār-ā'-shūn, *s.* Literally, a ploughing or cutting out; appropriately, the act of writing. *Ex'arated*, *a.* Ploughed out; cut in.
EXARCH, ěčks'-ark, 154, 161: *s.* One whose rule is held from or under another; (see *Ex*;) a vicaroy.
EXARTICULATION, ěčks'-ar-tick'-ū-lā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Luxation, dislocation of a joint.
To EXASPERATE, ěgz-ās'-pēr-āte, 154: *v. a.* To irritate; to aggravate; to exacerbate.
Ex-as'-per-ate, *a.* Exasperated. [Obs.]
Ex-as'-per-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Provocation, irritation; aggravation; exacerbation.
To EXAUCTORATE, ěgz-āk'-tō-rāte, 154: *v. a.* To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice. *Exauctorate* occurs, and *Exauctorize*, in a sense nearly similar; but none of them, nor their derivatives, are in modern use.
EXCANDESCENT, ěčks'-cān-dēs'-sēnt, 154: *a.* White with heat.
Ex-can-des'-cence, *Ex'-can-des'-cen-cy*, *s.* Glowing or white heat; a growing angry, anger.
EXCANTATION, ěčks'-cān-tā'-shūn, *s.* Disenchantment. The original Latin has the opposite meaning.
To EXCARNATE, ěčks-car'-nāte, 154: *v. a.* To clear from flesh.
Ex-car'-ni-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* A clearing from flesh.
To EXCAVATE, ěčks'-cd-vāte, *v. a.* To hollow.
Ex'-ca-vā-tor, 38: *s.* One who excavates or digs.
Ex'-ca-vā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making hollow by digging, scooping, or otherwise; a cavity, a hollow.
EXCECATION, ěčk'-sē-cā'-shūn, *s.* Blindness.
To EXCEED, ěčk-ēēd', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To go beyond, to outgo, to surpass, to excel:—*neu.* To pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.
Ex-ceed'-ing, *a.* and *ad.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; surpassing:—*ad.* Exceedingly.
Ex-ceed'-ing-ly, *ad.* Greatly, very much.
Ex-cess', *s.* Literally, that which exceeds; hence superfluity; transgression of due limits; intemperance; the difference between unequal things.
Ex-ces'-sive, 105: *a.* Beyond bounds; vehement.
Ex-ces'-sive-ly, *ad.* With or to excess.
To EXCEL, ěčks-āēl', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To outdo in good qualities; to surpass:—*neu.* To have good qualities in a great degree.
Ex-cel'-lent, *a.* and *ad.* Of great virtue, worth, or dignity; eminent:—*ad.* [Shaka.] Excellently.
Ex-cel'-lent-ly, *ad.* In an exceeding degree.
Ex-cel'-lence, *Ex'-cel-len'-cy*, *s.* The state of excelling; that in which one excels; good quality; goodness; purity; a title of honour, particularly for ambassadors.
To EXCEPT, ěčks-ēpt', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To leave out specifically:—*neu.* To object, followed by *to* or *against*.
Ex-cept', *prep.* (originally the imp. mood.) Exclusively of; without inclusion of; unless.
Ex-cep'-ting, *prep.* (originally the pr. part.) With exception of.

Ex-cep'-tor, 38: *s.* An objector.
Ex-cep'-tive, 105: *a.* Including an exception.
Ex-cept'-less, *a.* General. [Shaka.]
Ex-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* Exclusion; the thing excluded; objection, with *against* or *to*; offence taken; a stop or stay to an action at law.
Ex-cep'-tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objection.
Ex-cep'-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Full of objections, peevish.
Ex-cep'-tious-ness, *s.* Peevishness.
To EXCERN.—See under *To Excrete*.
To EXCERP, ěčks-serp', 154: *v. a.* To pick out, to select. To *Excerpt* is less proper.
Ex-cep'-tion, *s.* A selecting; the thing selected.
Ex-cerpt', *s.* A passage selected.
EXCESS, &c.—See under *To Exceed*.
To EXCHANGE, ěčks-chāng'e, 154, 111: *v. a.* To give one thing for another; to give and take reciprocally; to quit for another thing.
Ex-change', *s.* The act of exchanging; barter; balance of money; a place where merchants meet.
Ex-chan'-ger, *s.* One who practises exchange.
Ex-chan'-ge-a-ble, *a.* That may be exchanged.
EXCHEQUER, ěčks-chēck'-er, 154, 121, 36: *s.* An ancient court of record wherein all causes touching the revenue and rights of the crown are heard and determined. It is so named from the checked cloth covering the table, on which the king's accounts were marked and scored. Part of its business, relating to receipts and disbursements, is now transacted by the bank of England; and the judicial part, which consists of a court of equity and a court of common law, is now, by a fiction in the proceedings, opened to the nation generally, and not confined to matters relating solely to the royal revenue.
To Ex-chequ'-er, 36: *v. a.* To institute a process against in the court of exchequer; to fine by a sentence of the exchequer.
EXCISE, ěčk-siz', 154, 151: *s.* Literally, a part cut off; and, appropriately, that which is paid not in kind but in money to the king, on certain commodities of home consumption.
To Ex-cise', *v. a.* To make subject to excise.
Ex-ci'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to the duty of excise.
Ex-cise'-man, *s.* An officer who inspects and rates excisable commodities.
Ex-cis'-ion, (ěčk-sizh'-ūn, 90) *s.* A cutting out or off; extirpation, destruction.
To EXCITE, ěčks-sit', 154: *v. a.* To rouse, to stir up; to put into motion; to raise.
Ex-ci'-ter, 36: *s.* He or that which excites.
Ex-cite'-ment, *s.* The state of being excited; that which excites or rouses, a motive.
Ex-ci'-ta-ble, *a.* Susceptible of excitement.
Ex-ci'-ta-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Liability to excitement.
Ex-ci'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Of power to excite.
Ex-ci'-ta-tor-y, *a.* Tending to excite.
To Ex'-cite, *v. a.* To excite. [Obs.]
Ex-ci'-tant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Stimulant.
Ex'-ci-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of exciting.
To EXCLAIM, ěčks-clāim', 154: *v. n.* To cry out with vehemence; to declare with vociferation.
Ex-claim'-er, *s.* One that exclaims or cries out.
Ex-clam'-a-tor-y, *Ex-clam'-a-tive*, 92, 105: *u.* Containing or expressing exclamation.
Ex-clam'-a-tor-i-ly, *Ex-clam'-a-tive-ly*, *ad.* In an exclamatory manner.
Ex-cla-mā'-tion, *s.* Vehement outcry, clamour; a sentence passionately uttered, or of passionate import: the note (!) affixed to such sentence.
To EXCLUDE, ěčks-clōd', 154, 109: *v. a.* To shut out, to hinder from entrance; to debar, to prohibit, to except; originally, to eject.
Ex-clu'-sive, (-civ, 105, 151) *a.* and *s.* Ex-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn. *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn. *i. e.* vision, 165: thēn, 166.

cluding; exceptive; debarring participation:—*s.* One belonging to a coterie of persons, that consider themselves too high to associate but with each other.
EX-clu-sive-ly, *ad.* In an exclusive manner.
EX-clu-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* The act of excluding; rejection; exception; ejection.
EX-clu-sion-ist, *s.* One who would debar another from a privilege.
To EXCOCT, ɛksk-ɔkt', 154: *v. a.* To boil up.
To EXCOGITATE, ɛksk-ɔd'-gē-tāte, 154: *v. a.* To strike out by thinking; to contrive.
EX-cog-i-ta"-tion, *s.* Invention by thought.
To EXCOMMUNICATE, ɛksk-cōm-mū"-nē-cāte, 154: *v. a.* To eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure.
EX-com-mū"-ni-cate, *a. and s.* Excommunicated. [Shaks].—*s.* An excommunicated person.
EX-com-mū"-ni-ca"-tion, 89: *s.* An ecclesiastical interdict.
To EXCORIATE, ɛksk-cōr'-ē-āte, 154, 47: *v. a.* To strip off the skin, to flay.
EX-co'-ri-a"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of flaying; loss of skin; a sore place where the skin is off.
EXCORTICATION, ɛksk-cōr'-tē-cā"-shūn, 154, 89: *s.* A pulling the bark off.
EXCREMENT, &c.—See lower, under To Excrete.
EXCRESCENT, ɛksk-crēs'-sēnt, 154: *a.* Growing out with preternatural superfluity.
EX-cres'-cence, **EX-cres'-cen-cy**, *s.* That which grows unnaturally and without use out of something else.
To EXCRETE, ɛksk-crēt', *v. a.* To separate and throw off; to excrete or strain out. Hence, **Ex-cres'-tion**, *s.*
EX-cres'-tive, 105: *a.* That separates and throws off the excrementitious parts.
EX-cres'-tor-y, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.
EX'-CRE-MENT, *s.* That which is separated from the nourishing part of food, and thrown off as noxious or useless.
EX'-cre-men"-tal, *a.* Relating to excrement.
EX'-cre-men-ti"-f-i-ous, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Consisting of matter excreted as noxious or useless.
To EX-CRIN, *v. a.* To strain out; to separate and emit through the pores. This word, in the original Latin, is the parent of the whole class.
To EXCRUCIATE, ɛksk-crōō'-shē-āte, 154, 109: *v. a.* (Compare Cross, &c.) To torture, to torment.
EX-crū'-ci-a"-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Torment; vexation.
EX-crū'-ci-a"-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to torment.
EXCUBATION, ɛksk-cū-bā"-shūn, 154, 109: *s.* The act of watching all night.
To EXCULPATE, ɛksk-cūl'-pāte, 154: *v. a.* To clear from the imputation of a fault.
EX-cul'-pa-tor-y, *a.* Clearing from imputation.
EX-cul'-pa"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of clearing from alleged blame; an excuse.
EXCURSION, ɛksk-cūr'-shūn, 154, 89: *s.* A running beyond, a digression; a ramble, an expedition.
EX-cur-sive, (-cūv, 105) *a.* Rambling, deviating.
EX-cur-sive-ly, *ad.* In an excursive manner.
To EXCUSE, ɛksk-cūze, 154, 137: *v. a.* To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit; to pardon; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology; more rarely, to justify.
EX-cu'-ser, 36: *s.* One who excuses another.
EX-cu'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* Pardonable.
EX-cu'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Pardonableness.
EX-cu'-sa-tor-y, *a.* Apologetical.
EX-cu'-sa"-tion, *s.* Excuse, plea, apology.
EX-cuse', (-cūct, 137) *s.* Plea offered in extenuation, apology; remission; cause of being excused.

EX-cuse'-less, *a.* Without excuse.
To EXCUSS, ɛksk-cūs', 154: *v. a.* To shake off; to shake off the person in possession, and seize by law. [Obs.]
To EXECRATE, ɛksk-ē-crāte, 154: *v. a.* To curse, to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.
EX'-e-cra-ble, *a.* Hateful, detestable.
EX'-e-cra-bly, *ad.* Cursedly, abominably.
EX'-e-cra"-tion, 89: *s.* Curse, imprecation of evil; the object of execration.
EX'-e-cra"-tor-y, *s.* A formula of execrations.
To EXECT, &c.—See To Exect.
To EXECUTE, ɛksk-ē-cūte, 154: *v. a.* Literally, to follow out or through; hence, to carry into effect, to perform; to put to death as the completion of a legal sentence; to kill; to complete as a legal instrument by signing and sealing.
EX'-e-cu'-ter, *s.* He that executes, generally.
EX'-e-cu"-tion, 89: *s.* Performance, practice; the act of the law by which possession is given of body or goods; death inflicted by law; destruction, slaughter.
EX'-e-cu"-tion-er, *s.* He that puts criminals to death; in the more general senses it is obs.
EX-ec'-u-tive, 154, 105: *a. and s.* Having the quality of executing; not legislative, but active; or putting the laws in act:—*s.* The person or persons who administer the government.
EX-ec'-u-tor-y, *a.* Exercising authority; that is to be executed or performed at a future period.
EX-ec'-u-tor, 38: *s.* He that is entrusted to perform the will of a testator.
EX-ec'-u-trix, *s.* A female executor. *Executress* is used by Shakspeare.
EX-ec'-u-tor-ship, *s.* The office of an executor.
EX-ec'-u-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive.
EXEGESIS, ɛksk-ē-gē"-cis, 154: *s.* Exposition, explanation, interpretation.
EX'-e-get'-ic, **EX'-e-get'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Explanatory.
EX'-e-get'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By way of explanation.
EXEMPLAR, ɛgz-ēm'-plar, 154, 34: *s.* A pattern, an example to be imitated.
EX'-em-plar-y, 105: *a.* Worthy of imitation; serving for a pattern; serving to warn; explanatory.
EX'-em-plar-i-ly, *ad.* In an exemplary manner.
EX'-em-plar-iness, *s.* State of being exemplary.
To EX-EM-PLIFY, 6: *v. a.* To illustrate by example; to copy; to take an attested copy.
EX-em'-pli-fi-er, 6: *s.* He that exemplifies by following a pattern.
EX-em'-pli-fi-ca"-tion, 89, 105: *s.* An illustration by example; a copy, a transcript.
To EXEMPT, ɛgz-ēm', 154, 156: *v. a.* To grant immunity from; to privilege.
EX-empt', *a.* Privileged; not liable; not included.
EX-empt'-i-ble, 101: *a.* That may be exempted.
EX-empt'-i-ous, (-tish'-ūs, 90) *a.* Separable. [Obs.]
EX-emp'-tion, 89: *s.* Freedom from that to which others are liable; immunity, privilege.
To EXENTERATE, ɛksk-ēn'-tēr-āte, 154, 129: *v. a.* To take out the bowels.
EX-en'-ter-a"-tion, 89: *s.* A disembowelling.
EXEQUIES, ɛksk-ē-kwiz, 154, 188, 120, 151: *s. pl.* Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial.
EX-ē'-qui-al, 90: *a.* Funereal.
EXERCISE, ɛksk-er-cīze, 154, 151: *s.* Work labour; use, practice, such as belongs to a man's occupation; labour for health or amusement; preparatory practice in order to skill; task; act of divine worship.
To EX-er-cise, *v. a. and n.* To employ; to train.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

by use to task; to practise; to put in use.—*acc.* To use exercise, to labour for health or amusement.
Ex-er-ci'-ser, (-*ser*, 36) *s.* He that exercises.
Ex-er-ci'-sa-ble, *a.* That may be exercised.
EX-ER-CENT, (эгз-ер'-сэнт, 154) *a.* Practising.
 [Obs.]
Ex-er'-ci-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Exercise, practice.
EXERGUE, эгз-ерг', 154, 189: *s.* Literally, that which is out of, or belongs not to the main work; the space in a medal which belongs not to the general device, but contains under a line or figure the name of the author, or other collateral circumstance.
To EXERT, эгз-ерт', 154: *v. a.* To put forth; to use with effort; to enforce; to perform.
Ex-er'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of exerting; effort.
EXESION, эгз-э' шүн, 154: *s.* The act of eating out or through. [Little used.]
EXESTUATION, эгз-эс'-тэ-э'-шүн, 154, 147: *s.* The state of boiling; ebullition.
To EXFOLIATE, эcks-тэ-лэ-ате, 154, 90: *v. n.* To come off in leaf-like scales. [Mineral. and Surg.]
Ex-fol'-i-a-tive, 105: *a.* That has power to cause exfoliation. It is sometimes used substantively.
Ex-fol'-i-a'-tion, *s.* The state of exfoliating.
To EXHALE, эгз-хал', 154: *v. a.* To send out in fume or vapour; to draw out in fume or vapour.
Ex-hale'-ment, *s.* Matter exhaled. [Little used.]
Ex-hal'-i-ble, *a.* That may be exhaled.
Ex-ha-la'-tion, (эcks-хлэ' шүн, 154, 89) *s.* A sending or a drawing out in fume or vapour, evaporation: that which is emitted, fume, vapour.
To EXHAUST, эгз-хаст', 154, 123: *v. a.* To drain; to draw out totally; to expend by exertion; in an obsolete sense, to draw forth.
Ex-haust', *a.* Exhausted. [Obs.]
Ex-haust'-er, *s.* He or that which exhausts.
Ex-haust'-i-ble, *a.* That may be exhausted.
Ex-haust'-less, *a.* Inexhaustible.
Ex-haust'-ion, (-хаст'-юн, 146, 18: *colloq.* -хаст'-шүн, 147) *s.* The act of draining; state of being exhausted.
To EXHEREDATE, эгз-хер'-э-дате, 154, 129: *v. a.* To disinherit. *Exheredation*, *s.* A disinheriting.
To EXHIBIT, эгз-хиб'-ит, 154: *v. a.* Literally, to have out of; and also, to hold out or forth; appropriately, to offer to view formally and publicly; to show, to display; to present in contact with or operation against, as medicine against a disease.
Ex-hib'-it, *s.* Any paper formally exhibited in a court of law or equity.
Ex-hib'-i-ter, *s.* One that exhibits, generally. In any specific application, Exhibitor.
Ex-hib'-i-tive, 105: *a.* Displaying.
Ex-hib'-i-tive-ly, *ad.* Representatively.
Ex-hib'-i-tor-y, *a.* Setting forth, showing.
Ex'-hi-bi'-tion, (эcks-хэ-бш'-шүн, 154, 89) *s.* The act of exhibiting, display; a public show: that out of which a maintenance is had, an allowance; hence, a benefaction to a school out of which a scholar is maintained at the university.
Ex'-hi-bi'-tion-er, *s.* One who is maintained at a university by an exhibition.
To EXHILARATE, эгз-хил'-ар-ате, 154: *v. a.* To make cheerful, to cheer; to enliven.
Ex-hil'-ar-a'-tion, *s.* An enlivening; merriment.
To EXHORT, эгз-хорт', 154, 47: *v. a.* To incite by words of advice or well-meant counsel.—*acc.* To deliver exhortations.
Ex-hort'-er, *s.* One who exhorts, an adviser.
Ex-hort'-u-ive, 105: *a.* Containing exhortation.
Ex-hort'-u-ory, *a.* Tending to exhort.
Ex'-hor-ta'-tion, (эcks-hor-ta'-шүн, 154) *s.* An exhorting; the words or speech used in exhorting.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *s. e. mission*, 165: vish-ün, *s. e. vision*, 165: thin, 166: Chen, 164.

EXHUMATION, эcks-хү-мэ'-шүн, 154, 89: *s.* The act of unburying; a disinterment.
To EXICCATE, &c.—See *Exsiccate*, &c.
EXIGENT, эcks-э-гэнт, 154, 105: *a.* and *s.* Pressing; requiring instant aid.—*s.* Pressing business, exigence; Shakespeare uses it for extremity, end; in law, a writ preparatory to an outlawry, made out and proclaimed by an officer called the *Exigenter*.
Ex-i-gence, *Ex-i-gen-cy*, *s.* Demand, want, need; pressing necessity; sudden occasion.
Ex-i-gi'-ble, *a.* That may be exacted.
EXIGUOUS, эгз-иг'-д-üs, 154: *a.* Diminutive.
Ex-i-gu'-i-ty, (эcks-э-гү'-э-тэ, 84) *s.* Smallness.
EXILE, эcks-илэ, 154: *s.* Banishment; the person banished.
To Ex'-ile, *v. a.* To banish. The accent used to be on the last syllable, and in poetry must often still be pronounced there.
Ex-ile'-ment, (эгз-ил'-мент) *s.* Banishment.
EXILE, эгз-илэ, 154: *a.* Small, slender.
Ex-il'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Slenderness, thinness.
EXILITION, эcks-э-лиш'-шүн, 154, 89: *s.* The act of leaping or springing out.
EXIMIOUS, эгз-им'-э-üs, 154: *a.* Excellent.
EXINANITION, эгз-ин'-д-ниш'-шүн, 154, 89: *s.* An emptying; hence, privation, loss.
To EXIST, эгз-ист', 154: *v. n.* To be, to live.
Ex-is'-tent, *a.* Having or possessing being.
Ex-is'-tence, *Ex-is'-ten-cy*, *s.* State of being; continued being; duration; a being.
Ex-is'-ten'-tial, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Having existence.
EXIT, эcks-ит, 154: *s.* Literally, he goes out,—a direction used in play-books; hence, a departure; decrease; a way or passage. *Ex'eat*, they go out. [Lat.]
EXITIAL, эгз-иш'-äl, 154, 90: *a.* Destructive.
EXITIOUS, эгз-иш'-üs, 154: *a.* Destructive to life; fatal.
EXODUS, эcks-э-дüs, 154: *s.* Departure; the book of Moses which describes the departure from Egypt.
EXOLETE, эcks-э-лэте, 154: *a.* Obsolete.
EXOLVE, эгз-олв', 154, 189: *v. a.* To loose.
Ex-o-lu'-tion, 109, 89: *s.* A laxation of nerve.
EXOMPHALOS, эгз-ом'-фд-лөс, 154, 163, 18: *s.* A navel rupture.
To EXONERATE, эгз-ом'-эр-ате, 154: *v. a.* To unload, to disburthen.
Ex-on'-er-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Freeing from a charge or burthen.
Ex-on'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of exonerating.
EXOPTABLE, эгз-оп'-тэ-лэ, 154, 101: *a.* Very desirable; to be sought for with eagerness.
EXORABLE, эcks-э-рд-лэ, 154: *a.* Moveable by entreaty; not inexorable.
EXORBITANT, эгз-ор'-бэ-тэнт, 154: *a.* Literally, departing from an orbit or usual track; hence, enormous, excessive.
Ex-or'-bi-tant-ly, *ad.* Beyond rule; excessively.
Ex-or'-bi-tance. *Ex-or'-bi-tan-cy*, *s.* A gross deviation; extravagant demand; depravity.
To EXORCISE, эcks-эс'-э-изэ, 154, 38: *v. a.* To abjure by some holy name: to drive away [spirits] by certain forms of abjuration; to purify from devilish influence by religious ceremonies.
Ex-or'-ci-ser, (-*ser*, 36) *s.* One who exorcises; also, called an *Ex-orcist*.
Ex-or'-cism, 158: *s.* The form of abjuration, or the ceremony used in exorcising.
EXORDIUM, эгз-ор'-дэ-ум, 154: *s.* A formal preface; the premedial part of a composition.
Ex-or'-di-um, 90: *a.* Introductory.
EXORNATION, эcks-ор-нэ'-шүн, 154, 89: *s.* Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

EXORTIVE, ɛgz-ŏr-tív, 154, 105: *a.* Rising.
EXOSSATED, ɛgz-ŏs-sá-téd, 154: *a.* I-prived of bones.

Ex-ŏs-sŏus, (-ŏsh'-'ús, 147) *a.* Boneless.
Ex-ŏs-tŏ-sis, (ɛks'-'ŏs-tŏ' cis, 154) *s.* An unnatural bony protuberance.

EXOTERIC, ɛks'-'ŏ-tēr-'íck, 154, 88: *a.* Exterior or public, as distinguished from Esoteric; which see.

EXOTIC, ɛgz-ŏt-'íck, 154, 151, 88: *a.* and *s.* Foreign, not produced at home:—*s.* A foreign plant.
Ex-ŏt-'i-cal, *a.* Exotic.

To EXPAND, ɛks-pánd', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet:—*new.* To open.
Ex-pans', 153: *s.* Wide smooth extension.

Ex-pan'-sive, (-cív, 105) *a.* Of power to expand.

Ex-pan'-si-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being extended.

Ex-pan'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Capacity of expansion.

Ex-pan'-sion, (-shŭn, 147) *s.* The act of expanding; the state of being expanded; extent; space.

EX-PARTE, ɛks-par-'tē. [Lat.] *a.* Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question.

To EXPATRIATE, ɛks-pā-'shé-átē, 154, 90: *v. a.* To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

Ex-pā'-i-a-tor, 38: *s.* One who enlarges upon.

To EXPATRIATE, ɛks-pā-'tré-átē, 154: *v. a.* To banish from one's native country.

Ex-pā'-tri-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Banishment, voluntary or compulsive.

To EXPECT, ɛks-péct', 154: *v. a.* To look for, to apprehend; to wait for; to attend the coming.

Ex-pect'-er, 36: *s.* One who expects.

Ex-pect'-ant, *a.* and *s.* Expecting:—*s.* One who is looking to some benefit.

Ex-pect'-ance, **Ex-pect'-an-cy**, *s.* The act of expecting; hope; something expected.

Ex-pec'-ta-ble, *a.* That may be hoped for.

Ex-pec'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of expecting; prospect of good to come; the object of hope.

To EXPECTORATE, ɛks-péck-'tŏ-rátē, 154: *v. a.* and *s.* To eject from the breast or lungs:—*new.* To eject phlegm or other matter.

Ex-pec'-tŏ-ra'-tive, *a.* Promoting expectoration.

Ex-pec'-tŏ-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of discharging from the breast; a discharge by coughing.

Ex-pec'-tŏ-rant, *a.* and *s.* Promoting expectoration:—*s.* A medicine to produce expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, &c.—See under To Expedite.

To EXPEDITATE, ɛks-péd-'é-tátē, 154: *v. a.* To cut out the balls of a dog's feet. [Forest law.]

To EXPEDITE, ɛks'-'pé-dite, 154: *v. a.* To hasten; to facilitate; to despatch, to send from.

Ex'-pe-dite, *a.* Quick, easy, active; light armed.

Ex'-pe-dite-ly, *ad.* Quickly, readily.

Ex'-pe-di'-tion, 89: *s.* Haste, speed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

Ex'-pe-di'-tious, (-sh'-'ús, 147) *a.* Speedy, quick; soon done; nimble, swift; acting with celerity.

Ex'-pe-di'-tious-ly, *ad.* Speedily, nimbly.

Ex-ped'-i-tive, 92, 105: *a.* Performing with speed. [Obs.]

To EX-PÉ-DI-ATE, *v. a.* To expedite. [Obs.]

Ex-pe-dí-ent, 146: *a.* Expeditious. [Obs.]

EX-PÉ-DI-ENT, *a.* and *s.* Hastening, urging forward; hence, tending to promote an end; fit, convenient:—*s.* That which helps forward; means to an end contrived in an exigence, a shift.

Ex-pe-dí-ent-ly, *ad.* Fitly, conveniently.

Ex-pe-dí-ence, **Ex-pe-dí-en-cy**, *s.* Primarily, expedition. [Obs.] suitability to an end, fitness.

To EXPEL, ɛks-pél', 154: *v. a.* To drive out; to eject; to banish.

Ex-pe-l', *a.* and *s.* Supplemental:—*s.* A word or syllable adding nothing to the sense.

EX-PÉ-LI-ATION, 89: *s.* Fulfilment. [Little used.]

To UNPLICATE, ɛks'-'plé-cátē, *v. a.* Literally, to unfold, to expand, [little used:] to explain, to clear.

Ex'-pli-ca-ble, 101: *a.* Explainable.

Ex'-pli-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to explain.

Ex-pe-l'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which expels.
To EX-PULS', 153: *v. a.* To expel. [Little used.]

Ex-pul'-sion, (-cív, 105) *a.* Having power to expel.

Ex-pul'-sion, (-shŭn, 147) *s.* The act of expelling; the state of being expelled.

To EXPEND, ɛks-pénd', 154: *v. a.* To spend.

Ex-pen'-di-ture, (-thŭr, 147) *s.* Disbursement.

EX-PENS', 153: *s.* The act of expending; habit of expending; cost, charge; that which is expended.

Ex-pense'-ful, 117: *a.* Expensive. [Little used.]

Ex-pense'-less, *a.* Without expense.

Ex-pen'-sive, (-cív, 105) *a.* Given to expense. extravagant; requiring expense, costly.

Ex-pen'-sive-ly, *ad.* With great expense.

Ex-pen'-sive-ness, *s.* Addition to expense; costliness.

EXPERIENCE, ɛks-pé-ré-'é-ñce, 154, 43: *s.* Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by practice.

To EX-pe-rí-ence, *v. a.* To try; to know by practice.

Ex-pe-rí-enced, (-ént, 114, 143) *a.* Skillful; wise.

Ex-pe-rí-en-cer, *s.* An experimentalist.

EX-PER-I-MENT, 129: *s.* Trial, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

To EX-per-i-ment, *v. a.* and *n.* To make experiment:—*act.* [Little used.] To try; to experience.

Ex-per-i-ment-er, *s.* An experimentalist.

Ex-per-i-men'-tal, *a.* Pertaining to, built upon, or known by trial or experiment.

Ex-per-i-men'-tal-ly, 84: *ad.* By experiment.

Ex-per-i-men'-tal-ist, *s.* He who makes experiments.

EX-PERT', *a.* Skillful by practice; ready, dexterous.

Ex-pert'-ly, *ad.* In a skillful ready manner.

Ex-pert'-ness, *s.* Skill, readiness, dexterity.

To EXPIATE, ɛks'-'pé-átē, 154, 90: *v. a.* To atone for by subsequent acts of piety, to atone for; to make reparation for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

Ex'-pi-a'-tor-y, 129: *a.* Of power to expiate.

Ex'-pi-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of expiating; the means of expiating; atonement; acts to avert prodigies.

EXPLIATION, ɛks'-'pi-lā'-shŭn, 154, 6, 89: *s.* A stripping, particularly of land, by which the heir is robbed.

To EXPIRE, ɛks'-'pí-ré, 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To breathe out, opposed to *Inspire*; to exhale:—*new.* To breathe the last, to die; to perish; to come to an end; in an unusual sense, to fly out with a blast.

Ex-pí'-ra-ble, *a.* That may come to an end.

Ex'-pi-ra'-tion, 105, 89: *s.* The act of giving out air from the lungs, distinguished from *Inspiration*, and from *Respiration*, which includes both; death; evaporation; vapour; cessation, end.

To EXPLAIN, ɛks-plān', *v. a.* and *n.* To expound, to illustrate:—*new.* To give explanations.

Ex-plain'-er, 36: *s.* An expositor, an interpreter.

Ex-plain'-a-ble, *a.* That can be explained.

EX-PLAN'-A-TOR-Y, 129: *a.* Serving to explain.

Ex-pla-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of explaining; the sense explained; adjustment of a difference.

EXPLETORY, ɛks'-'plé-tŏr-y, 154, 129: *a.* Filling up; taking up room.

Ex'-ple-tive, *a.* and *s.* Supplemental:—*s.* A word or syllable adding nothing to the sense.

EX-PLÉ-TION, 89: *s.* Fulfilment. [Little used.]

To UNPLICATE, ɛks'-'plé-cátē, *v. a.* Literally, to unfold, to expand, [little used:] to explain, to clear.

Ex'-pli-ca-ble, 101: *a.* Explainable.

Ex'-pli-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to explain.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gā-tŭ-wáy: cháp'-mān: pđ-pá': lāu: gŭd: i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

- Ex'-pli-ca'-tor**, 38: *s.* An expounder.
Ex'-pli-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Explicative.
Ex'-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of explicating; interpretation, explanation.
Ex-pli-cit, (-pliss'-it) *a.* Literally, unfolded; plain, clear, not merely implied.
Ex-pli-cit-ly, *ad.* In an explicit manner.
Ex-pli-cit-ness, *s.* The state of being explicit.
To EXPLODE, *ěcks-plōdē*, 154: *v. n. and a.*
 To burst forth with violence and noise:—*act.* To decry or reject with noise; to drive into disrepute; to cry down.
Ex-plō-der, 36: *s.* He who explodes; a hisser.
Ex-plō-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Of power to explode.
Ex-plō-sion, (-zh'ūn, 151, 147) *s.* The act of exploding; a bursting with noise; sudden and loud discharge.
EXPLOIT, *ěcks-ploit'*, 154, 29: *s.* A deed or act, but especially an heroic act; an achievement. Its relations, **To Exploit**, **Exploitable**, **Exploiture**, are obsolete.
To EXPLORE, *ěcks-plōrē*, 154: *v. a.* To stretch or strain the eyes in order to discover; (originally, to strain the voice or cry out;) to search into; to try.
Ex-plōr-ment, *s.* Search; trial. [Little used.]
Ex-plōr-a-tor-y, 92: *a.* Searching, examining.
To Ex-plō-rate, 47: *v. a.* To explore. [Obs.]
Ex-plō-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Search, examination.
Ex'-plo-ra'-tor, 38, 85: *s.* One who explores.
EXPLOSION, &c.—See under **To Explode**.
EXPONENT, *ěcks-pō-nēnt*, 154: *s.* The index of a power, as the figure in the algebraic expression a^2 ; also, that which indicates the ratio of two numbers, as being their quotient: thus 6 is the exponent of the ratio of 30 to 5.
Ex'-po-nen'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) 90: *a.* Relating to an exponent; an epithet applied to certain curves in the doctrine of fluxions.
To EXPORT, *ěcks-pōrt*, 154, 130, 47: *v. a.*
 To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffic.
Ex-pōrt-er, 36: *s.* He that exports commodities.
Ex-pōrt-a-ble, *a.* That may be exported.
Ex-pōrt-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of exporting; the act of carrying out.
Ex'-port, 83: *s.* Commodity carried abroad.
To EXPOSE, *ěcks-pōzē*, 154, 137: *v. a.* To lay open, to make bare; to lay open to examination, censure, or ridicule; to place in danger; to cast out to chance.
Ex-pō-ser, (-zer, 36) *s.* One who exposes.
Ex-pō-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; situation as to sun and air.
Ex-pō-si-tive, (-pōz'-ē-tiv, 105) *a.* Explanatory.
Ex-pō-si-tor, 38: *s.* An explainer, an interpreter.
Ex-pō-si-tor-y, *a.* Explanatory.
Ex'-po-si'-tion, 89: *s.* Situation as to sun and air; explanation, interpretation.
Ex-pō-sé, (*ěcks-pō'-zdy*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A formal recital by a government of the causes and motives of its acts.
To Ex-pōund, 31: *v. a.* To explain, to interpret.
Ex-pōund-er, 31: *s.* An explainer, an expositor.
To EXPOSTULATE, *ěcks-pōs'-tā-lāte*, 154: *v. n.* To reason earnestly; (followed by with;) to remonstrate with force but friendliness. Some old authors use this verb in the active voice.
Ex-pōs-tu-lā'-tor, 38: *s.* One who expostulates.
Ex-pōs-tu-lā'-tor-y, *a.* Containing expostulation.
Ex-pōs-tu-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of expostulating; an expostulatory conversation or discourse.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

EXPOSURE, **To EXPOUND**, &c.—See under **To Expose**.

To EXPRESS, *ěcks-prēss'*, 154: *v. a.* Literally, to press or squeeze out; commonly, to utter, to give out in words; to represent by any of the imitative arts; to denote.

Ex-prēss', 82: *a. and s.* Plain, given in direct terms; exactly resembling; sent particularly:—*s.* A messenger sent on purpose; the message sent.

Ex-prēss-ly, *ad.* In direct terms.

Ex-prēss-i-ble, *a.* That may be expressed.

Ex-prēss-i-ve, 105: *a.* Serving to express; representing with force; having the power of utterance.

Ex-prēss-i-ve-ly, *ad.* In an expressive manner.

Ex-prēss-i-ve-ness, *s.* The quality of being expressive.

Ex-prēss-ion, (-prēsh'-un, 147) *s.* The act of expressing; utterance; representation; a phrase or mode of speech; the outward signs which make known internal feeling, and affect a spectator or auditor with correspondent emotions.

Ex-prēss-ure, 147: *s.* Expression. [Shaks.]

To EXPROBRATE, *ěcks-prō-brāte*, 154: *v. a.*
 To impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

Ex-prō-brā-tive, 105: *a.* Upbraiding.

Ex-prō-brā'-tion, 89: *s.* Reproachful accusation.

To EXPROPRIATE, *ěcks-prō-prē-āte*, 151, 90: *v. a.* To part with the property in; to give up.

Ex-prō-pri-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A giving up.

To EXPUGN, *ěcks-pūnē*, 154, 157, 139: *v. a.*
 To conquer, to take by assault.

Ex-pugn-er, 36: *s.* A subduer.

Ex-pug-na-ble, (-pūg-nā-bl) *a.* That may be forced.

Ex-pug-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Conquest by assault.

EXPULSION, **EXPULSE**, &c.—See under **To Expel**.

To EXPUNGE, *ěcks-pūngē*, 154: *v. a.* To blot out as with a pen; to efface; to annihilate.

Ex-pūng'-tion, (-pūngk'-shūn, 158, 89) *s.* The act of expunging or effacing; abolition.

To EXPURGATE, *ěcks-pur-gāte*, 151: *v. a.*
 To purge, to cleanse; to remove as noxious; to expunge from books. Milton uses **Expurge**.

Ex-pur-gā-tor, *s.* A purifier; an expurger.

Ex-pur-gā-tor-y, *a.* Calculated for purifying or expunging.

Ex-pur-gā'-tion, 89: *s.* A cleansing; a purification; an expunction.

EXQUISITE, *ěcks-kwē-zit*, 154, 188, 151, 105: *a. and s.* Literally, sought out with care; hence, choice, select; nice, accurate; complete; consummate:—*s.* A fop.

Ex'-qui-site-ly, *ad.* In an exquisite manner.

Ex'-qui-site-ness, *s.* Nicety; perfection; acuteness.

Ex'-quis-i-tive, 92, 105: *a.* Curious. [Obs.]

EXSANGUIOUS, *ěcks-sāng'-gwē-ūs*, 154, 148, 145, 120: *a.* Destitute of blood or red blood.

To EXSCIND, *ěcks-cīnd'*, 154: *v. a.* To cut off.

To EXSCRIBE, *ěcks-scrib'*, *v. a.* To write out.

Ex'-script, 81: *s.* A writing out, a copy.

To EXSICCATE, *ěcks-sic'-cātē*, 154: *v. a.*
 To dry.

Ex-sic'-cant, *a.* Having power to dry up.

Ex-sic'-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Exsiccating.

Ex-sic'-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of drying.

EXSPUITION, *ěcks-pū-īsh'-ūn*, 154, 89: *s.*
 A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCCOUS, *ěcks-sūc'-kūs*, 154, 120: *a.*
 Destitute of juice, dry.

Ex-suc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of sucking out.

EXSUDATION.—See under **To Exude**

EXSUFFLATION, ɛks-suf-flə-shūn, 89: *s.*

A blast from beneath; a kind of exorcism.

EXSUFFOLATE, ɛks-suf-fō-lāte, 154: *a.*

Swollen; empty; contemptible. [Shaks.]

To EXSUCITATE, ɛks-suf-sē-tate, 154, 105:

v. a. To rouse up; to stir up.

EX-sus-ci-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A stirring up.

EXTANT, ɛks-s-tānt, 154: *a.* Standing out,

standing above the rest; now in being; not lost.

EX-tan-cy, *s.* The state of being extant. [Unusual.]

EX-tan-ck, *s.* Outward existence. [Unusual.]

EXTATIC, EXTASY, &c.—See Ecstasy.

EXTEMPORE, ɛks-tēm-pō-rēy, [Lat.] 154,

101: *ad.* At the moment, unpreparedly.

EX-tem-po-ral, *a.* Extemporaneous.

EX-tem-po-ral-ly, *ad.* Extemporaneously.

EX-tem-po-ra'-ne-ous, 90: } *a.* Without preme-

EX-tem-po-ra-ry, 98, 105: } ditation; arising at

once from the occasion.

EX-tem-po-ra'-ne-ous-ly, } *ad.* In an extempo-

EX-tem-po-ra-ri-ly, } raneous manner.

EX-tem-po-ri-ness, *s.* The state of being unpre-

meditated.

To EX-tem-po-ri-ze, *v. n.* To make known the

thoughts or emotions of the mind by means not pre-

viously composed or arranged; to discourse without

notes or written composition.

To EXTEND, ɛks-tēnd', 154: *v. a.* and *n.* To

stretch out in any direction; to amplify, opposed to

contract; to diffuse; to continue; to increase; to en-

large; to impart; to value lands or levy on them by a

writ of extent.—*new.* To reach to any distance.

EX-ten'-der, *s.* He or that which extends.

EX-ten'-di-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to be extended.

EX-ten'-si-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-ten'-si-hi-ness, } 84: *s.* The capacity of

EX-ten'-si-bil'-i-ty, } being extended.

EX-ten'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The act of extending;

the state of being extended; space.

EX-ten'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Wide; large; extensible.

EX-ten'-sive-ly, *ad.* Widely, largely.

EX-ten'-sive-ness, *s.* Wideness; diffusiveness; less

properly, extensibility.

EX-ten'-sor, *s.* The muscle that extends a limb.

EX-ten'-s, *s.* Space or degree to which anything is

extended; size, compass; distribution; a writ of exe-

cution to the sheriff for the valuing of lands or tene-

ments; sometimes the act of the sheriff upon this

writ; sometimes the valuation when made.

To EXTENUATE, ɛks-tēn'-ū-āte, 154: *v. a.*

Primarily, to make thin or slender; hence, to lessen;

to palliate.

EX-ten'-u-ate, *a.* Small, thin.

EX-ten'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A loss of plumpness; the

act of reducing the magnitude of faults, or the contrary

of *aggravation*; palliation, mitigation, alleviation

EX-ten'-u-a'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Palliative.

EXTERIOR, ɛks-ter'-ē-ri-er, 154, 43, 105, 38:

a. and *s.* Outward, external, not intrinsic.—*s.* (Often

used in the plural.) Outward surface or parts; ap-

pearance.

EX-ter'-ri-or-ly, *ad.* Outwardly. [Shaks.]

To EXTERMINATE, ɛks-ter'-mē-nāte, 154,

105: *v. a.* Literally, to drive from its limits or place;

hence, to abolish; to root up. Our old authors use

exterminare.

EX-ter'-mi-na'-tor, *s.* He or that which destroys.

EX-ter'-mi-na'-tor-y, *a.* Consigning to destruction.

EX-ter'-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Destruction; excision.

EXTERNAL, ɛks-ter'-nāl, 154: *a.* and *s.*

Outward, not proceeding from itself, the opposite to

internal; having the outward appearance: old authors

used *Extern'*—*s.* (Often used in the plural.) That

which is outward; the outward parts, exterior form.

EX-ter'-nal-ly, *ad.* Outwardly; apparently.

EX-ter'-nal'-i-ty, *s.* The state of being external.

EXTENSION, ɛks-ter'-shūn, 154, 90: *s.* The

act of rubbing or wiping out.

To EXTIL, ɛks-stil', 154: *v. n.* To drop from.

EX-til-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, &c.—See To Stimulate.

EXTINCT, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To EXTINGUISH, ɛks-tīng'-gwish, 154, 158,

145: *v. a.* To put out, to quench; to suppress, to de-

stroy.

EX-tin'-guish-er, 36: *s.* He or that which extin-

guishes, particularly a conical cap to put out a candle.

EX-tin'-guish-a-ble, *a.* That may be extinguished.

EX-tin'-guish-ment, *s.* Extinction; abolition.

EX-TINCT', *a.* Extinguished; ended; abolished.

Some old authors use it as a verb.

EX-tinc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of quenching or ex-

tinguishing; destruction, suppression.

To EXTIRPATE, ɛks-ter'-pātē, 154, 81, 35:

v. a. To root out; to destroy wholly; to cut out. Our

old authors frequently use *extirp'*.

EX-tir'-pa-tor, 38: *s.* A destroyer.

EX-tir'-pa-ble, *a.* That may be eradicated.

EX-tir'-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* Destruction; excision.

To EXTOL, ɛks-tōl', 154: *v. a.* To raise in

words or eulogy; to praise, to magnify, to celebrate.

EX-tol'-ler, 36: *s.* A praiser, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE.—See in the ensuing class.

To EXTORT, ɛks-tort', 154, 37: *v. a.* and *n.*

To twist out of, or wrest from; to gain by violence,

oppression, or other injustice.—*new.* To practise ex-

ortion.

EX-tor'-ter, 36: *s.* One who extorts.

EX-tor'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of extor-

ting; illegal compulsion; unjust overcharge.

EX-tor'-tion-er, *s.* A practitioner of extortion.

EX-tor'-tion-ate, *a.* Unjustly taking more than due.

EX-tor'-tious, (-sh'ūs, *a.*) Unjust. [Obs.]

EX-tor'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Serving to extort.

EX-tor'-sive-ly, *ad.* By extortion.

To EXTRACT, ɛks-trākt', 154: *v. a.* To draw

out; to draw out by chemical operation; to take out

of; to select and abstract from a literary work.

EX-trac'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that by which any thing

is extracted.

EX-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* That may be

extracted.—*s.* The proximate principle of vegetable

extracts.

EX-trac'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of drawing out; de-

rivation from a stock or family, birth; the chemical

operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c.; the

algebraic or arithmetical operation of getting the root

from some power or number.

EX-TRACT, 83: *s.* That which is extracted; a

passage from a book; an abstract, an epitome; an

essence, a tincture, &c. drawn from a substance by

chemical operation; anciently, extraction.

EXTRA-, ɛks-trā, 154. A Latin preposition or

prefix signifying beyond or excess: as *Extra-work*,

Extra-pay, &c. Besides such occasional compounds

it enters into the composition of many established

words.

EX-TRA-JU-DIC'-IAL, (-j'oo-dish'-iāl, 109, 90) *a.*

Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EX-tra-jus-dic'-i-al-ly, *ad.* In an extrajudicial

manner.

EX-TRA-MIS'-SION, 147: *s.* A sending outwards.

EX-TRA-MUN'-DANE, *s.* Beyond the material world.

EX-TRA-NE-ous, 90, 120: *a.* That is without it

beyond, or not a part of; foreign, not intrinsic.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-ti-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ū, i. e. *jew*, 55: 3, e, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

EX-TRAOR'-DI-NAR-Ī, (ěks-tror'-dē-nār-ēy, 126) *a.* Beyond that which is ordinary or usual; more than common, eminent, remarkable.

EX-TRAOR'-DI-NAR-Ī-ly, *ad.* Uncommonly.

EX-TRAOR'-DI-NAR-Ī-NESS, *s.* Remarkableness.

EX'-TRA-PA-RŌ'-CHI-Ā, (-kē-āi, 161) 90: *a.* Not within the limits of any parish.

EX-TRAV'-A-GANT, *a.* and *s.* Literally, wandering beyond limits; [Shaks.] hence, excessive, unreasonable; irregular; wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive:—*s.* He or that which is confined to no general rule. In church history, *Extravagants* were certain decretal epistles not at first arranged with the other papal constitutions, but subsequently inserted in the body of the canon law.

EX-trav'-a-gant-ly, *ad.* In an extravagant manner.

EX-trav'-a-gant-ness, *s.* Extravagance.

EX-trav'-a-gance, **EX-trav'-a-gan-cy,** *s.* A wandering; excess; wildness; waste; prodigal expense.

To EX-trav'-a-gate, *v. a.* To wander out of limits. [Little used.]

EX-trav'-a-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Excess.

EX-TRAV''-A-SA-TKD, *a.* Forced or let out of the proper vessel.

EX-trav'-a-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of forcing or state of being forced out of the proper vessels or ducts.

EX-TRA-VE'-NATE, *a.* Let out of the veins.

EX-TRA-VER'-SION, (-shūn, 147) *s.* The state of being turned or thrown out. [Little used.]

EXTRAUGHT, ěks-trāw' 154, 162: *a.* Extracted. [Obs.]

EXTREME, ěks-trēmē', 154: *a.* and *s.* Utmost, furthest; greatest; highest in degree; pressing; rigorous, strict:—*s.* Utmost point; highest degree; extremity: in the plural, such points or such things of any kind as are at the greatest distance from each other; the subject and predicate of the conclusion in a syllogism. *Extreme Unction,* see *Unction*.

EX-trēmē'-ly, *ad.* In the utmost degree.

EX-trēm'-i-ty, 92: *s.* An extreme; utmost point or part; necessity; emergency; violence; rigour; distress.

To EXTRICATE, ěks'-trē-cātē, 154: *v. a.* To disentangle; to disembarass; to free from perplexity.

EX-tri-ca-ble, *a.* That may be extricated.

EX-tri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Disentanglement.

EXTRINSIC, ěks-trīn'-sīk, 88: } 154: *a.*

EXTRINSICAL, ěks-trīn'-sē-cāl, } External, outward; not intrinsic.

EX-trīn'-si-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* From without.

To EXTRICT, ěks-strīkt', 154: *v. a.* To build.

EX-truc'-tor, 38: *s.* A builder; a fabricator.

EX-truc'-tion, 90: *s.* A structure, a building.

To EXTRUDE, ěks-trōd', 154, 109: *v. a.* To thrust out; to drive off.

EX-tra'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* A thrusting out; expulsion.

EXTUBERANT, ěks-tū'-bēr-ānt, 154: *a.* Swelling out, standing out.

EX-tū'-ber-ance, *s.* A protuberance.

EXTUMESCENCE, ěks'-tū-mēs'-sēnc, 154: *s.* A swelling out, a rising up.

EXUBERANT, ěgz-ū'-bēr-ānt, 154: *a.* Over abundant, luxuriant; plenteous to the utmost.

EX-u'-ber-ant-ly, *ad.* Very copiously.

EX-u'-ber-ance, **EX-u'-ber-an-cy,** *s.* Overflowing plenty; superfluous abundance; overgrowth.

To EX-u'-ber-ate, *v. a.* To abound.

EXUCCOUS, &c.—See *Exsuccous*.

To EXUDE, ěks-sūdē', *v. n.* and *a.* To pass or flow out of a living body through the pores, to issue by sweat:—*act.* To discharge by the pores; to discharge as from a plant by incisions.

To EX-u'-date, *v. n.* and *a.* To exude.

EX-u-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A discharge by sweat; a discharge from any substance as by sweat.

To EXULCERATE, ěgz-ū'-cēr-āte, 154: *v. a.* and *a.* To cause an ulcer; to fret:—*acc.* To become ulcerous.

EX-ul'-cer-a'-tor-y, *a.* Causing ulcers.

EX-ul'-cer-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The beginning of an erosion which forms an ulcer; exacerbation; corrosive.

To EXULT, ěgz-ūlt', 154: *v. n.* Properly, to leap for joy; hence, to rejoice in triumph, to rejoice exceedingly.

EX-ul'-tant, *a.* Rejoicing, triumphing.

EX-ul'-tance, *s.* Transport, triumph. [Little used.]

EX-ul'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Joy, triumphant delight.

EXUNDATION, ěks-ūn-dā'-shūn, 154, 89: *s.* Overflowing abundance. **To Exundate,** (to overflow.) is not in use.

To EXUPERATE, ěks-ū'-pēr-āte, 154: *v. a.* To surmount. It should be *Ex superate*. [Not in use.]

EX-u'-per-ance, *s.* That which surmounts; excess.

EXUSTION, ěgz-ūst'-yūn, *collog.* ěgz-ūst'-chūn, 154, 146, 147: *s.* The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, ěgz-ū'-vè-è, 154, 103: [Lat.] *s. pl.* Whatever is put off or shed, and left; the cast skin or shells of animals; the spoils or remains of natural objects deposited at some great change in the earth.

EYAS, ī'-ās, 106: *s.* and *a.* A young hawk just taken from the nest:—*adj.* Unfedged.

EY'-as-mus'-ket, *s.* A young unfedged sparrow-hawk, called in Italian *Muschetto*. [Shaks.]

EYE, ī, 5, 106: *s.* (The plural used to be *Eyne*, (Ine), but it is now regular.) The organ of vision; power of perception; aspect, regard; notice, observation; sight, view; that which is formed as an eye; a small perforation; a small loop or catch to receive a hook; a small shade of colour; with a different etymology it was used to signify a brood.

To Eye, *v. a.* and *n.* To watch; to keep in view; to gaze on:—*acc.* [Obs.] To appear; to show.

Eyed, (idē) *a.* Having eyes.

Ey'-er, 36: *s.* One who eyes.

Ey'-less, *a.* Without eyes.

Ey'-let, *s.* A hole to let in light; a perforation.

Ey'-līd, (īlē-yād, 146) *s.* An ogling glance.

Ey'-ball, (-bāul, 112) *s.* The apple of the eye.

Ey'-brow, (-brītē, 139) *s.* The plant euphrasy.

Ey'-brow, *s.* The hairy arch over the eye.

Ey'-lash, *s.* One of the hairs that edge the eye.

Ey'-lid, *s.* The membrane that closes the eye.

Ey'-ser-vice, *s.* Service compelled by inspection.

Ey'-shot, *s.* A sight, a transient view.

Ey'-sight, (-sītē, 139) *s.* Sight of the eye.

Ey'-sore, *s.* Something offensive to sight.

Ey'-tooth, *s.* The tooth under the eye.

Among the remaining compounds are *Ey'-glass*, *Ey'-drop*, (a tear,) *Ey'-sulce*, *Ey'-servant*, *Ey'-glance*, *Ey'-stone*, (used to extract substances from under the eye-lid,) *Ey'-spotted*, *Ey'-string*, and *Ey'-wink*.

EYRE=āir. 100, 189: *s.* Literally, a journey or circuit; hence, justices in eyre were judges itinerant; the court of justices itinerant.

EVERY, ē'-rēy=ēre-rēy, 103, 13: *s.* An *erie*.

F.

F is the sixth letter of the alphabet. Its sound is the 6th element of the schemes prefixed. As an abbreviation, it stands for Fellow, or for *Fraternitatis*; as

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants. mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vizh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society, or *Fra'ternitatis Regim Socius*.

FA=**fā**, 23: *s.* A syllable used by singers.—See **Do**.
Fa'-bur-den, 114: *s.* An old name for a sort of count'point.

FABACEOUS, (fā-bā'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Like a bean.

FABIAN, (fā'-bē-ān, 90: *a.* With the delay or art of Fabius, who conquered Hannibal by avoiding battle.

FABLE, (fā'-bl, 101: *s.* A feigned story to enforce some moral precept; a fiction; the contexture of events that constitute a poem; an idle story; a lie.

To Fa'-ble, *v. n.* and *a.* To feign; to write fictions; to tell falsehoods:—*act.* To feign, to tell falsely.

Fa'-bled, *a.* Feigned; celebrated in fables.

Fa'-bler, (-bler, 36) *s.* One who tells or writes fictions.

Fab'-u-lous, 92, 120: *a.* Feigned; full of fables

Fab'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* In a fabulous manner.

Fab'-u-lous-ness, *s.* The quality of being fabulous.

Fab'-u-lous'-i-ty, *s.* Fulness of stories. [Unusual.]

To Fa'-u-lize, *v. a.* To invent or relate fables.

Fab'-u-list, *s.* A writer of fables.

FABRIC=**fā'-brick**, 92: *s.* A structure, an edifice; a system; a manufacture, particularly cloth. The verb *To Fabric* is used only by old writers.

To Fa'-ri-cate, 92: *v. a.* To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.

Fab'-ri-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One who fabricates.

Fab'-ri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of building; construction; a forgery; a falsehood.

Fab'-ril, (fāb'-ril, 105) *a.* Belonging to a workman in wood, stone, or iron.

FABULOUS, &c.—See under **Fable**.

FACADE.—See in the next class.

FACE=**fācē**, *s.* Generally, the surface, or that which presents itself first to the spectator; the visage, the countenance; appearance, presence; sight; countenance, boldness; a distorted form of the face.

To Face, *v. n.* and *a.* To turn the face in front; to carry a false appearance:—*act.* To meet in front; to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superciliousness; to turn up a garment so that the parts in front are distinguished by some difference, as of colour.

Fa'-cing, *s.* An ornamental covering; a covering.

Face'-less, *a.* Without a face.

67 Among the compounds are **Face'-paint'er**, (an artist); **Face'-painting**; and **Face'-cloth**, (laid over the face of a corpse).

Fa'-cet, (fāss'-ēt) *s.* A small surface, as one of those on a diamond.

Fa'-cial, (fā'-sh'āl, 90) *a.* Pertaining to the face. The facial angle is an angle that measures the elevation of the forehead.

Fa'-cud', (fā-sūd', [Fr.] 170) *s.* The front of a building.

FACETE, &c.—See in the next class.

FACETIOUS, (fā-cē'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Merry, sportive, jocular; sprightly with wit and good humour.

Fa'-ce'-tious-ly, *ad.* Merrily, jocularly.

Fa'-ce'-tious-ness, *s.* Good-humoured wit.

Fa'-cete', *a.* **Fa'-cete'-ly**, *ad.* **Fa'-cete'-ness**, *s.* These are the same as the preceding, but obsolete.

Fa'-cu'-ti-z, (-shē-ē, 147) *s. pl.* Witticisms. [Lat.]

FACIAL.—See under **Face**.

FACILE, (fāss'-il, 94, 105: *a.* Easy, not difficult; easily surmountable; easy of access; easily persuaded.

Fa'-cil'-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* The quality of being facile, dexterity; vicious dexterity; assability: in the plural, the means by which performance is rendered easy.

To Fa'-cil'-i-tate, *v. a.* To make easy.

Fa'-cil'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making easy.

FACINOROUS, (fā-cin'-ō-rūs, *a.* 120: Atrociously

wicked. In Shaks. by some mistake it is spelled *facinorous*.

Fa'-cin'-o-rus-ness, *s.* Atrocious wickedness.

FACSIMILE, (fāck-sim'-ē-lē, 101: *s.* That which is made exactly like; an exact copy as of handwriting. [Lat.]

Fac'-to'-rum, *s.* A doer of all work; a handy deputy.

Fa'-cū, [Lat. verb.] Made or executed this work.

FACT=**fāct**, *s.* (See the previous class.) That which is done; that which is; act, deed; event; reality; truth.

FACTION, (fāck'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See the foregoing classes.) A concerted power or party in a state; dissension, discord, tumult.

Fac'-tion-ar-y, *s.* A factionist. [Shaks.]

Fac'-tion-ist, *s.* One who promotes faction.

Fac'-tious, (-sh'us, 147) *a.* Given or pertaining to faction.

Fac'-tious-ly, *ad.* In a factious manner.

Fac'-tious-ness, *s.* Inclination to faction.

FACTITIOUS, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

FACTOR=**fāck'-tor**, 38: *s.* (See the foregoing classes.) Originally, one who makes or performs; at present, one who acts for a merchant, an agent: one of the two numbers which jointly effect the product in multiplication.

Fac'-tor-age, 99: *s.* Allowance to a factor.

Fac'-tor-ship, *s.* Business of a factor; a factory.

Fac'-tor-y, *s.* A house or residence of factors.

Fac'-to-ry, *s.* A manufactory.

Fac'-tive, *a.* Making: **Fac'-ture**, *s.* Act of making. [Obs.]

Fac'-ti'-tious, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Made by art in distinction to made by nature, artificial.

67 See **Factorum**, under **Facsimile**.

FACULTY, (fāck'-ūl-tē, 105: *s.* (Compare all the foregoing classes from **Facile** inclusive.) A power of mind or body; ability; facility, dexterity, knack; personal quality; efficacy; official authority; privilege; the masters and professors constituting a department of the sciences in a university; the individuals constituting a scientific profession, or a branch of one; distinctively, the professors of medicine.

FACUNDITY, (fā-cūn'-dē-tē, *s.* Eloquence.

Fac'-und, 94: *a.* Eloquent.

TO FADDLE, (fād'-dl, 101: *v. n.* To trifle.

To FADE=**fāde**, *v. n.* and *a.* To lose lustre; to lose distinctness or colour; to lose strength or vigour; to decay; to wither; to die away gradually; to vanish; to be transient:—*act.* To cause to wither; to deprive of vigour.

Fa'-ding, *a.* That fades. Shenstone uses **Fa'-dy**.

Fa'-ding-ness, *s.* Liability to fade.

To FADGE=**fādge**, *v. n.* To suit; to agree together; to answer the purpose. [Obs. or vulgar.]

FÆCES, (fē'-cēs, [Lat.] 169: *s. pl.* Dregs; appropriately, excrement; settlings or sediment.

Fæ'-cal, or **Fē'-cal**, *a.* Relating to excrement.

Fec'-u-lent, 92: *a.* Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.

Fec'-u-lence, **Fec'-u-len-cy**, *s.* Muddiness; quality of abounding with sediment; lees, feces, dregs.

Fec'-u-la, *s.* Pulverulent matter obtained from plants by breaking down the texture, washing, and subsidence. (this is also called **Fec'-ulum**;) the green matter of plants; starch or farina.

FAERY.—See under **Fairy**.

*To FAG=**fāg**, *v. n.* and *a.* To grow weary, to drudge:—*act.* To heat; to compel to drudge.*

Fag, *s.* A drudge. [Words used only in familiar talk.]

FAG=**fāg**, *s.* A knot or excrescence in cloth.

Fag-end, *s.* The end of a web of cloth; the untwisted end of a rope; the end or meaner part of any thing.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gāte'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw; gōd; j'ōw, i.e. j'u, 55: *a, e, u, &c.* mute, 171.

FAGOT=fäg'-öt, 18: *s.* A bundle of sticks bound together; less properly, a stick from a fagot: a person hired to appear at the muster of a company.

To Fag'-ot, *v. a.* To tie up, to bundle together.

To FAIL=fäil, *v. n.* and *a.* To be deficient, to fail; short; to be extinct; to perish; to die; to sink; to languish; to miss or miscarry:—*act.* To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to neglect; to omit; to be wanting to; and, in old authors, to deceive.

Fail, *s.* Omission; less frequently, deficiency; death.

Fail'-ance, *s.* Failing; failure. [Obs.]

Fail'-ing, *s.* Decay; deficiency; imperfection; lapse. It often occurs in the plural.

Fail'-ure, *s.* Deficiency, cessation; omission, non-performance; insolvency; a lapse; a fault.

FAIN=fäin, *a.* and *ad.* Originally, glad, pleased; appropriately, glad in taking a certain course under circumstances of necessity to take that or worse:—*adv.* Gladly, desirously.

To Fain, *v. a.* To desire fondly. [Obs.]

FAINT=fäint, *a.* Languid, feeble; not bright, not vivid; not loud; timorous; dejected; not vigorous. As a substantive plural, *Faints*, it signifies the weaker part of liquors after the strong is taken off by distillation.

To Faint, *v. n.* and *a.* To decay, to waste away quickly; to disappear; to sink motionless and senseless; to decline in force or courage; to sink into dejection:—*act.* [Little used] To deject, to weaken.

Faint'-ly, *ad.* Feebly, languidly, not in bright colours, without force or strength; timorously.

Faint'-ness, *s.* The state of being faint.

Faint'-ing, *s.* A swoon, syncope.

Faint'-ish, *a.* Slightly faint.

Faint'-ish-ness, *s.* The state of being faintish

Faint'-ling, *a.* Feeble-minded, timorous. [Ludicrous.]

Faint'-ty, *a.* Faint, weak, languid. [Dryden.]

Faint-heart'-ed, (-hart'-éd, 131) *a.* Cowardly.

Faint-heart'ed ly, *ad.* Timorously.

Faint-heart'-ed-ness, *s.* Cowardice.

FAIR=fäir=färe, 41: *a. ad.* and *s.* Clear, free from spots; clear, free from feculence; clear, not overcast; clear, so as to be easily discernible or intelligible; clear, in figurative senses allied to any of the foregoing; unstained; white; beautiful; unobstructed; blowing direct; prosperous; honest, equitable; civil; liberal; legible:—*adv.* Openly, frankly; complaisantly; equitably; happily; on good terms; *To bid fair*, to be likely:—*s.* Elliptically, a fair woman; a woman: *The Fair*, the female sex; among old authors, fairness applied both to things and persons.

Fair'-ly, *ad.* Without blots; not foully; beautifully; suitably; honestly; openly; reasonably; completely.

Fair'-ness, *s.* The quality of being fair; clearness, not foulness, beauty; honesty; candour.

Fair'-spo-ken, 114: *a.* Bland and civil in address.

FAIR=fäir=färe, *a.* A stated market, generally annual, of large resort, often supplying shows and other amusements as well as merchandise.

Fair'-ing, *s.* A present made at fair time.

FAIRY, färe'-ty, 41, 105: *s.* and *a.* One of the diminutive aerial beings in human shape that, according to the superstition of our forefathers, had certain powers over mankind, which they often exercised for mischief, but in general with more of humour than of malignity; an enchantress:—*adj.* Belonging to fairies; given by fairies.

Fair'-y-stone, *s.* A stone found in gravel pits.

Fä'-er-y, 134: *a.* and *s.* Fairy.

Fay, 1: *s.* A fairy; an elf.

FAITH=fäth, *s.* Originally, persuasion, and hence belief, trust, confidence; the trust in God which precedes, accompanies, follows, or identifies with belief in the truth of scriptural revelation: trust in Christ as a mediator and atoner: belief according to the particular

views of some one denomination of Christians: the tenets held, or things to be believed; fidelity; social confidence; honour; sincerity; honesty; veracity; promise given:—the word is sometimes used interjectionally, to signify on *my faith*, or *in truth*.

Faith, 114: *a.* Believed, credited. [Shaks.]

Faith'-ful, 117: *a.* Having trust; firmly adhering, firm in religious belief; true to a pledge or compact made or understood; loyal; constant; upright; without fraud; worthy of belief, true.

Faith'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a faithful manner.

Faith'-ful-ness, *s.* Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty; loyalty.

Faith'-less, *a.* Destitute of faith; unconverted; perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty.

Faith'-less-ness, *s.* The quality of being faithless.

FAY, *s.* Faith. [Spenser.]

FAITOUR, fäv'-tor, 131: *s.* A rogue. [Obs.]

FAKE=fäke, *s.* A turn of a cable. [Sea-term.]

FAKIR=fä'-ker, 36: *s.* A sort of dervise or Mahometan monk.

FALCIFORM, fäl'-cè-fäwrm, 142, 38: *a.* In the shape of a sickle.

Fäl'-ca-ted, *a.* Bent like a sickle, hooked.

Fäl'-ca'-tion, 142, 89: *s.* Crookedness.

FÄL-CADRE, 142: *s.* The action of a horse by which he *bends* or comes on his haunches in making a stop or half stop when he *curvets* quickly.

FÄL-CHION, (fäw'-chün, 112, 146, 18) *s.* A short crooked sword, a scymitar; a sword.

FALCON, fälw'-kn, 112, 114, 116: *s.* A hawk trained for sporting; a sort of cannon.

Fäl'-con-er, *s.* One who sports with, or trains hawks.

Fäl'-con-ry, *s.* The art of training and sporting with hawks.

FÄL-CO-NET, (fäl'-cò-nèt, 142) *s.* A sort of ordnance

FALDAGE, fäw'-däge, 112: *s.* A privilege which anciently several lords reserved of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them.

Fald'-fee, *s.* A composition for faldage.

FALDING, fäw'-ding, 112: *s.* A coarse cloth.

FALDSTOOL, fäwld'-stool, 112: *s.* Literally, a folding stool; a stool for the king to kneel on at his coronation; the chair of a bishop within the altar.

FALERNIAN, fä-le'-nè-än, 105: *s.* Wine made at Falernus in Italy, often mentioned by Horace.

To FALL, fäw, 112: } *v. n.* and *a.* To drop; to

FÄLLEN=fäll, 155: } come down as through a

FÄLLEN, fäwln, 114: } natural cause; to come to the earth; to pass as from a higher to a lower state, to descend; to sink after rising; hence, to apostatize; to die; to sink into disrepute; to decline; to decrease in value; to ebb; to light upon, to befall, to happen, to become; to come to as a portion, allotment, or property: *To Fall away*, to grow lean; to recede from allegiance; to sink into sin; *To Fall from*, to revolt from: *To Fall in*, to concur with, to yield to; to form into rank; *To Fall off*, to be broken, to perish; to revolt: *To Fall on or upon*, to begin eagerly to do anything; to attack; *To Fall over*, to revolt: *To Fall out*, to quarrel; to happen: *To Fall to*, to begin eagerly as to eat; to go over to; *To Fall under*, to be subject to; to be ranged with:—*act.* [scarcely proper] To let fall; to lower

Fall, *s.* The act of falling; overthrow; destruction; downfall; cadence; catract; the time when the leaves fall; anciently, a sort of veil.

Fäl'-er, 36: *s.* One who falls.

Fäl'-ing-sick'-ness, *s.* The epilepsy.

FALLACIOUS, fäl-lä'-sh'üs, 142, 90: *a.* Deceptive, misleading; mocking expectation; sophistical

Fäl-la'-cious-ly, *ad.* In a fallacious manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Fal-la'-cious-ness, *s.* Tendency to deceive.
Fal'-la-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Deceptive or false appearances; a sophism, or mode of arguing which appears to be decisive of the question when in truth it is not.
Fal'-li-bil'-i-ty, 101: *a.* Liable to error.
FALLOPIAN, fāl-lō'-pē-ān, 105: *a.* Discovered by Fallopio, applied to two ducts or tubes from the womb.
FALLOW, fāl-lō, 142, 125: *a.* and *s.* Originally, failing in colour, and hence, withering, unoccupied; pale red, pale yellow; not tilled, but left to rest after a year or more of tillage; left unsown after ploughing: —*s.* Fallow ground.
To Fal'-low, *v. n.* and *a.* To fade, to grow yellow: [Obs.]—*act.* To plough in order to plough again at a future season.
Fal'-low-ness, *s.* The state of being fallow.
FALSE, fāl-wē, 112, 153: *a.* and *ad.* (Compare Fallacious, &c.) That agrees not with what is thought, morally untrue; that agrees not with what is, physically untrue: hence, dishonest; treacherous; unfaithful; hypocritical: hence, counterfeit, unreal; succedaneous; not genuine; not valid:—*adv.* Falsely.
False'-ly, *ad.* With falsehood; with falsity.
False'-ness, *s.* The quality of being false.
False'-hood, (-hōd, 118) *s.* Strictly, moral falseness, or the speaking of that which is not thought; want of truth; want of veracity; dishonesty; treachery; a lie: less properly, a physical untruth.
Fal'-si-ty, 105: *s.* Strictly, physical falseness, an assertion from ignorance or mistake of that which is not; less properly, but very commonly, a moral untruth, a lie.
To Fal'-si-ty, 105, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To counterfeit; to prove to be false; to violate; to show to be untrue:—*new.* To tell lies.
Fal'-si-fi'-er, *s.* One that falsifies.
Fal'-si-fi'-a-ble, *a.* That may be counterfeited.
Fal'-si-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making false; a counterfeiting.
Fal'-set'-to, *s.* A key in which the singer uses notes that belong not to the natural compass of his voice. [Ital.]
To FALTER, fāl-wē-ter, 112, 36: *v. n.* To fail or hesitate with trembling in speech; to fail.
Fal'-ter-ing, *s.* Feebleness, deficiency.
Fal'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* In a faltering manner.
To FAMBLE, fām'-bl, *v. n.* To stagger. [Obs.]
FAME=fāme, *s.* Public report, rumour; celebrity, renown.
To Fame, *v. a.* To make famous; to report. [Obs.]
Famed, 114: *a.* Much talked of, celebrated.
Fame'-less, *a.* Without fame, uncelebrated.
Fa'-mous, 120: *a.* Renowned, famed, notorious.
Fa'-mous-ed, (-mūst, 114, 143) *a.* Made famous. [Shaks.]
Fa'-mous-ly, *ad.* With fame, with notoriety.
Fa'-mous-ness, *s.* Celebrity. **Fa'-mous-ly** may be met with in the same sense, but neither word is in good modern use.
FAMILIAR.—See in the ensuing class.
FAMILY, fām'-lē, 92, 105: *s.* The persons collectively who live in the same house under one head or manager,—household; those who descend from one common progenitor,—a race or generation; a genealogy; a class, tribe, or species.
Fam'-i-list, *a.* A term formerly appropriated to signify one of the sect called the family of love.
FA-MIL-IE', (fā-mēl', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Family: used in English only in the phrase *En famille*, in a family way.
FA-MIL-IAR, (-yar, 146, 34) *a.* and *s.* Relating to a family, domestic; well-known, intimate; accus-

tom-ly, habituated; sexually acquainted; common, frequent; unconstrained, affable, unceremonious:—*s.* An intimate, one long acquainted; a demon supposed to attend at call; an officer of the Inquisition.

Fa-mil'-iar-ly, *ad.* In a familiar manner.

To Fa-mil'-iar-ize, *v. a.* To make familiar, to make easy by habitude; to remove the feeling of distance.

Fa-mil'-i-ar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Intimate converse, intimacy; easiness of conversation or intercourse.

FAMINE, fām'-in, 105: *s.* Destitution or scarcity of food; death; want, destitution.

To FAM-ISH, *v. a.* and *n.* To kill with hunger, to starve:—*new.* To starve; to suffer extreme hunger.

Fam'-ish-ment, *s.* Want of food; extreme hunger.

FAMOUS, &c.—See under fame.

FAN=fān, *s.* An instrument that generally opens to the form of a sector, used by women to agitate the air and cool their faces; any thing in the form, or answering the purpose, of a fan.

To Fan, *v. a.* To cool by a fan; to affect by air put in motion; to separate as by winnowing.

Fan'-ner, 35: *s.* One who fans.

Fan'-light, 115: *s.* A window mostly in form of an open fan, situated in general over a door.

FANATIC=(fā-nāt'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Literally, seeing visions; phrensied with wild notions; enthusiastic, superstitious:—*s.* A man whose reason is subjected to visionary notions, particularly in religion.

Fa-nat'-i-cal, 105, 12: *a.* Fanatic.

Fa-nat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With wild enthusiasm.

Fa-nat'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Fanaticism. [Little used.]

Fa-nat'-i-cism, 158: *s.* Religious phrensy.

FANCY, fān'-cē, 105: *s.* That part of our nature by which past sensations and perceptions rise again to the mind according to an order which reason does not control; when reason does control the series, it is more properly called Imagination, though some of our best writers use the words synonymously; a single image or conception in a series belonging to fancy; an opinion; a taste or liking suggested by fancy; hence, in Shaks., love,—“Tell me where is Fancy bred;” something that pleases such taste or liking; caprice, whim:—the word is used adjectively in some colloquial and cant phrases, with the signification of pleasing to fancy, whim, or peculiar taste. Among the compounds are *Fan'-cy-framed*; *Fan'-cy-free*; (free from love;) *Fan'-cy-monger*; and *Fan'-cy-sick*.

To Fan'-cy, *v. n.* and *a.* To figure to one's self, to believe without proof:—*act.* To imagine; to like.

Fan'-ci-ful, 117: *a.* Influenced by fancy, whimsical, capricious; dictated by fancy, chimerical, visionary; imaginative, wildly pretty.

Fan'-ci-ful-ly, *ad.* In a fanciful manner.

Fan'-ci-ful-ness, *s.* Addition to fancy.

FAND=fānd, *part.* Found. [Spenser.]

FANDANGO, fān-dāng'-gō, 150: *s.* A kind of dance of a lively character, originally Spanish.

FANE=fāne, *s.* A temple; a church. [Poet.]

FANFARE, fān'-far, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A sounding of trumpets on entering the lists.

Fan'-fa-ron, *s.* A blusterer, a bully.

Fan'-fa-ro-uade', *s.* A swaggering.

To FANG=fāng, 72: *v. a.* To gripe, to clutch.

Fang, *s.* A long task, nail, or talon, of an animal of prey; any thing in the form or for the purpose of a fang. Also, an air trunk in a mine, a shelter for miners.

Fanged, (fāngd, 114) *a.* Furnished as with fangs.

Fang'-less, *a.* Without fangs; toothless.

FANGLE, fāng'-gl, 158, 101: *s.* A new silly attempt.

Fan'-gled, *a.* Contrived with gaudy or specious art.

FANGOT, fāng'-gōt, 158: *s.* A quantity of warp, as of raw silk, from one cwt. to 2½ cwt.

FANION, fān'-yōn, 146: *s.* A small flag.

FANNEL=fän'-nēl, *s.* A sort of scarf worn by a mass-priest; also called a Fan'-on.

FANTASTIC=fän-täs'-tīk, 88: } *a.* (Compare
FANTASTICAL, fän-täs'-tē-cāl, } Fancy and
 Fanciful.) Imaginary; unreal; apparent; more commonly whimsical, capricious; uncertain, irregular.

Fan-tas'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a fantastic manner.

Fan-tas'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being fantastic.

FAN'-TA-SY, (-cēy, 152, 105) *s.* The old word for Fancy, which see. [Shaks.]

Fan'-ta-sied, (-nīd, 114) *a.* Filled with fancies. PHANTASM and PHANTOM belong to this class, but the inconsistent spelling of the previous words necessarily separates them.

FAN-TA'-SI-A, (-tā'-zē-ā, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A musical air avowedly fantastic.

FANTOCINI, fän'-tō-che''-nēy, [Ital.] 170: *s. pl.* Puppets;—*s. sing.* An exhibition of puppets.

FAP=fāp, *a.* Drunk: an old cant word. [Shaks.]

FAR=fār, 33: *a.* and *ad.* Distant, remote: *From far*, from a remote place;—*adv.* To a great extent; remotely: at a great distance; in a great part; by many degrees; to a great height: *Far* other, very different. The word is frequently compounded: *Far-about''*, (a going out of the way:) *Far'-set'-hed*, (brought from a distance; elaborately strained:) *Far'-piercing*; *Far'-shooting*; *Far'-most*; *Far'-famed*, &c.

Far'-ness, *s.* Distance; remoteness. [Dryden.]

FAR'-THER, } *adv.* and *a.* At or to a greater dis-
FUR'-THER, } tance; beyond; moreover:—*adj.* More
 remote; longer: tending to a greater distance.

↳ The latter is the genuine Saxon word; the former takes precedence in modern use.

Far'-theast, } *adv.* and *a.* At or to the greatest
Fur'-theast, } distance:—*adj.* Most distant.

To Fur'-ther, *v. a.* To help forward, to forward, to promote; to help, to countenance. *To Far'-ther* is often met with, but has not the best modern use in its favour.

Fur'-ther-er, 36: *s.* A promoter.

Fur'-ther-ance, 12: *s.* A helping forward.

Fur'-ther-more, *ad.* Moreover; besides.

FAR, *s.*—See *Farrow*.

To FARCE=farce, 33: *v. a.* To stuff or fill with what is now called *forced* meat; to extend, to swell out.

Far'-cing, *s.* Stuffing; forced meat.

FARCE, *s.* Literally, that which is stuffed out with strong seasoning; appropriately, a short dramatic entertainment in which ridiculous qualities and actions are greatly exaggerated for the purpose of raising laughter.

Far'-ci-cal, *a.* Belonging to a farce; ridiculous.

Far'-ci-cal-ly, *ad.* Ridiculously.

FARCY, far'-cēy, *s.* The leprosy in horses.

To FARD, fard, *v. a.* To paint, as the cheeks.

FARDEL, far'-dēl, *s.* A bundle, a pack. [Shaks.]

To FARE=fār, 41: *v. n.* To go, to pass, to travel; to be in a state good or bad; to proceed in any train of consequences; in an impersonal form with *it*, to happen; to feed, to be entertained with food.

Fare, *s.* Originally, a journey; [Obs.:] price of conveyance for a person in a vehicle by land or water; the person carried; food prepared for the table, provisions.

FARE-WELL, *imper. mood used interjectionally.* Pass on the way well and happily! be well! hence, it often merely notes leave-taking.

Fare'-well, 81: *s.* and *a.* A good bye; a leave-taking:—*adj.* Leave-taking.

↳ It may be met with in poetry accented as the parent word above it; otherwise the proper accent is the one assigned.

FARFET=far'-fēt, *a.* Far-fetched. [Obs.]

FARINA=fā-rī'-nā, *s.* As a Latin word, meal; in botany, the pollen, fine dust, or powder contained in the anthers of plants; in chemistry, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

Far'-i-na''-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) 90: *a.* Consisting of meal or flour; containing meal; like meal.

FARM=fārm, 33: *s.* A tract of ground leased for culture to a tenant on rent reserved, which consisted originally of provisions; the state of lands leased to tenants; a tract of land in a state of tillage and pasturage with the house of the cultivator, and the necessary out-buildings.

To Farm, *v. a.* Primarily, to let out to tenants at a certain rent; to let out to collectors at a certain rate; to take on lease at a certain rate, whether land, or any thing else that by care or collection yields an income; more commonly and popularly, to cultivate land.

Farm'-able, 101: *a.* That may be farmed.

Far'-mer, 36: *s.* One who rents any thing; one who cultivates ground.

Farm'-ing, *s.* Cultivation of land; a renting.

FARO=fār'-ō, 41: *s.* A game of hazard with cards.

FARRAGO=fār-rā' gō, 129: *s.* Confused mass of several ingredients; a medley, a hotch-potch.

Far-rag'-i-nous, (-rād'-jē-nūs, 92, 64, 101, 120) *a.* Formed confusedly of different things.

FARRIER, fār'-rē-er, 129, 105, 36: *s.* Literally, a worker in iron; appropriately, one who shoes and physics horses.

Far'-ti-er-y, *s.* The work or practice of a farrier.

FARROW, fār'-rō, 129, 125: *s.* A litter of pigs.

To Far'-row, *v. a.* To bring forth, used only of pigs.

FAR, *s.* A farrow.

FARTHER, **FARTHEST**, &c.—See under *Far*.

FARTHING=fār'-thīng, *s.* The fourth part of a penny, the smallest English coin: formerly, thirty acres of land.

Far'-things-worth, 143, 141: *s.* What a farthing buys.

FARTHINGALE, far'-thīng-gālē, 159: *s.* A hoop or hoops used to spread the petticoat.

FASCES, fās'-sēz, 101: *s. pl.* Rods tied up in a bundle with an axe in the middle. [Rom. Antiq.]

FAS'-CI-AL, (fāsh'-yāl, 147) *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

Fas'-cin, *s.* A fillet such as tied up the fasces.

Fas'-ci-a'-ted, (-shē-ā-tēd) *a.* Bound with a fillet.

Fas'-ci-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A bandage; a tying up.

Fas'-ci-CL-E, 59: *s.* A little bunch, as of flowers.

Fas'-ci-ū-lar, *a.* United in a bundle. Or Fasciculated.

FAS-CINE', (-cēnē, 104) *s.* A fagot. Hence, Fascin'gry.

To FASCINATE, fās' sē-nāte, 59, 105: *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant; to influence secretly.

Fas'-ci-nā'-tion, 89: *s.* The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; inexplicable influence.

Fas'-ci-nous, 120: *a.* Fascinating. [Obs.]

FASH=fāsh, *v. a.* To vex. [Provin.]

FASHION, fāsh'-ūn, 121, 18: *s.* Primarily, make, form, cut, workmanship; hence, custom operating on dress, mode; custom, general practice; way established by precedent; manner; any thing worth the rank which sets precedents in fashion, high society.

To FASH-ion, *v. a.* To form, to mould; to fit, to adapt.

Fash'-ion-er, 36: *s.* One who forms or gives shape to.

Fash'-ion-able, 101: *a.* and *s.* According with the prevailing mode, modish; following the modes mingling with high society:—*s.* A fashionable person.

Fash'-ion-a-ble, *ad.* In a fashionable manner.

Fash'-ion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Modish elegance.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Among the compounds are *Fish'-on-monger*, (a fop.) and *Fashion-pieces*, (those timbers that form the stern of a ship.)

To **FAST**=*fäst*, 11: *v. n.* To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

Fast, *s.* Abstinence from food; religious abstinence.

Fast'-er, 36: *s.* He who abstains from food.

Fast'-day, **Fast'-ing-day**, *s.* Day for religious fasting.

FAST=*fäst*, 11: *a.* and *ad.* Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion;—*adv.* Swiftly, rapidly.

FAST=*fäst*, 11: *a.* and *ad.* Literally, fixed, pressed close; hence, tight; firm, immovable; strong; sound, complete. *Fast and loose*, variable, inconstant;—*adv.* Firmly, immovably: *Fast by*, or *Fast bes de*, close by, close beside, near to. *Fastest man*, one who, among the *Fast'-ly*, *ad.* Surely. (Saxons, was bound for another.

Fast'-ness, *s.* The state of being fast; strength, security; a strong-hold, a place fortified.

Fast'-hand-ed, *a.* Close-handed, covetous.

To **FAS'-TEN**, (*fäs'-an*, 11, 156, 114) *v. a.* and *n.* To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix; to lay on forcibly;—*new*. To fix itself.

Fas'-ten-er, 36: *s.* One who fastens.

Fas'-ten-ing, *s.* That which fastens.

FASTIDIOUS, (*fäs-tid'-üs*, 90: *a.* Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice.

Fas-tid'-ious-ly, *ad.* Disdainfully; squeamishly.

Fas-tid'-ious-ness, *s.* The quality of being disdainful or over nice. *Fastidiousity* is out of use.

Fas'-tu-ous, 120, 147: *a.* Proud, haughty.

FAT=*fät*, *a.* and *s.* Full fed; plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; rich, fertile, abounding;—*s.* The unctuous part of animal flesh; the best or richest part of any thing.

To **Fat**, *v. a.* and *n.* To fatten;—*new*. To grow fat.

Fat'-ty, *a.* Uctuous, oleaginous, greasy.

Fat'-tish, *a.* Rather fat.

Fat'-ness, *s.* Plumpness, unctuousness.

Fat'-ner.—See lower.

Fat'-ling, *s.* A young animal fed for slaughter.

Among the compounds are *Fat'-kidneyed* (*fat*.) and *Fat'-brained*, *Fat'-witted*, (heavy, dull.)

To **FAT'-TEN**, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make fat; to make fertile;—*new*. To grow fat or pampered.

Fat'-t-en-er, **Fat'-ner**, *s.* He or that which fattens.

FATAL, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

FATE=*fäte*, *s.* Literally, that which is spoken or decreed: hence its meaning will differ with the principles of the person who uses the word: the spiritualist understands it as the will of the Supreme; the materialist as the course of nature; the ancient heathen as a power or god by whom gods themselves were bound; destiny; death, destruction; cause of death.

Fa'-tal, *a.* Appointed by fate; inevitable; deadly, mortal; causing destruction.

Fa'-tal-ly, *ad.* By fate; mortally, destructively.

Fa'-tal-ness, **Fa'-tal-i-ty**, *s.* Predetermined order or series of events; decree of fate; tendency to danger; inevitable misfortune, mortality.

Fa'-tal-ism, 158: *s.* The notion or doctrine that whatever happens, happens of necessity and cannot be prevented by any choice, intelligence, or effort of man; a notion which arises from tacitly or unwarily ascribing the same restraints and condition to the fore-knowledge of the Creator, which necessarily accompany fore-knowledge in the creature.—See *Fore-knowledge*.

Fa'-tal-ist, *s.* One who believes in fatalism.

Fa'-ted, *a.* Decreed by fate, doomed; regulated by fate; endured by fate; invested with fatal power.

Fate'-ful, 117: *a.* Bearing fatal power.

Fates, *s. pl.* The three destinies of ancient mythology.

FA-TID'-I-CAL, *a.* Of power to foretell, prophetic.

FA-TIV'-ER-ous, 120: *a.* Deadly, mortal.

FATHER, (*fäth'-er*, 122, 111: *s.* He who has a child begotten by him; he who stands in the relation of ancestor near or distant; the title of any man revered by age or office; an old man; one of the early ecclesiastical writers; one who has given origin to any thing; one who acts with paternal care; a title of the Creator.

Fath'-er-in-law, *s.* The father of one's husband or wife; a step-father.

To **Fath'-er**, *v. a.* To adopt as a son or daughter; to adopt as being the author; to ascribe to as being the offspring or production of, (followed by *as*.)

Fath'-er-hood, 118: *s.* The state of being a father.

Fath'-er-less, *a.* Without a father.

Fath'-er-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Paternal;—*adv.* Like a father.

Fath'-er-li-ness, *s.* Parental kindness.

Fath'-er-land, *s.* The land whence one's fathers came.

FATHOM=*fäth'-öm*, 13: *s.* A measure of six feet, generally used in ascertaining depth at sea; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To **Fath'-om**, *v. a.* To encompass with the arms extended or encircling, the space which a man can measure with arms extended being the origin of the fathom; more commonly, to sound, to try the depth of; to penetrate.

Fath'-om-er, *s.* One who fathoms.

Fath'-om-less, *a.* That which cannot be fathomed.

FATIDICAL, FATIFEROUS.—See under *Fate*.

FATIGUE, (*fä-tig'-u*, 104: *s.* Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.

To **Fa-tigue**, *v. a.* To tire, to weary.

To **FAT'-I-GATE**, 92: *v. a.* To fatigue. [Out of use.]

Fat'-i-gate, *a.* Worn. [Shaks.]

Fat'-i-ga-ble, *a.* Easily wearied.

Fat'-i-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Weariness. [Obs.]

FATISCENCE=*fä-tis'-sence*, *s.* An opening.

FATLING, &c., FATTEN, &c.—See under *Fat*.

FATUOUS, (*fät'-ü-üs*, 92, 147, 120: *a.* Stupid, foolish, silly; impotent, without force or fire, illusory.

Fa-tu'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Foolishness, weakness of mind.

FAUCET=*fäw'-cēt*, *s.* A small pipe for a barrel.

FAUCEL=*fäw'-fēl*, *s.* The fruit of a kind of palm.

FAUGH! *äw*. An interjection of abhorrence.

For **FAULCHION, FAULCON, &c.**—See *Falchion, &c.*

FAULT=*fäwlt*, 123: *s.* Offence, slight crime; defect, want; difficulty: *At fault*, puzzled.

Faul'-ty, *a.* Guilty of fault; wrong, bad.

Faul'-ti-ly, *ad.* Not rightly, improperly.

Faul'-ti-ness, *s.* The state of being faulty; offence.

Fault'-less, *a.* Without fault, perfect.

Fault'-less-ness, *s.* Freedom from faults.

Fault'-find-er, 115, 36: *a.* A censurer.

FAUN=*fäun*, 123: *s.* A woodland deity, half man, half goat; a satyr, a satyr.—See *Fawn*, (a deer,) in its place. *Fauna*, see in *Supp.*

Faun'-ist, *s.* One who pursues rural studies.

FAUTOR=*fäw'-tor*, 38: *s.* A favourer. [B. Jon.]

FAVILLOUS, (*fä-vil'-lūs*, 120: *a.* Of ashes.

To **FAVOUR**, (*fä'-vur*, 120, 40: *v. a.* To regard with kindness; to afford advantages for success, to facilitate; to spare.—See also lower.

Fa'-vour, *s.* Kindness; support; kindness granted; lenity; good will; advantage; bias; person or thing favoured; something worn as a lady's gift and token of favour; any thing worn as a token.—See also lower.

Fa'-vour-er, 36: *s.* One who favours.

Fa'-vour-a-ble, 101: *a.* Kind; propitious; pal-liative; conducing to; convenient.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels: *gät'-wäy*: *chiäp'-män*: *pä-pä'*: *läw*: *göod*: *j'w. i. e. j'w* 55: *a. t. i. &c. made*, 171

Fa'-vour-a-bly, *ad.* With favour.
Fa'-vour-a-ble-ness, *s.* Kindness, benignity.
Fa' vour-less, *a.* Without favour.
Fa'-vour-ite, 105: *s.* and *a.* A person or thing regarded with favour, or beloved; one chosen as a companion by a superior:—*adj.* Beloved, regarded with favour.
Fa'-vour-i-tism, 158: *s.* Exercise of power by favourites.
Fa'-voured, (-vurd, 114) *part.* Regarded with kindness.
Fa'-voured, *a.* Favoured by nature with beauty of feature; hence, ill-favoured, not favoured with beauty; and hence, well-favoured as its opposite.
Fa'-voured-ly, *ad.* As to feature.
Fa'-voured-ness, *s.* Appearance. [Bible.]
Fa'-vour, *s.* Feature, countenance. [Bacon, Shaks.]
 —See also above.
To Fa'-vour, *v. a.* To resemble.—See also above.
FAWN=fawn, *s.* A young deer.
To Fawn, *v. n.* To bring forth a fawn.
To FAWN=fawn, *v. n.* To court favour as by the tricks of a dog; to court servilely.
Fawn'er, 36: *s.* One that fawns.
Fawn'ing, *s.* Gross or mean flattery.
Fawn'ing-ly, *ad.* In a fawning manner.
FAY.—See under Fairy and Faith.
To FEAGUE=fegui, 103: *v. a.* To beat or whip.
FEALTY, &c.—See under Fee.
FEAR=fere, 103, 43: *s.* The uneasy or painful emotion which springs from a sense of coming danger; in excess, it is strictly called *dread*, *terror*; qualified by reverence, it is *awe*: apprehension, anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; the object of fear; something to scare; reverence, respect, due regard.
To Fear, *v. a.* To dread, to consider with apprehension; to be afraid of; to reverence: in old authors, to fright:—*neu.* To live in terror; to be afraid, to be anxious.
Fear'-ful, 117: *a.* Timorous; terrible. (131.)
Fear'-ful-ly, *ad.* Timorously; terribly.
Fear'-ful-ness, *s.* Habitual timidity; terror.
Fear'-less, *a.* Free from fear, intrepid.
Fear'-less-ly, *ad.* Intrepidly.
Fear'-less-ness, *s.* Exemption from fear.
FEASIBLE, fē'-zē-bl, 103, 151, 101: *a.* That may be done, practicable.
Fea-si-bly, *ad.* Practicably.
Fea-si-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Practicability.
FEAST=fēst, *s.* An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat; something delicious to the palate; that which delights; an anniversary of rejoicing opposed to a fast.
To Feast, *v. n.* and *a.* To eat sumptuously:—*acfl.* To entertain sumptuously; to delight; to pamper.
Feast'er, *s.* The partaker or the giver of a feast.
Feast'-ful, 117: *a.* Festive. [Milton.]
Feast'-ing, *s.* A feast; the act of feasting.
Feast'-rite, *s.* Custom observed at feasting.
FEST'-AL, 12: } *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a
FEST'-TIVE, 105: } feast; joyous, gay, mirthful.
Fest'-i-val, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous:
 —*s.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy.
Fest'-iv'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Primarily, the mirth of a feast; hence, social joy, joyfulness, gaiety.
FEAT=fēt, *s.* and *a.* An act, a deed; an exploit:
 —*adj.* [Obs.] Ready, skilful, ingenious.
To Feat, *v. a.* To form, to fashion. [Shaks.]
Feat'-ly, *a.* Readily, neatly, dexterously. [Shaks.]
Feat'-ness, *s.* Neatness, dexterity. [Obs.]
Feat'-e-ness, *a.* Feat. **Feat'-e-ous-ly**, *ad.* Featily. [Obs.]

FEATHER, fēth'-er, 120, 36: *s.* A plume of a bird; a collection of feathers for ornament; an ornament or distinction; an empty title; frizzling hair on a horse; kind, species, from the expression "birds of a feather."

To Feather, *v. a.* To dress in feathers; to adorn; to give wings to; to tread; to use with feathery action
To feather one's nest, to get riches together.

Feath'-er'd, 114: *a.* Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers; clothed or covered with feathers.

Feath'-er-less, *a.* Without feathers.

Feath'-er-y, *a.* Feathered; light as a feather.

Feath'-er-bed, *s.* A bed stuffed with feathers.

Feath'-er-dri'-ver, *s.* One who cleanses feathers.

Feath'-er-edge, *s.* An edge tapering off.

Feath'-er-fern, 110: *s.* A plant.

FEATURE=fē'-tūr, *collog.* fēst'-ch'oor, 147: *s.* The cast or make of the face; (this sense is now restricted to features in the plural); any single lineament; prominent part of any thing.

Fea'-tured, 114: *a.* Having features; handsome.

To FEAZE=fēaz, 189: *v. a.* To untwist; to beat.

FEBRILE. fēb'-ril, 105: *a.* Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

Feb'-ri-fa'-cient, (-sh'ēnt, 147) *a.* Causing fever.

Feb'-ri-fuge, *s.* A medicine to allay fever.

Fe-brif'-ic, 88: *a.* Producing fever, feverish.

FEICIAL, fē'-sh'āl, *a.* Pertaining to a herald; performed or proclaimed by heralds.

FEBRUATION, fēb'-roo-ā'-shūn, 109, 89: *s.* A purifying rite among the gentiles; a sacrifice.

FEB'-RU-AR-Y, 103: *s.* The second month of the year, anciently, the last, in which rites of purification were practised by the Romans.

FECULENT, &c.—See under Fœces.

FECUND=fēck'-ūd, 94: *a.* Fruitful; prolific.

To Fed'-un-date, *v. a.* To impregnate.

Fed'-un-da'-tion, *s.* The act of making fruitful.

To Fe-cun'-di-fy, 6: *v. a.* To make fruitful.

Fe-cun'-di-ty, *s.* Fruitfulness, fertility.

FED.—See To Feed.

FEDERAL=fēd'-ēr-āl, 92: *a.* Relating to a league or contract.

Fed'-er-ary, **Fed'-er-y**, *s.* A confederate. [Shaks.]

Fed'-er-al-ist, *s.* A leaguer in the American war.

Fed'-er-ate, *a.* Joined in confederacy.

Fed'-er-a'-tive, *a.* Joining in a league.

Fed'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A league.

FEDITY, fē'-dē-tē, 105: *s.* Baseness.

FEE=fē, *s.* Originally, cattle; hence, property transferred; and hence its present signification, a reward or compensation for services, particularly for the services of official or professional men.

To Fee, *v. a.* To give a fee to; to pay; to keep in hire; to bribe.

FEE=fē, 103: *s.* This word is not, according to Frier, fēl, Webster, of the same origin as the foregoing, but has for its original meaning, or a part of that meaning, the notion of faith or trust, being applied primarily to a loan of land or an estate in trust to be held of the prince or lord on condition of certain services. All land in England, except the Crown land, is understood to have descended as so held, and a fee now means an estate of inheritance which may be either a fee simple or a fee-tail: the former is that of which a man has the entire disposal; the latter is that which must descend in a particular line of inheritance.

Fee'-farm, *s.* A tenure on such service only as is mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.

Fē'-al, *a.* Faithful to the Hego lord.

Fē'-al-ty, *s.* A Hego man's duty to his Hego lord.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shūn, 166: thēn, 166.

FEOUD, (fewd=fude) } 110: *s.* A fee; a fee; a con-
FUD, (fewd=fude) } ditional allotment of land; a
 tenure.

Feu'-dal, or **Feo'-dal**, *a.* Pertaining to fiefs or fees;
 embracing tenures by military services.

Feu'-dal-ism, 158: *s.* The principle of holding lands
 on condition of military service, the feudal system.

Feu'-dar-y, **Feu'-da-tor-y**, *s.* The tenant of a feud.

Feud'-ist, *s.* A writer on feuds.

Feu'-dal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being feudal.

FEOFF, (fēff), 120: *s.* A fee.

To FEOFF, *v. a.* To enfeoff, to invest with a fee.

Frof'-fee', 177: *s.* One put in possession.

Frof'-fer, 36: } 177: *s.* One who enfeoffs or puts in
Frof'-for, 38: } possession.

Frof'-ment, *s.* The act of granting possession.

FEEBLE, fē-bl, 101: *a.* Weak; debilitated.

Fee'-bly, *ad.* Weakly; without strength.

Fee'-ble-ness, *s.* Weakness; imbecility.

Fee'-ble-mind'-ed, (mind'-ed, 116) *a.* Weak of
 mind.

To FEED=fēd, } *v. a.* and *n.* (See its other rela-
FED=fēd, } tions under Food.) To supply

FRI=fēd, } with food; to supply.
 to keep in hope; to fatten:—*new.* To take food; to
 prey; to pasture; to grow fat.

Feed, *s.* Food taken by a beast; act of eating.

Feed'-er, 36: *s.* One that feeds; one that eats.

To FEEL=fēl, } *v. n.* and *a.* To have perception
FELT=fēlt, } by the touch; to search by the

FELT=fēlt, } touch; to cause sensation by the
 touch; to have perception mentally; to have the sen-
 sibility excited:—*act.* To perceive by the touch; to
 touch, to handle; to have a corporeal sense of, as of
 pain or pleasure; to perceive mentally; to experience;
 to suffer; to know.

Feel, *s.* The sense of feeling, the touch.

Feel'-er, 36: *s.* He that feels; in the plural, the
 horns or antennæ of insects.

Feel'-ing, *s.* and *a.* The sense of touch; the capa-
 city for pleasure or pain, corporal or intellectual;
 sensibility, tenderness:—*a.* Expressive of posses-
 sion great sensibility; Shaks. has used it to signify
 sensibly felt.

Feel'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a feeling manner.

FEESE, fēz, 151, 189: *s.* A race. [Obs.]

FEE, &c.—See under Foot.

FEE-TAIL—See Fee.

To FEIGN, fān, 100, 157: *v. a.* and *n.* To in-
 vent; to make a show of; to dissemble:—*new.* To
 image from the invention.

Feign'-ed-ly, *ad.* In fiction; not truly.

Feign'-er, 36: *s.* One that feigns; an inventor.

Feign'-ing, *s.* A false appearance; a contriving.

Feign'-ing-ly, *ad.* With false appearance.

FEINT, (fānt) *s.* A pretence, an offer to do what is
 not intended; a mock thrust: Locke uses it for feigned.

FELICITOUS, fē-liss'-ē-tūs, 120: *a.* Happy.

Fē-liss'-ē-tous-ly, *ad.* Happily.

To Fē-liss'-ē-tate, *v. a.* To make happy; more com-
 monly, to congratulate.

Fē-liss'-ē-tation, 89: *s.* Congratulation.

Fē-liss'-ē-tē-ty, (fē-liss'-ē-tē-ty, 105) *s.* Happi-ness;
 prosperity; blessedness, blissfulness.

FELINE=fē-lin, *a.* Like or pertaining to a cat.

FELL—See To Fall; and also the ensuing classes.

FELL=fēl, 155: *s.* The skin or hide of a beast: it
 is also called Fell.

Fell'-mon-ger, 16, 158, 77: *s.* A dealer in hides.

FELL=fēl, *s.* A hill: also a contraction for *field*.

FELL=fēl, *a.* Cruel, barbarous, inhuman.

Fel'-ly, *ad.* Cruelly, savagely.

Fell'-ness, *s.* Cruelty, savageness.

Fel'-on, *a.* and *s.* Cruel, fierce:—*s.* A painful to-
 mor; a whitlow; (but perhaps *Phurcule* anglicised.)

FELL=fēl, *s.* Gall; melancholiness. [Spenser.]

Fel'-lit'-lu-ous, 87, 109: *a.* Flowing with gall.

To FELL=fēl, *v. a.* To knock or cut down.

Fel'-ler, *s.* One that knocks or cuts down.

FELLOE (of a wheel).—See Felly.

FELLOW, fēl' lō, 125: *s.* He or that which is
 joined or associated; a companion; one of the same
 kind; an equal; one suited to another; one of several
 who are members of a college and share its revenues;
 one of the world at large, a somebody; one of those
 sorry people of which a great part of the world consists.

To Fēl'-low, *v. a.* To suit with, to pair with.

Fel'-low-like, **Fel'-low-ly**, *a.* Like a companion.

Fel'-low-ship, *s.* Companionship; association; equal-
 ity; fitness for social entertainments; adjustment of
 proportions to partners; the maintenance which sup-
 ports a fellow of a college.

Among the compounds are *Fellow-citizen*, *Fellow-*
commoner, (one who has the same right of common;
 also, a commoner at Cambridge who dines with the
 fellows); *Fellow-counsellor*; *Fellow-creature*; *Fellow-*
heir; *Fellow-helper*; *Fellow-maiden*, *Fellow-minister*;
Fellow-scholar; *Fellow-servant*; *Fellow-sufferer*; *Fel-*
low-traveller, *Fellow-feeling*, (sympathy;) &c.

FELLY, fēl'-lē, 105: *s.* The outward rim of a
 wheel supported by the spokes, formerly written
 Felloe.

FELO-DE-SE=fē-lō-dē-sē' [Lat.] *s.* He who
 commits felony by murdering himself.

Fel'-on, 18: *s.* and *a.* One guilty of felony:—*adj.* Per-
 taining to a felon; wrong doing.—See also under Fell.

Fel'-o-ny, 105: *s.* An offence which occasions a total
 forfeiture of either lands, or goods, or both, at the com-
 mon law, and to which capital or other punishment
 may be superadded according to the degree of guilt.

Fē-lō'-ni-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Proceeding from an evil
 heart and purpose; wicked, malignant.

Fē-lō'-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* In a felonious way.

FELSPAR=fēl'-spar, *s.* A silicious mineral often
 found in mountains in solid masses, or crystallized. &
FELT—See To Feel.

FELT=fēlt, *s.* Cloth made of wool united without
 weaving.—See also *Fell*, a skin.

To Felt, *v. a.* To unite without weaving.

To Fēl'-ter, *v. a.* To clot together as felt. [Obs.]

FELUCCA=fē-lūc'-kō, *s.* A small open boat of
 six oars and a helm that may be shifted to either end.

FEMALE=fē-māle, *s.* and *a.* A she, one of the
 sex that brings young:—*adj.* Not male; pertaining to
 a she. *Female screw* is that which receives the other
 screw, the nut.

Feme'-co-vert'*s.* A married woman. [Law.]

Feme'-sole'*s.* A single woman. [Law.]

FEM'-i-NINK, (-nīn, 105) *a.* Of the sex that brings
 young; soft, delicate; effeminate, emasculated; fitted
 to denote what is feminine: Ford uses *Fem'inate*.
 Milton has used *Feminine* as a noun-substantive.

Fem'-i-nal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The female nature. [Brown;]
Fem-in'-i-ty, *s.* Feminine qualities. [Spenser.]

FEMORAL, fēm'-ō-rāl, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.

FEN=fēn, *a.* A marsh, a moor, low moist ground.

FEN'-ny, 105: *a.* Marshy; inhabiting marshes.

Among the compounds are *Fen'-berry*, *Fen ny-*
stones, (plants.) *Fen'-burn*; *Fen'-cricket*, (an insect;)
 and *Fen'-sucked*.

FENCE=fēnce, *s.* That which defends; enclosure.

It is used adjectively in *Fence-month*, the month
 during which it was prohibited to hunt in any forest.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mōn: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: & c. &c. *note*, 171,
 224

To Fence, *v. n.* To secure by enclosure, to guard.
Fen-ci-ble, *a.* That may be fenced.
To FENCE, *v. n.* To practise manual defence.
Fence, *s.* The art of defence; fencing.
Fen-cer, *s.* One who teaches or practises fencing.
Fen-ci-ble, *s.* A soldier for defensive purposes.
Fen-cing, *s.* The art of defence by the small sword.
 Hence **Fen-cing-school** and **Fen-cing-master**.
To FENI, *v. a. and n.* To keep off, to shut out:—
new. To dispute; to keep off a charge.
Fend-cer, 36: *s.* Any thing that defends; a metal guard before a fire; a substance of any kind to protect the sides of a ship.
To FENERATE=fēn'-tēr-āte, 92: *v. n.* To put money to usury. [Out of use.]
Fen-er-a-tion, 89: *s.* The gain of money by usury.
FENESTRA=fē-nēs'-trāi, *a.* Of windows. *S.*
FENNEL=fēn-nēl, *s.* A plant of strong scent.
FEOD, &c., **FEOFF**, &c.—See under **Fee**.
FERACIOUS, fē-rā'-sh'ūs, 90, 120: *a.* Fruitful, producing abundantly.
Fe-rad-i-ty, (-rās'-ē-tēy, 105) *s.* Fruitfulness; fertility.
FERAL=fēr'-āl, 43: *a.* Funereal, mournful.
FERE=fēr, *s.* A mate. [Chaucer. Spenser.]
FERETORY, fēr'-ē-tōr-ēy, *s.* A place for a bier.
FERIAL, fēr'-ē-āl, *a.* Pertaining to holidays; pertaining to the week-days.
Fe-ri-a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of keeping holiday.
FERINE=fēr'-īne, *a.* Wild, savage; barbarous.
Fe-rine-ness, 83: *s.* Barbarity, savageness.
FER-I-TY, 81, 92: *s.* Cruelty, barbarity, wildness.
To FERMENT=fer-mēnt', *v. a. and n.* To excite internal motion, as in the change of must to wine:—
new. To have that spontaneous excitement of the constituent parts by which a change in them takes place.
Fer-men-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of fermentation.
Fer-men-ta-tive, *a.* Causing fermentation. Old authors use **Fermen-tal**.
Fer-men-ta-tive-ness, *s.* Capability of fermenting.
FER-MENT, 83: *s.* A boiling; intestine motion, tumult; that which causes fermentation.
Fer-men-ta-tion, 89: *s.* A spontaneous change which takes place in animal and vegetable substances when no longer alive: it is vinous, acetous, or putrefactive; and also panary, as in the raising of bread.
FERN=fern, *s.* A wild plant of many kinds.
FERN-y, *a.* Overgrown with fern.
FEROCIOUS, fē-rō'-sh'ūs, 90, 120: *a.* Savage, fierce; ravenous, rapacious.
Fe-ro-cious-ly, *ad.* In a ferocious manner.
Fe-ro-cious-ness, *s.* Fierceness, savageness.
Fe-ro-ci-ty, (fē-rōss'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Savageness, wildness, fierceness.
FERREOUS, fēr'-rē-ūs, 120: *a.* Containing iron.
Fer-ric, *a.* Pertaining to, or extracted from iron.
Fer-ri-cer-ous, 87: *a.* Producing or yielding iron.
Fer-ri-ci-ous, 109: *a.* Partaking of iron; of a rusty iron colour. **Ferrugineous** is less used.
FER-RULE, *s.* An iron ring to keep from cracking.
FERRET=fēr'-rēt, 129: *s.* An animal of the weasel kind used in hunting out rabbits from their burrows.
To Fer-ret, *v. a.* To hunt out as a ferret does.
Fer-ret-er, *s.* One that hunts another in privacies.
FERRET=fēr'-rēt, *s.* Narrow woollen tape.
FERRIC, **FERRULE**, &c.—See under **Ferrous**.
To FERRY, fēr'-rēy, 129, 105: *v. a. and n.* To carry over in a boat:—*new.* To pass in a boat.

Fer-ry, *s. and a.* A vessel for ferrying: the passage which the ferry-boat traverses:—*adj.* Of a ferry.
Fer-ri-age, 99: *s.* The fare paid to a ferryman.
FERTILE, fēr'-tīl, 105: *a.* Fruitful, abundant.
Fer-tile-ly, *ad.* Fruitfully, plentifully.
To Fer-ti-lize, *v. a.* To make fruitful.
Fer-ti-i-ty, 84: *s.* Fruitfulness. **Fertileness** is obs.
FERULA, fēr'-oo-lā, 129, 109, 98: *s.* Something to strike with, a hand-slapper; a cane.
FER-U-I-A-CROUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Pertaining to weeds.
FERVENT=fēr'-vēnt, *a.* Hot; boiling; ardent.
Fer-vent-ly, *ad.* With fervency; vehemently.
Fer-ven-cy, *s.* Heat of mind; ardour; zeal.
FER-VID, *a.* Hot, burning; vehement, zealous.
Fer-vid-ly, *ad.* With glowing warmth.
Fer-vid-ness, *s.* Ardour. **Fervidity** is not in use.
FER-VOUR, 120: *s.* Heat, warmth; zeal, ardour.
FESCENNINE=fēs'-sēn-nīn, *a. and s.* Of Fescennium, in ancient Italy, applied especially as an epithet to rude obscene verses:—*s.* A coarse wedding song.
FESCUE=fēs'-cū, 189: *s.* A wire, straw, or pic, to point out the letters to children learning to read.
FESSE=fēs, 189: *s.* A band or girdle possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle. [Her.]
Fesse'-point, *s.* The exact centre of an escutcheon.
To FESTER=fēs'-ter, 36: *v. n.* To rankle, to grow virulent; to corrupt.
FESTINATE, fēs'-tē-nāte, *a.* Hasty. [Shaks.]
Fes-ti-nate-ly, *ad.* Hastily, with speed. [Shaks.]
Fes-ti-na-tion, 89: *s.* Haste, hurry.
FESTIVE, &c., **FESTAL**.—See under **Feast**.
FESTOON=fēs'-tōn', *s.* Something in imitation of a garland falling archwise between its extremities.
FESTUCOUS, fēs'-tū-cūs, 120: *a.* Made of straw.
Fes-tu-cine, (-cīn, 105) *a.* Straw colour.
FETAL.—See under **Fetus**.
To FETCH=fētch, *v. a. and n.* (Anciently. **To Fet.**) To go and bring; to bring; to perform; to obtain as its price:—*new.* To move with a quick return.
Fetch, *s.* A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; a lie.
Fetch-er, 36: *s.* One that fetches.
FETID=fēt'-id, 94: *a.* Stinking, rancid.
Fet-id-ness, *s.* The quality of stinking.
Fē-ron, *s.* A strong offensive smell.
FETLOCK=fēt'-lōck, *s.* A tuft of hair generally growing behind the pastern joint of a horse.
FETTER=fēt'-ter, 36: *s.* A chain for the feet it is generally used in the plural: chains; restraint.
To Fet-ter, *v. a.* To chain, to shackle, to tie.
Fet-ter-less, *a.* Free from restraint.
To FETTLE, fēt'-tl, *v. n.* To set in order. [Obs.]
FETUS=fē'-tūs, *s.* An animal in embryo.
Fē-tul, 12: *a.* Pertaining to a fetus.
FEUD=fūde, *s.* A deadly quarrel between families or clans; intestine quarrel or contention.
FEUD, **FEUDAL**, &c.—See under **Fee**.
FEU DE JOIE, fūde'-dūzh-wā', [Fr.] 170: *s.* Bonfire.
FEUILLAGE, fūde'-yāg, [Fr.] *s.* Row of leaves.
FEUILLE-MORTE, *s.* Colour of faded leaf: it is Anglicised into **Fil'-e-mot**.
To FEUTER=fū'-ter, *v. a.* To make ready. [Obs.]
FEUTERER=fū'-tēr-er, *s.* A dog-leader. [Obs.]
FEVER=fē'-ver, 36: *s.* Disease characterized by increased heat, quick pulse, and thirst.
To Fe-ver, *v. a.* To put into a fever.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Fe'-ver-et, 129: *s.* A slight fever. [Out of use.]
Fe'-ver-ish, *a.* Troubled with, or tending to fever; uncertain, now hot, now cold; burning. *B. Jonson* uses *Fe' very*.

Fe'-ver-ish-ness, *s.* Tendency to fever.

Fe'-ver-ous, 120: *a.* Troubled with fever; of the nature of fever: tendency to produce fever.

Fe'-ver-ew, 110: *s.* A herb used as a febrifuge.

FEW=*fu*, 110: *a.* Not many, small in number.

Few'-ness, *s.* Paucity, smallness of number.

FEWEL.—See *Fuel*.

To FIANCE.—See *To Affiance* under *Affy*.

FIAT=*fī'-āt*, *s.* (Let it be done.) An order, a decree.

FIB=*fīb*, *s.* A lie. [Childish or colloq.]

To Fib, *v. n.* To tell a lie or lies. *Fib'ber*, a liar.

FIBRE, *fī'-bur*, 159: *s.* A fine slender thread-like substance, the first constituent part of bodies; a filament. *Fy'-brin* is a chemical substance in fibre.

Fī'-bril, *s.* A small fibre; a very slender thread.

Fī'-brous, 120: *a.* Composed of fibres.

FIBULA=*fīb'-ū-lā*, 92: *s.* The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.

FICKLE, *fīc'-kl*, 101: *a.* Wavering; inconstant.

Fic'-kle-ness, *s.* Unsteadiness, uncertainty.

Fick'-ly, 105: *ad.* Without certainty. [Southern.]

FICO.—See under *Fig*.

FICTION, *fīc'-shūn*, 89: *s.* The act of feigning or inventing; the thing invented; a falsehood, a lie.

Fic'-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Fictitious. [Prior.]

Fic'-tif-ious, (-tīsh'ūs, 90) *a.* Feigned; false.

Fic'-tif-ious-ly, *ad.* Falsely; counterfeitedly.

Fic'-tif-ious-ness, *s.* Feigned representation.

Fic'-tive, 105: *a.* Feigned, imaginary. [Obs.]

Fic'-TILE, 105: *a.* Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

Fig'-u-late, *a.* Made of potter's clay.

FID-MENT, *s.* An invention; a fiction.

FID=*fīd*, *s.* A splice or pin for a mast or rope.

FIDDLE, *fīd'-dl*, 101: *s.* A violin.

To Fid'-dle, *v. n.* To play on a fiddle; to shift the hands often as in fiddling, to trifle.

Fid'-dler, 36: *s.* One that fiddles; a musician.

Fid'-dle-stick, *s.* The bow used in fiddling.

Fid'-dle-string, *s.* A string of a fiddle.

Fid'-dle-fad'-dle, *s.* A trifling talk; trifles: it may be met with contracted into *Fid'-fad*. [Colloq.]

FIDELITY, *fē-dēl'ē-tēty*, 92, 105: *s.* Faithfulness; loyalty; honesty, veracity.

Fī-du'-cial, (-dū'-sh'āl, 90) *a.* Confident, undoubting.

Fī-du'-cial-ly, *ad.* With confidence.

Fī-du'-ciar-y, *s.* and *a.* One who holds in trust; one who depends on faith without works.—*a.* Held in trust; confident.

To FIDGET=*fīd'-jēt*, *v. n.* To move about uneasily and irregularly: in old authors, *To Fidge*.

Fid'-get, *s.* Restless agitation; a fidgety person.

Fid'-get-y, 105: *a.* Restless; impatient. [Colloq.]

FIDUCIAL, &c.—See under *Fidelity*.

FIEF.—See *Fee*.

FIELD, *fēld*, 103: *s.* Ground not inhabited, not built on; ground where trees have been felled, not woodland; the open country, not military quarters; the ground of battle; a wide expanse, space; the ground on which figures are drawn; in heraldry, the surface of a shield.

Field'-ed, *a.* Being in a field of battle. [Shaks.]

Field'-y, *a.* Open like a field. [Obs.]

Field'-fare, *s.* A bird so called: the word is colloquially shortened to *Fēl'-fare*.

Among the other compounds are *Field-har'il*, (*a* plant;) *Field-led*, (*for a tent*;) *Field-book*, (*used in surveying*;) *Field colours*, (*small flags to mark out the ground for squadrons*;) *Field-marshal*, (*commander of an army*;) *Field officer*, (*colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or major*;) *Field-piece*, (*cannon for the field*;) *Field-room*, (*free space*;) *Field sports*, &c.

FIEND, *fēnd*, 103: *s.* A deadly enemy, *an infernal enemy*; any infernal being; a devil.

Fiend'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of devilish practices.

Fiend'-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a fiend.

Fiend'-like, *a.* Resembling a fiend; very wicked.

FIERCE, *fērcē*, 103, 43: *a.* Savage, ravenous, furious; ferocious; very eager or ardent.

Fierce'-ly, 105: *ad.* Violently, furiously.

Fierce'-ness, *s.* The quality of being fierce.

FIERIFACIAS, *fī'-ē-rī-fā'-shē-ās*, 147: *s.* (See it executed: Lat.) A writ to the sheriff to levy debt or damages.

FIERY, *fīr'-ēy*, *a.* Of fire.

FIFE=*fīte*, *s.* A small pipe or flute.

Fī'-fer, 36: *s.* One who plays on a fife.

FIFTH, &c.—See under *Five*.

FIG=*fīg*, *s.* The fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree.

Fig'-leaf, 103: *s.* The leaf of a fig-tree; a thin covering as that first worn by Adam and Eve.

It is also compounded for some names of fruits, plants, and birds; as *Fig-apple*, *Fig-marigold*, *Fig-pecker*.

Fī'-co, (*fē'-cō*, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A snap of the fingers expressing "a fig for you." [Shaks.]

To Fig, *v. a.* To snap the fingers in contempt.

To FIGHT, *fīte*, 115: } 162: *v. n.* and *a.* To
 1 Fought, *fāwt*, 126: } contend in battle or in
 Fight, *fāwt*. } single combat; to con-
 tend.—*act.* To war against; to combat against.

Fight, *s.* Battle, combat; a screen in a ship.

Fight'-er, 36: *s.* A warrior; a duellist.

Fight'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to fights:—*s.* Contention.

FIGMENT.—See under *Fiction*.

FIGURE=*fīg'-hūre*, *s.* (Compare *Fiction*, &c.) The form of any thing as terminated by the outline; form generally: a statue or image; a person in a painting; a character denoting a number; something distinct, eminence, splendour; arrangement, modification; in logic, the form of a syllogism with regard to the disposition of the middle term; in rhetoric, a sentence conceived and formed to express the meaning with passion, and so differing from a plain sentence; less properly, but quite as commonly, a trope, or the turning of a word from its literal meaning; in astrology, a diagram of the aspects of the planets at a particular time; in theology, a representative, a type.

To Fig'-ure, *v. a.* and *n.* To form into any shape; to show by a resemblance; to adorn with figures; to represent; to image; to use in a sense not literal; to note by figures:—*new*. To make figures; to appear as a distinguished person.

Fig'-u-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of form or figure.

Fig'-u-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Capability of figure.

Fig'-u-ral, *a.* Represented by delineation; representing a geometrical figure.

Fig'-u-rate, *a.* Of a determinate form; also, ornamental or figurative, particularly as to discords in music.

Fig'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Determination to a certain form; artificial mixture of discords in music.

Fig'-u-ra-tive, *a.* Representing something, typical; not literal, full of rhetorical figures and tropes.

Fig'-u-ra-tive-ly, *ad.* By a figure, not literally.

FILACEOUS, *fē-lē'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* Consisting of threads. *Filamen'tous* may also be met with; *Filacer*,

Fil'-a-ment, *s.* A substance like a thread. *accolower*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fouels = *gāi'-wāy*: *chiāp'-mān*: *pā-pā'*: *lāw*: *good*: *j'wō*, *i. e. j'wō*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171

Fir'-nar-y, 129, 12: *s.* The second forge at iron works.
Fir'-ner-y, *s.* Show, splendour of appearance.
Fine'-ly, *ad.* In a fine manner, often with irony.

Fine'-ness, *s.* Delicacy; beauty, show; purity.
To FINE'-DRAW, 26: *v. n.* To sew up so nicely that the rent drawn together is not perceived.

Fine'-draw-er, *s.* One who undertakes to fine-draw.
FINE'-FIN-GERED, 158, 77, 114: *a.* Nice in work-manship.

FINE'-SPO-KEN, 114: *a.* Using fine phrases.

FINE'-SPUN, *a.* Ingeniously or artfully contrived.

Fi-NESSÉ, (fê-nêssé', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Artifice, stratagem. Hence, **To Finesse**.

Fin'-i-cal, 92: *a.* Nice in trifles; foppish.

Fin'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With foppish nicety.

Fin'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Superfluous nicety.

Fin'-i-kin, *a.* Precise in trifles; idly busy. [Colloq.]

FINGER, fîng'-guer, 158, 77, 36: *s.* One of the five extreme parts of the hand; one of the four distinct from the thumb; the breadth of a finger; the hand; the instrument of work.

To Fin'-ger, *v. a.* and *n.* To touch lightly; to perform with the fingers; to meddle with; to pilfer:—*acc.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

Fin'-ger-ing, *s.* The act of touching lightly; the manner of touching an instrument of music.

➤ Among the compounds are **Fin'-ger-board**, (of a musical instrument, as a violin, &c.) **Fin'-ger-fern**, (a plant); **Fin'-ger-shell**, (a shell like a finger,) &c.

FINGLE-FANGLE, fîng'-gl-fâng'-gl, 158, 101: *s.* A fancy, a trifle. [Hudibras.]

FINICAL, &c.—See under **FINK**, *adj.*

FINIS=fî'-nîs, *s.* End, conclusion. [Lat.]

To Fin'-ish, (fîn'-ish,) *v. a.* and *n.* To bring to the end proposed; to perfect; to use elaborate touches in concluding; to put an end to:—*neu.* To come to an end.

Fin'-ish-er, 36: *s.* One who finishes or completes.

Fin'-ish, *s.* Completion; the last touch to a work.

Fi'-nite, (fî'-nîte, 6) *a.* Having limits, bounded.

Fi'-nite-less, *a.* Infinite, boundless.

Fi'-nite-ness, *s.* Limitation, confinement within boundaries. **Fin'-i-tude** (92) is a less proper word.

FINLESS, **FINNY**, **FINTOED**, &c.—See under **Fin**.

FINN=fîn, 155: *s.* A native of Finland.

FINNIKIN, fîn'-nê-kîn, *s.* A pigeon with a sort of mane as a crest.—See **Finikin** under **Fine**. (*adj.*)

FINOCHIO, fîn'-ôch-ô, 146: *s.* Fennel.

FIPPLE, fîp'-pl, 101: *s.* A stopper. [Bacon.]

FIR=fer, 35: *s.* The pine, which is sawn into deal.

FIRE=fîre, *s.* Popularly, one of the four elements, (see **Element**); strictly, the light and heat extricated during that change of a body which is called combustion; flame; lustre; any thing burning; a conflagration; torture by burning; any thing inflaming or provoking; ardour, violence; vigour of fancy; spirit; sexual love; inflammation; red eruptions.

To Fire, *v. a.* and *n.* To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame, to animate; to cauterize:—*neu.* To take fire, to be kindled; to be inflamed; to discharge any fire arms. Hence, **Fi'-ry** or **Fi'-ery**, hot. (45.)

Fi'-rer, *s.* One that fires; an incendiary.

Fi'-ring, *s.* A discharge of guns; fuel.

➤ The word is much compounded; as **Fire'-arms**, (guns): **Fire'-ball**, (a ball filled with combustibles): **Fire'-blast**, (a disease in hops): **Fire'-brand**, (a piece of wood inflamed; figuratively, an incendiary, one who excites passions): **Fire'-brush**, (to sweep the hearth): **Fire'-bucket**, (used by firemen): **Fire'-cock**, (a cock for turning on water to extinguish fires): **Fire'-drake**, (a fiery serpent or meteor): **Fire'-engine**, (for throwing water to extinguish fire): **Fire'-escape**,

(a machine to be used in cases of fire): **Fire'-fly**, (that emits light from under its wings): **Fire'-hook**, (for pulling down buildings on fire): **Fire'-irons**, (poker, tongs, and shovel): **Fire'-lock**, (a gun discharged by a lock with steel and flint): **Fire'-man**, (employed to extinguish fires): **Fire'-officer**, (for insurance from fire): **Fire'-pan**, (for holding fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder): **Fire'-place**, (where the fire is made in the chamber): **Fire'-plug**, (a stopple placed in a pipe which supplies water in case of fire): **Fire'-ship**, (a vessel filled with combustibles to send against the enemy): **Fire'-shovel**, (a shovel to throw coals on a chamber fire): **Fire'-side**, (the hearth, the chimney; figuratively, home): **Fire'-stone**, (a metallic fossil, pyrite): **Fire'-wood**, (wood for fuel): **Fire'-works**, (artificial works to be fired for amusement): **Fi'-ring-iron**, (an iron used by farriers), &c.

To FIRK=ferk, *v. a.* To whip, to beat [Hudibras.]

FIRKIN=fer'-kîn, 35: *s.* A measure, in general the fourth of a barrel; a small vessel or cask.

FIRM=ferm, 35: *a.* and *s.* Properly, fixed; hence, applied to the matter of bodies, closely compressed, compact, hard, solid; steady, unshaken; strong.—See also lower.

To Firm, *v. a.* To confirm; to fix. [Obs.]

Firm, *s.* Originally, a signature by which a writing was **firmed** or rendered valid; at present the name or names which a mercantile house subscribes, and under which it transacts business.

Firm'-ly, *ad.* Strongly; with firmness.

Firm'-ness, *s.* The quality of being firm. Old authors use **Firm'-tude** and **Firm'-ity**, as opposite to infirmity.

Firm'-less, *a.* Detached from substance. [Pope.]

FIR'-MA-MENT, *s.* That which keeps separate what would otherwise come together: that in which the stars are fixed; it must be remarked, however, that the Hebrew word which is rendered by this one in Gen. i, does not convey the sense of solidity, but only of expansion.

Fir'-ma-men'-tal, *a.* Celestial; of the upper regions.

FIRMAN=fer'-mân, 35: *s.* An Asiatic passport, permit, licence, or grant of privileges.

FIRST=ferst, 35: *a.* and *ad.* The ordinal of **One**; earliest in time; foremost in place; highest in dignity or excellence:—*adv.* Before any thing else; at the beginning, at first.

➤ Some late authors use **Firs'-ly** for the sake of its more accordant sound with secondly, thirdly, &c.

First'-ling, *s.* The first produce or offspring.

First'-fruits, (-fruits, 109) *s. pl.* Whatever the season earliest produces or matures; first profits of any thing; earliest effects.

➤ Among the other compounds are **First'-hegou'-ten**, **First'-born**, **First'-voted**, **First'-rate**, (of highest excellence; of largest size,) &c.

FIRTH=ferth, *s.* A frith, which see.

FISC=fîsk, *s.* A state treasury. [Lit. a basket.]

Fis'-cal, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the public treasury — *s.* Exchequer, revenue; a treasurer.

FISH=fish, *s.* An animal that inhabits the water. It is often used collectively, *fish*, for *fishes*.

To Fish, *v. n.* and *a.* To be employed in catching fishes; to seek to draw forth by artifice:—*act.* To search by raking or dragging; to draw out or up; in sea language, to strengthen with a piece of timber.

Fish'-er, 36: *s.* One who fishes; a fisherman.

Fish'-er-y, *s.* The business of fishing; a commodious place for fishing.

Fish'-y, 105: *a.* Inhabited by fish; fish-like.

Fish'-ful, 117: *a.* Abounding with fish.

To Fish'-i-ty, 6: *v. a.* To turn to fish. [Ludicrous.]

➤ Among the compounds are **Fish'-fay**, (a Billingsgate woman), **Fish'-hook**, **Fish'-kettle**, **Fish'-like**, **Fish'-market**, **Fish'-meal**, (taken at fasting seasons), **Fish'-monger**, **Fish'-pond**, **Fish'-room**, (in a ship between the after-hold and spirit-room), **Fish'-spear**, (for taking some kinds of fish), **Fish'-wife**, (a woman that cries fish), **Fish'-woman**, &c. Also, **Fish'-boat**, **Fish'-er**,

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FIX

man, Fish'er-town or Fish'ing-town, Fish'ing-frog. (the food fish.) *Fish'ing-plure, &c.*
FISURE, fish'-oor, 147: *s.* A cleft, a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.
To Fis'-sure. v. a. To make a fissure.
Fis'-sil, (fis'-sil, 105) *a.* That may be cleft or divided in the direction of the grain.
Fis-sil'-ity, 84: *s.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.
Fis'-si-PED, *a.* Having separate toes. [Nat. hist.]
FIST=fist, *s.* The clinched hand.
To Fist, v. a. To strike; to gripe.
Fis'-ty-cuffs, *s.* A battle with fists; a boxing.
FISTULA=fis'-tū-lā, *s.* Literally, a reed or pipe; a sinuous or pipe like ulcer, callous within.
Fis'-tu-lar, 34: *a.* Hollow like a pipe.
Fis'-tu-lous, 120: *a.* Of the nature of a fistula.
To Fis'-tu-late, v. n. and a. To turn to a fistula: —*act.* To make hollow like a pipe.
FIT=fit, *s.* An assault, invasion, or paroxysm of any intermittent distemper; a sudden and violent attack of disorder in which the patient is convulsed or senseless; distemperature; a short return after intermission; a temporary affection or attack; it was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission, and hence the parts of a song, the strains of a piece of music, and even the sections of a book, were called *fits*.
Fit'-ful, 117: *a.* Varied by paroxysms.
FIT=fit, *a.* Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.
To Fit, v. a. and n. To suit or accommodate to; to accommodate; to be adapted to; to prepare, followed by *for*: *To fit out*, to equip; *To fit up*, to furnish: —*ven.* To be proper, to be becoming.
Fit'-ter, 36: *s.* He or that which confers fitness.
Fit'-ly, *ad.* Properly, justly, meetly, suitably.
Fit'-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being fit.
Fit'-ment, *s.* Something fitted to an end. [Shaks.]
Fit'-ting-ly, *ad.* Properly, suitably.
FITCH=fitch, *s.* A chick pea, a vetch.
FITCHEW, fitch'-oo, 63: *s.* A pole-car; a four-mart. It is also called a Fitch'-et.
FITZ, fits, 143: *s.* Son. [Used only in composition.]
FIVE=five, *a. and s.* Four and one.
Five-fold, (-fōld, 116) *a.* Consisting of five in one; in fives; five double.
FIVES, 151: *s.* A play with a ball, in which three fives or fifteen are counted to the game; also, by corruption for *Vives*, a disease in horses.
Among the compounds are Fiv'-barred, (applied to a gate.) *Fiv'-cleft*, *Fiv'-leaved*, *Fiv'-toothed*, &c.
FIVTH, (fifh) *a.* The ordinal of five.
Fifth'-ly, *ad.* In the fifth place.
Fiv'-teen, 84: *a. and s.* Five and ten.
Fiv'-teenth, *a.* The ordinal of fifteen.
Fiv'-ty, *a. and s.* Five tens.
Fiv'-ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of fifty.
To FIX, ficks, 154, 188: *v. a. and n.* To make fast, firm, or stable; to establish; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix: —*ven.* To settle or remain permanently; to become firm, to cease to be fluid: *To fix on*, to settle the opinion or resolution, to determine on.
Fired, (ficket, 104, 143) *part.* Made firm.
Fix'-tion, 89: *s.* Stability; the state in which a body does not evaporate, or become volatile by heat; reduction to firmness.
Fix'-ed-ly, *ad.* Certainly, firmly, steadfastly.
Fix'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being fixed; stability; resistance to dissipation by heat. In this last sense *Fixity* is used by Newton, and *Fixidity* by Boyle.
Fix'-ure, (fick'-sh'-oor, 47) *s.* Position, [Shaks.]; stable pressure; firmness. [Little used]

FLA

Fixt'-ure, 147: *s.* A piece of furniture fixed to a house, as distinguished from a movable. It is a modern word, though frequently substituted in new editions of old works for *Fixure*.
FIZGIG=fiz'-gig, *s.* A kind of harpoon to strike fish, properly a halig; a fire-work.—See below.
To FIZZ=fiz, 157: *v. n.* To emit a sort of hissing noise. *To Fizzle* means the same.
Fiz'-gig, *s.* A kind of fire-work; a gadding flirt.
FLABBY, flāb'-bēy, 105: *a.* Unpleasantly soft and yielding, lank, flaccid, flapping, flapping.
Flab'-bi-ness, *s.* Laxity, limberness, softness.
FLABEL=flā'-bēl, *s.* A fan. [Obs.]
Flab'-ile, 94, 105: *a.* Subject to be blown about.
FLACCID=flāck'-sīd, *a.* Weak, flagging, not stiff; lax, not tense.
Flac-cid'-ity, 105: *s.* Laxity; want of tension.
*To FLAG=flāg, *v. n. and a.* (Allied originally to the preceding.) To hang loose without stiffness; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour: —*act.* To let fall or suffer to droop.—See also under *Flag*, a stone.
Flag'-gy, (-guēy, 77) *a.* Weak, lax, insipid.
Flag, *s.* A water plant with a bladed leaf that hangs down or flags when not moved by the wind.
Flag'-worm, 141: *s.* A grub where flags grow.
FLAG, *s.* A cloth that waves or flags according to the state of the wind, borne on a staff as a military or naval ensign.
To strike the flag is to pull it down, which in a naval battle is the sign of surrender: among the compounds are *Flag'-staff*, *Flag'-officer*, (the commander of a squadron.) *Flag'-ship*, (which bears the admiral,) &c.
FLAG=flāg, *s.* A broad flat stone.
To Flag, v. a. To lay with broad stones.
Flag'-broom, *s.* A birch broom for pavements.
To FLAGELLATE=flāck'-gēl'-lāte, 64: *v. a.* To whip or scourge.
Flag'-el-lant, *s.* One of a sect that arose in Italy, 1260, that maintained the necessity of flagellation.
Flag'-el-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A whipping or scourging.
FLAGEOLET, flāgdē'-ō-let', 92, 121: *s.* A sort of small flute.
FLAGITIOUS, flā'-gish'-ūs, 90: *a.* Wicked, villainous, atrocious.
Fla'-giti-ous-ly, *ad.* With extreme wickedness.
Fla'-gi'-ious-ness, *s.* Wickedness, villainy.
FLAGON=flāg'-ōn, *s.* A large vessel of drink.
FLAGRANT=flā'-grānt, *a.* Primarily, burning, ardent, glowing, flushed, red; in its usual sense, flaming in notice, glaring, notorious, enormous.
Fla'-grant-ly, *ad.* Ardently; notoriously.
Fla'-gron-cy, *s.* A burning; heat, inflammation; (Fla'-grance has the same sense;) notoriousness, enormity.
To Fla'-grate, v. a. To burn. *Fla'-gra'-tion*, *s.* A burning. [Obs.]
FLAIL=flāl, *s.* The instrument to thresh corn.
FLAKE=flāke, *s.* (Compare *Flank*.) A portion of the parts of something hanging loosely together, as a flock of wool; or a part that comes away as a scale, stratum, or little layer; a carnation striped on a white ground.
To Flake, v. a. and n. To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected: —*ven.* To part in loose bodies; to break into little layers.
Fla'-ky, *a.* Loosely hanging together; lying in loose masses; lying in flakes or little layers.
FLAM=flām, *s.* A freak; a lie; a pretext.
To Flam, v. a. To decoy by a lie; to delude.
Flim'-flam, *s.* A whim; a trick. [Beau. & Fl.]
FLAMBEAU.—See in the ensuing class.
FLAME=flāme, *s.* A blaze; inflammable gas in a state of combustion as it ascends in a stream from a burning body; ardour of temper or imagination; love.*

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.
Consonants: mīsh'-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh'-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: flān, 166; then, 166.

To Flame, v. n. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light; to break out in violence of passion. The active sense, to inflame, is obsolete.

Fla'-my, 105: *a.* Blazing; like flame.

Fla'-ming, *a.* Brilliant like flame.

Fla'-ming-ly, *ad.* Radiantly; with great show.

Fla'-min'-go.—See lower.

FLAM'-BEAU, (-bô, 108) *s.* A lighted torch.

FLAM'-ME-OUTS, 120: *a.* Consisting of, or like flame.

Flam'-ma-ble, 101: *a.* That may be set in flame.

Flam'-ma-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Capability of blazing.

Flam-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of setting in flame.

Flam-mif'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Producing flame.

Flam-miv'-o-mous, *a.* Vomiting flame.

FLA'-MIN'-GO, 158: *s.* A bird of a flame colour.

FLAMEN=flā'-mên, *s.* A priest in ancient Rome.

Fla-min'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a flamen.

FLANK, flāngk, 158: *s.* That part of a quadruped's side which is near the hinder thigh; in men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of a body of forces, or of a squadron at sea; that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To Flank, v. a. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook and command any pass on the side; to secure on the side:—*new*. To border.

Flank'-er, 36: *s.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

To Flank'-er, v. a. To defend by flankers.

FLANNEL=flān'-nêl, *s.* Soft woollen cloth.

FLAP=flāp, *s.* Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of a flap, or the noise it makes.

To Flap, v. a. and n. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with the noise as of a flap:—*new*. To move as wings, or something broad and loose; to fall as something broad and loose.

Flap'-per, s. He or that which flaps.

Among the compounds are *Flap'-dragons*, (a play in which sweetmeats in flame are snatched out of burning brandy, and extinguished by a flap of the mouth in swallowing them); *Flap'-jack*, (a sort of pancake or apple puff); *Flap'-eared*, and *Flap'-mouthed*.

To FLARE=flāre, 41: *v. n.* To burn with waudering unsteady light; to flutter with splendid show; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.

Flare, s. An unsteady broad offensive light.

FLASH=flāsh, *s.* A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst as of wit or merriment; a short transient state; that which has the effect of a flash.

To Flash, v. n. and a. To exhibit a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit or bright thought:—*new*. To strike or throw as light on the eyes or mind; in old authors, to strike up from the surface as water in swimming or rowing.

Flash'-er, s. Anciently, a rower; a shallow wit.

Flash'-y, 105: *a.* Dazzling for a moment; showy, gay; empty, not solid; insipid, rapid.

Flash'-i-ly, *ad.* With empty show.

FLASK=flāsk, *s.* A vessel for keeping at hand a drink or food, &c.; a leathern or wooden bottle; a bottle with a wicker cover; a powder horn.

FLA'-KET, 14: *s.* A long shallow basket: a vessel in which viands are served up.

FLAT=flāt, *a. and s.* Level, horizontal; smooth; even with the ground, lying along; plain, downright, peremptory; in painting, wanting relief or prominence; in music, not acute, not sharp; in common nence; in music, depressed, spiritless, dull, tasteless language, depressed. *spāritless*, dull, tasteless:—*s.* Smooth low ground, a level, a plain; a place exposed to inundations; a shallow; that part of any thing which is flat: a surface without prominences; thing which is flat: a surface without prominences; in music, a tone depressed half a note below a natural.

To Flat, v. a. and n. To flatten. [Little used.]

Flat'-ter, s. He or that which flattens.

Flat'-ly, *ad.* In a flat manner; peremptorily.

Flat'-ness, s. The state or quality of being flat evenness; insipidity, dullness.

Flat'-tish, a. Somewhat flat, rather flat.

Flat'-long, Flat'-wise, 151: *a.* Not edgewise.

To FLAT'-TEN, 114: *v. a. and n.* To make even or level; to beat down, to lay flat; to make insipid; to depress; in music, to make the tone less sharp:—*new*. To grow even or level; to grow dull or insipid.

To FLATTER=flāt'-tēr, 36: *v. a.* To soothe with praises; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes; to soothe or delight.

Flat'-ter-er, 129: *s.* One who flatters; a flatterer.

Flat'-ter-ing, a. Obsequious; exciting hopes.

Flat'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* In a flattering manner.

Flat'-ter-y, 105: *s.* False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

FLATULENT=flāt'-ū-lēnt, 92: *a.* Affected with air generated in the stomach, windy; turgid, puffy; empty, vain.

Flat'-u-len-cy, Flat'-u-lence, s. Windiness.

Flat'-u-ous, a, Flat'-u-ous'-i-ty, s. Wind; windiness. [Obs.]

FLA'-TUS, [Lat.] *s.* Wind in the body; a breath, a puff. Among the compounds are *Fla'-tus*.

To FLAUNT, flānt, 122: *v. n.* To make an ostentatious show in apparel; to show or spread out.

Flaunt, s. Any thing airy and showy; a display.

FLAVOUR, flā'-vur, 120, 40: *s.* The quality of a substance which affects the taste or the smell; taste, odour.

To Fla'-vour, v. a. To communicate some quality of taste or smell.

Fla'-vour-less, a. Of no taste or smell.

Fla'-vo-rous, 120: *a.* Pleasing in flavour.

FLAVOUS, flā'-vūs, 120: *a.* Yellow.

FLAW=flāw, *s.* A crack or breach, a fault, a defect; anciently, a gust or blast, a tumult, a commotion.

To Flaw, v. a. To crack, to break; to violate.

Flaw'-y, 105: *a.* Full of flaws, defective.

Flaw'-less, a. Without cracks, without defects.

FLAWN=flāwn, *s.* A sort of flat pie or custard.

FLAX=flāks, 188: *s.* The plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax ready for spinning.

Flax'-en, 114: *a.* Made of flax; fair like flax.

Flax'-y, 105: *a.* Flaxen.

Among the compounds are *Flax'-comb*, (for preparing flax); *Flax'-dresser*; *Flax'-weed*, (a plant.) &c.

To FLAY=flāy, *v. a.* To strip off the skin.

Flay'-er, 36: *s.* He that flays.

FLEA=flēa, 103: *s.* A small blood-sucking insect remarkable for its agility.

To Flea, v. a. To clean from fleas.

Flea'-bite, Flea'-bi-ting, s. The pain or red mark caused by a flea; figuratively, a slight pain.

Among the compounds are *Flea'-bane* and *Flea'-wort*, (plants so named.)

FLEAK=flēak, *s.* (Allied to *Fluke* and *Flock*.) A small lock, thread, or twist. [Obs.]

FLEAM=flēam, *s.* An instrument to bleed cattle.

To FLECK=flēck, *v. a.* To spot; to streak

To FLECKER=flēck'-er, or stripe; to variegated. [Obs.]

FLEDGE=flēdʒe, *a.* Feathered, fledged. [Milton]

To Fledge, v. a. To furnish with wings or feathers.

To FLEE=flēe, *v. n.* To run from, as from danger; to have recourse to shelter. It is sometimes incorrectly used for *To FLED*=flēd, *v. n.* To run more frequently, and by a figure.

To FLED=flēd, *v. n.* To run more frequently, and by a figure.

Fig and the latter more frequently, and by a figure.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Flowers · gāti-way · chāp'-mān · pā-pā · lāw · gōōd · jōō · *s. e. Jew*, 55: *a. e. i. &c. mute*, 171

justifiably for *To Flee*. By the ellipsis *from*, it often seems active.

FLEECE=*fleece*, *s.* The wool shorn from one sheep.

To Fleece, *v. a.* To spread over as with wool; to clip wool from; figuratively, to pluck, to plunder, to strip.

Fleeced, (*fleece*, 114, 143) *a.* Having a fleece; plundered.

Flee'-cer, 36: *s.* A shearer; a plunderer.

Flee'-cy, 105: *a.* Woolly; appearing woolly.

To FLEER=*fleece*, 43: *v. n.* To mock, to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer.

Fleer, *s.* Mockery; a deceitful grin of civility.

Fleet'-er, *s.* A mocker; a deriding fawner.

FLEET=*fleece*, *s.* A creek, an inlet. [Obs.]

FLEET=*fleece*, *a.* Swift of pace, nimble, active: in some authors, light or thin; skimming the surface.

To Fleet, *v. n.* and *a.* (The old *part.* is *Flet*). To fly swiftly; to be in a transient state; in old authors, to float—*act.* [Obs.] To skim as water or milk, to pass away lightly. Hence *Fleet'ing-dish*, a skimming bowl. *To Flete* is the same verb, which also signifies to skim.

Fleet'-ly, 105: *ad.* Swiftly, quickly.

Fleet'-ness, *s.* Swiftness, celerity.

FLEET=*fleece*, *s.* (Compare *To Fleet* in the preceding class.) A company of ships, a navy.

FLEMISH=*flem'-ish*, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.

FLESH=*flesh*, *s.* The softer solids including the muscles, fat, and glands of an animal as distinguished from the bones and fluids; animal food distinct from vegetables; animal food exclusive of fish; in fruit, that part which is fit to be eaten; animal nature; man, human nature; kindred, family; the body as liable to death and corruption, distinct from the imperishable nature of man: carnality, a carnal state; the outward literal sense of a scriptural passage as distinct from the *spirit* or typical meaning.

To Flesh, *v. a.* To initiate, a sportsman's use of the word from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take or other flesh; hence, Shakespeare uses *Fleshment*, to signify eagerness gained by successful initiation; to harden, to accustom; to glut, to satiate.

Flesh'-y, *a.* Plump, full of flesh, pulpy.

Flesh'-i-ness, *s.* Plumpness, fullness, fatness.

Flesh'-less, *a.* Without flesh, lean.

Flesh'-ly, *a.* Corporeal; carnal; animal; not spiritual, not divine.

Flesh'-li-ness, *s.* Abundance of flesh; carnal passions and appetites.

Among the compounds are *Flesh'-brush*, (to rub the skin with,) *Flesh'-colour*, *Flesh'-ly*, *Flesh'-hook*, (to draw flesh from a pot,) &c.

To FLETCH=*fletch*, *v. a.* To feather, as an arrow.

Fletch'-er, 36: *s.* A maker of bows and arrows.

FLETZ, *flets*, 143: *a.* A word applied by geologists to formations of rocks which appear in beds more nearly horizontal than what are called transition rocks.

FLEW.—See *To Fly*.

FLEW, *flew*, 109: *s.* The chaps of a hound.

Flewed, (*flood*, 114) *a.* Deep mouthed, as a hound.

FLEXANIMOUS.—See in the ensuing class.

FLEXIBLE, (*flocks'-e-bl*, 151, 105, 101: *a.* That may be bent; pliant; complying; ductile.

Flex'-i-bil'-ness, *s.* The quality of being flexible.

Flex'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Flexibleness; pliancy; easiness to be persuaded, compliance.

Flex'-ile, (*flocks'-il*, 105) *a.* Flexible.

Flex'-or, *s.* The muscle that *bends* the part it belongs to, in opposition to the extensor.

Flex'-ion, (*fleck'-shun*, 154, 147) *s.* The act of bending; a double, a fold; a bending, a turn.

Flex'-uous, (*fleck'-sh'oo-üs*) *a.* Winding, variable.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have an irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

Flex'-ure, *s.* The act of bending; the part bent, joint; the bending of the body, obsequiousness.

Flex'-an'-i-mous, (*flocks'-än'-é-müs*) *a.* Pliant, of mind.

To FLICKER=*flick'-er*, 36: *v. n.* To flutter, to move, as the wings without flying; to fluctuate.

Flick'-er-mouse, *s.* A bat.

FLIER, **FLIGHT**, &c.—See under *To Fly*.

FLIMFLAM.—See *Flam*.

FLIMSY, *flim'-zly*, 151, 105: *a.* Weak, feeble, mean, spiritless, without force.

Flim'-si-ness, *s.* Weakness of texture.

To FLINCH=*flinch*, *v. n.* To shrink through want of power or resolution to encounter

Flinch'-er, *s.* He who shrinks or fails.

To FLING=*fling*, *v. a.* and *n.* (The obs. *part* I *FLUNG*=*flung*, *s.* is *Flong*.) To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart; to scatter: *To fling off*, to baffle in the chase;—*v. n.* To flounce, to wince, to fall into violent and irregular motions: *To fling out*, to grow unruly.

Fling, *s.* A throw, a cast; a sneer, a jibe

Fling'-er, *s.* He who throws; he who jeers.

FLINDER=*flin'-der*, *s.* A fragment.

FLINT=*flint*, *s.* A sub-species of quartz, very hard, strikes fire with flint, and is an ingredient in glass; any thing proverbially hard: it is sometimes compounded, as in *Flint'-hearted*.

Flint'-y, 105: *a.* Made of flint, hard; cruel.

FLIP=*flip*, *s.* Drink made with beer and spirits.

Flip'-dog, *s.* An iron heated to warm flip.

FLIPPANT=*flip'-pant*, *a.* Nimble of speech

pert, talkative, loquacious.

Flip'-pant'-ly, *ad.* With ready, prating speech.

Flip'-pan'-cy, **Flip'-pant'-ness**, *s.* Talkativeness, pertness.

To FLIRT=*flert*, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To throw with a jerk or sudden effort; to move suddenly, as a fan;—*n.* To run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to jeer or mock any one; more commonly, in modern use, to coquet with men.

Flirt, *s.* A throw with a jerk; a sudden trick; a pert girl; more commonly, a coquette.

Flir'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of flirting, coquetry [Colloq.]

To FLIT=*flit*, *v. n.* To fly away with rapid motion, to remove; to flutter; to be unstable: by old authors it is used in the active sense of *to dissipate*.

Flit, *a.* Swift, nimble, fleet. [Obs.]

Flit'-i-ness, *s.* Unsteadiness, lightness.

Flit'-ting, *s.* A removal, an error, a fault.

FLITCH=*flicht*, *s.* The side of a hog salted and cured

FLITTER.—See *To Flutter*, or the *s.* Fritter.

FLIX, *ficks*, 154: *s.* Down, flax, soft hair; (corrupted from *Flax*;) dysentery, (corrupted from *Flux*.)

FLIX'-weed, *s.* A species of water cress.

FLO=*flo*, *s.* An arrow. [Chaucer.]

To FLOAT=*float*, *v. n.* and *a.* To swim on the surface of the water; to move lightly as on the surface of a fluid; to float or sit—*act.* To cover with water.

Float, *s.* The act of flowing, the flux as contrary to ebb; [Obs.] something that swims; the cork or quill of an angler's line; a wave.

Float'-er, 36: *s.* One who floats or sails

Float'-y, 105: *a.* Buoyant, swimming.

Float'-age, *s.* Something that floats.

Among the compounds are *Float'-board* (in a water-mill) and *Float'-stone*, (a gray porous mineral.)

Flo'-ra, *s.* A fleet; properly the Spanish fleet which formerly sailed yearly from Cadiz to Mexico.

Flo'-ti'-la, *s.* Any number of small vessels.

Flow-age, *s.* The same as **floatage**.
Flow-son, 114, or **Flow-son**, 12: *s.* Goods that swim on the sea without an owner. [Law.]
FLOCK=**flock**, *s.* A lock of wool.
Flock-bed, *s.* A bed filled with flocks.
Floc'-cu-lent, *a.* Adhering in flocks or floes.
FLOCK=**flock**, *s.* A company, usually of birds or beasts; a company of sheep distinguished from a *herd* which is of oxen; a company.
To flock, *v. n.* To gather in crowds.
To FLOG=**flog**, *v. a.* To lash, to whip.
Flog'-ging, 77: *s.* A whipping.
FLOG.—See **To Flog**.
FLOOD, **flood**, 123: *s.* A great flow of water; a deluge; poetically a river, the sea; flow or flux as opposed to ebb; a stream; catamenial discharge.
To flood, *v. a.* To overflow, to inundate.
Flood'-ing, *s.* Excessive discharge from the uterus.
 ⚡ Among the compounds are **Flood-gate** and **Flood-mark**.
FLOOK.—See **Fluke**.—**Flookan**, see the next word.
FLOOKING=**flook'-ing**, *s.* An interruption or shifting of a load of ore by a cross grain or fissure.
FLOOR, **flōr**, 132: *s.* That part in a room on which we walk; a platform; a story, or level suite of rooms.
To floor, *v. a.* To cover with a floor; to ground.
Floor'-ing, *s.* Bottom, floor; materials for floors.
To FLOP=**flop**, *v. a.* To flap, which see.
FLORAL=**flōr'-āl**, 47: *a.* (See other relations under **Flower**.) Relating to the goddess **Flora**, or to flowers. **Flora**, see in *Supp*.
Flō-ret, *s.* A floweret, an imperfect flower.
Flō-ri-age, 105, 99: *s.* Bloom, blossom.
Flō-rist, *s.* One who cultivates flowers.
Flō-res'-cence, *s.* The season when plants flower.
Flō-rif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Productive of flowers.
Flō-ri-ty, 94, 129: *a.* Literally, covered with flowers; flushed, or of a bright red; highly embellished.
Flō-rif'-id-ly, *ad.* In a showy imposing way.
Flō-rif'-id-ness, *s.* Freshness of colour; embellishment; ambitious elegance: **Flō-rif'-id-ity** is less used.
Flō-r'-u-lent, 109: *a.* Flowery. [Out of use.]
Flōs'-cu-lus, *s.* A partial or less floret of an aggregate flower. [Bot.]
Flōs'-cu-lous, *a.* Composed of florets with funnel-shaped petals, tubulous.
Floss, *s.* A downy substance in some plants.
FLORIN=**flōr'-in**, *s.* A coin originally of Florence.
FLOTA, **FLOTILLA**, **FLOTSON**, &c.—See **To Float**.
To FLOTE.—See **To Fleet**, under **Fleet**.
To FLOUNCE=**flounce**, 31: *v. n.* To move with a throwing motion of the body and limbs, to move with bustle and tumult; to move with passionate agitation.
FLOUNCE, *s.* A dash in the water; a piece sewed to a gown or petticoat to fill it out, producing noise or bustle in moving.
To Flounce, *v. a.* To deck with flounces.
To FLOUN'-DER, *v. a.* To struggle with violent and irregular motion as an animal in the mire.
FLOUNDER, **floun'-der**, *s.* A small flat fish.
FLOUR, **FLOURISH**, &c.—See under **Flower**.
To FLOUT=**flout**, 31: *v. a.* and *n.* To mock, to insult.—*new*. To practise mockery, to behave with contempt.
Flout, *s.* A mock, an insult. **Flout'-er**, *s.* A mocker.
Flout'-ing-ly, 105: *ad.* In a jeering manner.
To FLOW, **flōw**=**flō**, *v. n.* and *a.* (See other relations under **Fluent**.) To move on a slope with a continual change among the particles as a fluid; to

run as water, opposed to standing as water; to rise as opposed to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly without asperity; to write or speak smoothly; to abound; to hang loose and waving:—*act*. To overflow, to deluge.

Flow, *s.* The rise of water; a sudden abundance.

Flow'-ing, *s.* The act of flowing; flow.

Flow'-ing-ly, *ad.* With copiousness; volubly.

Flow'-ing-ness, *s.* Stream of diction.

FLOWER=**flower**, 36: =**flōr**, 134: *s.* (See other relations under **Floral**.) The part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification with their coverings; popularly, the bud when the petals are expanded; the best, finest, or most valuable part of any thing; the early part, or the prime of life; an ornamental expression in speech or writing; the finest part of grain pulverized, but in this sense it is differently written; (see lower;) in the plural, catamenial discharge.

To flower, *v. n.* and *a.* To be in flower, to bloom; to be in the prime, to flourish; in old authors, to froth; to come as cream from the surface:—*act*. To adorn with imitations of flowers.

Flow'-er-y, 129, 105: *a.* Full of flowers; adorned with flowers, ornamental, florid.

Flow'-er-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being flowery.

Flow'-er-et, *s.* A small flower, a floret.

Flower-de-luce, 109: *s.* A bulbous iris.

⚡ Among the other compounds are **Flower-fence**, (the name of certain plants.) **Flower-garden**, **Flower-gentle**, (the amaranth.) **Flower-kirtled**, (dressed with garlands.) **Flower-stalk**, &c.

Flour, (**flower**, 134) *s.* The edible part of grain reduced to powder; meal; the finer part of meal.

To Flour, *v. a.* To make into or sprinkle with flour.

To Flour'-ish, (**flōr'-ish**, 120, 129) *v. n.* and *a.* To thrive as a healthy plant; to be prosperous; to use florid language; to brag; to move in, or to describe various circles or parts of circles irregularly and luxuriantly; in music, to play with bold irregular notes for the purpose of ornament or prelude:—*act*. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures; to move in various circles; to embellish.

Flour'-ish, *s.* Vigour, state of prosperity; display; a triumphant sounding of instruments; movement circularly; embellishment.

Flour'-ish-er, 36: *s.* One who flourishes.

Flour'-ish-ing-ly, *ad.* With flourishes; ostentatiously

FLOWING, &c.—See under **To Flow**.

FLOWK, **flōk**, 125: *s.* A flounder.

FLOWN, **flōwn**, 125: *part. a.*—See **To Fly**. It is frequently used for **Fled**.—See **To Flee**. In Milton it may be found in the sense of *reared flight*.

FLUATE.—See under **Flour**, subjected to **Fluent**.

To FLUCTUATE=**fluct'-u-āt**, (*colloq.* **fluct'-sh'-oo-āt**, 147) *v. n.* To roll hither and thither, as a wave; to be wavering or unsteady; to be in an uncertain state, to be irresolute.

Fluct'-u-ant, 12: *a.* Wavering, uncertain.

Fluct'-u-a'-tion, *s.* Alternate motion; uncertainty.

FLUC'-tis'-o-nous, 87, 120: *a.* Sounding as waves.

FLUE, **flū**, 109: *s.* A small pipe or chimney.

FLUE, **flū**, 109: *s.* Soft down or fur.

FLUENT, **flū-ent**, 109: *a.* and *s.* (See other relations under **To Flow**.) Liquid; flowing; ready, voluble:—*s.* Stream, running water; the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions.

Flu'-ent-ly, *ad.* With ready flow; volubly.

Flu'-en-cy, *s.* In old authors, affluence, abundance; in modern use, the quality of flowing applied to language; facility of words. **Flu'-ence** is now never used.

Flu'-id, *a.* and *s.* Having parts easily separable, not solid:—*s.* A liquor, a liquid, opposed to a solid.

Flu'-id-ness, *s.* The state of being fluid.

Flu'-id-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being capable of flowing, opposed to solidity.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā': lāu: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

FLUME, *s.* A river or stream. [Obs.]

FLU'-OR, *s.* In old authors, a fluid state; flux; in modern use, a mineral (fluante of lime) which took its name from being used as a *flux* for certain ores.

FLU'-OR-IC, 88: } *a.* Obtained from fluor. **FLU-FLU'-OR-ous**, 120: } *orous acid* is the acid in its first degree of oxygenation.

FLU'-ATE, *s.* A salt formed by the fluoric acid with a base.

FLU'-O-sil'-ic, (-liss'-ick, 88) *a.* Containing fluoric acid with silic. Fluoboric, &c. see *Supp.*

FLU'-VI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to rivers. **FLU'-VI-a-tile** and **FLU'-VI-a-tic** have the same meaning.

FLUX, (flücks, 154) *s.* and *a.* The act of flowing; the flow; in old authors, concourse, confluence; the state of giving place by passing away; a flow or issue of matter; excrement; state of being melted, fusion; any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals.—*adj.* (Little used.) Flowing, inconstant.

To Flux, *v. a.* To melt; in some authors, to salivate.

FLUX-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The state of giving place by passing away.

FLUX-i'-ble, 101: *a.* Not durable; fusible.

FLUX-i'-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of being fluxible.

FLUX-i'-ty, *s.* Possibility of liquefaction.

FLUX-ion, (flück'-shün, 154, 147) *s.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows; the infinitely small increase of the fluent quantity in that department of mathematics called Fluxions, in which magnitudes are supposed to be generated by motion, as a line by the motion of a point, a surface by the motion of a line, &c.

FLUX-ion-ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to fluxion.

FLUX-ion-ist, *s.* One skilled in fluxions.

FLUX-ive, 105: *a.* Flowing; not solid. [B. Jon.]

FLUX-ure, (flück'-sh'oor, 154, 147) *s.* The act or power of flowing. [B. Jon.]

FLUKE, fl'ök, 109: *s.* The part of the anchor which fastens in the ground. In its other sense see *Flowk*.

FLUMMERY, flüm'-mër-ë, 129, 105: *s.* A kind of jelly made of flour or meal; in vulgar figurative use, insipid big language, flattery.

FLUNG.—See *To Fling*.

FLUOR, &c.—See under *Fluor*.

FLURRY, flür'-rë, 105: *s.* A hasty blast; a hurry; a sudden commotion.

To Flur'-ry, *v. a.* To keep in agitation, to alarm.

To FLUSH=flüh, *v. n.* and *a.* To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; to come or appear suddenly; to become suddenly red; to be splendid;—*act.* To cause redness in; to elate, to elevate.

Flush, *a. ad.* and *s.* Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding; in some old authors, enervated; among mechanics, even or level with;—*ade.* So as to be even with;—*s.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; afflux; sudden impulse; bloom; growth; abundance; a run of cards of the same suit.

To FLU'-TER, *v. a.* To make hot and rosy with drink.

To FLUSTER=flüs'-ter, *v. n.* and *a.* To be in a bustle or disproportionate hurry;—*act.* To hurry, to confound.

Flus'-ter, 36: *s.* Sudden impulse, hurry.

FLUTE, fl'üt, 109: *s.* A musical pipe played laterally; a channel or furrow like the concave of a flute. In some instances *flute* occurs as a corruption of *float* or *flota*.

To Flute, *v. n.* and *a.* To play on the flute;—*act.* To channel or furrow

Flu'-ter, **Flu'-tist**, *s.* A player on the flute.

Flu'-ting, *s.* Fluted work on a pillar.

To FLUTTER=flüt'-ter, *v. n.* and *a.* To move or flap the wings without flying, or with short flights; to move about with bustle and show; to be moved

with quick vibrations; to be in agitation;—*act.* To drive in disorder like birds suddenly roused; to hurry; as to the mind; to disorder as to the position.

Flur'-ter, 36: *s.* Vibration; hurry, tumult; disorder of mind; confusion; irregular position.

Flur'-ter-ing, *s.* Tumult of mind, agitation.

FLUVIAL, &c., **FLUX**, &c.—See under *Fluent*.

To FLY=flë,

I Flëw, flëw, 110, 109: } *v. n.* and *a.* (The past

FLÖWN, flöwn, 125: } the verb *To Flee* are often used for *flew* and *flown*.) To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to float in the air; to move or to be fitted to move rapidly; to pass on or away; to part, break, or burst; to flee in a figurative and hence, also, in a literal sense: *To fly ut*, to spring with violence upon; in falconry, to hawk; *To fly in the face*, to insult, to act in defiance; *To fly off*, to revolt; *To fly out*, to break into passion, licence, or violence; *To let fly*, to discharge as a gun;—*act.* (Used for *To Flee*, or really neuter with the ellipsis of *from*.) To shun, to quit by flight; in colloquial phrase, to cause to fly.

Fly, *s.* A small insect with transparent wings; that part of a machine which, being put into quick motion, regulates the rest; something that flies round, or that moves quickly; hence, a light carriage.

Among the compounds are *Fly-bone*, (a plant); *To Fly-blow*, (to taint with flies or fill with maggots); *Fly-boat*, (a light sailing vessel); *Fly-catcher*, (applied generally, or as the name of a sort of bird); *To Fly-fish*, (to angle by baiting with a fly); *Fly-flap*, (for keeping off flies), &c.

Fly-ing, *a.* Floating, waving; quickly moveable. *Flying colours*, a phrase expressing triumph; *Flying party*, a detachment of soldiers that hover about the enemy.

FLI'-ER, 36: *s.* One that flies; a runaway; the fly of a machine; in the plural, stairs that do not wind.

FLIGHT, (flitz, 115, 162) *s.* The act of flying, or of fleeing; removal by means of wings; hasty removal; a flock of birds; the birds produced in the same season; a volley, a shower; the space passed by flight, also a space in ascending by stairs; a wandering; heat of imagination, rally of the soul.

Flight'-y, *a.* Fleeting, swift; [Shaks.] wild, extravagant in fancy; disordered in mind.

Flight'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being flighty.

FOAL=foal, *s.* The offspring of a mare or of a she-ass; a colt or filly.

To Foal, *v. a.* and *n.* To bring forth, spoken of a mare or she-ass.—*new.* To bear a colt or filly.

Among the compounds are plants, as *Foal-bit*, *Foal'-foot*.

FOAM=foam, *s.* Froth, spume.

To Foam, *v. n.* and *a.* To froth, to gather foam; to be in a rage;—*act.* To throw out with rage.

Foam'-y, *a.* Covered with foam, frothy.

FOB=föb, *s.* A small pocket; the watch-pocket.

To FOB=föb, *v. a.* To cheat, to defraud; to shift.

FOCAL.—See under *Focus*.

FOCILE, fö'-cil, 105: *s.* The greater or the less bone of the fore-arm or of the leg.

FOCUS=fö'-cüs, *s.* Originally, a fire-place; in optics, the point where the rays are collected by a burning glass; the point of convergence or concurrence; in conic sections, a certain point within the figure where rays collected from all parts of the curve concur or meet.

Fö'-cal, 12: *a.* Belonging to the focus.

Föc'-il, läl'-tion, 59: *s.* A cherishing as at a hearth.

FODDER=föd'-der, *s.* Food stored for cattle.

To Föd'-der, *v. a.* To feed with dry food.

Föd'-der-er, 129: *s.* He who fodders cattle.

FOE=fö, 108: *s.* An enemy; an ill-wisher. The plural used to be *Fone*, which is quite obsolete.

Föd'-man, 12: *s.* An enemy in war.

FÖETUS, &c. (103).—See *Fetus*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mäh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vüz-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166: thën, 166

FOG=fōg, *s.* A dense moist vapour rising from the earth or generated near it. A *fog-bank* is an appearance as of land when the weather is hazy at sea.

Fog-gy, (-gūy, 77) *a.* Dark with a fog: misty.

Fog-gi-ly, 105: *ad.* Mistily, darkly, cloudily.

Fog-gi-ness, *s.* The state of being foggy.

FOG=fōg, *s.* Long, dry grass; after grass.

Fog-gage, *s.* Rank grass left unmown.

To FOG=fōg, *v. n.* To practise or officiate. [Obs.]

FOH=fōh, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence.

FOIBLE=foy-bl, 29, 101: *s.* A moral weakness, a failing. As an adjective, *weak*, it is quite obs.

To FOIL=foil, 29: *v. a.* To frustrate, to defeat; to make dull or blunt; to puzzle.

Foil, *s.* A defeat. **Foil-er**, *s.* One who foils.

Foil-ing, *s.* A track of deer barely visible.

FOIL=foil, *s.* A sword with a button at the point, used in the exercise of fencing.

FOIL=foil, *s.* (See its relations under Foliage.) Literally, a leaf; a thin plate of metal used in gilding; the quicksilver at the back of a looking glass; something of another colour placed near a jewel to raise its lustre; any thing which serves to set off something else.

To FOIN=foin, *v. n.* To push in fencing.

Foin, *s.* A thrust, a push.

FOISON, foy-zn, 151, 114: *s.* Plenty. [Obs.]

To FOIST=foyst, *v. a.* To insert by forgery.

Foist-er, *s.* One who inserts without authority.

FOIST, a light ship. (Obs.) and **FOISTR**, &c., musty; (see *Fusty*.) have no etymological relationship to these words.

FOLD, fōld, 116: *v. a.* and *n.* To double one part of a substance over another; to enclose, to include, to shut in.—See also lower:—*new*. To close over another part or thing of the same kind.

Fold, *s.* The doubling of any flexible substance, a plait; an increase of a quantity by itself, or by itself *folded*; thus, five-fold is a quantity five times *folded* or repeated.

Fold-er, *s.* An instrument to fold paper with.

Fold-ing, *s.* A fold, a doubling.

Fold, *s.* A limit. [Obs.:] a pen or enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep; a flock.

To Fold, *v. a.* To put into a fold, as sheep.

Fold-age, *s.* The right of folding sheep.

Fold-ing, *s.* The keeping of sheep in pens.

FOLIAGE, fō-lē-āge, 105, 99: *s.* Leaves, in the aggregate; a cluster of leaves.

To Fo'-li-age, *v. a.* To ornament with imitated leaves.

Fo'-li-a"-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) 90: *a.* Consisting of lamina or leaves; like a common leaf.

To Fo'-li-ate, *v. a.* To beat into a leaf or thin plate; to spread over with a thin metallic coat.

Fo'-li-ate, **Fo'-li-ous**, *a.* Leafy.

Fo'-li-a"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of beating into thin leaves; the leafing of plants; disposition of the leaves within the bud.

Fo'-li-er, 36: *s.* Goldsmith's foil.—See **Foil**.

Fo'-li-a-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* The state of being beat to foil.

FO-LIY'-ER-ous, 87: *a.* Producing leaves.

Fo'-li-ous, *s.* A leaflet.

Fo'-li-o, *s.* Literally, a leaf, but always used with reference to paper; a book of the largest size formed by sheets of two leaves; a page; the left and right hand pages of an account book when the two are numbered by the same figure.

Fo'-li-o-mort, *a.* See *Feuille-morte*.

FOLK, fōke, 116, 139: *s.* People, in familiar language; nations, mankind. *gō* Though a collective plural, and therefore not needing the plural *s*, yet in common use it always receives it.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'ō, s. e. juw, 55: a, t, y, &c. mute. 171.

gō The compounds, *Fo'-k-land* (copyhold) and *Fo'-k-mote* (a meeting), are found only in old authors.

FOLLICLE, fōl'-lē-cl, 105, 101: *s.* Literally, a little bag or bellows; a seed-vessel; an air-bag in a plant; a gland.

Fol'-lic'-u-lous, *a.* Having or producing follicles.

To FOLLOW, fōl'-lō, 125: *v. a.* and *n.* To go after or behind; to pursue; to accompany; to attend as a dependant; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential, or result from; to imitate or copy; to observe as a guide, to obey; to be busied with; *To follow* up, to keep up to; to keep on with what properly follows:—*new*. To come after another in place or time; to be consequential; to continue endeavours.

Fol'-low-er, 36: *s.* One who follows; a dependant, an associate; a disciple; a copier.

FOILY, fōl'-lēy, *s.* (See its relations under Fool.) Weakness of intellect, want of understanding; a shameful act when passion subdues the understanding; criminal weakness.

Fol'-li-ful, 117: *a.* Full of folly. [Local.]

To FOMENT=fō-mēnt', 81: *v. a.* Originally, to cherish with heat; appropriately, to bathe with warm lotions; figuratively, to encourage, to promote.

Fo-men'-ter, *s.* One that foment; an encourager.

Fo'-men-ta"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of fomenting; a lotion; excitation, encouragement.

FOND=fōnd, *a.* In its primary meaning, foolish, silly; hence, foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent, foolishly delighted; and, hence, *To be fond of*, in its usual meaning, is to have an extreme partiality or love for.

Fon, *s.* A fool, an idiot. [Chaucer, Spenser.]

Fond'-ly, *ad.* Foolishly; very tenderly.

Fon'-ness, *s.* Foolishness; tenderness.

To FON'-dle, *v. a.* To treat fondly, to caress.

Fon'-dler, 36: *s.* One who fondles.

Fon'-dling, *s.* A fool; [Obs.:] a person or thing fondled.

FONE=fōne, *s. pl.* Foes.—See *Foe*. [Spenser.]

FONT.—See under *Fount*; and under *To Found*, (to cast.)

FON'-TA-NEL, *s.* A little *fount*, or issue. [Medicine.]

FONTANGE, fōng-tōngzh', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A knot of ribbons on the head, named from *Mad de Fontanges*. [Addison.]

FOOD=fōd, *s.* (See *To Feed*.) Victuals, provision for the mouth; any thing that nourishes.

Food'-y, 105: *a.* Eatable. [Chapman, 1600.]

Food'-ful, *a.* Full of food.

Food'-less, *a.* Without food.

FOOL=fōl, *s.* One void of reason, an idiot; one of weak understanding; a term of indignity; one who in a religious or moral view thinks or acts unwisely; one who counterfeits a fool, a buffoon or jester: hence, *To play the fool* may mean either to do foolish actions, or to play pranks like a jester.

To Fool, *v. n.* and *a.* To trifle, to play:—*act*. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to cheat.

Fool'-er-y, *s.* Practice of folly; act of folly; some thing foolish.

Fool'-ish, *a.* Void of understanding; weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; contemptible; sinful.

Fool'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a foolish manner.

Fool'-ish-ness, *s.* The quality of being foolish.

FOOT'-HAR-DY, *a.* Foolishly bold.

Fool'-har-di-ness, *s.* Rashness, temerity.

gō Among the other compounds are *Fool'-born*, (arising from folly,) *Fool'-happy*, (lucky without contrivance,) *Fool'-trap*, (a snare for fools,) *Fool'-crop*, (cap worn by a fool,) *Fool'-stones*, (a plant so called,) &c.

FOOL=fōl, *s.* A compound of which gooseberries crushed (*foules*) as if under foot, are an ingredient.

FOOLSCAP, fōl'-cāp, 143: *s.* Paper in *folia quire* (*scopus*) of a small size, being next to pot.

FOOT, fōt, 118: *s. sing.* } That part of an animal.
FEET=fēt, 103: *s. pl.* } mal which touches the ground in standing or walking; that which in other things is analogous to a foot; the base, the end; act of walking; state; posture of action, readiness, state, condition; infantry, footmen in arms, in which sense it has no plural; a measure of twelve inches, supposed to be the length of a man's foot, in which sense it has the plural, though the singular is often wrongly used for it; one of the rhythmic divisions in a line of poetry, so called because by these divisions we step evenly through the line; in an obsolete sense, the level or part of anything. *To set on foot*, to begin, to originate. See also in *Supp.*

To Foot, *v. n. and a.* To dance, to tread to measure or music, to skip; to go on foot:—*act.* To kick; to begin to fix; to tread; to add a foot, as to a stock ng.

Foot'-ed, *a.* Shaped or adapted as to the feet.

Foot'-ing, *s.* Ground for the foot, support; basis, foundation; tread; entrance; state; settlement.

Foot'-man, *s.* One who serves on foot, but particularly a servant distinguished from the coachman and the groom.

Foot'-pad, *s.* A highwayman that robs on foot.

Foot'-step, *s.* A track, trace; mark; way.

Foot'-stool, *s.* A stool for the feet.

⚡ Other compounds are **Foot'-ball**, (used at a rural game.) **Foot'-band**, (band of infantry.) **Foot'-boy**, **Foot'-bridge**, **Foot'-cloth**, (a cloth under the saddle of a horse.) **Foot'-fall**, (a stumble.) **Foot'-hold**, (space for the foot.) **Foot'-hot**, (immediately, an obsolete word borrowed from hunting.) **Foot'-licker**, (a mean flatterer.) **Foot'-mantle**, (a lower garment used by market women when riding.) **Foot'-pace**, **Foot'-path**, **Foot'-rot**, (a disease in sheep.) **Foot'-soldier**, **Foot'-stalk**, (the stem of a leaf.) **Foot'-stall** (a woman's stirrup.) **Foot'-swaling**, (the wainscoting of a ship.) &c.

FOP=fōp, *s.* A man of small understanding and much ostentation, a coxcomb; one fond of dress.

Fop'-pish, *a.* Foolishly vain in dress and manners.

Fop'-pish-ly, *ad.* With foolish vanity.

Fop'-pish-ness, *s.* Foolish vanity in dress.

Fop'-ling, *s.* A petty fop.

Fop'-per-y, 129, 105: *s.* Vanity in dress and manners; foolery; vain, idle customs or practices.

Fop'-doo-dle, *s.* A simpleton. [Hudibras.]

FOR=for, 37, 176: *prep. and conj.* Because of; in place of; in advantage of, or conducive to; with regard to, (often in this sense taking *As* before it) in the character or nature of; with purpose that or of, with tendency to; with appropriation to; during:—*conj.* Because; on this account that; in regard that; in consideration of.

⚡ Webster's etymology gives no countenance to Horne Tooke's theory that this word always signifies *cause* or *reason*, yet such expressions as the following are most easily explained by the latter hypothesis: *Of far better times*, i. e. I wish, the cause of my wishing being better times. *For all that*, i. e. all that being a cause or reason to the contrary: *For him to speak would be wrong*, i. e. to speak would be wrong, he being the cause, or with regard to him as the speaker.

For''-as-much', 151: *conj.* Because so far.

For-thy', *conj.* For this; therefore. [Obs.]

To FORAGE, &c., **FORAMINOUS**, **FORCE**, &c., **FORCEPS**, &c., **FORD**, &c.—See in the next column but one, after all the words compounded with **For**.

FOR-, a Saxon prefix which seems to have been originally used to indicate the restriction of a word to the purpose particularized by the context: thus *To Forbear* was to bear for something in particular, or on some certain account: *To Forbid*, was to bid restrictively, or for the prevention of something: *To Forget* was to get the mind into a certain state for or with regard to some object: hence the words came to have the restricted senses to which they were thus most frequently limited: hence also, in some instances, a privative, a negative, or an intensive force. It must be

noted, however, that **For-** is sometimes a corruption of **Fore-**, as **Fore** is often used where the original prefix was **For-**.

To FOR-BEAR', (for-bāre', 100) } *v. n. and a.* To
I For-bore', (for-bōre') } hold from pro-
For-borne, (for-bō'urn, 130) } ceeding, to stop, to cease; to delay; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper:—*act.* To abstain from; to avoid voluntarily; to spare; to withhold.

For-bear'-er, *s.* One that forbears; an interceptor.

For-bear'-ing, *a. and s.* Ceasing, pausing; patient, long suffering:—*s.* A ceasing; patience.

For-bear'-ance, *s.* The act of forbearing; intermission; command of temper; lenity, mildness.

To FOR-BID', **I For-bade'**, (-bād, 135), **For-bid'** or **For-bid'-den**, (-dn, 114) *v. a. and n.* To prohibit, to oppose; to command not to enter; in old phrase, to accurse, to blast:—*adv.* To utter a prohibition.

For-bid'-der, *s.* He or that which forbids.

For-bid'-den-ly, 114, 105: *ad.* Unlawfully.

For-bid'-ding, *a. and s.* Hindering; raising dislike, repulsive:—*s.* Hindrance, opposition.

For-bid'-dance, 12: *s.* Prohibition.

⚡ See **FORCE**, &c., **FORFEIT**, &c., **FORD**, &c., hereafter.

To FOR-DO', (-dō, 107) **I For-did'**, **For-done**, (-dūn, 107) *v. a.* To destroy, to undo; to harass.

⚡ See **FORCE**, **FOR-**, and all its compounds; **FORFEIT**, &c., **FORFEK**, **To FORFEIT**, **FORFEITIVE**, &c., hereafter.

To FOR-GET', (-guēt, 77) **I for-got'**, **For-got**, **For-got'-ten**, (-tn, 114) *v. a.* To let go from the remembrance; to neglect.

For-get'-ter, 36: *s.* One who forgets.

For-get' [ul], 117: *a.* Apt to forget; heedless.

For-get'-ful-ness, *s.* Oblivion; aptness to forget.

To FOR-GIVE', (-guiv, 77, 104, 189) **I For-gave'**

For-giv'-en, (-guiv'-vn, 77, 114) *v. a.* To pardon or remit as an offence or debt.

For-giv'-er, 36: *s.* One that pardons.

For-giv'-ing, *a.* Disposed to forgive, merciful.

For-give'-ness, *s.* The act of forgiving; pardon; willingness to pardon; remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

⚡ See **FORN**, &c., hereafter.

FOR-LORN', 37: *a.* Deserted, destitute, forsaken, lost, solitary; in old writings, taken away; in a ludicrous sense, small, despicable. Our old authors use *For-lure'*, which was the preterit and participle of a Saxon verb. *Shakspeare* uses the word substantively. *Forlorn hope* is a term applied to a body of men sent on desperate duty at a siege.

For-lorn'-ness, *s.* Destitution, solitude.

⚡ See **FORM**, &c., **FORMER**, &c., **FORMIC**, &c., **To FORMICATE**, &c., hereafter.

To FOR-PASS', *v. n.* To go by. [Spenser.]

To FOR-PINK', *v. n.* To pine away. [Spenser.]

⚡ See **To FORRAY**, &c., and **Forage**. In the compounds of **Fore**.

To FOR-SAKE', **I For-sook'**, (-soök, 118) **For-sa'-ken**, (-kn, 114) *v. a.* To abandon, to go away from; to desert, to fail.

For-sa'-ker, *s.* One that forsakes.

To FOR-SAY', *v. a.* To renounce; to forbid. [Spenser.]

FOR-SOOTH', *ad.* In truth, certainly, very well. In modern use it generally denotes irony or contempt. It was once used substantively as we now employ *Madam* in addressing a lady.

⚡ See **FORSTER** under **FORESTER**.

To FOR-SWEAR', (-swāre, 100) } *v. a. and n.*

I For-swore', (swōre, 47) } To renounce upon

For-sworn, (-swō'urn, 130) } oath; to deny upon oath: *To forswear one's self* is to be perjured—*adv.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury.

For-sworn'-er, *s.* One who is perjured.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

FOR-SWONK', (-swŭnk, 141) *a.* Overlaboured. [Spenser.]

→ For the words which alphabetically follow the preceding, see among those which come after the compounds of *FOR*: except *FORWARD* and its relations, which are under *Forward*.

To FORAGE = fôr-âge, 129, 99: *v. n.* and *a.* To wander; [Obs.:] to wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions; —*act.* To plunder, to strip, to spoil. Spenser uses *To For-ay*.

For-age, *s.* Search of provisions; the act of foraging; *swi* for horses and cattle; provisions. In Spenser, *For-ay* is used to signify a hostile incursion.

For-a-ger, 2, 36: *s.* One that forages; a provider of food or fodder; a waster; a beast used for foraging.

FORAMINOUS, fôr-râm'-ê-nūs, 92: *a.* Full of holes. *Fôr-râ-mê-na*, [Lat.] is a hole.

FORCE, fôr-urce, 130, 47: *s.* Strength, vigour, power, might; violence, compulsion; virtue, efficacy; an armament; necessity.

To FORCE, *v. a.* and *n.* To compel; to overpower; to impel; to urge; to take by violence; to ravish; to resist; to get at with art and difficulty, as thoughts in composition; to ripen by art as fruits; to stuff, in which sense it is a corruption of *To Force*; —*new*. [Obs.] To lay a stress; to endeavour.

For'-ced-ly, *ad.* Violently, constrainedly.

For'-ced-ness, *s.* State of being forced; distortion.

For'-cer, 36: *s.* He or that which forces; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

Force'-ful, 117: *a.* Driven by force; energetic.

Force'-ful-ly, *ad.* Violently; impetuously.

Force'-less, *a.* Weak, feeble, impotent.

For'-ci-ble, 101: *a.* Strong, mighty; violent; efficacious; prevalent; done by force; valid, binding.

For'-ci-bly, *ad.* In a forcible manner.

For'-ci-ble-ness, *s.* Force, violence.

For'-cing, *s.* Compulsion; an artificial ripening.

FORCEPS = fôr-ws'-êps, 37: *s.* A pair of tongs, particularly such as surgeons use.

For'-ci-pa'-ted, *a.* Formed as pincers to open and shut.

FORD = fôr-urd, 130: *s.* A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming; a river.

To Ford, *v. a.* To pass without swimming.

Ford'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be forded.

FORE = fôr, 47: *a.* and *ad.* Anterior, not behind; coming first; —*adv.* Anteriorly. *Fore and aft*, the whole length of the ship.

FORE-, A prefix of Saxon origin signifying priority in place, time, order, or importance, equivalent to *Ante*, *Pre*, or *Pro*, in words of Latin origin. It must be noted, however, that in some words *Fore-* is used where the original prefix was *For-*.

To FORE-ARM, *v. a.* To arm beforehand.

To FORE-RODE, *v. a.* To foretell; to foreknow.

Fore-bo'-der, 36: *s.* A foreteller; a soothsayer.

Fore-bode'-ment, *s.* A presagement.

FORE-By, *ad.* Near, close by. [Spenser.]

To FORE-CAST, 11: *v. a.* and *n.* To plan before execution; to adjust; to foresee, to provide against; —*new*. To contrive beforehand.

Fore-cast'-er, *s.* One that contrives beforehand.

Fore'-cast, *s.* Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy.

FORE'-CAS-TLE, (-câs-sl, 11, 156, 101) *s.* The fore part of a ship, originally of an armed ship.

FORE-CHO'-SEN, (-zn, 151, 114) *part. a.* Pre-elected.

FORE'-CI-TED, 81: *a.* Quoted before.

To FORE-CLOSE, (-clôze, 137) *v. a.* To shut up; to preclude, to prevent; *To Foreclose a mortgage*, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption; whence

the less correct, but equally common expression, *To foreclose a mortgage*.

Fore-clo'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of foreclosing.

FORE'-DECK, *s.* The anterior part of a ship.

To FORE-DO', —See *To Fordo*.

To FORE-DOOM, *v. a.* To predestinate.

FORE'-END, 81: *s.* The anterior part.

FORE'-EX-THER, (-êk'-ther, 122, 111) *s.* Ancestor.

To FORE-FEND, *v. a.* To prohibit, to avert; to secure.

FORE'-FIN-GER, 158, 77: *s.* The finger next the thumb.

FORE'-FOOT, 118: } *s.* The anterior foot or feet of

FORE'-FEET, *s. pl.* } a brute; the hand in contempt.

FORE'-FRONT, (-frünt, 116) *s.* The front; the forehead.

FORE'-GAME, *s.* The previous game.

To FORE-GO, *v. a.* To quit before possession, to give up when possible to be received; less commonly, to go before, to be past.

Fore-go'-er, *s.* One that foregoes; an ancestor.

FORE'-GROUND, 81: *s.* The part of a picture which seems to lie nearest to the eye.

FORE'-HAND, *s.* and *a.* That part of a horse which is before the rider's hand; in Shaks. the chief hand or power; —*adj.* In hand or done too early.

Fore'-hand-ed, *a.* Early; formed in the fore parts.

FORE'-HEAD, (-hêd, 120: *colloq.* fôr'-êd, 136) *s.* The face from the eyes upward to the hair; confidence, impudence.

FORE'-HOLD-ING, 116: *s.* Prediction. [L'Estrange.]

FORE'-HORSE, *s.* A leading horse in a team.

→ See *FOREIGN*, &c., hereafter.

To FORE'-I-MAGI'-NE, (-ê-mâd'-gîn, 105) *v. a.* To conceive or fancy before proof.

To FORE-JUDGE, *v. a.* To prejudge; to expel for non-appearance.

Fore-judge'-ment, *s.* Judgement formed beforehand.

To FORE-KNOW, (-nô, 157, 125) 1 *Fore-knew*, (-nû, 110) *Fore-known*, (-nôw=nôn) *v. a.* To know previously.

Fore-know'-er, *s.* He who foreknows.

Fore-know'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be foreknown.

Fore-knowl'-edge, (-nô'i'-êdge, 157, 136, 168) *s.* Prescience; the knowledge of something that will happen; the knowledge of all that will happen. Man originally knows nothing that will happen; it is by experience, reason, and calculation, he acquires a foreknowledge of certain events, but more particularly of those which are placed within his own power and will, but for which he would indeed have been quite unable to form that notion of foreknowledge; the effect of divine will and power, which he ascribes to the Creator; And as what man brings to pass he wills shall happen, we ascribe this condition also to the Creator, and conceive him to will all that comes to pass; the fatalists go further, and because the Maker wills and effects all things, conclude that their notion of the Almighty free-will is derived only from what they have experienced of free-will and power in themselves; If the Creator wills all things, He wills among the rest that man's will shall be free, that is, he wills that man shall elect either good or evil: (see *Free-will*.) Although therefore it is true that man cannot but act according to his Maker's will in one sense, that is, so far as his Maker permits, and foreknows he will act, yet it is likewise true, for we limit the gift of the Creator and consequently His power of giving; that man can, within the limits assigned, both choose his course, and act according to his choice, and so can, if he please, act contrary to his Maker's will in another sense, that is, contrary to His precept or command. The difficulty we feel in conceiving freedom of choice in man, while we admit the Creator's foreknowledge of what that choice will be, is considerable certainly

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Foreels. gât'-way: châp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lâw: gôd: j'oo. i. e. *new*, 55: a, b, c, &c. *rule*, 171.

FORE-

FORE- FOR

but the reason of the difficulty is easily assigned. (See Fatalism.)

☞ See **FOREL** hereafter.

FORE-LAND, *s.* A promontory, a headland, a cape.

To FORE-LAY, *v. a.* To lay wait for; to lay beforehand.

To FORE-LENI, *v. a.* To give beforehand. [Spenser.]

To FORE-LIFT, *v. a.* To lift up an anterior part.

FORE-LOCK, *s.* The lock of hair on the forehead.

To FORE-LOOK, 118: *v. n.* To see beforehand.

FORE-MAN, *s.* Chief of a jury; chief workman.

FORE-MAST, *s.* The mast nearest the head.

FORE-MEN-TIONED, (-shünd, 147, 114) 81: *a.* Mentioned or recited before. Fore-named has the same meaning.

FORE-MOST, (-mōst, 116) *a.* First in place or rank.

FORE-NOON, *s.* The time from dawn to mid-day.

FORE-NO-TICE, 105: *s.* Previous notice.

☞ See **FORENSIC** hereafter.

To FORE-OR-DAIN, *v. a.* To predestinate, to pre-ordain.

FORE-PART, *s.* The anterior part.

FORE-PASSED, (-jäst, 114, 143) *part.* Passed antecedently.

FORE-POS-SESSED, (-pōz-zěst', 151, 143) *a.* Prepossessed.

To FORE-PRIZE, *v. a.* To rate beforehand. [Hooker.]

FORE-RANK, 158: *s.* First rank, front.

To FORE-REACH, *v. n.* To gain or advance upon at sea.

To FORE-READ, *v. n.* To signify by tokens. [Spenser.]

FORE-RIGHT, 115, 162: *ad.* and *a.* Onward, forward.

To FORE-RUN, *v. a.* To come before, to precede.

Fore-run-ner, *s.* A harbinger; a prognostic.

FORE-SAIL, *s.* The sail of the foremast.

To FORE-SAY, *v. a.* To predict, to prophesy.

To FORE-SEE, *v. a.* To see beforehand; to foreknow.

Fore-sight, (-sīt, 115, 162) *s.* Prescience.

Fore-sight-ful, 117: *a.* Prescient, provident.

To FORE-SHAW-OW, 125: *v. a.* To typify.

FORE-SHIP, *s.* The anterior part of the ship.

To FORE-SHORT-EN, 114: *v. a.* To shorten in accordance with a fore-view of the object, and convey an impression of its full length; in some authors, to shorten in order to show the figures behind.

Fore-short-en-ing, *s.* The act of a painter who shortens; the state of being foreshortened.

To FORE-SHOW, (-shō, 125) *v. a.* To pre-represent; to predict.

Fore-show-er, *s.* One who predicts.

FORE-SIDE, *s.* Front side; in Spenser, specious outside.

To FORE-SIG-NIFY, 105, 6: *v. a.* To betoken.

FORE-SKIN, *s.* That skin in males which is removed by circumcision.

FORE-SKIRT, 36: *s.* The loose part of a coat before.

To FORE-SLACK, *v. a.* To neglect by idleness. [Spenser.]

To FORE-SLOW, 125: *v. a.* and *n.* To delay. [Obs.]

To FORE-SPEAK, *v. a.* To predict; to forbid; to bewitch.

FORE-SPENT, *a.* Wasted; past; bestowed before.

FORE-SPUR-HER, *s.* One that rides before.

☞ See **FOREST**, &c., hereafter.

To FORE-STAY, (-stāw, 112) *v. a.* Literally, to take a stall or station first, so as to preclude others; hence to anticipate; to buy up before the general market; in order to raise the price; in old authors, to deprive by something prior, with *of*.

Fore-stay-ler, 36: *s.* He that forestals.

FORE-SWAT, (-swōt, 140) *a.* Spent with heat. [Obs.]

To FORE-TASTE, (-tāst, 111) *v. a.* To taste before.

Fore-taste, 83: *s.* Anticipation, pre-emption.

To FORE-TEL, *v. a.* To predict, to foreshow.

Fore-tel-er, *s.* One who predicts, a prophet.

To FORE-THINK, 158: 1 **Fore-thought**, (thāwt, 125, 162): **Fore-thought**, *v. a.* and *n.* To anticipate mentally.

Fore-thought, 81: *s.* Prescience; provident care.

FORE-TO-KEN, 114: *s.* An omen, a prognostic.

To FORE-TO-KEN, *v. a.* To foreshow.

FORE-TOOTH, *s.* *sing.* and *pl.* The tooth or teeth **FORE-TRETH**, | in the fore part of the mouth.

FORE-TOP, *s.* The top part in front, as of the head; the Fore-top in ships is that of the foremast.

FORE-VOUCHED, 114, 143: *a.* Affirmed before.

FORE-WARD, 140, 38: *s.* The van, the front. [Shaks.] ☞ The ensuing word was originally the same in spelling; and *Former* (which see hereafter in its place) is most likely also a relation.

For-ward, (for-word, 140) *ad.* and *a.* Towards what is before, onward, progressively:—*adj.* Premature, early ripe; hence, quick, ready, hasty; warm, earnest, ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous.

For-ward-ly, *ad.* Eagerly, hastily, quickly.

For-ward-ness, *s.* The quality of being forward or premature; eagerness, quickness; want of modesty.

To For-ward, *v. a.* To accelerate, to quicken; to advance, to patronize.

For-ward-er, *s.* He who promotes or quickens.

For-wards, 143: *ad.* Straight before, progressively, not backward.

To FORE-WARN, (wārn, 140) *v. a.* To admonish beforehand; to caution against.

Fore-warn-ing, *s.* Previous caution; an omen.

To FORE-WISH, *v. a.* To desire beforehand.

FORE-WORN, (-wōrn, 130) *a.* Worn out, wasted.

FOREIGN, fōr'-ēn, 120, 157: *a.* Of another country, not native; alien, remote; excluded; extraneous.

For-eign-er, *s.* One born in a foreign country.

For-eign-ness, *s.* Remoteness; want of relation.

FORE-LE—(fōr'-ēl, *s.* A sort of covering for books.

FORENSIC.—See under **Forum**.

FOREST=fōr'-ēst, *s.* Generally, a wild uncultivated tract of ground with wood; in legal strictness, a chase that is or was under the king's protection for his delight in hunting, with particular laws and officers for its preservation.

For-est-age, 99: *s.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; the right of foresters.

For-es-ter, *s.* An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country. Chaucer uses *Forster*, and Spenser *Forster*.

☞ Words commencing with the syllable **For**, not found here, must be sought under **FOR**.

FORFEIT, for'-fīt, 120: *s.* and *a.* Originally, a transgression or crime; at present, that which is lost by a transgression; a fine, a mulct; something deposited and redeemable by a pecuniary fine, whence the game of *forfeits*; in an obsolete sense, one whose life is forfeit. As an *adj.* it is used for *Forfeited*.

To For-feit, 82: *v. a.* To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

For-feit-a-ble, *a.* Subject to forfeiture.

For-feit-er, *a.* One who incurs a penalty.

For-feit-ure, (-ture, 147) *s.* The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited; a mulct, a fine.

FORFEX, for'-fēcks, 154: *s.* A pair of scissors.

☞ Words commencing with the syllable **For**, not found here, must be sought under **FOR**.

FORGE, fōr'-urg, 130: *s.* The place where iron is heated and beaten into form; a smithy, particularly for large works; a furnace; the act of working iron figuratively, any place where any thing is made or shaped.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

- To Forge, v. a.** To form by the furnace and hammer, to form. Hence, *For-ger*, a smith, or a workman; and *For-ger-y*, [Milton.] smith's work.
- For-ge-tive, a.** That may forge or produce. [Shaks.]
- FOR-GER-Y, 129: s.** The act of making; and hence its appropriated meaning, the fraudulent making or altering of any record, instrument, register, stamp, &c. to the prejudice of another man's right.
- To Forge, v. a.** To commit forgery. — See also above.
- For-ger, s.** One guilty of forgery.
- FORINSEAL = fō-rin'-sē-cāl, a.** Foreign.
- To FOR-RIS-PA-MIL'-I-ATE, v. a.** To establish in an estate so that the person shall be distinct from his family.
- FORK = fāw'k, 37: s.** An instrument that divides at the end into two or more points; one of the divisions or points; a point; the commencement of a division as in a fork.
- To Fork, v. n. and a.** To shoot into blades or divisions: — *act.* To stick on a fork; to form as a fork.
- Forked, (forkt, 114, 143) part.** For-ked, *a.* Opening as a fork into two or more parts; having two meanings.
- For-ked-ly, ad.** In a forked manner.
- For-ked-ness, s.** The quality of being forked.
- For-ky, a.** Forked, furcated.
- For-k-head, (-hēd, 120) s.** An arrow. [Spenser.]
- FORLORN, &c.** — See among the compounds of For, which precede Fore, &c.
- FORM = fāw'm, 37: s.** Shape or external appearance; that which has shape, a being animate or inanimate; that which gives shape, a mould; arrangement, method; beauty or elegance as arising from shape; empty show; external rites; established practice. In other senses it has a different pronunciation. — See lower.
- To Form, v. a. and s.** To make out of materials; to give a shape to; to plan; to arrange; to contrive; to model by education: — *nes.* To take a form.
- For-mer, s.** One that forms. — See also the next class.
- Form'-ful, 117: a.** Creative. [Thomson.]
- Form'-less, a.** Shapeless, without regularity.
- For-mal, 12: a.** Constituent, essential; regular, proper; more commonly, ceremonial, exact to affectation; external, having the appearance only; depending on established custom.
- For-mal-ly, ad.** In a formal manner.
- For-ma-list, s.** One who lays stress on forms; an observer of forms only, in religion or in other things.
- For-ma-lism, 158: s.** Formality.
- To For-ma-lize, v. a.** To model; to modify: [Obs.:] — *nes.* [Little used.] To affect formality.
- For-ma-tive, 105: a. and s.** Giving form, plastic; — *s.* A word formed according to some practice or analogy.
- For-mal'-i-ty, 84: s.** Originally, external appearance; hence, the quality of any kind which constitutes a thing what it is; in logic, the general notion under which any object of the understanding is conceived; commonly, the practice or observance of forms and ceremonies; order; customary mode of dress.
- For-ma-tion, 89: s.** The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.
- For-mē-don, s.** Literally, the form of a gift; a writ for the recovery of lands by statute of a testinister.
- For-mu-lā, s.** A prescribed form, rule, or model.
- For-mu-lā, s.** A prescription. *Forma pauperis*, see *Sup.*
- For-mu-lar-y, s. and a.** A formula; a book containing stated forms: — *adj.* Ritual, stated.
- FORM, (fō'w'm, 130, 47) s.** A long seat; hence, in schools, a class or rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare; in printing, the type set up and locked in a chase ready for impression. — See the other senses, with a different pronunciation, above.
- To Form, v. n.** To take a form, as a hare. [Drayton.]
- FORMER = for'-mer = fāw'-mer, a.** (Compare
- Foreward, &c.) Before, in time; mentioned before, past.
- For-mer-ly, ad.** In times past; of old.
- FORMIC = for'-mīk, a.** Pertaining to ants, as the *formic acid*, the acid of ants.
- For-mi-nate, s.** A salt of formic acid with a base.
- For-mi-ca-tion, 89: s.** The sensation as of ants creeping over the skin.
- FORMIDABLE, for-mē-dā-bl, 105, 98, 101: a.** Terrible; powerful so as to be feared.
- For-mi-dā-bly, ad.** In a formidable manner.
- For-mi-dā-ble-ness, s.** The quality of exciting dread; the thing causing dread.
- FORMULA, &c.** — See under *Form*.
- To FORNICATION, for-nē-cā-ta, 105: v. n.** To have sexual commerce, the parties being both unmarried; such is the meaning entertained by canon law, though usage often applies the word to the act when the woman only is unmarried.
- For-ni-cā-tor, 35: s.** In canon law, an unmarried man who has commerce with an unmarried woman.
- For-ni-cā-tress, s.** An incontinent single woman.
- For-ni-cā-tion, 89: s.** The act or sin of sexual commerce, when the parties are not joined in marriage; with a less limited meaning, adultery; incest; idolatry. The word is derived from *formis*, an arch or vault, the usual place of a prostitute in ancient Rome. Hence, in architecture, *fornication* signifies an arching or vaulting; and *fornicated*, arched.
- To FORPASS, FORPINE, FORSAKE, &c.**
- FORSAY, FORSOOTH, FORSWEAR, &c.**
- FORSWONK.** — See among the compounds of For, which precede Fore, &c.
- FORT, &c.** — See under *To Fortify*.
- FORTH, fō'w'rt, 130: ad. and prep.** Originally, out of doors; onward in time; forward in order; beyond a boundary; out into public view; in old writers, thoroughly, to the end: — *prep.* Out of.
- Forth'-right, (-rīt, 115) ad. and s.** Straight forward: — *s.* A straight path. [Obs.]
- Forth-wit', (-wīt) ad.** Immediately, at once.
- Forth-com'-ing, (-cūm'-ing, 116) a.** Ready to appear.
- Forth-issu'-ing, (-ish'-oo ing, 147) a.** Coming out.
- FORTIETH.** — See under *Forty*.
- FORTIY.** — See under *Forty, prep.*
- To FORTIFY, for-tē-īf, 37, 105, 6: v. a.** To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.
- For-ti-fi-er, s.** He or that which fortifies.
- For-ti-fi-er-able, 101: a.** That may be fortified.
- For-ti-fi-ca-tion, 105, 89: s.** The science of military architecture; a place built for strength; addition of strength.
- For-tress, s.** A strong hold, a fortified place.
- To For-tress, v. a.** To guard, to fortify. [Shaks.]
- FORT, (fō'w'rt, 130) s.** A fortified place, usually a small one; a castle; a strong side, as opposed to *For-ble*; that in which a man excels. *Fortalice*, &c., see *S.*
- Fort'-ed, a.** Guarded by forts. [Shaks.]
- For-ti-lage, For-tin, s.** A fortlet. [Obs.]
- Fort'-let, s.** A little fort. *A-fortlet*, see *Supp.*
- For-tē, (for-tā, [Ital.] 170) ad.** A direction in music to sing or play with force of tone.
- For-ti-tude, s.** Strength to endure; strength, force, magnanimity; less strictly, courage, bravery.
- FORTNIGHT, for-t-nī-t, 115, 162: s.** Literally, fourteen nights; the space of two weeks.
- FORTUITOUS, &c.** — See the ensuing class.
- FORTUNE = fāw'-tūn, colloq. fāw'-tūn, s.** Chance, (which see); accident, luck; the goddess, a heathen mythology that distributed the lots of life; the good or ill that befalls man; futurity, events &c.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw' wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': fāw: good; jōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

come; the means of living which may turn up; estate, possessions; a portion.

To For-tune, *v. a. and n.* To make fortunate; to dispose of; to presage; [Obs.]—*new.* To happen; to light upon.

➤ Among the compounds are *Fortune-book*, (for telling fortunes,) *Fortune-hunter*, (an adventurer determined to find and marry a woman with a fortune.) *Fortune-teller*, (one that pretends to tell people what will befall them,) &c.

For-tu-nate, *a.* Lucky, happy, successful.

For-tu-nate-ly, *ad.* Luckily; prosperously.

For-tu-nate-ness, *s.* Good luck; success.

For-tu-i-tous, 120: *a.* Accidental, casual.

For-tu-i-tous-ly, *ad.* By chance, accidentally.

For-tu-i-tous-ness, **For-tu-i-ty**, *s.* Accident.

FORTY, fôr'tē, 37: *a. and s.* Four times ten.

For-ti-eth, *a.* The fourth tenth.

FORUM = fôr-ûm, 47: *s.* A public place in Rome where causes were tried; a tribunal; also, a market place.

FO-RUN'-SIC, *a.* Pertaining to courts of law.

FORWARD, &c.—See under Foreward.

FOSSE, &c.—See in the ensuing class. Fossette, *S.*

FOSSIL = fôs-sil, *a. and s.* Dug out of the earth:

s. A substance dug from the earth, which may be native, as minerals, or extraneous, as petrified plants, shells, bones, &c.

Fos-sil-list, *s.* One versed in the nature of fossils.

To Fos-si-lize, *v. a. and n.* To change to a fossil.

Fos-sil'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The science of fossils.

FOSSES, (fôss, 101) *s.* A ditch, a moat. [Fr.]

Fosse-way, *s.* A Roman road so called.

To FOSTER = fôs-ter, 36: *v. a. and n.* To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper; to cherish; to forward:—*new.* [Obs.] To be trained up together. As a *subs.* see Forester; to which also Fostership (*i. e.* Forestership) belongs.

Fos-ter-er, 36: *s.* One that fosters; a nurse.

Fos-ter-age, *s.* The charge of nursing; alterage.

Fos-ter-ling, *s.* A foster-child.

➤ Among the compounds are *Foster-brother*, (suckled by the same breast, but not of the same womb,) *Foster-dam* or *Foster-mother*, (she who fosters a child,) *Foster-father*, *Foster-child*, *Foster-son*, *Foster-daughter*, *Foster-brother*, and *Foster-er*, (that which nourishes a plant, but did not produce it,) &c.

FOTHER, fôth'-er, *s.* A load, generally of lead, in some places 194 cwt. *To Fother* is to stop a leak.

FOUGADE, fô-gâd', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A little well-like mine filled with combustibles to blow up a fortification, called also *Fougass*.

FOUGHTEN, fôw'-tn, 126, 114: *part.* Fought, which see under To Fight. [Obs.]

FOUL = fowl, 123: *a.* (Allied to *Filth*, &c.) Filthy, not clean, not fair; impure; full of gross humors, coarse; loathsome; disgraceful; unfair, unlawful; wicked, detestable; not fair or serene, but cloudy or stormy; hence, with respect to the wind, unfavourable, contrary; hence, at sea, whatever is unfavourable to the safety of the ship. *To fill foul* of is to fall upon or come against with rough force; and, at sea, *To be foul* of is to be entangled with. Also, *To foul*, in sea-language, is to be or to fall foul of.

To Foul, *v. a.* To daub, to make filthy.

Foul-ly, 105: *ad.* Filthily; not fairly.

Foul-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being foul.

➤ Among the compounds are *Foul-faced*, *Foul-feeding*, *Foul-mouthed*, (scurrious,) *Foul-spoken*, &c.

To FOULDER = fowl'-der, *v. n.* To emit great heat. [Spenser.]

FOUMART, fôw'-mart, 125: *s.* A polecat.

FOUND, **FOUNDLING**.—See under To Find.

To FOUND = fownd, 31: *v. a.* To lay the basis of; to build, to raise; to establish; to give birth or

original to; to raise upon as on a principle or ground to fix firm.

Found'-er, *s.* A builder, establisher, or originator.

Found'-ress, *s.* A female founder.

Foun-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Basis; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground; original; an established revenue, particularly for a charity; establishment.

To FOUND = fownd, 31: *v. a.* To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast.

Foun'-der, *s.* One who forms figures by casting.

Foun'-der-y, or **Foun'-dry**, *s.* The art of casting metals; a house and works for casting metals.

FONT, (fônt) *s.* An assortment of types of one sort, having all that is necessary for printing in that letter.—See also under Fount.

To FOUNDER = fownd'-der, *v. a. and n.* To cause a soreness in a horse's foot so that he cannot use it:—*new.* To trip.

To FOUNDER = fownd'-der, *v. n.* To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.

Foun'-der-ous, *a.* Full of bogs, as a bad road.

FOUNDLING.—See under To Find.

FOUNT = fownt, 31:

FOUNTAIN = fownd'-tain, 99: *s.* A well; a spring;

ing water; a jet; the spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.

Fount'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of springs.

Foun'-tain-less, *a.* Having no fountain.

Foun'-tain-head', 120: *s.* Primary source.

FONT, (fônt) *s.* The basin in a church for the water used in the rite of baptism.

FOUR, fô'ur, 133, 47: *a. and s.* Twice two.

Fourth, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next to the third.

Fourth'-ly, *ad.* In the fourth place.

Four'-fold, (-fôld, 116) *a.* Four times as many.

FOUR'-TEN, 84: *a. and s.* Four and ten.

Four-teen', *a.* The ordinal of fourteen.

➤ Among the compounds are *Four-footed*, *Four'-score*, *Four'-square*, (quadrangular,) *Four'-wheeled*, &c.

FOURBE, fôrb, [Fr.] *s.* A tricking fellow, a cheat.

FOUTY, fôw'-tē, 125: *a.* Contemptible. [Vulgar.]

FOU'-RA, 98: *s.* Used exclamatively for "a fig!" or "a pin!" It is imitated from French vulgarity, and seems the parent of the preceding word. [Shaks.]

FOVILI, A = fô-vil'-lâ, *s.* A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers.

FOWL = fowl, 31: *s.* A bird, and the older generic name for winged animals; in a restricted sense, a barn door fowl. Like *Fish*, it is often used collectively. *Fowl*, for *Fowls*.

To Fowl, *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game. [Obs.]

Fowl'-er, *s.* A sportsman who pursues birds.

Fowl'-ing, *s.* The act or practice of ensnaring, taking, or shooting birds. Hence *Fowl'-ing piece*, a gun.

FOX, fôks, 188: *s.* A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning. *To Fox*, see *Supp.*

Fox'-y, **Fox'-ish**, *a.* Relating to, or wily as a fox.

Fox'-ship, **Fox'-er-y**, *s.* Cunning. [Little used.]

➤ Among the compounds are *Fox'-chase*, *Fox'-hound*, *Fox'-hunter*, *Fox'-trap*; also, *Fox'-cast*, (a fox-skin,) *Fox'-evil*, (a disease in which the hair falls off,) *Fox'-fish*, (a fish so called,) *Fox'-glove*, (a plant,) *Fox'-tail*, (a plant,) *Fox'-mould*, fox-coloured green-sand, &c.

FOY = foy, 29: *s.* Faith. [Spenser.]

FRACAS, frâ-câw [Fr.] 170: *s.* A noisy quarrel.

To FRACT = frâct, *v. a.* To break. [Shaks.]

FRAC'-TION, (-shûn, 147) *s.* The act of breaking; the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.

FRAC'-tion-al, *a.* Belonging to fractions.

FRAC'-TURE, (-tûr, *collog.* frâct'-sh'oor, 147) *s.*

Breach; a breaking, particularly of a bone.

To Frac'-ture, *v. a. and n.* To break.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn. *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh ûn, *s. e.* vision, 165: thên, 166.

FRA

FRAC'-TIOUS, (-shūs, 147) *a.* Apt to *break* out into ill-humour, cross, snappish, peevish.
FRAC'-TIOUS-ly, *ad.* In a fractious manner.
FRAC'-TIOUS-ness, *s.* Peevishness.
FRAG'-ILE, (fräd'-g'il, 64, 105) *a.* Easily broken, brittle; weak, uncertain, frail.
FRAG'-il-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Brittleness; frailty.
FRAG'-MENT, *s.* A part broken off from a whole.
FRAG'-men-tar-y, *a.* Composed of fragments.
FRAG'-GORE, *a.* A crash, as of something breaking. Some old authors incorrectly ally it in meaning with *Frangere*.
FRAIL, 100: *a.* Weak, easily decaying; subject to casualties; liable to error or seduction.
FRAIL'-ness, *s.* Weakness, instability.
FRAIL'-ty, *s.* Weakness; infirmity; fault proceeding from weakness; in which sense it has a plural.
FRAN'-GI-BLE, 101: *a.* Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
FRAN'-gi-bil-i-ty, *s.* The quality of being fraguible.
FRAGRANT=frä'-gränt, *a.* Odorous, sweet of smell.
FRa'-grant-ly, *ad.* With sweet scent.
FRa'-grance, **FRa'-gran-cy**, *s.* Pleasing scent.
FRAIL.—Seek under *To Fract*.
FRAIL=fräl, *s.* A basket made of rushes.
FRAISE, fräiz, 151: *s.* A *craped* pancake with bacon in it; a range of horizontal stakes in fortification
To FRAME=främe, *v. a.* To form; to fit to something; to compose; to regulate; to plan; to contrive.
Frame, *s.* A fabric; any thing made to enclose, surround, or support, something else; order; contrivance; form.
FRa'-mer, *s.* Maker, former, contriver, schemer.
Frame-work, 141: *s.* Exterior work generally of wood.
FRAMPOLD, främ'-pöld, 116: *a.* Cross-grained. It is also written *Frampal*, &c. [A low word, and obs.]
FRANCHISE, &c.—See under *Frank*, (free).
FRANCISCAN=frän'-ciss'-cän, *s.* and *a.* A monk of the order of St. Francis, a gray friar:—*adj.* Pertaining to the order of St. Francis.
FRANGIBLE.—See under *To Fract*.
FRANION, frä'-ne-ön, 105: *s.* A boon companion. [Spenser.]
FRANK, frängk, 158: *s.* One of those who, leaving Franconia, where they first settled, established themselves in France; among the natives of the East, a name given generally to a native of western Europe; a French coin. (but in this sense written *Franc*.) value ten-pence English.
FRANK, frängk, 158: *s.* A sty. Hence, *To Frank*, *v. a.* To shut up in a sty; to fatten. [Shaks.]
FRANK, frängk, 158: *a.* and *s.* Free; liberal, not niggardly; more commonly, open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; without payment, without condition:—*s.* A letter that pays no postage.
To Frank, *v. a.* To free from postage or dues of passage.
FRANK-ly, 105: *ad.* Liberally; openly, freely, candidly.
FRANK'-ness, *s.* Plainness, openness; liberality
FRANK'-LIN, *s.* A freeholder; a steward.
FRANK'-IN-CENSE, *s.* A dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, used as a perfume; supposed to be so called from its liberal distribution of odour.
Other compounds are Frank-almoigne, (al-moin', a tenure by divine service, or praying for the souls of the deceased.) **FRANK'-chace**, (liberty of chace,) and **FRANK'-pledge**. (see Borough.)
FRAN'-CHISE, (frän'-chiz, 105, 151) *s.* Literally, freedom; appropriately, exemption, privilege; right granted; district to which a privilege or exemption belongs.
To Fran'-chise, 82: *v. a.*—See *To Enfranchise*.

FRE

FRANTIC=frän'-tick, *a.* (Compare *Fransy*, &c.) Mad, raving; furious, outrageous; transported by passion.
FRan'-tic-ly, *ad.* Madly, outrageously.
FRan'-tic-ness, *s.* Madness; fury of passion
FRATERNAL=frä-ter'-näl, *a.* Brotherly.
FRa-ter'-nal-ly, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
FRa-ter'-ni-ty, 105: *s.* Brotherhood; a society; men of the same occupation or character.
To FRa-ter'-nize, *v. n.* To associate as brothers.
FRa-ter'-ni-za'-tion, 89: *s.* A uniting as of brothers.
FRAT'-RI-CIDE, 92: *s.* The murder of a brother; the murderer of a brother. Hence, **FRat'-ri-ci'-dal**, *a.*
FRAUD=fräwd, 123: *s.* Deceit, cheat, artifice.
Fraud'-ful, 117: *a.* Treacherous, artful, subtle.
Fraud'-ful-ly, *ad.* Deceitfully, artfully.
Frau'-du-lent, *a.* Full of fraud; done by fraud.
Frau'-du-lent-ly, *ad.* By fraud; deceitfully.
Frau'-du lence, **Frau'-du-len-cy**, *s.* Trickery; cheating.
FRAUGHT, &c.—See under *To Freight*.
FRAY=fräy, *s.* A broil, a contest; a quarrel.
To FRAY, *v. a.* To terrify, to fright. [Spenser.]
To FRAY=fräy, *v. a.* To rub, to wear.
Fray, *s.* A rub or chafe in cloth.
Fray'-ing, *s.* The peel of a deer's horn.
FREAK=freak, *s.* Literally, a sudden starting or change of place; hence, a sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim, a fancy, a capricious prank
Freak'-ish, *a.* Capricious, humoursome.
Freak'-ish-ly, *ad.* Capriciously, whimsically.
Freak'-ish-ness, *s.* Capriciousness, whimsicalness.
To FREAK=freak, *v. a.* To variegate, to chequer.
FRECKLE, frēc'-kl, 101: *s.* A spot of yellowish colour in the skin sometimes produced by the sun; a spot.
To Freck'-kle, *v. n.* and *a.* To give, or to acquire freckles.
Freck'-ly, *a.* Full of freckles.
FREDSTOLE=frēd'-stōle, *s.* Seat of peace. [Obs.]
FREE=free, *a.* At liberty, having liberty; uncompelled; not necessitated; permitted; assuming too much liberty; licentious; unreserved, familiar; open, frank; liberal, not parsimonious; clear, exempt, guiltless; invested with franchises; exempt from expense or charges; acting without spur or whip, as a horse; in old authors, as applied to a female, genteel, charming.
To Free, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to manumit; to rid; to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.
Free'-ly, *ad.* Without restraint; in a free manner.
Free'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being free.
Free'-dom, 18: *s.* Liberty, (see Liberty;) franchise; exemption from necessity; unrestrained; a state of ease and scope; ease, facility; an assumed familiarity.
Free'-man, *s.* One not a slave or vassal; one entitled to particular rights, privileges, or immunities.
Freed'-man, *s.* A slave manumitted.
Free'-born, *a.* Free by birth, not made free.
Free'-hold, (-hōld, 116) *s.* Land or tenement held in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.
Free'-hold-er, *s.* One who has a freehold.
FREE'-BENCH, *s.* A widow's dower in a copyhold.
FREE'-BOOT-ER, *s.* A robber, a plunderer.
Free'-boot-ing, *s.* Robbery, plunder.
FREE'-CHAP-RI, *s.* A chapel exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.
FREE'-COST, 84: *s.* Freedom from charges.
FREE'-FOOT-ED, 118: *a.* Not restrained in marching
FREE'-HEART-ED, 131: *a.* Liberal, generous.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gät'-wä · chäp'-män · pē-pä · läw, gööd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a. 4, 5 &c. *mute*, 171.

FRECK'-MA-SON, (-mā-sn, 114) *s.* One of a society composed originally of masons or builders in stone, and admitted into it as free and accepted.

FREE' MIND-ED, (-mīnēd-ēd, 115) *a.* Unconstrained; without care.

FREE'-SCHOOL, (-skool, 161) *s.* A school founded and endowed, so as to be free of charge to the scholars.

FREE'-SPO-KEN, 114: *a.* Speaking without reserve.

FREE'-STONE, *s.* A stone so called, because, having no grain, it may be cut in any direction.

FREE'-THINK-ER, 158, 36: *s.* A term assumed by many to signify their rejection of ordinary modes of thinking in matters of religion, and reduced to a term of reproach by the absurd and mischievous doctrines generally propagated in lieu of those rejected; hence, a contemner of religion, a libertine.

FREE'-WILL, *s.* Unrestrained will; definitely, the power of electing one of two or more things, each of which has some apparent good to recommend it. If the Creator had exhibited to man, His creature, the good He means, and the evil He does not mean for him, so plainly that the good must have been pursued, and the evil must have been avoided, the notion of free-will could never have been formed; voluntariness, spontaneity.

To **FREEZE**=frēz, 189: } *v. t. and a.* To be
1 **FROZE**=frōz. } congealed with cold;

FRO'-ZEN, frō'-zn, 114: } to be of that degree
of cold at which water congeals; to be chilled; to die
by cold;—*act.* To harden into ice; to chill, to kill by
cold.

See the relations under **FROST**. **FRIEZE**, which has the same pronunciation, is not related.

To **FREIGHT**, frāit, 100, 162: *v. a.* (This verb is regular, though it has an irregular participle, which see lower.) To load for transportation by sea; to load.

Freight, *s.* Any thing with which a ship is loaded, money due for transportation of goods.

Freight'-er, 36: *s.* He who freights a vessel.

FRAUGHT, (frāwt, 162) *part.* Laded, filled, stored.

Fraught, *s.* Freight. [Shaks.]

To **Fraught**, *v. a.* To freight. [Shaks.]

Fraught'-age, *s.* Lading, cargo. [Shaks.]

FREN=frēn, *s.* A foreigner, a stranger. [Obs.]

FRENCH=frēntch, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants;—*s.* The people of France; or their language.

To **French**'-ly, (-fry, 6) *v. a.* To make French; to infect with the manner of the French.

Among the compounds are **French'-chalk**, (an indurated clay.) **French'-horn**, (a musical instrument.) **French'-like**, and **French'-man**.

FRENZY, frēm'-zēy, 105: *s.* Phrensy, which see.

FRE-net'-ic, *a.* Phrenetic. [Frensic, whence Frantic.]

FREQUENT, frē'-kwēnt, 76, 145: *a.* Often done, seen, or occurring; used often to act; poetically, thronged, crowded.

Fre'-quent-ly, *ad.* Often, commonly, not rarely.

Fre'-quence, *s.* Concourse; frequency.

Fre'-quen-cy, *s.* The condition of often occurring; repetition; less usually, concourse, full assembly.

Fre'-quen-ta'-tion, *s.* Habit of frequenting; resort.

To **FRE-QUENT**, 83: *v. a.* To visit often; to resort to.

Fre-quent'-er, *s.* One who often resorts to a place.

Fre-quent'-a-ble, *a.* Accessible. [Sidney.]

Fre-quen'-ta-tive, *a.* Denoting frequent repetition, —a term applied to verbs. [Grammar.]

FRESCO=frēs'-cō. [Ital.] *s.* (Compare with the ensuing class.) Coolness, shade, duskiness: a method of painting on fresh plaster by which the colours sink in and become durable.

FRESH=frēsh, *a.* Primarily, brisk or moving quickly; hence, (from the effect produced) cool, lively, healthy in look or feelings; young, new, recent:

not warm or rapid, not salt; sweet, not stale; not impaired by time; unpractised.

Fresh'-ly, *ad.* Coolly; newly; ruddily.

Fresh'-ness, *s.* The state of being fresh.

Fresh'-et, *s.* A pool of fresh water; this is sometimes called a **Fresh**. **Freshes** are also currents of fresh water into the sea.

To **Fresh'-en**, 114: *v. a. and n.* To make or grow fresh.

FRESH' FORCE, 130: *s.* A force newly done, as when a person having right to lands or tenements is disseized thereof, he may bring his bill of **fresh-force** within forty days after the force committed.

FRESH'-MAN, *s.* A novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. Hence, **Fresh'-man-ship**.

FRESH'-WA-TER, (-wāw-ter, 140) *a.* Used only to freshwater, as a novice at sea; hence, raw, unskilled.

Fresh-wa'-tered, 114: *a.* Newly watered. [Aken-side.]

To **FRET**=frēt, *v. a. and n.* To wear away by rubbing; to agitate by external action or impulse; to vex; (see other senses lower):—*neu.* To be in a state of wearing away; to be agitated; to be peevish, to be angry. **Fret** is sometimes used as the participle instead of **Fretted**; and also **Fret'-ten**, (114,) as **Pock-fetten**, marked with the small pox.

Fret, *s.* Agitation, particularly of the surface of a stream; hence, perhaps, in old authors, a fifth or sixth, though in this sense it may be a contraction of the Latin **Frētum**; bubbling of any fluid from fermentation or other cause; agitation or commotion of mind, irritation, vexation: See other senses lower.

Fret'-ful, 117: *a.* Angry, peevish.

Fret'-ful-ly, *ad.* Angrily, peevishly.

Fret'-ful-ness, *s.* Peevishness, ill-humour.

FRET, *s.* That against which the player **rusts** or presses the strings of an instrument in stopping them to different notes: in the lute of our ancestors, the **frets** consisted of raised and probably ornamented work; thus diversifying the instrument to the eye, and diversifying its tones, the word came to signify work raised in protuberances, and variegated work; in architecture, a kind of knot of two small fillets interlaced; in heraldry, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

To **Fret**, *v. a.* To furnish with frets; to form raised work; to variegate, to diversify.—See also above.

Fret'-ty, *a.* Adorned with fret-work.

Fret'-work, 141: *s.* Raised work.

FRIABLE, frī'-d-bl, 101: *a.* Easily crumbled or pulverized.

Fri'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of being easily reduced to powder; liability to crumble.

FRIAR=frī'-ar, 34, 134: *s.* A brother of some no ascetic order; restrictedly, a monk who is not a priest or father.

Fri'-ar-ly, *a.* Friar-like; monastic, recluse.

Fri'-ar-y, 129: *s. and a.* A monastery of friars:—

adj. Belonging to a friary; like a friar.

Fri'-ar's-ILAN'-TERN, *s.* Ignis fatuus. [Milton.]

To **FRIBBLE**, frīb'-bl, *v. n.* To trifle; to totter.

Frib'-ble, *a. and s.* Frivolous:—*s.* A trifle, a flip.

Frib'-bler, 36: *s.* A trifler.

FRIBURGH=frī'-bürg, *s.*—See Borough.

FRI-CASSEE=frīck'-ās-sē', *s.* A dish made by cutting a fowl or other small animal in pieces, and frying with strong sauce. B. Jon. uses **Fri'-once** (fri'-cass) both for a fricasseo, and for an ungutted made by frying.

To **Fri'-cas-see'**, *v. a.* To dress in fricasseo.

FRICTION, frīck'-shūn, 147: *s.* The act of rubbing, attrition; resistance caused by rubbing against while moving.

Fri-ca'-tion, 6, 89: *s.* Friction. [Bacon.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thēn, 166

To FRIDGE, *v. n.* and *a.* To rub; to move quickly. [Obs.]

FRIDAY=frī'-dāy, *s.* The sixth day of the week, named from *Frigga*, the Venus of the North.

FRIEND, frënd, 120: *s.* One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy; one without hostile intention; one reconciled to another; hence the phrase, *To be friends*, for, *To be in friendship*; an attendant; a favourer; a term of salutation or familiar address; in the language of libertinage, a paramour.

To Friend, *v. a.* To befriend.

Friend'-ed, *a.* Well disposed; having friends.

Friend'-ly, *a.* Amicable, kind, favourable; salutary, congenial, convenient.

Friend'-li-ness, *s.* Amicableness, goodwill.

Friend'-less, *a.* Wanting friends; destitute, forlorn.

Friend'-ship, *s.* Intimacy resting on mutual respect and esteem; correspondence of sentiments without intimacy; less strictly, intimacy for ordinary or for sordid ends; favour, personal kindness; assistance, help.

FRIEZE, freiz, } 103, 104, 189: *s.* Abstractly,

FRIZE, } a nap or something resembling nap on a flat material underneath; hence, a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side; hence, again, the flat member or face frequently enriched with "bossy sculptures," which is part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice, and which retains the name though unsculptured.

FRIGATE=frīg'-āte, 99: *s.* A ship of war carrying from 24 to 48 guns; a small vessel generally.

FRIGEFACATION.—See under *Frigid*.

To FRIGHT, frītē, 115, 162: *v. a.* To disturb with fear, to terrify, to dismay.

Fright, *s.* A sudden terror.

Fright'-ful, 117: *a.* Terrible, dreadful; ugly.

Fright'-ful-ly, *ad.* Dreadfully, horribly.

Fright'-ful-ness, *s.* The power of impressing terror.

To FRIGHT'-TEN, 114: *v. a.* To shock with dread; to fright.

FRIGID=frīd'-gīd, 94: *a.* Cold; wanting warmth of body; wanting warmth of affection; without fire of fancy, dull; lifeless; formal.

Frig'-id-ly, *ad.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

Frig'-id-ness, *s.* Frigidity.

Frig'-id-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Coldness; dullness.

FRIG'-E-FAC'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of making cold.

FRIG'-GO-RIT'-IC, 77, 88: *a.* Causing cold.

To FRILL=frīl, 155: *v. n.* To shiver.

FRILL, *s.* An edging or ruffle of fine linen. The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when she *frills* with cold, seems to have suggested the name.

FRIM=frīm, *a.* Flourishing. [Drayton.]

FRINGE=frīngē, *s.* An ornamental border of loose threads; edge, margin, extremity.

To Fringe, *v. u.* To adorn with fringes; to decorate.

Frin'-gy, *a.* Having fringes, bordered. [Shenstone.]

FRIPPERY, frīp'-pēr-ēy, 129, 105: *s.* and *a.* Old clothes, cast dresses; hence, waste matter, useless things, trifles; the place where old clothes are sold; traffic in cast off things.—*adj.* Trifling, contemptible.

Frip'-per, **Frip'-per-er**, *s.* A dealer in frippery.

FRISEUR, frē-zur', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A hair-dresser.

To Frizz, *v. a.* To curl, to crisp. (Compare *Frieze*.)

To FRIZZ'-ZLE, *v. a.* To frizz. (This is the old word.)

Frizz'-zle, *s.* A curl, a lock of hair crisped.

Frizz'-zler, *s.* One that frizzles, a friseur.

To FRISK=frīsk, *v. n.* To leap, to skip.

Frisk, *s.* A frolic, a fit of wanton gayety.

Fris'-ky, *a.* Jumping with gayety, frolicsome.

Fris'-ki-ness, *s.* Airiness, gayety.

Frisk'-er, *s.* One that friaks, a wanton.

Frisk'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of gambols.

Frisk'-al, *s.* A leap, a caper. [B. Jon.]

Fris'-KET, 14: *s.* The light frame in which the sheets of paper are successively confined on the form for impression in printing; so named from the velocity and swiftness of its motion.

FRIT=frīt, *s.* The matter of which glass is made (silica, fixed alkali, &c.) after it has been calcined.

FRITH=frīth, *s.* A strait of the sea; (compare *Fret*;) a place for confining fish; hence, a kind of net.

FRITH=frīth, *s.* A woody place. [Drayton.]

Frith'-y, 105: *a.* Woody. [Obs.]

FRITILLARY, frīt'-il-lār-ēy, 105: *s.* A plant.

FRITINANCY, frīt'-ē-nān-cēy, *s.* A chirping.

FRITTER=frīt'-ter, *s.* A small piece cut to be fried; a little pancake; a fragment, a small piece.

To Frīt'-ter, *v. a.* To cut into pieces for frying; to break into fragments. *To fritter away*, to pare off, to reduce to nothing by paring away.

FRIVOLOUS, frīv'-ō-lūs, 120: *a.* Slight, trifling, trivial; of little weight or worth.

Friv'-o-lous-ly, *ad.* In a trifling manner.

Friv'-o-lous-ness, *s.* Want of weight or importance.

FRIVOL'-I-TRY, 84, 105: *s.* Frivolousness; acts or habits of trifling.

To FRIZZ, **FRIZZLE**, &c.—See under *Friseur*.

FRO=frō, *ad.* Part of the adverbial phrase *To and fro*, *i. e.* to and from, or backward and forward.

FROCK=fröck, *s.* An outer garment as a monk's; a coat coming quite round; a gown for girls or little boys.

FROG, *s.* An ornamental fastening for a frock generally in the shape of a tassel.

FROG=frōg, *s.* A small amphibious animal remarkable for leaping; a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, dividing as the hind legs of a frog in running toward the heel.

Frog'-gy, (-gūēy, 77) *a.* Having frogs.

(*) Among the compounds are *Frog'-bit*, *Frog'-grass*, and *Frog'-lettuce*, (herbs;) and *Frog'-fish*, (a sort of fish.)

FROISE, froiz, 29, 151: *s.* Bacon cooked in a pancake.

FROLIC=frōl'-īck, *a.* and *s.* Gay, full of pranks; — *s.* A prank, a flight, a whim.

To Frol'-ic, *v. n.* To play wild pranks.

Frol'-ic-ly, *ad.* Frolicsome. [Obs.]

Frol'-ic-some, 107: *a.* Full of wild gayety.

Frol'-ic-some-ly, *ad.* With wild gayety.

Frol'-ic-some-ness, *s.* Wildness of gayety.

FROM=frōm, 17, frōm, 176: *prep.* A particle noting source or beginning with departure or distance, sometimes literally, sometimes figuratively; thus, *From London*, i. departure beginning at London; *From a cause*, is such distance with regard to a cause as constitutes an effect; *To take from a person*, is to take to a distance with relation to the person. *From* is often joined by an ellipsis with adverbs; as *from above*, *i. e.* from the parts above.

From'-ward, 140: *ad.* Away from. [Obs.]

FROND=frōnd, *s.* A green leafy branch; sometimes restricted to the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns. For *Fronde*, a French term, see *Supp.*

Fron'-dous, 120: *a.* Producing leaves with flowers.

Fron-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A lopping of trees. [Evelyn.]

Fron-des'-cence, *s.* The time of putting forth leaves.

Fron-dif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Bearing leaves.

FRONT, frōnt, 116: *s.* The forehead, the face; hence, boldness, impudence; the fore part of any thing, particularly of an army, of a troop, or of a building; the part before; the most conspicuous part.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Four's: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-nōn: pd-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* j'ow, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mvē*, 171.

To Front, *v. a. and n.* To oppose face to face; to stand opposed or over against:—*new*. To stand foremost.

Front'-ed, *a.* Formed with a front.

Front'-ing, *a.* Having the front towards.

Front'-less, *a.* Void of shame, impudent.

☞ The compounds are *Front'-bor*, *Front'-room*, &c.

FRONT'-AL, (*frōn't-āl*), *s.* A medicament for the forehead; a frontlet; a pediment over a window or door. *Front'-ated*, see *Supp.*

Front'-let, *s.* A bandage worn on the forehead.

FRON'-TIER, (*frōn'-tēr*, 103, 43) *s. and a.* The limit or utmost verge of a territory; it is often used in the plural signifying the parts that *front* another country or an invading army:—*adj.* Bordering, contiguous.

FRON'-TIS-PIECE, (*-pēce*, 103) *s.* That part that first meets the eye, as the ornamental first page of a book; the face of a building.

FRONTINAC, (*frōn'-tīn-yăk'*), 105, 146: *s.* A rich French wine named from the place of its production in Languedoc.

FROPPISH=*frōp'-pish*, *a.* Peevish. [Clarendon.]

FRORE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

FROST=*frōst*, 17: *s.* (Compare to Freeze.) The state or temperature of the air which occasions the congelation of water; the effect of frost, particularly on vegetables or on dew which being congealed is called *hoar frost*.

To Frost, *v. a.* To cover with anything resembling hoar frost, as with white sugar.

Frost'-ty, *a.* Producing or containing frost; chill in affection; resembling hoar frost, white, gray-headed.

Frost'-u-ly, *ad.* With frost, with excessive cold.

Frost'-i-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being frosty.

Frost'-less, *a.* Free from frost.

☞ Among the compounds are *Frost'-bitten*, (nipped by frost,) *Frost'-ail*, (used in a horse shoe to prevent slipping,) *Frost'-work*, (frosted work,) &c.

FROKE, 47: *a.* Frozen, frothy. [Milton.]

FRONE, (130) *Fro'-ry*, *a.* Frozen. [Spenser.]

FROTH=*frōth*, 17: *s.* Spume, foam; bubbles from fermentation; hence, an empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; unsubstantial matter.

To Froth, *v. n. and a.* To foam; to cause to foam.

Froth'-y, 105: *a.* Full of foam; soft; empty.

Froth'-i-ly, *ad.* With spume; in a trifling manner.

Froth'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being frothy.

To FROUNCE=*frownce*, 31: *v. a.* To gather into plaits; to form wrinkles; hence, to fizzle or curl.

Frounce, *s.* A plait, a wrinkle; a curl, a fringe, or such like ornament of dress; a disease in hawks in which spittle gathers as a fringe about the bill.

Frounce'-less, *a.* Without wrinkle. [Chaucer.]

FROWZY, *frow'-zēy*, 105: *a.* Strong and ill-scented; giving the notion of mustiness by a dirty hue.

Frow'-y, *a.* Musty. [Spenser.]

FROW=*frow*, 31: *s.* A Dutch or German woman.

FROWER, *frō'-wer*, *s.* A cleaving tool. [Tusser.]

FROWARD, *frō'-ward*, 140, 38: *a.* (Compare *Fro* and *Froweward*.) Peevish, refractory, perverse, the contrary to *Toward*.

Fro'-ward-ly, *ad.* Peevishly, perversely.

Fro'-ward-ness, *s.* Peevishness, perverseness.

To FROWN=*frown*, 31: *v. n. and a.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to look threatening; to manifest displeasure:—*act.* To repel by a threatening look.

Frown, *s.* A contraction of the brow in displeasure; an expression of displeasure.

Frown'-ing-ly, *ad.* Sternly, rebukingly.

FROZEN.—See under *To Freeze*.

FRUCTED. FRUCTESCENCE, *To FRUCTIFY, FRACTURE, FRUGIFEROUS*, &c.

—See under *Fruit*.

FRUGAL, *frū'-gāl*, 109: *a.* (Compare the ensuing class.) Sparing, economical, thrifty.

Frū'-gāl-ly, 105: *ad.* Parsimoniously, sparingly.

Frū'-gāl'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Prudent economy; thrift.

FRUIT, *frūt*, 109: *s.* Whatever the earth produces in supply of the necessities of animals; in a more limited sense, the product of a plant in which the seeds are contained; that which is produced; advantage, profit; effect, consequence whether good or ill; produce of the womb. *To fruit* (to produce fruit) occurs, but is unusual.

Fruit'-ing, *a.* Pertaining to or yielding fruit.

Fruit'-ful, 117: *a.* Fertile, prolific, plentiful.

Fruit'-ful-ly, *ad.* Abundantly, plentifully.

Fruit'-ful-ness, *s.* Fertility; plentiful production.

Fruit'-less, *a.* Barren, unprofitable; idle.

Fruit'-less-ly, *ad.* Vainly; unprofitably.

Fruit'-less-ness, *s.* Unprofitableness.

Fruit'-age, 99: *s.* Fruit collectively.

Fruit'-er-er, 36: *s.* One who trades in fruit.

Fruit'-er-y, *s.* A place for storing fruit.

☞ Among the compounds are *Fruit'-bearer*, *Fruit'-grove*, *Fruit'-loft*, (a fruitery,) *Fruit'-time*, *Fruit'-tree*, &c.

FRU'-IT'-ION, (*frū'-ish'-ūn*, 89) *s.* Enjoyment, possession. *Fru'-itive* (enjoying) is out of use.

FRUC'-TUD, *a.* Bearing fruit as trees in heraldry.

FRUC'-TES'-CENCE, *s.* The fruiting season. *Fructiceae*, *S.*

FRUC'-TIF'-ER-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing fruit.

To Fruc'-ti-ty, 6: *v. a. and n.* To make fruitful, to fertilize:—*new*. [Unusual.] *To bear fruit*.

FRUC'-ti-ti-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of fructifying; the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation.

FRUC'-TU-ous, (*-tū-ūs*, 147, 120) *a.* Fruitful. [Obs.]

FRUC'-ture, 147: *s.* Use, fruition. [Obs.]

FRU'-GIV'-ER-ous, 109, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing fruit.

FRU'-GIV'-O-rous, *a.* Feeding on fruits.

FRUMENTACEOUS, *frū'-mēn'-tā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* (Compare the foregoing class.) Made of or resembling grain.

FRU'-men-tā'-ri-ous, 41: *a.* Pertaining to grain.

FRU'-men-tā'-t'ion, *s.* A largess of wheat to the mob.

FRU'-men-ty, 105: *s.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk, vulgarly pronounced *Fur-me-ley*.

FRUMP=*frūmp*, *s.* A joke, a jeer. [Bp. Hall.] In modern colloquial usage it signifies a cross-tempered old-fashioned female, and *Frumpish*, applied to female dress, is old-fashioned.

To Frump, *v. a.* To mock, to insult. [B. & Flet.]

To FRUSH=*frūsh*, *v. a.* To bruise, to crush. [Obs.]

FRUSH=*frūsh*, *s.* A discharge of a fetid and sometimes ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; it is otherwise called the *Thrush*. *Frush* is also used for the frog itself.

To FRUSTRATE=*frūs'-trāte*, *v. a.* Literally, to break or interrupt, and hence, to defeat, to disappoint, to balk; to make null, to nullify.

FRUS'-trate, *a.* Frustrated. [Shaks. Dryden.]

FRUS'-tra-tive, 98, 105: *a.* Fallacious.

FRUS'-tra-tor-y, 129: *a.* That makes void.

FRUS'-tra-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Vain. [More.]

FRUS'-tra-tion, 89: *s.* Disappointment, defeat.

FRUS'-TUM, *s.* A part of a solid body separated from the rest, as a truncated cone.

FRUTEX, *frū'-tēcks*, 109, 154: *s.* A shrub. [Bot.]

FRU'-ti-cous, 105, 120: *a.* Shrubby.

FRU'-tes'-cent, *a.* From herbaceous becoming shrubby

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *v. e. mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e. vision*, 165: thīn, (166) thēn, 166.

Fra-ti-cont, *a.* Full of shoots. [Evelyn.]

FRY=*frý*, *s.* A swarm of little fishes.

To FRY=*frý*, *v. a. and n.* To dress in a pan on the fire;—*neu*. To be roasted in a pan; to be acted upon as meat while frying, to melt or be agitated with heat.

Fry, *s.* A dish of things fried; parts of a pig which are generally fried, namely, the liver, &c. In the sense of "a swarm of fishes," (see above,) it may also belong to this class, from the crowding, tumbling, and agitation. It also formerly signified a kind of sieve.

Fry'-ing-pan', *s.* A metal pan for frying food.

To FUB=*füb*, *v. a.* (With *off.*) To delay.—See To Fob.

FUB, *füb*, *s.* A plump young person. **Fub'-by**, plump. [Obs.] [weel.]

FUCUS=*fū'cūs*, *s.* Paint for the face; genus of sea-Fu'-ca-ted, *a.* Disguised with false show.

To FUDDLE, *fūd'-dl*, 101: *v. a. and n.* To make drunk, to confuse by drink;—*neu*. To drink habitually.

Fud'-dl'er, *s.* A drunkard.

FUDGE=*fūdge*, *s.* A lie made to *fadge* with an occasion: a made up story; stuff, nonsense. [Golds.]

FUEL=*fū'ēl*, *s.* The matter or aliment of fires.

To Fu'-el, *v. a.* To feed with fuel. [Thomson.]

Fu'-el-ler, *s.* He that feeds with fuel. [Dunne]

FUGACIOUS, *fū-gā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* Flying away, fleeing, volatile. [Sierne.]

Fu-ga'-cious-ness, **Fu-gac'-i-ty**, 92: *s.* Volatility.

Fu'-u-r-tive, (*fū-gē-tiv*, 105) *a. and s.* Volatile; apt to fly away; not tenable; flying; vagabond; fleeing, perishable, likely to perish;—*s.* A runaway; a deserter; one hard to be caught or detained.

Fu'-gi-tive-ness, *s.* Volatility, instability.

FUGUE, (*fūgwā* 171) *s.* Flying music, when the parts follow and seem to chase each other.

Fu'-guist, *s.* One who composes or executes fugues.

FUGLEMAN, *fū-gl'mān*, 101: *s.* The soldier who gives the motions to a company when exercising.

FULCRUM=*fūl'-crūm*, (*s. pl.* Fulcrā) The support on which a lever rests, a prop; a support in a plant, as a stipule. *Ful'cur* (ful'-cur, 159) may be found as the Anglicized word.

Ful'-crate, *a.* Having branches that descend to the earth.

Ful'-ci-ble, 59, 101: *a.* That may be propped.

Ful'-ci-ment, *s.* A fulcrum. [Little used.]

To FULFIL, **FULFRAUGHT**, &c.—See under Full.

FULGENT=*fūl'-gēnt*, *a.* Shining, bright.

Ful'-gen-cy, *s.* Brightness, effulgence.

Ful'-gid, *a.* Fulgent: **Ful-gid'-i-ty**, *s.* Fulgency.

Ful'-gor, *s.* Brightness, splendor.

To Ful'-gu-rate, *v. n.* To flash as lightning.

Ful'-gu-rant, *a.* Flashing, lightening.

Ful'-gu-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of lightening.

FULIGINOUS, *fū-līd'-gē-nūs*, 105, 120: *a.*

Pertaining to soot or smoke; sooty, smoky.

Fu-lig'-i-nous-ly, *ad.* In a smoky state.

FULIMART.—See Fumart.

FULL, *fōol*, 117: *a. s. and ad.* Having no void space, replete; abounding; stored; stuffed; saturated, sated; made large; having the imagination abounding; complete; containing the whole matter; strong, not faint; mature, perfect; complete, not horned or gibbous; entire;—*s.* Complete measure; the highest degree; the whole, the total; state of satiety; the moon's time of being full;—*adv.* Quite to the same degree; without abatement; with the whole effect; directly: In our old authors, it is frequently placed before adverbs in the sense of *very*, *completely*, as *Full oft*, *Full sad*, &c. As a prefix, it implies utmost extent or degree.

Ful'-ly, *ad.* Without vacuity; completely.

Ful'-ness, *s.* The state of being full; completeness;

abundance; satiety, swelling of the mind; force of sound.

To Ful'-vul', *v. a.* Literally, but in this sense unfrequent, to fill till there is no room for more; to perform what has been held out in prophecy or promise; to accomplish; to answer by compliance or gratification.

Ful'-fil'-ler, 36: *s.* One that fulfils.

Ful'-fil'-ling, *s.* Accomplishment; performance.

Ful'-fil'-ment, *s.* Full performance.

Among the remaining compounds (which, unlike the foregoing, retain the double *l* in the orthography, and are pronounced with two accents as distinct words) are *Ful'-acorned* (gorged with acorns), *Ful'-blommed*, *Ful'-blown* (completely blossomed; also, spread out by the wind), *Ful'bottomed* (having a large bottom, as a full-bottomed wig), *Ful'-butt*, (*ad.* directly, as an arrow meets the butt it is aimed at; a colloquialism) *Ful'charged*, *Ful'crammed*, *Ful'dressed* (dressed for evening society), *Ful'drive* (driving with full speed), *Ful'cared* (applied to grain), *Ful'eyed* (having large prominent eyes), *Ful'faced* (having a broad face), *Ful'fed*, *Ful'fraught*, *Ful'gorged*, *Ful'grown*, *Ful'hearted* (full of courage, elated), *Ful'hot* (heated to the utmost), *Ful'laden*, *Ful'manned* (as a ship), *Ful'mouthed* (having a full voice), *Ful'orbed* (generally applied to a planet), *Ful'spread*, *Ful'stomached* (gorged), *Ful'stuffed*, *Ful'swanned* (complete), *Ful'-winged* (strong-winged; ready for flight), &c.

To FULL=*fōol*, 117: *v. a.* To thicken cloth in a mill; this, says Webster, is the primary sense, and it justifies the pronunciation: to render cloth *fulgent* or shining by a cleansing process: this is the common meaning, which allies the word with *Fulgent*, &c., rather than *Full*.

Ful'-ler, *s.* One whose business is to full cloth.

Ful'-ler's-earth, 143, 131: *s.* A species of marl of close texture having the property of absorbing grease.

Ful'-lage, 99: *s.* Money paid for fulling cloth.

Ful'-ler-y, *s.* A fuller's work place.

Ful'-ling-mill', *s.* A mill that fulls cloth.

FULLAM, *fōol'-lām*, 117: *s.* An old cant word for false dice, named from Fullam, where they were made.

To FULMINATE, *fūl'-mē-nāte*, *v. n. and a.* To thunder; to make a loud noise; to send out censures as with the violence of thunder;—*act.* To send out as an object of terror; in chemistry, to cause to explode. Spenser uses *To Fulmine*.

Ful'-mi-nā'-tor-y, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.

Ful'-mi-nā'-tion, 89: *s.* A thundering; a denunciation of censure; a chemical explosion.

Ful'-min'-ic, 88: *a.* An epithet applied to an acid contained in fulminating silver.

FULSOME, *fūl'-sūm*, *a.* Nauseous, offensive; disgustingly fawning; rank; offensive to the smell; tending to obscenity. [The last senses are less usual.]

Ful'-some-ly, *ad.* In a fulsome manner.

Ful'-some-ness, *s.* Nauseousness; rankness.

FULVOUS, *fūl'-vūs*, 120: *a.* Yellow, tawny, sallow-coloured. *Ful'v'id* is less used.

FUMADO, **FUMAGE**, &c.—See under Fume.

To FUMBLE, *fūm'-bl*, 101: *v. n. and a.* To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly; to play childishly; to falter;—*act.* To manage awkwardly; to tumble together.

Fum'-bler, *s.* One who fumbles in any act.

Fum'-bling-ly, *ad.* In a fumbling manner.

FUME=*fūme*, *s.* Smoke; vapour; exhalation, as affecting the sense of smell, or the brain; rage; passion, like conceit. *Fu'marie*, smoke hole in a volcano.

To Fume, *v. n. and a.* To smoke; to yield vapour; to pass off in vapour; to be in a rage;—*act.* *T.* dry in smoke; to perfume; to disperse in vapours.

Fu'-my, 105: **Fu'-mous**, 120: *a.* Producing fumes

Fu'-mish, *a.* Smoky; not, *cholerie*.

Fu'-ming-ly, *ad.* Angrily, in a rage.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: &c. &c. *note*, 171.

Fu'-mid, *a.* Smoky. **Fu-mid'-i-ty**, *s.* Smokiness.
To Fu'-mi-gark, 103; *v. a.* To smoke; to perfume; to apply smoke to; to medicate by vapours.
Fu'-mi-ga'-tion, 89; *s.* The act of fumigating, the vapour raised in the act of fumigating.
Fu'-ma'-uo, *s.* A smoked fish.
Fu'-mage, *s.* Tax on smoke places, hearth money.
Fu'-met, (f'oo'-mäy, [Fr.] 170) *s.* The scent of meat, as of venison or game, kept till no longer sweet; the dung of deer. *Fumette* is a wrong spelling.
Fu'-mi-ter, **Fu'-ma-ton-y**, **Fu'-mi-ton-y**, *s.* Names of plants from their rankness of smell.
FUN=fün, *s.* The perception or enjoyment of drollery and oddity; sport; merriment.
Fun'-ny, *a.* and *s.* Droll, comical;—*s.* A light wherry *oddly* made because the ends are nearly alike.
FUNAMBULIST=fün-näm'-bü-list, *s.* A rope-dancer. *Funambulo*, *Funambulus*, are the same.
Fu-nam'-bu-la'-tor-y, *a.* Performing like a rope-dancer; narrow like the rope of a dancer. *Funated*, *s.*
FUNCTION, füngk'-shün, 158, 147; *s.* Performance; employment, office, occupation; office of a bodily member; power, faculty; an algebraic expression of a quantity mingled with other quantities.
Func'-tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to some office.
Func'-tion-er-y, *s.* One that holds an office.
FUND=fünd, *s.* Originally, that on which something is founded; hence, an established stock or capital; that out of which supplies are drawn; a debt due by a government which pays an interest. *A Sinking Fund* is stock created for the reduction of a debt.
To Fund, *v. a.* To place in, or make part of a stock; to erect into a stock charged with an interest.
FUN'-D-ment, *s.* Foundation. [Obs.] the seat of the body; less correctly, its aperture.
Fun'-da-men'-tal, *a.* and *s.* Serving for the foundation, essential, important;—*s.* A principle, a part essential as the groundwork of what is to follow.
Fun'-da-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* Essentially; originally.
FUNERAL=fün-nér-äl, *s.* and *a.* Burial, interment; the pomp or procession of a burial; (*Funeration* is out of use;—*adj.* Pertaining to or used at a burial.
Fu-nér-äl, 90; *a.* Suited a funeral, dark, mournful. *Funerial* and *Funebrious* are out of use.
FUNGE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
FUNGUS, füng'-güs, 158; *s.* A mushroom; a toadstool; a spongy excrescence, as from a plant, or from an animal body, as the proud flesh formed in wounds. The *pl.* is *Fungi* with *g* soft.
Fun'-gous, (-güs, 120) *a.* Excrescent; spongy; growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.
Fun-gos'-i-ty, 84; *s.* Soft excrescence.
Fun'-gic, (fün'-jick) *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, mushrooms, as *Fungic acid*.
Fun'-gin, *s.* The fleshy part of mushrooms.
FUNGE, *s.* A soft-head, a fool. [Burton.]
FUNICLE, fün'-né-cl, 101; *s.* A small cord.
Fu-nic'-u-lar, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.
FUNK=füngk, 158; *s.* An offensive smell. [Vol.]
To Funk, *v. a.* and *n.* To envelope with offensive smoke or vapour;—*nu.* To stink through fear. [Vol.]
FUNNEL=fün'-nél, 14; *s.* Generally, a passage for a flowing substance; hence, an inverted hollow cone with a pipe; the shaft of a chimney.
FUNNY.—See under *Fun*.
FUR=fur, 39; *s.* and *a.* The finer hair on certain animals growing thick on the skin and *s.* distinguished from the longer and coarser hair; the skin with the fur prepared for garments; hair in general; the coating which collects on the tongue in a fever; a coating of a similar kind from any cause;—*adj.* Made of fur.
To Fur, *v. a.* To cover with fur, or with soft matter.
Fur'-ry, 129; *a.* Covered with, or consisting of fur.
Fur'-ri-er, *s.* A dealer in furs, or fur-tippets, &c.

Fur'-be-low, 125; *v.* (Originally *Fabula*, and allied by caprice or ignorance with the foregoing.) Fringe or puckered stuff worn as fur round the petticoat or other part of a woman's dress.
To Fur'-be-low, *v. a.* To adorn with furbelows.
FURACIOUS, fú-rä'-sh'üs, 90; *a.* Thievish.
Fu-rac'-i-ty, 59, 105; *s.* Disposition to steal.
To FURBISH=fur'-bish, *v. a.* To rub or scour till bright; to burnish, to polish; to rub up.
Fur'-bish-er, 36; *s.* One who furbishes.
FURCATE=fur'-cäte, *a.* Forked. [Bot.]
Fur-ca'-tion, *s.* State of branching or being branched.
To FURDLE, fur'-dl, *v. a.* To furl or contract. [Obs.]
FURFUR=fur'-fur, 39; *s.* Literally, bran; appropriately, dandruff, or scurf on the skin.
Fur'-fur-ra'-ceous, 90; *a.* Branny; scurfy.
FURIOUS, &c.—See under *Fury*.
To FURL=furl, 39; *v. a.* (Compare *To Furdle* and *Furdel*.) To draw up as into a bundle; to wrap or roll up close.
FURLONG=fur'-lóng, *s.* The eighth of a mile.
FURLOUGH, fur'-lów, *s.* Leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time; hence, *To Furlough*, to grant leave.
FURMENTY.—See *Frumenty*.
FURNACE=fur'-náce, 99; *s.* An enclosed fire-place to maintain a vehement heat for melting, &c.
To Fur'-nace, *v. a.* To throw out as sparks. [Shaks.]
To FURNISH=fur'-nish, *v. a.* To supply with what is wanted or necessary; to store; to fit up, to equip.
Fur'-nish-er, 36; *s.* One who furnishes.
Fur'-ni-ture, (-tùr, *colloq.* -ch'oor, 147) *s.* Goods in a house for use or ornament; movables; equipage; ornaments, decorations. Spenser uses *Furniment*.
FURRIER, FURRY.—See under *Fur*.
FURROW, fur'-rò, 125; *s.* A trench made by the plough; a trench; a hollow, as a wrinkle.
To Fur'-row, *v. a.* To cut in furrows; to hollow.
Fur'-row-weed, *s.* A weed found in furrows.
FURTHER, To FURTHER, &c.—See under *Far*.
FURTIVE, fur'-tív, 105; *a.* (Compare *Furacious*, &c.) Obtained by theft, stolen.
FUR'-UN-cle, 158, 101; *s.* A pustule, *fel'n*, or boil, that *creeps* to a troublesome or painful head.
FURY, fur'-éy, 49, 105; *s.* Madness; rage; exaltation of fancy, enthusiasm; in mythology, a goddess of vengeance; hence a turbulent, raging woman.
Fu'-ri-ous, 120; *a.* Mad, raging; transported.
Fu'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Madly, violently.
Fu'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Phrensy, madness; transport. *s.*
FURZE=furz, 189; *s.* Gorse, goss, whin.
Fur'-zy, *a.* Overgrown with furze.
FUSCOUS, fús'-cüs, 120; *a.* Brown, dark.
Fus-ca'-tion, 89; *s.* The act of darkening.
To FUSE, fúz, 151, 137; *v. a.* and *n.* To melt; to liquefy;—*neu.* To be melted.
Fu'-si-ble, (-zè-bl, 101) *a.* That may be melted.
Fu'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84; *s.* The quality of being fusible.
Fu'-sil, *a.* Fusible; made to flow by heat.
Fu'-sion, (fú'-zhün, 90) *s.* The act or state of melting.
FUSEE, fú-zé', *s.* Originally, a spindle; hence, the part of a watch round which the chain winds.
Fu'-sil, (-zil) *s.* Something like a spindle. [Her.]
FUSEE, fú-zé', *s.* Originally, the steel used in striking a light; hence, a sort of firelock; (see below;) and, hence, that part of a bomb or grenade which makes it take fire.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. mission, 165; vizh-ün, i. e. vision, 165; thín, 166; thén, 166.

Fu sū', (zē. [Fr.] 170) *s.* The original spelling of the preceding, and that usually retained when the gun is meant.

Fu'-si-liet', (-lēer, 103) *s.* A kind of foot soldier.

FUSS=fūs, *s.* A bustle or tumult in small matters. [In good colloquial use, though otherwise inelegant.]

Fus'-sy, *a.* Moving and acting with fuss. [Colloq.]

FUST=fūst, *s.* Originally, a cask; hence, the trunk or body of an architectural column; and, hence, a strong musty smell as from a mouldy cask.

To Fust, *v. n.* To become mouldy. [Obs.]

Fus'-ty, *a.* Mouldy, musty; rank, rancid; some old authors use *Fuisty* and *Foistied*.

Fus'-tiness, *s.* Mouldiness; stink.

Fus'-t-la"-ri-ati, *s.* A fusty fellow. [Shaks.]

FUSTIAN, fūst'-yān, *colloq.* fūst'-shān, 146, 147: *s.* and *a.* A kind of linen and cotton stuff, which, being starched and glazed, was perhaps a principal material in the old stage dresses: hence, or because made up of heterogeneous materials, a high-swalling worthless style of speech or writing, bombast:—*adj.* Made of fustian; swelling, ridiculously pompous.

Fust'-ian-ist, *s.* A writer of fustian. [Milton.]

FUSTIC=fūs'-tick, *s.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dyeing cloth.

FUSTIGATION, fūs'-tē-gā"-shūn, 89: *s.* A Roman punishment of beating with a cudgel; a penance.

FUSTINESS, FUSTY.—See under *Fust*.

FUTILE, fū'-tīl, 105: *a.* Originally, leaky in words, idly talkative; hence the present meaning, trifling, worthless. Some old authors use *Fu'tilous*.

Fu-tīl'-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of being futile.

FUTOCKS=fū't'-tōcks, *s. pl.* The timbers that *hook or lock the foot* of the upper mast.

FUTURE=fū'-tūre, *colloq.* fū'-ch'oor, 147: *a.* and *s.* That is to be, that will come; that expresses what is to be:—*s.* Time to come.

Fu'-ture-ly, *ad.* In time to come. [Obs.]

Fu'-tu-ri'-tion, 89: *s.* The state of being to be hereafter. [Pearson.]

Fu-tu'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Time to come; event to come; the state of being to be hereafter.

To FUZZ=fūzz, *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.

Fuzz, *s.* Fine light particles; volatile matter.

Fuzz'-ball, (-bāwl, 112) *s.* A fungus which, on being pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust.

To FUZZLE, fūz'-zl, *v. a.* To make drunk.

FY=fī, *interj.* For shame!

G.

G is the seventh letter of the alphabet. Its sounds are the 77th and the 64th elements of the schemes prefixed. As a contraction it stands for *Genius*; as *G. L.* (*Genio Luci*), to the Genius of the place; for *Grand*, as *G.C.B.*, (Knight of the) *Grand Cross* of the Bath. &c.

To GAB, &c.—See under *To Gabble*.

GABARDINE, gāb'ar-dēn', 104: *s.* A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.

To GABBLE, gāb'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To prate, to talk without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.

Gab'-ble, *s.* Prate; sounds without meaning.

Gab'-bler, 36: *s.* One that gabbles; a prater.

To GAB, v. n. To prate; hence, *Gab, s.* Loquacity. [Vulg.]

GABÉL=gā'-bēl, *s.* An impost, tax, or excise.

Gā'-bel-ler, 36: *s.* Tax gatherer.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāb'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, *i. e.* Jew, 55: *s. c. i. &c. mntc*, 171.

GABION, gā'-bē-ōn, 90: *s.* A wicker basket filled with earth to shelter men from the enemy's fire. [For.]

GABILE, gā'-bl, *s.* The triangular end of a house or other building from the eaves to the top.

GABY, gā'-bēy, *s.* A silly person. [Colloq.]

GAD=gād, *s.* Originally, a goad; hence, a club, a sceptre; steel; a certain quantity of steel; a graver.

Gad'-fly, *s.* An insect that stings cattle.

To GAD, v. n. To ramble or walk abroad idly

Gad'-d-er, 36: *s.* One that goes abroad idly.

Gad'-ding-ly, *ad.* In a gadding manner.

Gad'-a-bout, *s.* A gadder. In Chaucer, *Gad'-ling*.

GÆLIC=gā'-ēi-ick, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to those descendants of the Celts who inhabit the highlands of Scotland:—*s.* The Gaelic language.

GAFF=gāf, 155: *s.* A hook or harpoon; the boom which extends the upper part of the large sail in a sloop.

GAFFER=gāf'-fer, *s.* A term, originally of respect, applied to an aged man, as *Gammer* to a woman, at present obsolete, or used only of an old rustic.

GAFFLE, gāf'-fl, 101: *s.* An artificial spur for a fighting cock; a steel lever to bend a cross-bow.

To GAG=gāg, *v. a.* To stop the mouth with something that allows breathing but hinders speaking.

Gag, *s.* Something used to gag with.

GAGE=gāg, *s.* A pledge, a pawn; a challenge to combat. ⇨ In other senses see with the same spelling under *To Gauge*.

To Gauge, v. a. To pledge, to pawn; [Obs.] to bind to by a pledge, to engage. ⇨ See *To Gauge*.

To GAGGLE, gāg'-gl, *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen or goose, to cackle.

GAJETTY, GAILY.—See *Gayety*, *Gayly*.

To GAIN=gān, *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to attain or reach; to get as profit or advantage; to obtain; to procure; to win: *To gain over*, to draw to an interest or party.—*new.* To have a profit; to encroach; to get ground; to gain influence with; (in the latter senses with *on* or *upon*.)

Gain, *s.* Profit, interest; unlawful advantage; overplus in computation opposed to loss.

Gain'-er, *s.* One that gains, as opposed to *Loser*.

Gain'-age, *s.* Profit from tillage. [Obs.]

Gain'-ful, 117: *a.* Advantageous, lucrative.

Gain'-ful-ly, *ad.* Advantageously, profitably.

Gain'-ful-ness, *s.* Profit, advantage.

Gain'-less, *a.* Unprofitable.

Gain'-less-ness, *s.* Unprofitableness.

GAIN, *a.* Handy, dexterous. [Obs.]

Gain'-ly, *ad.* Handily, readily, dexterously.

GAIN=gān, *s.* A lapping of timbers in building, or the cut made for receiving a timber.

GAIN-, *a.* A prefix contracted from against.

GAIN'-GIV-ING, *s.* A giving against, or misgiving.

To GAIN'-SAY, *v. a.* To contradict, to deny.

Gain'-say-er, *s.* One who contradicts; an opposer.

To GAIN'-STAND, *v. a.* To withstand. [Obs.]

To Gain'-strive, *v. a.* and *n.* To strive against. [Obs.]

GAINT.—See *Against*.

GAIRISH=gāir'-ish, 41: *a.* Gaudy, showy, glaring; extravagantly gay, flighty.

Gai'-rish-ly, *ad.* In a gairish manner.

Gai'-rish-ness, *s.* Gaudiness; flightiness.

GAIT=gāit, *s.* A going, a march, a way; the manner and air of walking.

GAITER=gā'-ter, 36: *s.* A covering of cloth for the leg; hence, the verb *To Gaiter*, to put on gaiters.

GALA=gā'-lā, *s.* Display, splendour. A *gai'-la-day* is a day of holiday, merriment, and festivity.

GALAGE.—See *Galoché*. [Spenser.]

GALANGAL, gǎ-lǎng'-gǎ', 158: *s.* Zedoary.

GALAXY, gǎl'-áck-séy, 154: *s.* The milky way.

GALAC-TITE, *s.* A fossil whitish substance. *Supp.*

GALBANUM=gǎl'-bā-nūm, *s.* A kind of gum.

GALE=gǎ'-a, *s.* A current of air; a strong wind.

GALE=gǎli, *s.* A plant growing in bogs.

GALEA=gǎ'-lě-d, 90: *s.* Literally, a helmet; a genus of sea-hedgehogs.

GA'-le-a'-ted, *a.* Covered as with a helmet.

GALES, **GALLOT**.—See under Galley.

GALENA=gǎ-lě'-nǎ, *s.* Sulphuret of lead.

GA-len'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to galena.

GALENISM, gǎ'-lěn-izm, 158: *s.* The doctrines and practice of Galen as opposed to the excessive use of drugs.

GA'-len-ist, *s.* A physician inclined to Galenism.

GA-len'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to Galenism.

GALERITE=gǎ-lě-rě'-tē, 43: *s.* A kind of fossil shell, named from some resemblance to a hat.

GA'-ER-ic=gǎ'-i-ATK, 81: *a.* Covered as with a hat.

GALMATIAS, gǎl'-ě-mǎt'-i-áw, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Nonsense. [Addition.]

GALL, gǎw, 112: *s.* The bile, a bitter yellowish green fluid in the animal economy; that which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; bitterness of mind.—See also under To Gall.

GALL, *s.* An excrescence bitter to the taste on the oak tree in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect: it is used in making iuk.

Gall'-ic, *a.* Belonging to or derived from oak-apples, as gallic acid: hence Gall'-ate, a neutral salt.

To GALL, gǎw, 112: *v. a. and n.* To fret and wear away by friction; to impair; to tease; to wound; to injure.—*acc.* To fret to be teased.

Gall, *s.* A wound by rubbing.—See also above.

GALLANT=gǎl'-lǎnt, 142: *a.* Gay, well-dressed, splendid: (this sense is obsolete except in poetry): brave, high spirited; fine, noble; specious: As a *subs.* in the sense of a brave man, it is used only by old authors.

Gall'-lant-ly, *ad.* Gayly; bravely, nobly.

Gall'-lan-try, *s.* Show; [Obs.]: bravery.—See lower.

GALL'-LANT', (-lǎnt, 23) *a. and s.* Inclined to courtship; attentive to females:—*a.* A wooer, a suitor; in an ill-sense, one who courts a woman for lewdness.

Gall'-lant-ly, *ad.* With the attention of a gentleman devoted to a lady; like a suitor.

Gall'-lan-try, *s.* Originally, chivalrous attention to women; hence, when the spirit of chivalry had evaporated, refined attention to women for purposes of seduction; intrigue.

GALLEON.—See under Galley.

GALLERY, gǎl'-lě-rěy, 142, 105: *a.* Primarily, a detached or covered long walk; hence, a passage or corridor in the middle of, or running round a house; a long apartment; a covered passage across a moat; a passage in a mine; more commonly, a floor elevated on columns overlooking a ground floor; a frame-like balcony at the stern of a large ship.

GALLEY=gǎl'-lěy, 142: *s.* A vessel employing sails and oars used in the Mediterranean; a frame used in printing, which receives, as a galley its freight, the contents of the composing stick.

GAL'-as, 12: *s.* A Venetian galley.

GAL'-i-or, 18: *s.* A small galley or brigantine for chase; also, a Dutch vessel.

GAL'-i-e-on, *s.* A four-decked ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with South America.

GALLIARD, gǎl'-yard, 146, 34: *a. and s.* Irish, gay, nimble.—*s.* A gay brisk man; the name of a dance. [Obs.]

Gal'-liar-dise, (-děz, 104) *s.* Merriment [Obs.]

GALLIC=gǎl'-lěck, 142, 88: } *a. French.*—See

GALLICAN, gǎl'-li-cān, 105: } the other sense of Gallic under Gall.

Gal'-i-cism, (-izm, 158) *s.* A French idiom in speech.

GALLIGASKINS, gǎl'-lě-gās'-kinz, 105, 143: *s. pl.* Hose or breeches; now become a ludicrous word.

GALLIMAUFRY, gǎl'-lě-mǎw'-frěy, 105: *s.* A hash, a hotch-potch, a medley.

GALLINACEOUS, gǎl'-lě-nǎw'-sh'ūs, 96: *a.* Pertaining to such fowls as the cock and the pheasant.

GALLIOT.—See Galliot under Galley.

GALLIPOT, gǎl'-lě-pōt, 105: *s.* A small earthen glazed pot used by apothecaries.

GALLON=gǎl'-ōn, *s.* A measure of four quarts.

GALLOON=gǎl'-lōn', *s.* A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.

To GALLOP=gǎl'-lōp, 18: *v. n.* To move forward by such leaps that the hind legs rise before the fore legs quite reach the ground; to ride so that the horse gallops; to move fast. Gallopade, *see Supp.*

Gal'-lop, *s.* The motion of a galloping horse.

Gal'-lop-er, *s.* A rider or horse that gallops; a carriage for a light piece of artillery.

To GALLOW, gǎl'-lō, 125: *v. a.* To fright. [Obs.]

GALLOWAY=gǎl'-lō-wáy, *s.* A horse not more than 14 hands, like the breed from Galloway in Scotland.

GALLOW-GLASS, gǎl'-lō-glǎss, 125: *s.* An ancient Irish foot soldier.

GALLOWES, gǎl'-lūs, 120: *s.* (It has a regular plural: compare Bellows.) An erection for hanging criminals, consisting of a beam resting on two posts: Shakspeare uses it for a wretch who deserves the gallows; it is sometimes used adjectively.

GALOCHE, gǎ-lōsh', 161: *s.* A clog, a wooden shoe; a shoe worn over another shoe.

GA-LAGK, *s.* A galoché. [Spenser.]

GALORE=gǎ-lōrě', *s.* Plenty. [Used by sailors.]

GALVANISM, gǎl'-vǎ-nizm, 158: *s.* A branch of electricity, named from *Galvani* an Italian, in which electrical phenomena are exhibited without the aid of friction, and a chemical action takes place from the contact of certain metallic and other bodies.

To Gal'-va-nize, *v. a.* To affect by galvanism.

Gal'-van-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to galvanism.

GAMBADO=gǎm-bǎ-dō, *s.* Gambadoes are spatterdashes attached to the stirrups; a kind of boot.

GAMBIT=gǎm'-bit, *a.* A term applied in chess to that kind of game which is begun by moving the king's or queen's pawn two squares with the intention of moving the adjoining bishop's pawn two squares also, and so leaving the first moved or *gambit* pawn undefended.

To GAMBLE, gǎm'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To practise gaming. ☞ Compare Gaming, &c. under Game.

Gam'-bler, *s.* A gambler. Gam'-bling, *s.* Gaming.

GAMBOGE, gǎm-bōdgy, 107: *s.* A gura resin brought from Cambogia, used as a yellow pigment.

To GAMBOGE=gǎm' bōl, 18: *v. m.* To dance and skip in sport; to frolic; to start away.

Gam'-bol, *s.* A skip, a frisk, a prank.

GAMBREL=gǎm'-brěl, *s.* The hind leg of a horse; a stick, crooked as a horse's leg, used by butchers.

To Gam'-brel, *v. a.* To tie by the leg.

GAME'-LEG, *s.* A *gambrel* or crooked leg; a lame leg.

GAME=gǎm, *s.* Sport of any kind; contest for diversion, as the games of antiquity; play; jest, as opposed to earnest or seriousness; sportive insult, mockery.—See also lower.

To Game, *v. n.* To sport.—See also lower.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants mǐsh-ūn *i. e.* mission, 165: vǐzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tǎin, 166: then, 166.

Game-some, 107: *a.* Sportive, gay, playful.

Game-some-ly, *ad.* Merrily.

Game-some-ness, *s.* Sportiveness, merriment.

GA'-MING, *s.* The practice of staking sums of money, beyond the purpose of mere sport, on the hazard of dice, cards, &c.

Game, *s.* A single contest; the point which determines the winning; advantage in play; in a general sense, scheme pursued measures planned.

To Game, *v. a.* To practise gaming.

Game'-ster, *s.* One addicted to gaming, a gambler: old authors use it with the more general meaning.

→ **GA'-ming-house**, **GA'-ming-table**, are of obvious meaning.

GAME, *s.* Field sport in pursuit of wild animals; animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen, as deer, hares, pheasants, partridges, &c.

→ Among the compounds are *Game-keeper*, *Game-cock*, (a cock kept for fighting.) *Game'-egg*, (egg from which a game-fowl is bred,) &c.

→ See **GAME-LEG**, under Gambrel.

GAMMER = gām'-mer, 36: *s.* An old word of compellation to a woman.—See Gaffer.

GAMMON = gām'-mōn, 18: *s.* (Compare Gambrel.) The buttock of a hog salted and dried.

To Gam'-mōn, *v. a.* To salt and dry.

GAMMON = gām'-mōn, *s.* Backgammon.

To Gam'-mōn, *v. a.* To defeat at the game of backgammon; in vulgar use, to hoax; as a sea tern, to attach or fix a bowsprit.

GAMUT = gām'-ūt, *s.* The scale of musical notes.

GAN.—See To Gin. **To GANCH**.—See To Gaunch.

GANDER = gān'-der, 36: *s.* The male of the goose.

To GANG = gāng, *v. n.* To go, to walk. [Obs. or Loc.]

Gang, *s.* A number who go or associate together; a band, a company; except at sea it is mostly used in abhorrence or contempt.

→ The compounds are *Gang-way*, *Gang'-days*, *Gang'-week*, (days or week of perambulation,) &c.

GANGLION, gāng'-glē-ōn, 158, 105: *s.* A tumor in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Ganglionic*, &c.

GANGRENE, gāng'-grēnē, 158: *s.* That state of mortification in which the part is not yet dead.

To Gan'-grene, 82: *v. a.* and *n.* To mortify.

Gan'-gre-nous, 120: *a.* Indicating mortification.

GANTLET = gān'-lēt, *s.* A punishment in which, a gang or way being left between two files of men, the criminal receives a lash from each as he runs along it. It is properly, though unusually, *gantlope*. *Guanlet* is a different word.

GANZA = gān'-zā, *s.* A kind of wild goose.

GAOL, jāl, 64, 100: *s.* A prison.

To Gaol, *v. a.* To imprison.

Gaol'-er, *s.* The keeper of a gaol; a turnkey.

GAOL'-DE-LIV'-ER-Y, *s.* The delivery of prisoners to trial, whose condemnation or acquittal evacuates the prison; the judicial process, or trials collectively.

GAP = gāp, *s.* An opening caused by a breaking or parting; a breach; a hole; an interstice; a chasm.

→ It is often found in combination: *Gap-toothed*; *To stop a gap*, (figuratively, to secure a weak point;) *To stand in the gap*, (to stand as in a breach for the defence of something,) &c.

To Gape, (gāpe,) *v. n.* To open the mouth involuntarily as from lassitude, to yawn; to open the mouth; to be in a state of hiatus or separation; to open in fissures; to exhibit an appearance of gaping through hope, expectation, wonder, or ruciness; *To gape after or for*, to desire earnestly, to crave. → The expressive but irregular pronunciation of this word with the Italian *a* is no longer prevalent. (See P. in 9.)

Gape, *s.* A gaping, a yawn.

Ga'-per, 36: *s.* A yawner; a starrer; a craver.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw; gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *ew*, 55: a, t, h, &c. *mule*, 171.

To GAR = gar, *v. a.* To cause, to force. [Obs.]

GARB = g'arh, 77: *s.* Dress; exterior appearance.

GARB = garb, *s.* A sheaf of grain. [Heraldry.]

GARBAGE = gar'-bāg, 99: *s.* The bowels of an animal; offal, refuse. *Garbidge* is a corrupt spelling.

GARBEL = gar'-bēl, *s.* The plank next the keel.

To GARBLE, gar'-bl, 101: *v. a.* Originally, to sift and pick or cleanse, particularly spices; at present it means to pick or separate such parts from a whole as may suit a purpose.

Gar'-bler, *s.* An officer of great antiquity of the city of London, empowered to inspect and garble drugs and spices; one who picks such parts of any thing as may suit his purpose.

GARBOIL = gar'-boil, 33, 30: *s.* Tumult, uproar.

GARD.—See Guard and Ward.

GARDEN, g'ar-dn, 77, 114: *s.* A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated for the production of fruits, flowers, and esculent herbs; a place particularly fruitful or delightful. It is much used in composition, as *Gar'-den-mould*, *Gar'-den-tillage*, *Gar'-den-ware*, *Gar'-den-stuff*, &c.

To Gar'-den, *v. n.* and *a.* To cultivate a garden, to lay out gardens;—*act.* To dress as a garden.

Gar'-den-er, *s.* He whose business is to garden.

Gar'-den-ing, *s.* Horticulture.

GARE = gāre, *s.* Coarse wool on the legs of sheep.

To GARGARIZE = gar'-gar-izē, *v. n.* (Compare Gargle.) To wash the mouth with a medicated liquor.

Gar'-ga-rism, 158: *s.* A liquid to wash the mouth with.

GARGET, gar'-guēt, 77: *s.* A distemper in cattle. There is a distemper in gese which stops the head, and is called Gargil; and a distemper in swine called Gargol.

To GARGLE, gar'-gl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* (Compare To Gurgle.) To wash the throat;—*act.* To wash with a gargle; to warble in the throat.

Gar'-gle, *s.* A liquor for washing the throat.

GARGLION, gar'-glē-ōn, 105, 18: *s.* An exudation from a bruise which becomes a hard tumor.

GARISH, &c.—See Gairish.

GARLAND = g'ar'-lānd, 77, 12: *s.* A wreath of flowers or branches; a collection as of flowers; something most prized.

To Gar'-land, *v. a.* To deck. [B. Jon.]

GARLIC = gar'-lick, *s.* A plant like an onion.

Gar'-lick-eat'-er, *s.* A mean fellow. [Shaks.]

GARMENT = gar'-mēnt, *s.* An article of clothing.

GARNER = gar'-nēr, *s.* A granary.

To Gar'-ner, *v. a.* To store as in a granary.

GARNET = gar'-nēt, *s.* A gem of a red colour.

GARNET = gar'-nēt, *s.* Tackle to hoist the cargo.

To GARNISH = gar'-nīsh, *v. a.* To decorate with appendages; to embellish with something laid round a dish; in cant language, to fit with fetters; in law, to warn.

Gar'-nīsh, *s.* Ornament; things round a dish; fetters. *Gar'nishment*, *s.* (The same meaning; in law, warning.)

Gar'-nī-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Furniture, ornament.

GAROUS, gār'-ūs, 120: *a.* Having resemblance to a pickle made of fish.

GARRAN = gār'-rān, *s.* A small horse; also, *Garren*.

GARRET = gār'-rēt, *s.* A room next the roof.

Gar'-ret-ter, *s.* An inhabitant of a garret, particularly if an author; a scribbler for the press.

GARRISON, gār'-rē-sn, 114: *s.* The guard of a fortified place; the place itself; state of military defence.

To Gar'-ri-son, *v. a.* To supply with a military defence; to secure by fortresses manned with troops.

GARRULOUS, găr'-roo-lūs, 129 109, 120. *s.* Prauling, talkative, loquacious.

GAR-rul'-i-ty, (-rōōl'-tēy, 92) *s.* Loquacity.

GARTER = g'ar'-ter, 77: *s.* A string or riband to bind the stocking to the leg; the mark of the highest order of knighthood, the order itself; the principal king at arms.

To Gar'-ter, *v. a.* To bind with a garter.

GARTH = gārth, *s.* An enclosure; a girth.

GAS = gāss, *s.* Any air differing from the air of the atmosphere; an aceriform fluid.

Gas'-light, (-līt, 115) *s.* A light produced from gas, but particularly from carburetted hydrogen gas.

Gas'-e-ous, (gāz'-ē-ūs, 93, 151, 120) *u.* In the form of gas.

GAS-OM'-E-TER, (gā-zōm'-ē-ter, 151, 36) *s.* Strictly, a gas-measurer; but this is called a *gas'-meter*, and the other word is used as the name of the gas-works which supply a district with carburetted hydrogen gas for the purposes of light; more strictly, the reservoir appertaining to the gas-works.

GASCONADE = gās'-cō-nādē', *s.* A boast; a bravado; so called from the Gas-cons, a people of France.

To Gas'-co-nade', *v. n.* To boast; to bluster.

To GASH = gāsh, *r. a.* To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.

Gash, *s.* A gaping wound; the mark of a wound.

Gash'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of gashes; hideous. [Obs.]

GASKET = gāsh'-kēt, 14: *s.* A small cord.

GASKINS.—See Galligaskins.

To GASP = gāsp, *v. n.* (Compare To GAPE.) To open the mouth wide in order to catch breath; to emit breath convulsively; less properly, to long for.

Gasp, *s.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the catch for breath in dying.

To GAST = gāst, *v. a.* To make aghast, to frighten. [Obs.] *Gastful*, *Gastly*, &c.—See *Ghastful*, &c.

GASTRIC = gās'-trick, *a.* Belonging to the belly or stomach, as *gastric juice*, the agent of digestion. *Sup.*

GAS-TRI'-O-QUIST, (-kwist, 188) *s.* A ventriloquist.

GAS'-THO-CELE, 101: *s.* A rupture and tumor of the belly.

GAS-THRO'-A-PHY, (-fēy, 163) *s.* The sewing up of a complicated wound in the abdomen.

GAS-THRO'-O-MY, *s.* A cutting open of the belly.

GAT.—See To Get.

GAT-TOOTHED, gāt'-tootht, 114, 143: *a.* Having a goat's tooth,—lustful. [haucer. Prol. W. of Bath.]

GATE = gātē, *s.* The door of a city, castle, or large building; that part of an enclosure which is made to open and shut; an avenue, an opening, a way.

Gat'-ed, *a.* Having gates. [Young.]

⚡ Among the compounds are *Gat'-rein*, (the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver); *Gat'-way*, (the way through a gate; or the gate itself,) &c.

To GATHIER = gāth'-er, 36: *v. a. and n.* To bring to, either; to get in harvest; to glean; to pluck; to get; to contract into small folds, to pucker; to collect logically, to deduce.—*new.* To be condensed; to grow by accretion; to generate pus or matter.

Gath'-er, *s.* A pucker, a fold.

Gath'-er-er, 36: *s.* One who gathers.

Gath'-er-a-ble, *a.* Deducible.

Gath'-er-ing, *s.* An assembly; an accumulation; a collecting of contributions; a generation of pus.

GAUD = gāwd, *s.* An ornament; something fine and showy. [Obs.] In a passage of Shaks., supposed to be wrongly transcribed, it is found as a verb in the sense of *to rejoice*.

Gaud'-ed, *a.* Made fine; coloured. [Obs.]

Gaud'-y, 105: *a.* Showy, ostentatiously fine. In a use obsolete or local, it signifies a festival or day of plenty.

Gaud'-i-ly, *ad.* Showily.

Gaud'-i-ness, *s.* Showiness, tinsel appearance.

To GAUGE, gāge, 100: *v. n.* Properly, to measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; hence, to measure capacity or power generally.

Gauge, *s.* A measure; a standard.

Gau'-ger, *s.* One whose duty is to measure vessels.

Gau'-ging, *s.* The art or science of measuring vessels.

G GZ, *s.* The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water; the measure or compass taken to windward as regards another ship; in the mechanic arts, any instrument used to measure or adjust. ⚡ This spelling of the noun in these extended senses often produces a corresponding spelling of the verb when not used in its strict sense.

GAULISH = gāw'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France.

To GAUNCH, gāntch, 122: *v. a.* To let drop on hooks from a high place by way of punishment.

GAUNT, gānt, 122: *a.* Lean, hollow, meagre, thin; sharp in look, scaring.

Gaunt'-ly, *ad.* Leanly; hollowly; scaringly.

GAUNTLET, gānt'-lēt, 122: *s.* An iron glove pertaining to armour, which used to be thrown down in token of challenge.

GAUZE = gāwz, 189: *s.* A very thin slight transparent stuff of silk or linen.

Gau'-zy, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

GAVE.—See To Give.

GAVEL = gāv'-ēl, 14: *s.* Ground. [Obs. or Local.]

GAV'-EL-ER, *s.* A seizure of land. [Obs.]

GAV'-EL-KIND, 115: *s.* A custom by which the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons; it is of force in divers parts of England, but particularly in Kent.

⚡ **GAVEL** is sometimes used for Gabel, and also for Gably; which see.

GAVOT = gā-vōt', *s.* A dance of a lively kind, generally performed after a minuett.

GAWK = gāwk, *s.* A cuckoo; one easily duped. [Loc.]

Gaw'-ky, *a. and s.* Awkward, ungainly.—*s.* A tall, awkward, ungainly person.

GAWN = gāwn, *s.* A small tub or vessel. [Local.]

Gawn'-tree, *s.* A wooden frame for beer casks.

GAY = gay, *a. and s.* Airy, merry; showy; specious.—*s.* [Obs.] An ornament.

Gay'-ly, *ad.* Merrily; showily.

Gay'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Full of gayety. [Obs. or Poet.]

Gay'-e-ty, *s.* Cheerfulness, merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure; finery. *Gay'-ness* is little used.

To GAZE = gāze, *v. n. and a.* To fix the eyes and look at with eagerness or curiosity.—*act.* [Little used.] To view with fixed attention. *Gazebo*, *Sup.*

Gaze, *s.* Act of gazing; object gazed on.

Gaz'-er, *s.* One who gazes.

Gaze'-ful, 117: *a.* Looking intently. [Spenser.]

Gaze'-hound, *s.* A hound that pursues by sight.

Gaz'-ing-stock, *s.* A person gazed at with scorn.

GAZEL = gā-zēl', *s.* An Arabian deer.

GAZET = gāz'-ēt, *s.* A Venetian halfpenny. [Massing-r.] the original price of the original newspaper.

GA-ZETTE, (gā-zēt', [Fr. orig. Ital.] 170) *s.* A newspaper; appropriately, the official newspaper.

To GA-zet'te', *v. a.* To publish in the gazette.

Gaz'-et-ter, *s.* A writer of news; formerly, the court news-man; and also a newspaper of that day.

GAZON, gā-zōng', [Fr.] 170: *s.* Turf. [Fortif.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165. ūn, 166: thēn, 166.

GEAR, gwē-r, 77: *s.* Apparatus; more commonly, accoutrements, dress, ornaments; the truces or furniture of a beast; in old authors, a word for matters or things generally; in Scotland, warlike accoutrements, and also riches.

SEASON, gwē-zn, 77, 114: *a.* Rare. [Spenser.]

GECK, gwēck, 77: *s.* A dupe, a fool. [Shaks.] It may be met with as a verb in the sense of to dupe.

GEE=jē, *interj.* Used by carters to their team.

GESE.—See Goose.

GEHENNA, gwē-hēn'-nā, *s.* The valley in which the Israelites sacrificed to Moloch; the type of hell.

GELABIE, jēl'-lā-bl, 101: *a.* (Compare **Geld** and **Jelly**.) Congealable; that may be concentered into a jelly.

Gel'-a-tin, *a.* and *s.* Moderately stiff and cohesive as from congelation:—*s.* An animal substance of the consistence of a jelly.

Gel'-at-i-nous, 92, 120: *a.* Resembling jelly.

To Gel'-at-i-nate, *v. n.* and *a.* To be converted, or to convert, into a substance like jelly. Or Gelatinize.

GELD gwēld, 77: *s.* Tribute; compensation. [Obs.]

To GELD gwēld, 77: *v. a.* To castrate; hence, to deprive of any essential part; to prune obscenities.

Gelt, *pret* and *part.* for **Gelded**.

Gel'-der, 36: *s.* One who castrates.

Gel'-ding, *s.* A castrated beast, chiefly a horse.

GE'NDER-ROSE is properly a **GWEL'DER-ROSE**.

GELID=jēl'-id, *a.* (Compare **Gelable**.) Cold.

Gel'-id-ness, *s.* Coldness. **Gelid'-ity** is less used.

GEL'-LY.—See **Jelly**.

GEIT.—See **To Geld**. Spenser uses it for **gilt**.

GEM=jēm, *s.* Primarily, a bud; commonly, a jewel or precious stone of whatever kind.

To Gem, *v. a.* and *n.* To adorn with jewels or with buds:—*new*. To put forth the first buds.

Gem'-ma-ry, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

Gem'-me-ous, 120: *a.* Tending to, or resembling gems.

Gem'-my, 105: *a.* Resembling gems. [Thomson.]

GEMARA, gwē-mār'-d, 77: *s.* The second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Jewish laws.

GEMEL, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

GEMINI, jēm'-ē-nī, 6: *s. pl.* The twins.

Gem'-i-ny, (-nēy, 105) *s.* A pair, a couple. [Vulg.]

Gem'-i-nous, 120: *a.* Double, in pairs.

To Gem'-i-nate, *v. a.* To double. [Little used.]

Gem'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A duplication.

Gem'-el, *s.* A pair. [Herald.]

Gem'-el-lip'-ar-ous, 120: *a.* Producing twins.

GEMOTE, gwē-mōtē', *s.* A meeting. [Obs.]

GEND'ARM, zhōng-darm', [Fr.] 170: *s.* One of the military body called *Gens d'armes*. [Lunier.]

To GENDER=jēn'-der, 36: *v. a.* and *n.* To engender or beget:—*new*. To copulate, to breed.

GENDER, *s.*—See in the next class: **GENEALOGY**, lower in this.

To GEN'-ER-ATE, *v. a.* To beget, to produce, to cause.

Gen'-er-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be produced.

Gen'-er-ant, 12: *s.* The productive power.

Gen'-er-a'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which begets.

Gen'-er-a'-tive, 105: *a.* That produces; prolific.

Gen'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of begetting; production; a single succession in natural descent; hence, an age, or the people of the same period; a family; progeny.

Gen'-e-al'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The art or science of tracing families to or from their ancestors; the descent or pedigree of a particular family.

Ge'-ne-al'-o-gist, *s.* He who traces descents.

Ge'-ne-a-log'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōod; j'wō, *i. e.* *few*. 55: *a. e. i.* &c. *mute*. 171.

GENEROUS.—See the class after **GENUS**, &c.

GEN'-E-SIS, *s.* The book of Moses which treats of the generation or production of the world; in Geometry, the formation of one thing by the flux or motion of another.

GEN'-ETIC-I-FACS, *s. pl.* The pretended science of predicting the events of life from the stars predominant at the birth; the casting of nativities.

Ge'-neth'-li-at'-ic, 88: *s.* An astrologer.

Gen'-eth'-li'-a-cal, 81: *a.* Pertaining to nativities.

Ge'-ni-AL, 90: *a.* Contributing to the production of life, and hence, contributing to its continuance and enjoyment; giving warmth of feeling, giving cheerfulness; gay, merry; in old authors, unborn, native.

Ge'-ni-al-ly, *ad.* In a genial manner.

GENUS.—See in its place hereafter.

GEN'-I-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to generation: as a *subs. pl.* **GENITALS**, the parts of generation.

Gen'-i-tor, 38: *s.* A sire, a father.

Gen'-i-ture, 147: *s.* Generation, birth.

GEN'-I-TIVE, 105: *a.* In grammar, an epithet given to a case of nouns, which primarily signifies the relation of generating or being generated, and afterwards extended to the form of expression used for this purpose, whether significant of that or of any other relation.

GENTILE, &c., **GENUINE**, &c.—See hereafter.

GENUS.—See the ensuing class.

GENERA=jēn'-ēr-d, 92: *s. pl.* } Literally, a race

GENUS=jē-nūs, 94: *s. sing.* } or family. (Compare **To Gender**, &c.) In science, a universal term including many terms of more restricted or specific import, and these including many individuals: it is not necessarily subordinate to *class* or *order*, though in many branches of science it is so used.

Ge'-ner'-ic, 88: } 129: *a.* Pertaining to a genus;

Ge'-ner'-i-cal, } marking the kind to which any thing belongs.

GEN'-DER, *s.* Originally, kind, sort; specially add commonly, sort or denomination as regular sex.

GEN'-ER-AL, *a.* and *s.* Relating to a genus, generic; not special, not particular, but definitely extending to all things that the term can comprehend; not particular, not restrained in import, but indefinitely extending to many things: public; common, usual; co-extending with an understood large sphere of duty, as with the commonwealth, church, or army at large:—*s.* The whole without descending to particulars; among old authors, the public, the multitude, the vulgar; an officer whose authority is co-extensive with some large sphere of duty.—See lower.

Gen'-er-al-ly, *ad.* In general; extensively, though not universally; in the main, without detail; commonly.

Gen'-er-al-ness, *s.* The state of being general.

Gen'-er-al-ty, *s.* The whole. [Little used.]

Gen'-er-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.

To GEN'-ER-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To extend from particulars to universals; to include particulars in general propositions.

Gen'-er-al-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of generalizing; a statement of particulars in general terms.

GEN'-E-RAL, *s.* An officer who commands an army, or a large division of an army; (see above;) a beat of drums serving for a signal to the whole army.

Gen'-er-al-is'-ti-mo, *s.* The commander in chief.

GENEROUS, jēn'-ēr-ūs, 129, 120: *a.* Primarily, well, or nobly born; (compare **To Gender**, &c.) hence, excellent, magnanimous, courageous, as qualities inherited from the previous race; invigorating by its nature, as wine; more commonly, munificent, liberal, as the quality which the well-born are expected especially to display.

Gen'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* In a generous manner.

Gen'-er-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being generous.

Gen'-er-os'-i-ty, 84: *s.* High birth, [Obs.,] nobleness of soul, [not usual,] liberality.

GENET=jén'-ét, *s.* A small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse.

GENESIS, GENETHLIACS, &c.—See under To Gender.

GENEVA=jé-né'-vâ, *s.* A liquor.—See Gin.

GENIAL, &c.—See under To Gender.

GENICULATED=jé-nick'-ô-lâ-téd, 2: *a.* Having joints like the knees; knotted.

Ge-nic'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Knottiness.

GENITAL, &c., GENITIVE.—See under To Gender.

GENITING.—See Jenneting.

GENIUS, jé'-nê-ús, 93: *s.* The inborn bent of mind or disposition; (compare Genial under To Gender:); hence, a personification of the inborn qualities, the spirit that rules and directs a man through life, and deemed by the ancients something more than a mere ideal being; a tutelary deity generally; (in these figurative senses, and in these only, the plural of the word is Ge'-ni:) mental power, particularly that of invention; a man endowed with genius; peculiar bent of mind; peculiar character of any thing.

Ge'-ni-o, [Ital.] *s.* A man of a particular turn, a genius. Old authors also use the French word *Genie*.

GENT, GENTEEL, &c.—See under Gentle.

GENTIAN, jén'-sh'ân, 90: *s.* Felwort, a plant.

Gen'-tian-el'-la, *s.* Gentian; also a blue colour.

GENTILE=jén'-tîle, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a race, family, or nation: compare To Gender, &c.:—*s.* One of a nation considered relatively; thus the Jews included in the term people of all nations but their own; and Christians apply it to the people of all heathen nations.

Gen'-ti-lish, 105: *a.* Heathenish. [Milton.]

To Gen'-ti-lize, *v. n.* To live like a heathen.

Gen'-ti-lism, 158: *s.* Heathenism, paganism.

Gen'-ti-li'-ious, (-lish'-ûs, 90, 120) *a.* Peculiar to a nation; hereditary.

GEN-TIL-I-TY, 84, 105: *s.* Originally, the state or condition of belonging to a known race or family, good extraction, birth; gentry; also, in old authors, paganism, heathenism; at present, politeness of manners, easy graceful behaviour.

Gen'-ti-lesse', [Fr.] *s.* Complaisance. [Hudibras.]

Gent, a. Elegant, polite, gentle. [Spenser.]

Gen-teel', *a.* Polite, well-bred; graceful in mien; decorous, free from vulgarity.

Gen-teel'-ly, *ad.* In a genteel manner.

Gen-teel'-ness, *s.* The quality of being genteel.

GEN'-TLE, 101: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a known and respected race or family; well born, or of an ancient race; befitting one well born; (see the same word lower):—*s.* A gentleman; [Shaks.;] a particular kind of worm. [Iz. Walton]

To Gen'-tle, *v. a.* To raise from the vulgar.

Gen'-tle-folk, (-fôke, 139) *s.* People above the vulgar. It is more common to say *Gentle-folk*.

Gen'-tle-man, *s.* Every man above the rank of a yeoman; in a more limited sense, he who without a title bears a coat of arms; loosely, every man whose occupation or in some raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade; a man of civil manners as distinguished from the vulgar; the servant of a man of rank who attends his person.

Gen'-tle-man-ly, *a.* Becoming a gentleman.

Gen'-tle-man-li-ness, *s.* Gentlemanly behaviour. *Gentlemanship* and *Gentleness* are found only in old authors.

Gen'-tle-wom'-an, (-wôom'-ân, 116) *s.* A lady; a woman who waits on a lady of rank. (See Gentleman.)

Gen'-try, *s.* The class of people between the vulgar and the nobility: in old authors, birth, civility.

GRN'-TLE, a. Genteel, [Obs.,] mild, meek, soothing, pacific; not rough, not violent.—See al-o above.

Gen'-tly, ad. Softly, meekly; without violence.

Gen'-tle-ness, *s.* Goodness of birth; gentlemanly conduct; [in these senses, Obs.,] softness of manners, meekness of disposition, tenderness; also, in old authors, benevolence.

GENTOO=jén'-tô, *s.* An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

GENUFLECTION, jén'-lâ-fleek'-shûn, 89: *s.* The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

GENUINE, jén'-û-in, 105: *a.* Native, belonging to the original stock; (compare To Gender, &c.:) hence, real, true, not spurious or adulterated.

Gen'-u-ine-ly, *ad.* Without adulteration, truly.

Gen'-u-ine-ness, *s.* The state of being genuine.

GENUS.—See Genera.

GEORGIC, GEORGE.—See lower.

GEOTIC=jé-ô'-tîck, 169, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the earth, terrestrial.

Ge'-o-CEN'-TRIC, a. An epithet applied to astronomical distances relatively to the earth, or the earth's centre, as the central point.

Ge'-o-mê'-s-i-a, (-dê'-zhê-d, 90) *s.* That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of plane figures, better called *Geo-mê-sy*.

Ge'-o-dæ'ti'-c-ol, (-dêl'-ê-câl, 92, 120) *a.* Pertaining to geodesia.

Ge'-odæ', *s.* Earth-stone.

GE-OG'-NO-SY, 87, 105: *s.* The knowledge of the substances that compose the earth, or its crust.

Ge'-og-nost, *s.* A geologist.

Ge'-og-nos'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to geognosy.

GE-OG'-O-NY, *s.* The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

Ge'-o-gon'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to geogony.

GE-OG'-RA-PHY, (-fêy, 163, 105) *s.* The science of describing the earth according to the divisions of its surface natural and artificial; a book containing such description.

Ge-og'-ra-pher, *s.* One skilled in geography.

Ge'-o-graph'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to or containing

Ge'-o-graph'-i-cal, } a description of the earth.

Ge'-o-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a geographical manner.

GE-OM'-O-RY, 105: *s.* The doctrine of the interior structure of the earth.

Ge-ol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in geology.

Ge'-o-log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to geology.

Ge'-o-MAN'-CY, 87, 105: *s.* Divination by figures originally drawn on the earth.

Ge'-o-man'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

GE-OM'-E-TRY, 87, 105: *s.* Originally, the art of measuring the earth; hence, when magnitude came to be considered in the abstract, the science of the relations of quantity.

Ge-om'-e-ter, *s.* A geometrician.

Ge-om'-e-tral, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

To Ge-om'-e-trize, *v. n.* To perform geometrically.

Ge'-o-met'-ric, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to geometry;

Ge'-o-met'-ri-cal, } according to geometry; de-

Ge'-o-met'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

Ge'-o-me-tric'-i-an, (-trish'-ân, 90) *s.* One skilled in geometry.

Ge'-o-PON'-ics, *s. pl.* The science of so applying labour to the earth as to increase its fertility.

Ge-om'-oic, *a.* and *s.* Relating to the labour or cultivation of the earth:—*s.* A poem on husbandry.

Ge- This word is commonly uttered in two syllables, in the same way that the proper name George is uttered in one.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166

- GEORGE**, jorj, *s.* (Literally, a labourer of the earth: see the foregoing word.) A figure of St. George worn by the knights of the garter; a leaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a george.
- GERANIUM**, jě-rā-ně-ŭm, *s.* Cranesbill, a plant of numerous species cultivated for its beauty.
- GERENT**=jě-rě-ěnt, 43: *a.* Carrying, bearing.
- GERFALCON**, jěr-fāw-kn, 35, 112, 114: *s.* A bird of prey in size between a vulture and a hawk.
- GERM**=jerm, 35: *s.* The seed bud of a plant; the fruit yet in embryo; origin, first principle.
- Ger'-min**, *s.* A germ. [Shaks.]
- To Ger'-mi-nate**, *v. n.* and *a.* To sprout, bud, or shoot:—*act.* To cause to sprout.
- Ger'-mi-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to a germ.
- Ger'-mi-nant**, *a.* Sprouting, branching.
- Ger'-mi-na'-tion**, 89: *s.* The act of sprouting; the time of vegetating; growth.
- GER'-MAN**, *a.* and *s.* Sprung from the same *germ* or stock; related; specially related in the next degree after brothers and sisters: thus the children of brothers and sisters are cousins *german*:—*s.* [Obs.] A brother; a first cousin.
- GERMAN**=jěr-mān, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to Germany:—*s.* A native of Germany; the language of Germany.
- GERMANDER**=jěr-mān-der, *s.* A plant.
- GERMIN**, *To GERMINATE*, &c.—See under *Germ*.
- GEROCOMY**, jě-rōck'-d mēy, 169, 105: *s.* The diet and medical treatment of the aged.
- GERUND**=jěr-ŭnd, *s.* A part of a Latin verb bearing certain properties of a noun and of a verb, and acting in both capacities.
- GEST**, *s.* Something done or acted; an act, an achievement; a show, representation, or story of things done: from a different etymology, a stage on a journey between one resting place and another; a roll or journal of such stages, prefixed to a record of a royal progress. [Obs.]
- Ges'-tic**, *a.* Pertaining to bodily action; legendary.
- Ges'-tor**, *s.* A narrator. [Obs.]
- Ges'-ta-tor-y**, *a.* Capable of being carried or worn.
- Ges'-ta'-tion**, 89: *s.* Generally, a bearing or carrying; appropriately, the bearing of young in the womb.
- Ges'-ture**, (-tŭr, *colloq.* ch'oor, 147) *s.* Action or posture assisting and enforcing, or entirely supplying the place of words. Old authors also use it as a verb.
- To Ges'-tic-u-late**, *v. n.* and *a.* To accompany words with gesture; to use gesture; to show postures; to play antic tricks:—*act.* To imitate by action.
- Ges'-tic'-u-la'-tor**, *s.* One that gesticulates; a mimic.
- Ges'-tic'-u-la'-tor-y**, *a.* Imitating antity.
- Ges'-tic'-u-la'-tion**, 89: *s.* The act of using gesture; gesture; antic tricks or motions.
- To GET**, gŭet, 77: *v. a.* Primarily, to seize; to acquire by some means; to obtain; to gain; hence, to procure to be in some state, or to put into some state; to have or possess; to beget:—*neu.* To arrive by effort at some place, state, or condition; to receive advantage: *To get off*, to dispose of, or to rid of by some expedient; to escape: *To get over*, to surmount: *To get up*, to rise from repose, or from a seat; to prepare or set ready.
- Get'-ter**, 36: *s.* One that gets; one that begets.
- Get'-ting**, *s.* Act of getting; acquisition; profit.
- GEWGAW**=gŭ'-gāw, 110: *s.* A showy trifle, a toy, a bauble, a splendid plaything.
- Gew'-gaw**, *a.* Showy without value.
- GHAISTFUL**, gāst'-fool, 162, 11, 117: *a.* Dreary, dismal, fit for ghosts; frightful. [Spenser.]
- Ghast'-ful-ly**, *ad.* Frightfully. [Spenser.]
- Ghast'-ly**, *a.* Like a ghost, pale, dismal.
- Ghast'-li-ness**, *s.* Death-like look; paleness.
- Ghast'-ness**, *s.* Ghastliness. [Shaks.]
- GHOST**, (gōst, 162, 116) *s.* The soul; a spirit appearing after death: *To give up the ghost*, to die: *The Holy ghost*, the third person in the Trinity. As a verb, signifying to die, and to haunt as a spirit, it is obsolete.
- Ghost'-ly**, *a.* Spiritual, relating to the soul; pertaining to the cure of souls; pertaining to apparitions.
- Ghost'-li-ness**, *s.* Spiritual tendency.
- GHERKIN**, gŭer'-kĭn, 162: *s.* A pickled cucumber.
- GIBBELLINE**, gŭib'-ĕl-lĭn, 162, 105: *s.* One of a faction in favour of the emperor, opposed to the Pope's faction or Guelphs; these factions arose in the 12th century, and disturbed Germany and Italy for about 300 years.
- GIAMBEUX**, zhām'-bŭ, [Fr.] *s. pl.* Legs; greaves. [Obs.]
- GIANT**=jĭ'-ānt, *s.* A man of excessive stature; it is often used adjectively to signify very great or powerful.
- Gi'-ant-ess**, *s.* A female giant.
- Gi'-ant-ly**, *a.* Giant-like, gigantic. [Unusual.]
- Gi'-ant-ship**, *s.* Quality of being a giant.
- Gi'-ant-ry**, *s.* The race of giants.
- GIB**, gŭib, 77: *s.* A cat. [Obs.] As a sail, see *Jib*.
- To Gib**, *v. n.* To caterwaul. [Obs.] Other senses, see *Jib*.
- Gibbed**, 114: *a.* Having been caterwauling. [Obs.]
- Gib'-cat**, *s.* A cat that has caterwauled; an old cat.
- To GIBBER**, gŭib'-her, 77, 36: *v. n.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [Shaks.]
- Gib'-her-ish**, *s.* Inarticulate talk; cant.
- GIBBET**=jĭb'-bēt, 14: *s.* A gallows.
- To Gib'-bet**, *v. a.* To hang as on a gibbet.
- GIBBOUS**, gŭib'-bŭs, 77, 120: *a.* Rounded as with a hump, protuberant; chiefly applied to the shape of the moon in her second and third quarters.
- Gib'-bous-ness**, *s.* The state or shape of being gibbous. *Gib'-bous'-i-ty* is less in use.
- To GIBE**=jĭbe, *v. n.* and *a.* To sneer; to use expressions of mockery:—*act.* To scoff, to flout, to ridicule, to taunt.
- Gibe**, *s.* A scoff, an action or expression of mockery.
- Gi'-ber**, 36: *s.* A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunter.
- Gi'-bing-ly**, *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.
- GIBELLINE**.—See *Ghibelline*.
- GIBLETS**=jĭb'-lĕts, *s. pl.* The parts of a goose, generally with some of the viscera, which are taken from it before roasting.
- GIBSTAFF**, gŭib'-stāf, 77: *s.* A long staff used in a bear garden; or to gauge the depth of water.
- GIDDY**, gŭid'-dĕy, 77, 105: *a.* Vertiginous, having a whirling sensation; rotatory; that causes giddiness; tottering, unsteady; inconstant, heedless, incautious, intoxicated.
- Gid'-dily**, *ad.* With giddiness; in a giddy manner.
- Gid'-di-ness**, *s.* The state of being giddy.
- Gid'** Among the compounds are *Gid'-dy-brained*, *Gid'-dy-headed*, *Gid'-dy-head*, *Gid'-dy-paced*, &c.
- To GIE**.—See *To Guide*.
- GIER-EAGLE**, jěr'-ēa-gl, 121, 101: *s.* A large sort of eagle mentioned in Lev. xi. 18.
- GIER'-FAL-CON**, *s.*—See *Gerfalcon*.
- GIF, GIFT, GIFTED**, &c.—See under *To Give*.
- GIG**, gŭig, 77: *s.* Something whirled round in play; something which whirls on being thrown, as a harpoon; something light of its kind, as a horse-chaise, or a ship's wherry. See likewise under *To Giggle*; See also *Jig*.
- GIGANTIC**=jĭ-gān'-tĭck, *a.* (Compare *Giant*, &c.) Suitable to a giant; big, huge, enormous. *Supp.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Uc'ts: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: jĭw, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i. &c. *mule*, 171.

Gí'-gan-te -an 88: *a.* Like a giant; mighty.

To GIGGLE, gú'g'-gl 77, 101: *v. n.* To laugh with short half-suppressed catches; to titter.

Gig'-gle, *s.* A tittering puerile laugh.

Gig'-gler, 36: *s.* One that giggles, a titterer.

Gig'-lor, *s.* and *a.* A girl of light manners; a wanton:—*adj.* Inconstant, giddy. [Obs.]

Gig, *s.* A light, thoughtless girl.—See also in its place.

GIGOT=jíg'-ót, *s.* The hip joint; a joint. [Obs.]

To GILD, gú'ld, 77: *v. a.* (Compare Gold.) To overlay with gold in leaf or powder; to cover with any yellow matter: to adorn with lustre, to brighten, to illuminate.

Gilt, *pret.* and *part.* for *Gilded*, and as a *part.* the form in chief use. By old authors also a *subs.* for *Gilding*.

Gild'-er, *s.* One who gilds.—See also Gilder.

Gild'-ing, *s.* The gold laid on by a gilder; the art of a gilder: a shining surface of no solid value.

Gíld'-head is a fish: *Gíld'-tail*, a sort of worm.

GILL, gú'íl, 77, 153: *s.* One of the apertures for breathing at each side of a fish's head; that which resembles it, as the flap below the beak of a fowl, or a man's double chin: a fissure in a hill: a ravine.

Among the compounds are *Gíll'-flap*, (a flap appended to a fish's gills); *Gíll'-lid*, and *Gíll'-op'-ning*.

GILL=jíl, *s.* A measure, generally the fourth part of a pint, but subject to local varieties.

GILL=jíl, *s.* Ground-ivy; hence, malt-liquor medicated with ground ivy.

Gíll'-house, *s.* A place where gill is sold. [Pop.]

GILL=jíl, *s.* A woman in ludicrous language.

Gíll'-ian, (-yán, 146) *s.* A wanton: (the old way of writing *Julian* for *Juliana*, and the parent of the previous word.)

GILLYFLOWER, jíl'-láy-flow'-er, *s.* A flower of many varieties that blows in or about July.

GILT, &c.—See To Gild. **GIMBLET**, see *Supp.*

GIM=jím, *a.* Neat, spruce, well-dressed; [Obs. vulg. or local:] hence, the cant word, *Jenny*.

Gim'-crack, *s.* Originally, a spruce boy; hence, its established meaning, a slight device, a toy, a pretty trifle.

Gim'-mat, (gú'm'-mál, 77) *s.* Some quaint device or piece of machinery. Old authors use *Gimmer* for movement, machinery; as the Gimmers of the world; and this is sometimes spelled *jinmer*.

Gimp, (guimp, 77) *a.* and *s.* Nice, spruce: [Obs.]—*s.* A kind of silk-twist or lace.

To GIN, guín, 77: *v. a.* (*pret.* Gan.) To begin. [Obs.]

GIN, guín, 77: *conj.* If.—See To Give. [Local.]

GIN=jín, *s.* Primarily, an engine; hence, a trap or snare; in other applications, a machine.

To Gin, *v. a.* To catch in a trap, to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine.

GIN=jín, *s.* (i. e. Geneva.) A distilled spirit.

GINGER=jín'-jer, *s.* An Indian plant; more commonly, the root, well known for its hot spicy quality.

Gín'-ger-bread, 120: *s.* Cake seasoned with ginger.

GINGERLY, jín'-ger-láy, 105: *ad.* Cautiously, nicely as from delicacy or fear. [Nearly obs.]

Gín'-ger-ness, *s.* Niceness, cautiousness.

GINGHAM, guíng'-hám, 77: *s.* A thin cotton stuff made to imitate lawn.

GINGIVAT, jín'-jé-vál, *a.* Belonging to the gums.

To GINGLE, jín'-gl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To clink with vibrations not stopped or damped; to clink repeatedly; to utter chiming sounds:—*act.* To shake so as to produce clinking sounds; to ring as a little bell.

Gín'-gler, *s.* A shrill resounding noise; affected consonance of words in speech or style.

GINGLYMUS, guíng'-glé-mús, 77, 158, 105: *s.* That species of articulation which resembles a *kinge*. [Anat.]

Gín'-gly-moid, *a.* Resembling a ginglymus.

GINNET=jín'-nét, *s.* (Compare Geuet.) A nag.

GINSENG=jín'-sēng, *s.* An aromatic root of America much valued by the Chinese.

To GIP=jíp, *v. a.* To eviscerate, applied only to herrings.

GIPSY.—See Gypsy.

GIRAFFE, zhé-rá'f, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The camelopard.

GIRANDOLE, zhé-rán-dóle, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A branched candlestick; a chandelier; a sort of firework.

GIRASOLE=jír'-dóle, *s.* The herb turnsol; also, the opal stone.

GIRD, gu'erd, 77, 35: *s.* Primarily, a twig, shoot, or wand; this was used for measuring, whence the word *yard*; it was also used for binding, whence the ensuing verb; and for striking, whence the appropriated but obsolete meaning of this word, a twitch, a hit with the tongue, a taunt, a sneer.

To GIRD, *v. a.* and *n.* (*The pret. and part. are either Girded or Girt.*) To bind round with a flexible substance as a twig or cord; to make fast by binding; to invest; to encircle; to lash, to gibe:—*neu.* [Shaks.] To gibe, to sneer.

Gírd'-er, *s.* One that girds, a jeerer; [Obs.] the large piece of timber that *girds* or makes fast the whole floor.

Gírd'-ing, *s.* A covering. [Bible.]

Gírd'-dle, 77, 101: *s.* A band or belt for the waist; an enclosure, circumference; the zodiac.

To Gírd'-le, *v. n.* To bind as with a girdle.

Gírd'-dler, *s.* He who girdles; a girdle-maker.

To Gírd, 77: *v. a.* To gird, to encumbrance.

Gírdh, *s.* The band or strap passing round a horse under his belly; a circular bandage; the compass measured by a girdle.

To Gírdh, *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

GIRE.—See Gyre.

GIRL, gu'el, 77, 35: *s.* A female child, the correlative of *boy*; a young woman; a woman; among sportsmen, a roebuck of two years old.

Gírl'-hood, 118: *s.* The state of being a girl.

Gírl'-ish, *a.* Suiting a girl; like a girl.

Gírl'-ish-ly, 105: *ad.* In a girlish manner.

Gírl'-ish-ness, *s.* The manners of a girl.

To GIRN.—See To Grin.

To GISE, jíz, *v. a.* To pasture. Compare *Agist*.

GISLE, guíz'-zl, 77, 101: *s.* A pledge. [Obs.]

GIST=jíst, *s.* The main point of a question; last on which it *lies* or *rests*.

GITH, gu'h, 77: *s.* Guinea-pepper.

GITTERN, guít'-tern, 77: *s.* A sort of guitar.

To GIVE, guív, 77: *v. a.* and *n.* To bestow; I **GAVE**=gáve, } to transmit, to confer, to

GIVEN, guív'-vn, 114: transfer; to impart; to yield; to grant; to allow; to enable; to utter; to show; to apply; to conclude:—*neu.* To yield from or relent in intensezza, to thaw; to yield ground: With particles it is liable to various meanings, chiefly through the ellipsis of some accusative which use includes in the meaning of the verb; thus, *To give back*, may mean to restore, with an accusative expressed; or to retire, i. e. to give (ground understood) by going back; *To give over*, to quit, to cease; to conclude lost; to abandon; *To give off* or *over*, to cease; *To give in*, to yield; *To give unto*, to adopt; *To give on or upon*, to attack.

Gíve'-er, 35: *s.* One who gives.

Gíve'-ing, *s.* Act of giving; *Giving out*, a publishing.

GÍF, [Obs.] **GIN**, [Local.] *conj.* If.

Gíft, *s.* Donation; an offering; talent *given* by nature.

To Gíft, *v. a.* To endow with any power of faculty

Gíft'-ed, *a.* Endowed with certain faculties.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mísh-ún, i. e. mission, 165: vízh un, i. e. vision, 165: shín, 166: shén, 166.

Gift'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being gifted.

GIVE, *s.*—See *Gyve*.

GIZZARD, gīz'-zard, 77, 34: *s.* The muscular stomach of a fowl. *To fret the gizzard*, to harass.

GLABROUS, glā'-brūs, 120: *a.* Smooth.

GLA'-bri-ty, 105: *s.* Smoothness.

GLACIAL, glā'-shē-āl, 146, 147: *a.* Icy.

To Glac'-i-ate, *v. n.* To turn into ice.

Glac'-i-a-tion, 150, 89: *s.* Act of freezing; ice formed.

GLAC'-i-ER, (gläss'-ē-er, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A field of ice such as are met with in the hollows of the Alps.

GLA'-cis', (glā'-cēs', 104) *s.* A smooth slope or bank, named from the notion of sliding or slippery. [For.]

GLAD = glād, *a.* Pleased; cheerful, elevated with joy; pleasing; expressing gladness.

To Glad, *v. a.* and *n.* To gladden. [Obs. or Poet.]

Glad'-der, *s.* One who makes glad. [Dryden.]

Glad'-ly, *ad.* With pleasure; joyfully.

Glad'-ness, *s.* Cheerfulness, joy.

Glad'-ful, *a.* Glad. **Glad'-ful-ness**, *s.* Gladness. [Obs.]

Glad'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Delighted.

⇒ This and its relations, *Glad-somely*, *Glad-someness*, occur but in poetry.

To Glad'-DEN, 114: *v. a.* To make glad, to cheer.

GLADE = glāde, *s.* A green clear space in a wood, or an opening through it.

GLADEN—See the next word.

GLADIATE, glād'-i-ātē, 81: *a.* Sword-shaped. [Bot.] Allied to *Glad'-der*, or *Glad'-der*, an old name for swordgrass; it means broader and shorter than *ensiform*.

GLAD'-i-a-tor, *s.* An ancient prize-fighter.

Glad'-i-a-tor-y, *a.* Gladiatoria.

Glad'-i-a-tor'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Relating to gladiators.

Glad'-i-a-ture, 147: *s.* Sword play. [Unusual.]

GLAIR = glāre, *s.* The white of an egg; any viscous transparent matter.

To Glair, *v. a.* To smear with the white of an egg.

Glair'-y, *a.* Like glair, or having its qualities.

Glair'-eous, 120: *a.* Consisting of viscous matter.

To GLAZE, *v. n.* and *a.* To shine with a clear dazzling light; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to be obtrusively conspicuous:—*act.* To shoot out a dazzling light.

Glare, *s.* A dazzling light; a piercing look.

Glair'-ing, *a.* That glares; barefaced; notorious.

Glair'-ing-ly, *ad.* Openly, notoriously.

GLANCE = glānce, 11: *s.* A sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye; a snatch of sight. As an *adj.* *Sup.*

To Glance, *v. n.* and *a.* To shoot a sudden ray; to view with a quick cast of the eye; hence, from the first meaning, to fly off obliquely as a refracted ray; and hence to strike obliquely; figuratively, to throw out hints:—*act.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely.

Glair'-ing-ly, *ad.* Obliquely; transiently.

GLAND = glānd, *s.* A soft body in the animal frame formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, being either a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood; a correspondent duct in plants. *Glandiferous*, see *Supp.*

Glan'-di-form, *a.* Resembling a gland.

Glan'-dule, *s.* A small gland.

Glan'-du-lar, 34: *a.* Pertaining to, or containing glands. *Glandulous* and its relation *Glandulosity* are little used.

GLAN'-DERS, 143: *s.* A distemper of the glands in horses, in which corrupt matter runs from the nose.

Glan'-dered, 114: *a.* Affected with glanders.

To GLARE, &c.—See under *Glair*.

GLASS = gläss, 11: *s.* and *a.* A hard, brittle,

transparent substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalis; any substance resembling glass; that which is made of glass, as a vessel, a mirror, a lens; also, the quantity which a small glass drinking vessel contains:—*adj.* Made of glass.

To Glass, *v. a.* (Obs. or little used.) To see as in a glass; to case in glass; to cover with glass or glaze.

⇒ Among the compounds are *Glass' blower*, (a worker in glass:) *Glass-coach*, (a coach hired for a day or any short period as a private carriage, so called because originally only private carriages had glass windows:) *Glass'-full*, (as of wine;) *Glas'-furnace*, (for making glass:) *Glass'-gazing*, (vain:) *Glass'-grinder*, *Glas'-house*, (manufactory of glass:) *Glass'-man*, (dealer in glass:) *Glas'-metal*, (glass in fusion:) *Glas'-works*, *Glas'-wort*, (a plant,) &c.

Glas'-sy, 105: *a.* Vitreous; like glass.

Glas'-si-ness, *s.* Vitreousness.

To GLAZE, (glāze) *v. a.* To furnish with glass, or windows of glass; to cover or incrust with a vitreous substance; to cover with anything smooth and shining; to give a glassy surface to, to make glassy or glossy.

Glaz'-ier, (glā'-zi-er, 146, 147) *s.* One whose business is to glaze window-frames, &c.

Glaz'-ing, *s.* The substance with which potters' ware is glazed; any factitious shining exterior; the art of a glazier.

GLASTONBURY, glās'-sn-bēr-rēy, 156, 114, 109: *a.* An epithet, from a town in *Somersetsh.* of a medlar, and of a shrub.

GLAUBER = glāw'-her, *s.* An epithet from Glauber, a German chemist, of certain salts now deslud sulphate of soda.

GLAUCOMA = glāw-cō-mā, *s.* A disease of the eye which turns it gray; also called *pearl eye*. *Supp.*

GLAVE = glāve, *s.* A broad sword. [Spenser.]

To GLAVER, glāv'-er, *v. n.* To flatter. [Obs.]

Glav'-er-er, 36: *s.* A flatterer. [Obs.]

To GLAZE, &c.—See under *Glass*.

GLEAN = glēam, *s.* A shoot of light, a beam, a ray; transient lustre.

To Glean, *v. n.* To emit a ray; to begin shining.

Glean'-ing, *s.* A shoot or ray of splendor.

Glean'-y, *a.* Flashing, darting beams of light.

To GLEAM-MER, *v. n.* To shine or appear faintly.

Glim'-mer, 36: *s.* Faint splendor, weak light; a fossil so called from its appearance; micaceous earth.

Glim'-mer-ing, *s.* Faint or imperfect view.

GIMPSE, 189: *s.* A weak faint light; a flash of light; transient lustre; transient view; transient enjoyment; exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To Gimpse, *v. n.* To appear by glimpses.

*To GLEAN = glēan, *v. a.* and *n.* To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave; to gather from things thinly scattered:—*new.* To gather after the reapers.*

Glean, **Glean'-ing**, *s.* Things gleaned; act of gleanings.

Glean'-er, 36: *s.* One who gleanes.

GLEBE = glēbe, *s.* Ground, land, turf; especially, the land possessed as part of an ecclesiastical benefice.

Gle'-bous, 140: **Gle'-by**, 105: *a.* Turfy.

GLEDE = glēde, *s.* A kind of hawk.

GLEE = glēe, *s.* Joy, merriment, gaiety; a sort of song or catch sung in parts.

Glee'-ful, 117: *a.* Merry. *Glee'some* is obs.

GLEEK, *s.* Music; a scoff or joke. This obsolete word in the original Saxon is the parent of the foregoing; with a different etymology it is also the name of an old game at cards.

To GLEEK, *v. a.* To gibe, to droll upon. [Obs.]

GLEED = glēd, *s.* A glowing coal. [Obs.]

*To GLEEN = glēen, *v. n.* To shine. [Prior.]*

GLEET = glēt, *s.* The flux of a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor from a sore.

To Gleet, *v. n.* To flow as from a gleet.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Forcets: gāw'-wīy: chāp'-māu: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: g, t, h, &c. *mute*, 111

Gleet'-y, *a*. Thin, limpid, as from disease.
GLEN=glēn, *s*. A depression between hills.
GLENE=glēn, *s*. The socket of the eye; the pupil of the eye; a socket. *Gle'noid*, see *Supp.*
GLEW, &c., **GLIADINE**.—See *Glue*, &c.
GLIB=glīb, *a*. Smooth, slippery; voluble.
Glib'-ly, 105 : *ad*. Smoothly; volubly.
Glib'-ness, *s*. Smoothness; slipperiness.
To GLIB, *v. a*. To castrate, to take away virility, so applied from the notion of smoothing. [*Shaks.*]
GLIB=glīb, *s*. A bush of hair over the eyes. [*Obs.*]
To GLIDE=glīd, *v. n*. To flow gently; to move silently and smoothly; to pass on quickly and easily.
Glide, *s*. Easy lapse; the act of moving smoothly.
Glī'-der, *s*. He or that which glides.
GLIKE.—See *Gleek* under *Glee*.
To GLIMMER, &c., **GLIMPSE**.—See under *Gleam*.
To GLISTEN, glīs'-sn, 156, 114 : *v. n*. To shine, to sparkle with light, as dew in the sun.
To GLIS'-TER, *v. n*. To glisten, to glitter.
Glis'-ter, *s*. Glitter; *Clyster* is a word quite distinct.
Glist, *s*. Glimmer, muscovy glass.
To GLIT'-TER, *v. n*. To shine, to sparkle with light, as bright metal in the sun; to be striking or specious.
Glit'-ter, *s*. Brilliancy; specious lustre.
Glit'-ter-ing, *a*. Shining. *Glittering* is obs.
Glit'-ter-ing-ly, *ad*. With specious lustre.
To GLOAM=glōam, *v. n*. To be gloomy or glum. [*Obs.*]
To GLOAR=glōre, 134 : *v. n*. To squint; to stare.
To GLOAT, *v. n*. To stare with admiration and desire.
GLOBE=glōbe, *s*. A sphere, a ball; the terra-queous ball; an artificial representation of the terra-queous ball; a convex representation of the celestial concave.
To Globe, *v. a*. To conglobate. [*Milton.*]
Glo'-bous, 120 : **Glo'-by**, 105 : **Glo'-bose**, (-bōce, 152) *a*. Spherical, round.
 ↳ The second word is least in use.
Glo'-bos'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s*. Sphericity.
Glob'-u-lar, 92, 34 : *a*. Spherical, round.
Glob'-ule, *s*. A little globe, particularly applied to the red particles of the blood.
Glob'-u-lous, 120 : *a*. In form of a globule.
To GLOMERATE=glōm'-ēr-āt, *v. a*. To gather into a ball, as thread or other filamentous substance.
Glom'-er-ous, 120 : *a*. Gathered into a ball or sphere.
Glom'-er-a'-tion, *s*. Formation of a ball; ball-formed.
GLOMEX, *s*. A roundish head of flowers. [*Bot.*]
GLOOM=glōom, *s*. Imperfect darkness, obscurity; dismalness; clownishness of aspect; sullenness.
To Gloom, *v. n*, and *a*. (Compare *To Gloam*.) In old authors, to shine obscurely; in modern use, to be dark; to be melancholy or sullen; to look dimly;—*act*. To fill with gloom.
Gloom'-y, *a*. Obscure; dark; dismal; sullen.
Gloom'-i-ly, 105 : *ad*. In a gloomy manner.
Gloom'-i-ness, *s*. State or quality of being gloomy.
GLORIATION, **GLORIFY**, &c.—See under *Glorious*.
GLORIOUS, glōr'-ē-ūs, 47, 105, 120 : *a*. That claims admiration and honour; illustrious, excellent; renowned; resplendent with divine attributes; exalted; in old authors, boastful.
Glō'-ri-ous-ly, *ad*. In a glorious manner; with glory.
GLō'-ry, *s*. Splendor, exaltation; honour, praise, renown; the felicity of heaven; that which confers honour; a circle of rays round the head of a sacred person in a painting; *Vain'-glory*, pride, boastfulness.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thīn, 166 : thēn, 166.

To Glo'-ry, *v. n*. (Generally followed by *in*.) To exult; to be proud with regard to something.
Glo'-ried, (-rīd, 114) *a*. Decorated with glory. [*Milton.*]
Glo'-ri-a'-tion, *s*. Boast, triumph. [*Obs.*]
To Glo'-ri-ty, 6 : *v. a*. To make glorious; to honour, to extol; to attribute glory to; to raise to glory.
Glō'-ri-fi-ca'-tion, 89 : *s*. The act of glorifying; the state of being glorified.
To GLOSE, **GLOSER**, &c.—See *To Gloze*, &c.
GLOSS=glōss, 17 : *s*. The interpretation (literally the tongue or language) which a commentator gives to any passage or text; (such is the strict meaning; but *Gloss*, superficial lustre, and the verb *To Gloze*, to flatter, having been frequently confounded with this word, they are all three reciprocally liable to a shade of each other's meaning;) an interpretation artfully specious.
To Gloss, *v. n*, and *a*. To comment; to make incidental remarks;—*act*. To explain by comment; to palliate by deceptive interpretation or specious exposition.
Gloss'-er, **Glos'-sist**, *s*. A writer of glosses, a scholiast, a commentator. *Glossator* is little used.
Gloss'-s-try, *s*. A dictionary to interpret an author whose language is antiquated or dialectical.
Gloss'-s-rist, *s*. A writer of glosses or a glossary.
Glos'-s-ri-al, 90 : *a*. Containing explanation.
GLOS'-sō'-r-a'-PHY, 87, 163 : *s*. The writing of commentaries; hence, *Glossographer*, a commentator.
GLOSS=glōss, 17 : *s*. Superficial lustre.
To Gloss, *v. a*. To embellish with superficial lustre; *To gloss over a passage or a meaning*, i. e. to give it a lustre or likelihood it is not entitled to. See the previous class of words.
Glos'-ser, *s*. A polisher.
Glos'-sy, *a*. Shining; smoothly polished.
Glos'-s-i-ness, *s*. The lustre of a smooth surface.
GLOTTIS=glōt'-tis, *s*. The aperture of the larynx at the head of the windpipe.
To GLOUT=glout, *v. n*. To pout, to look sullen. [*Obs.* or local.] It may be found for *To Glout*.
GLOVE, glūv, 107, 189 : *s*. A covering for the hand, usually with a sheath for each finger.
To Glove, *v. a*. To cover as with a glove.
Glov'-er, 36 : *s*. He who makes or sells gloves.
To GLOW, glō, 125 : *v. n*, and *a*. To exhibit incandescence; hence, to shine with bright lustre; to be bright or red with heat or animation; to burn with heat but without combustion; hence, to feel heat of body; to feel passion strongly; to be strongly animated;—*act*. [*Shaks.*] To make glowing.
Glow, *s*. Shining heat; white heat; vividness of colour; unusual warmth; vehemence of passion.
Glow'-ing-ly, *ad*. In a glowing manner.
Glow'-worm, 141 : *s*. A grub with a luminous tail.
To GLOZE=glōze, *v. n*. To flatter, to wheedle, to talk smoothly. It is sometimes used for *To Gloss*.
Gloze, **Glō'-zing**, *s*. Flattery; gloss. [*Obs.*]
Glō'-zer, *s*. A flatterer; a liar. [*Obs.*]
GLUCINE, glū'-cīn, 109, 105 : *s*. A soft white earth found in the beryl, and so named because it forms with acids salts that are sweet to the taste.
Glū'-ci-um, 105, 146 : *s*. The supposed metallic base of glucine.
GLUE, glū, 109 : *s*. A cement commonly made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly.
To Glue, *v. a*. To join with glue; to join.
Glū'-er, *s*. He that glues.
Glū'-ey, *a*. Viscous, glutinous.
Glū'-t-en, *s*. A substance found in vegetables affording products analogous to those of animal matter, and especially characterized by ammonia.
Glū'-ti-nous, *a*. Viscous; tenacious.

Glū-ti-nous-ness, *s.* Viscidity, tenacity.

To Glū-ti-nate, *v. a.* To join with glue.

Glū-ti-na'-tion, *s.* The act of joining with glue.

Glū'-a DINĒ, (-dīn, 105) *s.* One of the constituents of gluten. [Ure.]

GLUM=glūm, *a.* Sullen; gloomy. [In good colloquial use, though otherwise inelegant. The subst. is obs.]

GLUME, gl'oom, 109: *s.* The calyx or corol of corn and grasses, [B. & J.] Hence, **Glū-mose'** (-mose) or **Glū-mous**, *a.* Having a glume.

To GLUT=glūt, *v. n.* To swallow; to fill beyond sufficiency; to saturate; to feast to satiety.

Glut, *s.* That which is gorged; plenty even to loathing; superabundance, that which obstructs a passage.

GLUT'-TON, (-tn, 114) *s.* One who eats to excess; one who takes of any thing to excess; an animal remarkable for voracity.

Glut-ton-ous, (glūt-tōn-ūs) *a.* Given to excessive eating; delighted overmuch with food.

Glut-ton-ous-ly, *ad.* In a glutinous manner.

Glut-ton-ous-ness, *s.* Gluttony.

Glut-ton-y, 105: *s.* Excess in eating; voracity.

To Glut-ton-ize, *v. n.* To eat to excess.

GLUTEAL, gl'w-tē-āl, *a.* Pertaining to the buttocks.

GLUTINOUS, &c.—See under *Glue*.

GLYCONIC=glī-cōn'īck, *a.* An epithet applied to a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry.

GLYN.—See *Glen*.

GLYPH, glīff, 163: *s.* In sculpture or architecture, any ornamental cavity.

GLYP-TIC, 74, 78: *s.* The art of engraving figures.

Glyp-tog'-ra-phy, 87, 163: *s.* The science of the art of engraving on gems.

GNAR, nar, 157: *s.* A knot. [Chaucer.]

Gnar'-led, *a.* Knotted. [Shaks.]

To GNAR, *v. n.* To show a cross-grained humour by growling or snarling. Spenser uses *To Gnar*.

To GNASH, nāsh, 157: *v. a. and n.* To strike together as applied to the teeth:—*new.* To grind the teeth; to rage with pain or anger even to collision of the teeth; to speak in rage while grinding the teeth.

Gnash'-ing, *s.* The act of grinding the teeth in pain or anger.

GNAT, nāt, 157: *s.* A small winged stinging insect of several species; a thing proverbially small.

☞ The compounds are *Gnat'-flower*, (a plant); *Gnat'-snapper*, (a bird); and *Gnat'-worm*, (the larva of a gnat.)

To GNAW, nāw, 157: *v. a. and n.* To bite off by little and little; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to corrode, to fret:—*new.* To use the teeth in biting.

Gnaw'-er, *s.* He or that which corrodes.

GNOFF, nōff, 157: *s.* A miser. [Chaucer.]

GNOME, nōme, 157: *s.* A being supposed by the cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to guard its component substances.—See also under *Gnomon*.

GNOMON, nō'-mōn, 157: *s.* That which indicates; hence, the hand of a dial; an apparatus for ascertaining astronomical altitudes, &c.; a figure in geometry which is complementary, and therefore indicative of another figure.

Gno-mon'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling. As a *s. pl.* *Gnomonics*, the art of dialling.

Gno-mi-o-met'-ri-cal, *a.* An epithet applied to optical instruments which measure the angles of crystals, strata, &c., by reflection.

GNO'-ME, [Gr.] 169: *s.* That which, by its comprehensiveness, indicates much, a brief reflection or maxim.

Gnom'-i-cal, 92: *a.* Sententious; containing maxims.

Gno-mol'-o-gy, *s.* A collection of maxims.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Unus: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā; lāw; gōd; j'wō, i. e. 'ew, 55: 2, 3, &c. *mute*, 171.

GNOSTIC, nōs'-tīck, 157: *s. and a.* One on an early sect in Christian history, that sprang from Simon Magus, and pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination:—*adj.* Pertaining to the gnostics. (See *Simonian*, *s.*) Hence, *Gnosticism*.

To GO=go, *v. n.* To move, to pass, to proceed, sometimes in a literal.

GO=went, *s.* sometimes in a figurative sense especially, to walk as distinguished from other modes of moving; also, to depart from, as distinguished from *To come*; to be in motion from whatever cause, or in whatever manner; to proceed in some course or condition; to pass from one state to another; to proceed in train or consequence; to have weight or estimation in the course moved in: When joined with particles, as *about*, *aside*, *between*, *down*, *off*, *through*, &c., it still retains, either literally or figuratively, the general sense of moving, proceeding, or passing, the qualifying or restraining of this meaning lying with the particle, and not being a new meaning of the verb.

Go'-er, *s.* One who goes; one who walks.

Go'-ing, *s.* Act of going; departure; pregnancy; procedure; issue or extremity.

Go-ro, (gō-tōw') *interj.* A phrase signifying "To the purpose!" very prevalent formerly, but now out of use.

Go'-BE-TWEEN, *s.* An interposing agent.

Go'-BY, (-b'y) *s.* A passing by; evasion; artifice.

Go'-CART, *s.* A machine with which infants walk.

GOAD=gōad, *s.* A pointed stick for driving beasts.

To Goad, *v. a.* To drive; to incite; to stimulate.

GOAL=gōal, *s.* The post or other mark set to bound a race; also, (because in a circular course it coincides,) the starting post; final purpose or aim generally.

☞ It is sometimes wrongly used for *GAOL* or *JAIL*.

GOAT, (of cloth, &c.)—See *Gore*.

GOAT=gōat, *s.* A ruminant animal, nearly the size of a sheep, active, rank of smell, and salacious.

Goat'-ish, *a.* Rank in smell; salacious. *Goatishness*, *a.*

Goat'-herd, *s.* One who tends goats.

☞ Among the other compounds are *Goat'-beard*, *Goat'-marjoram*, *Goat'-sue*, *Goat'-thorn*, (names of plants); *Goat'-chafer*, (an insect); *Goat'-fish*, (a fish of the Mediterranean); *Goat'-milk* and *Goat'-sucker*, (names of birds, the former a kind of owl); and *Goat'-s-milk*, *Goat'-skin*, of obvious meaning.

GOB=gōb, *s.* A lump; a mouthful. [Vulg.]

Gob'-bet, *s.* A mouthful. **To Gob'-bet**, *v. a.* To swallow.

To Gob'-BLE, *v. a. and n.* To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily:—*new.* To make a noise in the throat as in swallowing.

Gob'-bler, 36: *s.* A greedy eater.

GOBLET=gōb'-lēt, *s.* A large drinking cup.

GOBLIN=gōb'-līn, *s.* An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom; an elf.

GOD, in its primary sense, see under *Good*: and in the same class seek also such compounds and relations as are not found below.

God, *s.* A deity; one that is worshipped; an idol.

To God, *v. a.* To deify. [Shaks.]

God'-dess, *s.* A female deity.

God'-like, *a.* Divine, resembling a god.

God'-ling, *s.* A little god.

God'-ship, *s.* The rank of a god.

God'-smith, *s.* A maker of idols. [Dryden.]

GOEL, gōw'-ēl, 107: *a.* Yellow. [Obs.]

GOFF.—See *Golf*.

GOG.—See *Agog*.

To GOGGLE, gōg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* To strain or roll the eyes.

Gog'-gle, *s. and a.* A stare; a rolling of the eye; in the plural, blinds for horses apt to take fright; also, spectacles to cure squinting, or to defend the eyes from

dust or a glaring light:—*adj.* Prominent, staring.
gōy'-e-eyed, *a.* Having prominent rolling eyes.

GOITRE, *gōy'-tur*, 29, 159: *s.* A large tumor between the windpipe and the skin of the throat; a person with a goitre.

GOLA=*gō'-ld*, *s.* The same as Cymatium.

GOLD, *gōld*, 116: *s.* and *a.* A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and used by all nations from time immemorial as a standard of value; money; something pleasing or valuable; the colour of gold:—*adj.* Made of gold, golden.

Gol'-den, 114: *a.* Made or consisting of gold; shining, yellow; excellent, valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold.

Gol'-den-ly, *ad.* Splendidly; delightfully.

Gol'-ding, *s.* The name of an apple.

GOLD'-NEY, *s.* A sort of fish

GOLD'-BEAT-ER, *s.* One whose occupation is to beat gold between skins into thin leaves for gilding.

GOLD'-ROUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold.

GOLD'-FINCH, *s.* A singing bird with yellow wings.

GOLD'-PHOON, *a.* Not to be seduced by gold.

GOLD'-SMITH, *s.* A worker in gold; also, from Cromwell's time and till lately, a banker.

Gol'-dy-locks, *s.* A plant.

Other compounds are numerous: *Golden-cups*, *Gold-den-lungwort*, *Gold-den-rod*, *Gold'-pleasure*, &c. are plants; *Gold'-hammer* is a bird; *Gold'-finder* was once a word in ludicrous use for an empiric of privies; *Gold'-size* is a glue of golden colour, &c.

GOLF=*gōlf*, *s.* A game with a ball and clubs.

GOLU=*gōli*, *s.* The hand, in contempt. [Obs.]

GOM, *gōm*, 116: *s.* A man. [Obs.] *Goman* is the same.

GOMPHIOSIS, *gōm'-fō'-sīs*, 86: *s.* A form of articulation; the connection of a tooth with its socket.

GONDOIA=*gōn'-dō'-ld*, *s.* A boat used in Venice.

Gon'-do-lier"', (-lēer, 103) *s.* A boatman.

GONE.—See *To Go*.

GONFALON=*gōn'-fā'-lōn*, *s.* An ensign or standard. [Milton.] Chaucer uses *Gonfanon*.

GONG=*gōng*, *s.* A sort of brass drum struck with a mallet. As an old Saxon word it signified a jakes.

GONIOMETER, *gōn'-ē-ōm'-ē-ter*, 105, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring solid angles.

GONORRHOEA, *gōn'-ō-ēr'-d*, 155, 164, 103: *s.* A morbid running in venereal complaints.

GOOD=*gōd*, *s.* *a.* *adv.* and *interj.* The opposite of evil, and which is felt or known as good only because evil has been experienced. (See *Evil*.) And because, as the view enlarges, what was felt or understood as a good often becomes an evil, and the reverse, it is difficult to lay down any definition of good except by stating it to be that which is accompanied by enjoyment now, and will not turn to evil hereafter; and also, that which, though felt or deemed as evil now, will turn to greater good hereafter; benefit, advantage; prosperity; the state of being what appears to be, earnest, not jest, substance, not shadow; moral actions; moral qualities; in the plural, *Goods*, movables in a house; personal or movable estate, formerly used in the *sing.* number:—*adj.* (comp. *Better*, *superl.* *Best*.) That conduces to present relief or enjoyment; that gratifies desire; that encourages hope; proper; uncorrupted; wholesome; useful; complete; valid; skillful; prosperous; honourable; gay; elegant; considerable; real; substantial; moral; kind, loving; sociable: *As good as* as much as, tantamount to: *In good time*, opportunely; not too fast; having time enough: *To make good*, to maintain; to confirm; to perform; to establish; to supply, to make complete:—*ate.* Well; much; (in this use it occurs only in a few phrases, and these obsolete or inelegant):—*interj.* Well! right!

To Good, *v. a.* To manure. [Bp. Hall.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Comments: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tshn, 166: thēn. 166.

Good'-ly, *a.* and *adv.* Beautiful, fine; swelling. happy:—*adv.* Excellently. [In all senses nearly obs.]

Good'-li-ness, *s.* Beauty, grace, elegance.

Good'-li-head, 120: *s.* Goodness, grace. [Obs.]

Good'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being good.

Good'-y, *s.* Good wife, good woman.

Other compounds of *good* are very numerous; the following are adverbial forms of wishing, salutation, &c.: *Good-bye*, (see *Bye*), *Good-den*, (a contraction either of good dayen, or of good even; obs.) *Good-morrow*, *Good speed*, (good success; obs.) *Good-nove*, (well now; obs.) &c. The following are nouns substantive of qualities: *Good-breed'ing*, (polite manners;) *Good-humour*, (cheerfulness of mind;) *Good-manners*, (decorum;) *Good-nature*, (kindness, natural mildness;) *Good-sense*, (a soundness of understanding;) *Good-will*, (benevolence; heartiness; as applied to a trade, the favour, custom, and opinion that have grown to it.) &c. In many compounds it has some peculiar or restricted meaning; thus, *Good-Friday* is so named with reference to its consequences to mankind; a *Good fellow* is so called with reference to his companionable qualities. In other compounds *Good* is scarcely more than an expletive, as *Good-man*, *Good-wife*, *Good-woman*, &c. These, moreover, are either obsolete, or addressed only to people in humble life.

GOD, *s.* Literally, good, or the source of good; a name applied to the Supreme Being from a confidence that all which He dispenses must be good, however sometimes felt or deemed as evil now. (See *Good*, *Evil*, and *Freewill*.)

For other senses, and derivatives and compounds belonging to other senses, see the word *God* in its alphabetical place.

God'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Pious towards God; religious; good:—*adv.* Piously; righteously.

God'-li-ness, *s.* Piety; religious life.

God'-less, *a.* Having no reverence of God.

God'-less-ness, *s.* Impiety; unrighteousness.

God'-head, 120: *s.* Deity; divine nature.

God'-ward, 140: *adv.* Towards God.

God'-yeld', *ad.* God shield you; good-by; also written *God-ild'* and *God-yield* [Obs.]

God'-wit, *s.* Literally, good-prey or food; the name of a bird of particular delicacy.

Other compounds are *God'-father*, *God'-mother*, *God'-child*, *God'-son*, *God'-daughter*, which imply the relationship of father, son, &c. simply as regards promises or pledges made before God. So also *God'-penny*, (earnest penny,) is money in giving which God is taken as witness of the bargain: other compounds of this word are to be sought under it in its alphabetical place.

GOOM.—See *Gum*.

GOOSE=*gōōc*, 189: *s. sing.* } *s.* A well-known domestic water-fowl;
GESE, *gōēc*, 77: *s. pl.* } a tailor's smoothing iron.

Among the compounds are *Goose'-cap*, (a silly person;) *Goose'-foot*, *Goose'-grass*, *Goose'-tongue*, (names of plants;) *Goose'-quill*, (from which pens are made:;) *Goose'-wing*, (a sailor's name for a certain sail, or certain parts of a sail,) &c.

GOOSEBERRY, *gōōz'-bēr-ry*, 158: *s.* Properly, *gorse-berry*, a prickly shrub; the berry which it bears.

Goose'-ber-ry-fool"', *s.*—See *Fool*.

GORBELL, *gor'-bēl-lēy*, 105: *s.* A big paunch.

Gor'-bel-lied, (-līd, 114) *a.* Big-bellied. [Shaks.]

GORCOCK=*gor'-cōck*, *s.* The moor-cock.

GORD, *gōrd*, 130: *s.* A sort of dice. [Obs.]

GORDIAN, *gor'd'-yān*, 147: *a.* Intricate as the knot which Gordius tied, and Alexander cut, but could not unravel.

GORE=*gōre*, 47: *s.* Blood; clotted blood.

To Gore, *v. a.* To wound with a sharp point.

Go'-ry, *a.* Bloody; murderous.

Gore'-crow, or *Gor'-crow*, *s.* The carrion crow.

GORE=gōrt, *s.* A wedge-shaped piece of cloth sewn into a garment to widen it at a particular part; a slip or triangular piece of lund.

GORGE=gorge, *s.* The throat; that which is gorged; a concave moulding; entrance of a bastion.

To Gorge, *v. a.* and *n.* To swallow with greediness; to glut;—*neu.* To feed.

Gorged, *a.* Glutted; having a gorge or throat.

Gor-get, 64: *s.* The piece of armour at the throat; a pendent military ornament; a ruff worn by females.

GORGEOUS, gor'-jūs, 146: *a.* Splendid.

Gor'-gous-ly, *ad.* With showy magnificence.

Gor'-gous-ness, *s.* Showy magnificence.

GORGON=gor'-gōn, *s.* A monster of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing horrid of aspect.

Gor-go'-ni-an, 90: *a.* Of power as the Gorgon.

GORMAND=gor'-mānd, *s.* A greedy eater.

To Gor'-man-dize, *v. n.* To feed greedily.

Gor'-man-di-zer, 36: *s.* A voracious eater.

GORSE=gorce, *s.* Furze; a thick prickly shrub.

GORY.—See under Gore.

GOSHAWK=gōs'-hāwk, *s.* A kind of hawk.

GOSLING gōz'-līng, *s.* (Compare Goose.) A young goose; a catkin on nut trees and pines.

GOSPEL=gōs'-pēl, *s.* and *a.* Literally, good-tidings; one of the four histories of Christ; the four histories collectively; the whole of the christian revelation; theology; any general doctrine;—*adj.* That agrees with the gospel.

To Gos'-pel, *v. a.* To instruct in gospel tenets.

Gos'-pel-ler, *s.* An evangelist; an old name of contempt for a Wickliffite; the reader of the gospel at the altar.

GOSSAMER=gōs'-sā-mer, 36: *s.* The down of plants; the white cobwebs which float about in autumn.

Gos'-sa-mer-y, *a.* Flimsy.

GOSSIP=gōs'-sip, *s.* Originally, a godfather or godmother; a godmother; a friend or neighbour; a female tattler; mere tattle, trifling talk.

To Gos'-sip, *v. n.* To chat; to be merry.

Gos'-sip-ry, *s.* Relationship by baptismal rites.

GOSSOON=gōs'-sūn', *s.* A mean footboy.

GOSTING=gōs'-ting, *s.* A herb.

GOT, GOTTEN.—See To Get.

GOTH=gōth, *s.* One of an ancient people of Scandinavia that migrated southward; a barbarian.

Goth'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; barbarous.

Goth'-i-cism, (-nīzm, 158) *s.* Gothic style or manners.

GOTHAMIST=gōth'-d-mīst, *s.* A wise man of Gotham, a wisacre. [Bishop Morton.]

GOUGE, gōōdge, 125: *s.* A scooping chisel.

To Gouge, *v. a.* To scoop out; to force out the eye of an antagonist with the thumb or finger.

GOUGEERS, gōō'-jētz, 125, 143: *s.* The venereal disease. [Shaks.]

GOULAND, gōō'-lānd, 125: *s.* A flower

GOULARD, goo'-lard', 125, 33: *s.* An extract of lead named from the inventor, used for inflammations.

GOURD, gō'urd=gōōrd, 134: *s.* A plant, of which the fruit of some species is like a bottle.—See also Gourd.

Gout'-dr-ness, *s.* A swelling in a horse's leg.

GOURNET, gur'-nēt, 120: *s.* A fish.

GOUT=gout, 31: *s.* A drop. [Shaks.] a disease named as from a defluxion, and mostly affecting the joints of the extremities.

Gout'-y, *a.* Afflicted with, or relating to gout.

Gout'-i-ness, *s.* State of being gouty.

Gout' wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant.

GOUT, gōō, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Taste, relish.

To GOVERN, guv'-ern, 116: *v. a.* and *n.* To rule with authority and power; to regulate, to direct; to restrain; in grammar, to affect so as to determine the case, mood, &c.;—*neu.* To exercise authority or control.

Gov'-ern-or, 38: *s.* A ruler, principal or subordinate; a tutor; a manager; a pilot.

Gov'-ern-ess, *s.* A female governor; a tutress.

Gov'-ern-ante, (-ānt, 101) *s.* A female that has the charge of young ladies, a governess.

Gov'-ern-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be ruled.

Gov'-ern-ance, *s.* Rule; control; behaviour.

Gov'-ern-ment, *s.* Direction; control; that power or authority which rules a community; the person or persons exercising the power; power of one word in determining the case, &c. of another; among old authors, regularity of behaviour, management of the limbs.

GOWD.—See Gaud.

GOWK=gowk, *s.* A fool. *To Gowk*, to stupify. [Obs.]

GOWN=gown, 31: *s.* A long upper garment commonly worn by women, occasionally by men.

Gown'-man, 12: *s.* A lawyer, professor, or student, wearing a gown. At Oxford it is *Gown'-man*.

GRAB=grāb, *s.* A ship peculiar to Malabar.

To GRABBLE, grāb'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To grope; to sprawl; to grapple. To GRAB is also used in the last sense, but is a low word.

GRACE=grāc, *s.* Primarily, forwardness, willingness; hence, favour, kindness, (in this sense often used in the plural, as *Good-graces*;) favourable influence on the heart, and distinctively, God's influence; the effect of heavenly influence, virtue; virtue physical; natural endowment of any commendatory kind, hence, beauty; (see lower;) the title of a duke or archbishop, formerly of the king; that which is vouchsafed to an offender, pardon, mercy; the prayer before or after meat, originally in Latin, and commencing "*Gratias tibi agimus*."

To Grace, *v. a.* To dignify; to influence spiritually.

Grace'-less, *a.* Wicked; unregenerate.

Grace'-less-ness, *s.* Prodigy.

Grace'-cup, *s.* The cup or health used after grace.

GRACE, *s.* Elegance with ease and dignity; one of three goddesses supposed to confer the gifts of elegance; embellishment; any single beauty.

To Grace, *v. a.* To adorn, to endow with elegance.

Grace'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of virtue, [Obs.] beautiful with dignity; elegantly easy.

Grace'-ful-ly, *ad.* With pleasing dignity.

Grace'-ful-ness, *s.* Dignity with beauty.

Grace'-less-ly, *ad.* Without elegance.

GRA'-cious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Graceful, becoming, excellent, [Obs.] favourable, kind; favoured; in a state of grace; merciful, benevolent.

GRA'-cious-ly, *ad.* Kindly; with condescension.

GRA'-cious-ness, *s.* Kind condescension or manner.

GRACILE, grās'-il, 94, 105: *a.* Slender.

Gra'-ci'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Slenderness.

GRADATION.—See in the ensuing class.

GRADE=grāde, *s.* A step or degree; rank.

Gra'-di-ent, 90: *a.* Moving by steps. As a subs. see *S.*

Grad'-u-ator-y, 92: *a.* and *s.* Proceeding step by step;—*s.* Steps from the cloisters into the church.

Gra-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; one step in a series; order; regular process of argument.

Grad'-u-ai, 147, 12: *a.* Proceeding by degrees. It was formerly used substantively as the name of an order of steps; and also for a book of hymns or sermons, otherwise called a *Grail*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gānt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā' lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a. e. i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Grad'-u-al-ly, *ad.* In degree, [Unusual:] by degrees.

Grad'-u-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Regular progression. [Obs.]

To GRAD'-u-ate, *v. a. and n.* Generally, to mark with degrees; specially, to distinguish by an academical degree:—*new.* To proceed regularly; to become a graduate; to take a degree.

Grad'-u-ate, *s.* He who has an academical degree.

Grad'-u-a-tor, 2, 38: *s.* An instrument for dividing a line into equal parts.

Grad'-u-ate-ship, *s.* The state of a graduate.

Grad'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Regular progression by succession of degrees; the conferring of degrees.

GRAFF=gräf, 155: *s.* (Compare Grave.) That which is cut or dug, a ditch or moat.

To GRAFT, 11: *v. a. and n.* To cut a tree and insert into the place a scion or branch of another tree; to insert so that the person or thing shall be a member of a body from which original existence and growth were not derived; to join so as to receive support from something:—*new.* To practise incision.

Our old authors spell this word *To Graft*, and the derivatives correspondently.

Graft, *s.* A scion inserted in another tree.

Graft-er, 36: *s.* One who grafts.

GRAIL=gräil, *s.* Small particles of any kind.—See also Gradual under Grade.

GRAIN=gräin, *s.* A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle, particularly a component particle; disposition of component particles; (see lower); in thing very small; the smallest denomination of weight; in the plural, the husks of malt after brewing.

Grain'-y, *a.* Full of grains or kernels.

Grain'-iv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Eating grain.

Grain'-ar-y, (grän'-är-éy, 92) *s.* A storehouse for corn.

Grain'-ule, *s.* A small particle, a grain.

Grain'-u-lar, *a.* Resembling grain or seed.

Grain'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Full of little grains.

To Grain'-u-late, *v. n. and a.* To form into grains; to break into grains; to raise into small asperities.

Grain'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of forming into grains, particularly by pouring a melted substance into water.

GRAIN *s.* The direction of the component particles or fibres of wood or other substance; the constitution of a substance; dye or stain that goes through the texture; temper, disposition, heart; form with regard to roughness or smoothness.

To Grain, *v. a.* To yield fruit; [Obs.] to paint as grained.

Grained, 114: *a.* Rough; made less smooth; dyed in grain; painted as having a grain.

GRALLIC=gräl'-lick, *a.* Stilted, long-legged.

GRAM=gräm, *s.* The unity of the French system of weight, nearly equal to 15½ grains troy.

GRAMERY, grä-mer'-céy, 105: *interj.* Many thanks! an obsolete expression of obligation.

GRAMINEOUS, grä-mīn'-é-us, 120: *a.* Grassy.

Gram'-i-niv'-o-rous, *a.* Feeding on grass.

GRAMMAR=gräm'-mar, 34: *s.* The elemental parts of learning; specially, the art or science of using words with a view to their several functions and inflections in forming them into sentences; correctness according to the rules of grammar; a book of grammatical principles.

Grammar-rule is a rule of grammar: *Grammar-school*, a school in which languages are grammatically taught.

Gram'-ma'-ri-an, 90: *s.* One versed in grammar.

Gram'-mat'-i-cal, *a.* Belonging to or taught by grammar.

Gram'-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to grammar.

Gram'-mat'-i-cas-ter, *s.* A verbal pedant.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīh-ūn *i. e. mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e. vision*, 165: wīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To Gram'-mat'-i-cise, (-cīze, 137) *v. n. and a.* To act the grammarian:—*act.* To make grammatical.

Gram'-ma-tist, *a.* A grammarian.

GRAMPLE, grām'-pl, 101: *s.* A crab fish.

GRAMPUS=grām'-pūs, *s.* A fish of the whale kind.

GRANARY.—See under Grain.

GRAND=gränd, *a.* Great in some figurative sense; high in power; illustrious; splendid; magnificent; noble, conceived with dignity; principal, chief; comprehensive in relationship. (See lower.)

Grand'-ly, *ad.* Loftily, splendidly.

Grand'-ness, **Grand'-di-ty**, *s.* Grandeur. [Unusual.]

Grand'-eur, (-yur, 146, 147) *s.* Greatness; in a figurative sense, the quality or combination of qualities, by which a feeling or sentiment of greatness is conveyed; splendor of appearance; elevation of thought.

Gran'-dee, *s.* A nobleman, particularly of Spain.

Gran'-de-vous, 120: *a.* Of great age.

Gran'-dev'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Great age.

Gran'-dif'-ic, 88: *a.* Making great.

Gran'-dil'-o-quous, (-kwus, 76, 145, 120) *a.* Using lofty words; hence, *Grandiloquence*, big, lofty language.

GRAND, compounded with *father, son*, &c. implies the comprehension of a link or generation beyond that from which the relationship is primarily named: as *Grand'm*, (the dam or mother of one's father or mother; ludicrously, *Grand'-nam*, and *Grand'-ny*); *Grand'-child*, (a child of one's child); *Grand'-daughter*, *Grand'-father*, *Grand'-mother*, *Grand'-son*, and *Grand'-sire*.

GRANGE, gränge, 111: *s.* A farm; a lone house with farming buildings; a granary.

GRANITE, grän'-it, 105: *s.* A stone or rock composed of crystalline grains of various stones.

Gran'-it'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of granite. *Gran'-it'-oid*, *a.* Granite-like.

GRANIVOROUS.—See under Grain.

GRANNAM.—See the compounds under Grand.

To GRANT=gränt, 11: *v. a.* To admit as true what is not yet proved; to give, to bestow, to transfer.

Grant, *s.* The act of granting; the thing granted; in law, a conveyance in writing; a concession.

Grant'-er, *s.* He who grants in a general sense.

Grant'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be granted.

Gran'-tee, *s.* The person to whom a grant is made.

Gran'-tor, 177: *s.* He who grants in a legal sense.

GRANULAR, **To GRANULATE**, &c.—See under Grain.

GRAPE=gräpe, *s.* The fruit of the vine growing in clusters. *Grape-shot* is shot in clusters confined by bags.

Grape'-less, *a.* Wanting the flavour of the grape.

Gra'-per-y, *s.* A place where grapes are reared.

Gra'-py, *a.* Like grapes; made of grapes.

GRAPHIC, gräf'-ick, 163: *a.* Pertaining to writing or delineation. *Graphic* is less used.

Graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With good delineation.

GRAPH'-ite, *s.* Carburet of iron, or black lead. *Sup.*

GRAPNEL.—See in the ensuing class.

To GRAPPLE=gräp'-pl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To fasten, to fix; [Obs.] to seize by the hands or by hooks:—*new.* To contend in close fight as wrestlers.

Grap'-ple, *s.* A seizing; close hug, close fight; a hook or iron instrument used in naval combats.

Grap'-ple-ment, *s.* Close fight. [Spenser.]

Grap'-nel, *s.* A small anchor; a grapple.

To GRASP=gräsp, 11: *v. a. and n.* To seize by clasping the fingers or arms, to gripe:—*new.* To catch.

Grasp, *s.* Gripe, seizure; hold; power of seizure.

Grasp'-er, 36: *s.* One who grasps.

GRASS=gräss, 11: *s.* Popularly, the herbage of the fields; comprehensively, any plant having simple leaves, a husky calyx, and the seeds single.

To GRASS, *v. a. and n.* To cover with, or breed grass.

Gras'-sy, *a.* Covered with or resembling grass.

Gras'-siness, *s.* The state of being grassy.

Grass'-less, *a.* Destitute of grass.

Grass'-hop-per, *s.* A small insect.

Grass'-plot, *s.* A level green spot.

☞ Other compounds are *Grass'-green*, *Grass'-grown*, *Grass'-vetch*, &c.

To GRAZE, *v. a. and n.* To feed or supply with grass; to feed on as applied to grass; to tend on grazing cattle:—*new*. To eat grass; to supply with grass.

Gras'-zer, 36: *s.* That which feeds on grass.

Gras'-zier, (grā'-zh'er, 147) *s.* One that feeds cattle; a farmer that chiefly deals in cattle.

GRATE=grāte, *s.* A partition of bars with small interstices; the range of bars within which fires are made.

Gras'-ting, *s.* The bars of a grate.

To GRATE=grāte, *v. a. and n.* To rub or wear by the attrition of a rough body; to fret or offend by something harsh:—*new*. To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

Gras'-ter, 36: *s.* A kind of file.

Gras'-ting-ly, *ad.* Harshly, offensively.

GRATEFUL, grāt'-fōl, 117: *a.* (Compare *Grace*, &c.) That is received with pleasure, acceptable, delightful: This is the primary, but less usual sense.—See lower.

Grate'-ful-ly, *ad.* Pleasingly.—See also lower.

Grate'-ful-ness, *s.* Gratitude, [Obs.] pleasantness.

To GRAT'-i-fy, (grāt'-ē-fy, 92, 6) *v. a.* To give pleasure; to please by compliance; to humour; to requite.

Grat'-i-fi-er, *s.* One who pleases or delights.

Grat'-i-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* Act of pleasing; that which pleases.

GRATEFUL, *a.* Having a due sense of benefits.

Grate'-ful-ly, *ad.* With gratitude.—See also above.

Grat'-i-tude, *s.* Gratefulness, [Obs.] thankfulness.

GRAT'-tis, *ad.* For nothing; without a return.

Grat'-u-i-ty, 98, 105: *s.* A gift, a present.

Grat'-u-i-tous, 120: *a.* Voluntary; given or asserted without ground, cause, or proof.

Grat'-u-i-tous-ly, *ad.* Without claim; without proof.

To GRAT'-U-LATE, *v. a.* To congratulate.

Grat'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Expressing joy.

Grat'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Salutation of joy.

To GRAVE=grāve, *v. a.* To dig; to entomb. [Obs.]

Grave, *s.* A pit for a dead body; a sepulchre; figuratively, death, destruction. It is often compounded, as *Grave'-clothes*, *Grave'-digger*, *Grave'-stone*.

Grave'-less, *a.* Wanting a tomb.

To GRAVE, *v. a. and n.* (*part.* *Grav'-ven*, 114) To carve on a hard substance, to engrave; to scrape and clean the seams or hollows of; to impress deeply:—*new*. To practise engraving.

Grav'-ver, 36: *s.* An engraver; an engraver's tool.

Grav'-ving, *s.* Carved work; impression.

GRAVE=grāve, *a.* Originally, heavy; hence, weighty in a figurative sense; and hence its appropriated English meaning, solemn, serious, not gay, not trifling; applied to accent or tone, not acute, depressed, low. *Graves*, *s. pl.*, see in *Supp.*

Grav'-ly, *ad.* Solemnly, seriously; without show.

Grav'-ness, *s.* Seriousness, solemnity.

Grav'-i-ty (grāv'-ē-tē, 92) *s.* Seriousness.—See lower.

GRAVE'-G-LENT, *a.* Powerful of smell.

Grav'-ID, *a.* Heavy from pregnancy.

Grav'-i-da-ted, *a.* Heavy or great with young.

Grav'-i-da'-tion, 89: *s.* State of pregnancy.

Grav'-id-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* Pregnancy.

Grav'-i-TY, *s.* Weight; tendency to the centre; weight in a figurative sense.—See next to *GRAVITY* above. Specific *Gravity*, see *Specific* in *Supp.*

To GRAV'-i-tate, *v. n.* To tend to the centre.

Grav'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The force by which bodies tend to some centre.

GRAVEL=grāv'-ēl, *s.* Hard sand; sandy matter concentered in the kidneys and bladder.

To Grav'-el, *v. a.* To cover with gravel; to stick as in the sand; hence, to embarrass, to puzzle.

Grav'-el-ly, *a.* Abounding with gravel.

GRAVEOLENT, **GRAVITY**, **GRAVID**, &c.—See under *Grave*.

GRAVY, grāv'-vē, 105: *s.* The juice of meat not too much dried by cooking; any sauce used for gravy.

GRAY=grāy, *a. and s.* White with a mixture of black; hoary; dusky:—*s.* A gray colour; an animal of a gray or grayish colour, as a horse, a badger, and a kind of salmon. It is often compounded, as *Gray'-beard*, (an old man;) *Gray'-fly*, (the trumpet-fly,) &c.

Gray'-ish, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Gray'-ness, *s.* The quality of being gray.

Gray'-ling, *s.* The umber, a fish.

To GRAZE=grāze, *v. a. and n.* To touch or slightly rub the surface in passing. See also under *Grass*.

GRAZER, **GRAZIER**.—See under *Grass*.

GREASE=grēce, 189: *s.* Animal fat in a soft state; unctuous matter of any kind; the fatty matter of land animals as distinguished from oil; a swelling in a horse's legs.

To GREASE, (grēc-z, 137) *v. a.* To smear with grease; by a vulgar figure, to corrupt with presents.

Greas'-y, (-zēy) *a.* Oily, fat; slippery; gross.

Greas'-i-ly, *ad.* With grease, or as with grease.

Greas'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being greasy; oiliness.

GREAT, grāt-, 100: *a. and s.* (Compare *Grand* and *Gross*.) Large in bulk or number; pregnant; large in a figurative sense, as high in degree; important; distinguished; chief; awful; extensive; noble; high-minded; sublime; proud; very intimate; distant by one more generation, as a great grandfather, or great grandson:—*s.* The whole, the gross, the lump.

Great'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a great degree; with greatness.

Great'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being great in a literal, or in a figurative sense.

To Great'-en, 114: *v. a. and n.* To enlarge. [Obs.]

☞ Among the compounds are *Great'-bellied*, (seeming;) and *Great'-hearted*, (high spirited, undejected.)

GREAVE=grēve, *s.* A grove; a groove. [Obs.]

GREAVES, grēcivz, 143: *s. pl.* Armour for the legs.

GRECIAN, **GRECISM**, &c.—See under *Greek*.

GRĒE=grēt, *s.* Good will. [Spenser.]

GREE=grēc, *s.* A step. [Obs.] Instead of *Grees*, the proper plural, *Grees*, *Grice*, and *Grise*, often occur.

GREED=grēd, *s.* Greediness [Obs.]

Greedy, 105: *a.* Ravenous, voracious, very eager.

Greedy'-ly, *ad.* With greediness, voraciously.

Greedy'-iness, *s.* Eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEK=grēk, *a. and s.* Belonging or relating to Greece:—*s.* A native, or the language of Greece.

Greek'-ish, *a.* Grecian. [Shaks.]

Greek'-ling, *s.* A beginner in Greek.

GREK'-CIAN, (-sh'ān, 147) *a. and s.* Pertaining to Greece:—*s.* A Greek; one versed in the Greek language.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: j'wō, *s. e. few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

To Gre'-cize, *v. a.* To translate into Greek; to imitate the Greek idiom in writing or speaking.

Gre'-cism, (-sizm, 158) *s.* A Greek idiom.

GREEN=*grēen*, *a.* and *s.* Verdant in colour with a lighter or a darker shade; immature or not yet ripe, as fruit before it takes its proper hue; hence, pale, sickly; raw, unripe; inexperienced; new, fresh:—*s.* Green colour: a grass plain or plat. In the plural, vegetables cooked for food.

To Green, *v. a.* To make green. [Thom.]

Green'-ish, *a.* Somewhat green.

Green'-ly, *ad.* With a green colour; newly, freshly; immaturity; with inexperience.

Green'-ness, *s.* The quality of being green literally or figuratively.

GREEN'-FINCH, *s.* A kind of bird.

GREEN-GAGE', *s.* A species of plum.

GREEN'-HORN, *s.* A raw youth.

GREEN'-SWARD, 140, 38: *s.* The grassy turf.

GREEN'-WOOD, 118: *s.* A wood in spring or summer; wood when newly cut.

Among the other compounds are *Green'-broom*, *Green'-weed*, (plants); *Green'-fish*, (called in Latin *ascellus*); *Green'-grocer*, *Green'-stall*, (so called with reference to the selling of greens or vegetables); *Green'-house*, (a house for sheltering plants); *Green'-sickness*, (the sickness of young females which destroys their ruddy colour); *Green'-eyed*, (an epithet applied to the jealous); *Green'-cloth*, *Green'-room*, (an epithet applied to the original colour of a cloth, and of a room: the board or council of the former regulates matters of the royal household; the room which takes its name from the latter is the players' retiring room in a theatre); *Green'-sand*, *Green'-stone* (terms of Geology.)

To GREET=*grēt*, *v. a.* and *n.* To address with kind wishes; to address at meeting; to congratulate; to compliment by message or token; to meet:—*new*. To meet and salute.

The obs. verb *To Greit*, to lament, which is pronounced like this, is sometimes also spelled like it.

Greet'-er, 36: *s.* One who greets.

Greet'-ing, *s.* Salutation; congratulation.

GREEZE.—See *Gree*.

GREFFIER, *grēf'-i-er*, 105: *s.* A registrar.

GREGAL=*grē-gāl*, *a.* Pertaining to a flock.

Gre-ga'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Going in flocks.

Gre-ga'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In a flock or company.

Gre-ga'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being gregarious.

Gre-ga'-ri-an, *a.* Ordinary, of the common sort.

GREGORIAN, *grē-gōr'-ē-ān*, 47, 105: *a.* An epithet applied to the style or method of computing time established by Gregory XIII. in 1582.

GREMIAL, *grē-mē-āl*, *a.* Belonging to the lap.

GRENADÉ=*grē-nād'*, *a.* A ball filled with the grain of gunpowder: it is otherwise called a *Grena'do*.

GRÉN'-A-DIER', (-di-er, 103) *s.* A tail foot soldier; so named as originally employed in firing grenades.

GREW.—See *To Grow*.

GREYHOUND=*grāy'-hownd*, 100: *s.* A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

This is not a compound of *GRAY*, the colour; which see in its place.

GRICE.—See *Gree* and *Grise*.

To GRIDE=*grīde*, *v. a.* To cut harshly.

GRIDELIN=*grīd'-ē-līn*, *a.* and *s.* Literally, gray with a purple hue as flax:—*s.* A purplish colour.

GRIDIRON, *grīd'-i-urn*, 159: *s.* A sort of portable grate placed on a fire for broiling.

GRIEF, *grēf*, 103: *s.* Sorrow, regret; harm.

Grief'-shot, *a.* Pierced with grief. [Shaks.]

To GRIEVE, (*grēv*, 189) *v. a.* and *n.* To afflict, to hurt:—*new*. To mourn, to sorrow, to feel regret for something past.

Grief'-ance, *s.* State of grief; cause of grief.

Grief'-er, *s.* He or that which causes grief.

Grief'-ing-ly, *ad.* In sorrow, sorrowfully.

Grief'-ous, 120: *a.* Afflictive, painful, heavy.

Grief'-ous-ly, *ad.* In a grievous manner.

Grief'-ous-ness, *s.* Sorrow, pain, calamity.

GRIFFON=*grīf'-fōn*, 18: *s.* A fabled animal generated between the eagle and the lion. It is also spelled *Griffin*.

GRIG=*grīg*, *s.* A small lively eel.

To GRILL=*grīl*, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron; to harass, but in this sense Butler writes *To Grill*.

Gril-lade', *v. a.* Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM=*grīm*, *a.* Pierce, ferocious; ugly. Hence, *Grim-faced*, *Grim-visaged*, *Grim-grinning*.

Grim'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Hideous of look:—*adv.* Terribly.

Grim'-ness, *s.* Frightfulness of visage.

GRI-MACE', *s.* Distortion of face; affected air.

GRIMALKIN, *grē-māl'-kīn*, *s.* An old cat.

GRIME=*grīme*, *s.* Dirt deeply insinuated.

To GRIME, *v. a.* To sully deeply, to dirt.

Gri'-my, 105: *a.* Full of grime.

To GRIN=*grīn*, *v. n.* (Some of our old writers transpose the letters into *Girn*.) To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips in anger, mirth, or anguish.

Grin, *s.* The act of grinning.

Grin'-ner, 36: *s.* One that grins.

Grin'-ning-ly, *ad.* With a grin.

GRIN=*grīn*, *s.* A trap, a gin. [Job xviii. 9.]

To GRIND, *grīnd*, 115: } *v. a.* and *n.* To re-
I **GROUND**=*grōwnd*, 31: } duece to powder by

GROUND=*grōwnd*, 31: } friction: to bite to
pieces; to rub together; to sharpen by rubbing; to
harass, to oppress:—*new*. To perform the act of
grinding, to be rubbed together.

Grind'-er, 36: *s.* One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth; a tooth.

GRIND'-STONE, *s.* A sandstone for sharpening tools. *Colloq.* *Grīn'-stīn*. *Grīndlestone* is the same.

GRIP=*grīp*, *s.* A ditch. *To Grip*, to drain. [Obs.]

GRIP.—See in the ensuing class.

To GRIBE=*grīpe*, *v. a.* and *n.* To hold with the fingers closed; to seize, to clutch; to pinch, to squeeze:—*new*. To be pinched by the colic; to catch at money eagerly.

Gripe, *s.* Grasp; squeeze; oppression; in the plural, pain in the bowels.

Gri'-per, *s.* One who gripes; a miser.

Gri'-ping-ly, 105: *ad.* With a gripping pain.

GRIP, 13: *s.* Gripe; [Obs. or Vul.] a bird of prey.

Grip'-ple, 101: *a.* Greedy, grasping. [Obs.]

Grip'-ple-ness, *s.* Covetousness. [Obs.]

GRIS, *grēcu*, 104: *s.* A gray fur. [Chaucer.]

GRIS-AM'-BEN, *s.* Ambergis. [Milton.]

GRIS-SKTE', (*grē-zē'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Literally, a woman dressed in gray, that is, in homely stuff, a tradesman's wife or daughter.

GRIS-SONS, (*grē-zōang*, [Fr.] 170) *s. pl.* People of the Alps in Italy, so named from the aspect of their country.

GRIZ'-ZLE, 101: *s.* Gray. [Shaks.] Gristle, see *Supp.*

Griz'-zled, 114: *a.* Mingled with gray. [Shaks.]

Griz'-zly, 105: *a.* Somewhat gray.

GRISE, *grīze*, *s.* A swine.—See also *Gree*.

GRIS'-KIN, *s.* The vertebrae of a hog.

GRISSETTE, &c.—See under *Gris*.

GRISLY, *grīz'-lēy*, 158: *a.* Hideous, horrible. *S.*

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-un, *s. e.* mission, 165: vizh-un, *i. e.* vision, 165: Min, 166: thēs, 166.

GRIST=grist, *s.* Corn to be ground: supply, provision. *Grst to the mill*, is profit, gain. *Gristle*, see *Sup.*

GRIT, *s.* The coarse part of meal, formerly called *Grout*; oats hulled or coarsely ground, in which sense it is mostly written *Groats*, though still pronounced Grits; sand, rough hard particles; sandstone.

Grit'-ty, *a.* Consisting of or having grits; sandy.

Grit'-u-ness, *s.* The quality of being gritty.

GROUTS, 31: *s. pl.* The grounds or sediment of liquor.

GRIZELIN=griz'-ê-lin, *a.* (Same as Gridelin.)

GRIZZLE, &c.—See under *Gris*. *Gristle*, see *Sup.*

To GROAN=grōan, *v. n.* To breathe with a deep murmuring sound as in pain; to be afflicted.

Groan, *s.* Act of groaning; sound as of groaning.

Groan'-ful, 117: *a.* Sad, agonizing. [Spenser.]

Groan'-ing, *s.* Lamentation: deep crying as from pain.

GROAT, grāt, 126: *s.* Four-pence, literally a *Groat*, because the penny was previously the largest silver coin: the coin is not now current.—For *GROATS* see *Grit*.

GROCER=grō'-cer, *s.* Literally, a dealer by the gross; appropriately, a dealer in tea, sugar, raisins, and spices.

Gro'-cer-y, *s.* Grocers' ware.

GROG=grōg, *s.* Mixture of spirit and water, most frequently without sugar.—See *Gram*.

Grog'-gy, (gué, 77) *a.* Tipsy. [Vulgar.]

GRAM=grōg'-rām, *s.* Stuff woven with large wool and rough pile, also spelled *Grageram* and *Grugram*. The word *Grug* is said to have been named from admiral Vernon, who wore a *gram* coat.

GROIN=groin, 29: *s.* The depression between the belly and thigh; the hollow intersection of vaults crossing each other.

GROIN=groin, 29: *s.* The snout of a hog. [Chaucer.] *To Groin* or *Groas*, anciently signified to grunt.

GROMWELL=grōm'-wēl, *s.* Gromill, a plant.

GROOM=grōom, *s.* Originally, a man; (see *Goom* and *Gom*;) hence a servant man; a boy; hence, the present usual meaning, a stable-servant; it is also used for bridegroom. (See the word.)

GROOVE=grōov, 189: *s.* A narrow channel or long hollow cut with a tool; a hollow in mines.

To Groove, *v. a.* To cut into a groove.

To GROPE=grōpe, *v. n.* and *a.* To feel as in the dark.—*act.* To search as in the dark; to feel while in darkness.

Gro'-per, 36: *s.* One who gropes.

GROSS, grōcs, 116: *a.* and *s.* Thick, bulky; taking in the whole, not neat; whole; coarse, not delicate; coarse in mind, stupid, dull; indelicate, obscene.—*s.* The main mass or body, the bulk; the chief part; the number of twelve dozen; a large quantity.

Gross'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a gross manner.

Gross'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being gross.

Grōs'-headed, (stupid.) Among the compounds are *Grōs'-beak*, (a bird,) and *Grōs'-headed*, (stupid.)

GROSSULAR=grōs'-ul'-lar, *a.* Like a gooseberry.

GROT=grōt, *s.* An ornamental cave, or place resembling a cave, for coolness and pleasure.

Grot'-to, *s.* A grot. Old authors also use *Grotta*.

GROTESQUE, grō-tēs'k, 76: *s.* and *a.* The whimsical and wild in the graphic arts; a wild fanciful composition in painting, sculpture, or architecture, such as ornamented the *grottoes* or crypts of the ancient Romans.—*adj.* Wildly formed, whimsical, odd, extravagant.

Gro-t'esque'-ly, *ad.* In a grotesque manner.

GROUND.—See *To Grind*.

GROUND=grōund, 31: *s.* The surface of land; the earth; land; region; land occupied, estate; bottom

of a depth; that on which something is raised, literally or figuratively; that on which something is transacted. *To gain ground*, is to get nearer, to advance: the stratum of paint on which designs are executed; hence, a foil; in the plural number, the lees or sediments of liquors.

To Ground, *v. a.* and *n.* To lay or set on the ground; to fix as on a foundation; to settle in principles.—*new.* To strike the bottom and remain fixed.

Ground'-ded-ly, *ad.* Firmly. *Groundly* is obs.

Ground'-less, *a.* Wanting ground or reason.

Ground'-less-ly, *ad.* Without reason, without cause.

Ground'-less-ness, *s.* Want of just cause.

GROUND'-LING, *s.* A fish that keeps at the bottom: one that, in Shakespeare's time, was accustomed to take his stand on the *ground* of the theatre, then the lowest place in price as in situation.

GROUND'-SILL, *s.* A timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUND'-WORK, 141: *s.* The work which forms the foundation of any thing, literally or figuratively.

Grōund'-ash, *s.* The compounds are *Grōund'-ash*, *Grōund'-ry*, *Grōund'-nut*, *Grōund'-onk*, *Grōund'-pine*, (plants;) *Grōund'-bat*, (thrown to the bottom to attract fish to the place;) *Grōund'-floor*, (properly that at the base, but usually that which is even with the exterior ground;) *Grōund'-plate*, (a frame of timber in building which lies on or near the ground;) *Grōund'-plot*, (the ground of a building; also, the ichnography;) *Grōund'-rent*, (rent paid to the ground landlord;) *Grōund'-tackle*, (the ropes, &c., belonging to anchors,) &c.

GROUP, grōop, 125: *s.* An assemblage of figures with such relation to each other as produces unity of effect; a crowd, a cluster.

To Group, *v. a.* To form into groups.

Group'-ing, *s.* The art of composing or combining objects with a view to pictorial effect.

GROUSE=growcs, *s.* Red and black heathgame.

GROUT=growt, *s.* Wort, sweet liquor.—See also *Grit*.

GRUTNOL=growt'-nōl, *s.* A blockhead. [Obs.]

GROVE=grōve, *s.* An avenue of trees; a wood of small size; something resembling a grove.

To GROVEL, grōv'-vl, 114: *v. n.* To creep on the earth or with the face to the ground; to lie prone; to be low or mean; to live without dignity.

Grōv'-el-ler, 194: *s.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

Grōv'-el-ling, *a.* Mean; without dignity.

To GROW, grō, 125: *v. n.* To be in a condi-

IGREW, grōw, 109: } tion of passing from one

GROWN, grōan, 125: } state to another; to increase in size; to take a form while increasing; to vegetate; to advance toward maturity; to improve; to proceed; to extend; to become: *To grow a plant*, is to cause it to grow.

Grow'-er, *s.* An increaser; a considerable farmer.

Growth, (grōath) *s.* Vegetation; increase; product.

To GROWL=growl, 31: *v. n.* and *a.* To murmur like an angry cur.—*new.* To express by growling.

Growl, *s.* A deep snarl as of a cur.

GROWTH.—See under *To Grow*.

To GRUB=grub, *v. n.* and *a.* To be occupied in digging; to be occupied meanly.—*act.* To dig, mostly followed by *up*; to root out of the ground.

Grub, *s.* A small worm that eats holes; in vulgar cant, that which the teeth grub or dig.—food.

Grub'-ber, *s.* He who grubs; one in low employment.

To GRUB'-BIE, *v. n.* To grope; it is the verb *To Grabble* corrupted into its present alliance by the affinity of the acts.

GRUB'-STREET, *s.* A street near Moorfields in London, the accredited abode of scribblers for the press; (it is now called Milton-street;) hence, any mean literary production.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: grāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōod: j'ōō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mutr*, 171.

To GRUDGE=grüdge, *v. a.* and *n.* To murmur inwardly at, to see with envy and discontent; to give or take unwillingly:—*new.* To murmur; to be unwilling; to be envious: in obsolete and less proper senses, to grieve; to wish in secret.

Grudge, *s.* Old quarrel; unwillingness to benefit; envy; in old authors, remorse; the feeling which precedes illness.

Grud'-ger, 36: *s.* One that grudges.

Grud'-ging, *s.* Envy, reluctance; symptom of disease.

Grud'-ging-ly, *ad.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.

GRUDGEONS, grüdgc'-önz, 143: *s. pl.* The coarse meal that remains after sifting. [B. & F.]

GRUEL, gr'öö'-öl, 109, 14: *s.* Food made by boiling some farinaceous matter in water.

GRUFF=grüf, *a.* Sour or surly of aspect; harsh in manners; harsh or rough in sound.

Gruff-ly, *ad.* Roughly, sternly.

Gruff'-ness, *s.* Ruggedness, harshness.

GRUM=grüm, *a.* (Compare Grim.) Sour, surly.

Grum'-ly, *ad.* Sullenly, morosely.

To GRUMBLE, grüm'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To murmur with discontent, to growl; to make a hoarse rattle.

Grum'-bler, *s.* One that grumbles; a murmurer.

Grum'-bling, *s.* A murmuring from discontent.

Grum'-bling-ly, *ad.* With grumbling or complaint.

GRUME, grööm, 109: *s.* A thick viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot as of blood.

Grü'-mows, 120: *a.* Thick, clotted.

Grü'-mows'-ness, *s.* Thickness from coagulation.

GRUNSEL=grün'-söl, 14: *s.* Groundsel.

To GRUNT=grünt, *v. n.* To murmur as a hog.

Grunt, *s.* The noise of a hog.

Grunt'-er, *s.* One that grunts; also, a kind of fish.

Grunt'-ing, *s.* The guttural sound of swine, &c.

Grunt'-ling, *s.* A young hog.

To Grun'-tle, 101: *v. n.* To grunt. [Little used.]

To GRUTCH=grütch, *v. n.* To grudge. [Obs. or val.]

GRY=grý, *s.* The hundredth part of an inch.

GRYPHON, griff'-ön, 163: *s.* The griffon.

GUAIAECUM, gwä'-yd-cüm, 145, 146: *s.* A medicinal wood brought from America.

GUARANTEE, gä'-än-tée', 121: *s.* (See the next class.) One that undertakes to see stipulations performed.

To Guar'-an-tee', *v. a.* To warrant; to undertake that another shall perform stipulations.

Guar'-an-ty, 105: *s.* An engagement to secure the performance of articles.

To GUARD, g'ard, 121, 77, 33: *v. a.* and *n.* To watch for the purposes of defence and security; to protect; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; in old authors, to make a garment strong by ornamental borders; but in this sense the word is perhaps a corruption of *gird*:—*new.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

Guard, *s.* Defence: that which defends; hence, a body of men that keep watch; part of the hilt of a sword; caution of expression; a posture in fencing; in old authors, border of a garment.

Guar'-dage, 99: *s.* State of wardship.

Guar'-der, 36: *s.* One who guards.

Guar'-ded-ly, *ad.* With circumspection.

Guar'-dant, *a.* Acting as guardian; [Shaks.] in heraldry, regarding or having the face, as an animal, turned to the spectator.

Guard'-ian, (-yän, 146, 147) *s.* and *a.* A warden; one who has the care of a minor:—*a.* Performing the office of a protector or superintendent.

Guard'-ian-ship, *s.* The office of a guardian.

Guard'-less, *a.* Without defence.

Guard'-ship, *s.* Protection, defence.

GUAVA, gwä'-vd, 145: *s.* An American fruit.

GUBERNATION, gü'-ber-nä'-shün, 89: *a.* Government, rule, direction.

Gu'-ber-na-tive, 105: *a.* Governing, ruling.

GUDGEON=güdgc'-öu, 18: *s.* A small freshwater fish easily caught; a man easily fooled; *To swallow a gudgeon*, is, in old phrase, to be deceived.

GUELDER-ROSE, guel'-der-röze, *s.* A plant.

GUELF, gwëlf, 145: *s.* (See Ghibelline.)

GUERDON=g'uer'-dön, *s.* A reward.

To Guer'-don, *v. a.* To recompense. [Shaks.]

Guer'-don-less, *a.* Unrewarded. [Chaucer.]

To GUESS=gwëss, *v. n.* and *a.* To conjecture; to judge without correct principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly:—*act.* To hit upon by accident.

Guess, *s.* Conjecture; decision without grounds.

Gues'-ser, *s.* One who guesses; a conjurer.

Gues'-sing-ly, *ad.* By way of conjecture.

GUEST=gwëst, *s.* A visitor; one entertained in another's house; a new resident.

Among the compounds are *Guest'-chamber*, *Guest'-rite*, and *Guest'-wise*, (in the manner of a guest.)

To GUGGLE.—See *To GURGLE*.

To GUIDE=gwä'de, 77: *v. a.* To lead or direct in a way; to influence; to instruct; to regulate. *Svensker uses To Gide.*

Guide, *s.* He or that which guides; a director.

Gui'-der, *s.* A guide, a regulator.

Gui'-dage, 99: *s.* Reward given to a guide.

Gui'-dance, 12: *s.* Direction, government

Guide'-less, *a.* Destitute of a guide.

GUIDE'-POST, 116: *s.* A directing or hand post.

Gui'-don, *s.* A standard. [Obs.]

GUILD=gwäld, *s.* A society, a corporation.

Guil'd'-a-ble, *a.* Liable to a *guilt* or contribution.

GUIN'-EAU, *s.* A Dutch coin value 1s. 9d., or about.

GUILE=gwäle, 77: *s.* Craft, cunning, duplicity.

To Guile, *v. a.* To disguise cunningly. [Obs.]

Gui'-ler, 36: *s.* A deceiver. [Spenser.]

Guile'-ful, 117: *a.* Wily, artful, treacherous.

Guile'-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* With guile.

Guile'-ful'-ness, *s.* Tricking, cunning.

Guile'-less, *a.* Without deceit or insidiousness.

GUILLEMOT=gwä'-lë-möt, *s.* A water-fowl.

GUILLOTINE, grif'-yö-tëu', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A decapitating machine; hence, *To Guillotine*, to behead by the guillotine.

GUILT=gwäit, *s.* The state or quality of having infringed a law, divine or human,—sin, criminality, the contrary to innocence: a crime, an offence.

Guil'-ty, *a.* Justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked; in old authors, conscious.

Guil'-ti-ly, *ad.* With guilt, without innocence.

Guil'-ti-ness, *s.* State of being guilty.

Guil'-less, *a.* Innocent, free from crime.

Guilt'-less-ly, *ad.* Without guilt, innocently.

Guil't less-ness, *s.* Innocence.

GUINEA=gwäin'-ëe, (103)=gwäin'-ly, *s.* A country in Africa whence the gold was brought that was coined into the first pieces of 2ls. value, and hence called Guineas.

The compounds are *Guin'-ea-dropper*, (a sort of swindler;) *Guin'-ea-pepper*, (a plant;) *Guin'-ea-hen*, and *Guin'-ea-pig*.

GUINIAD, gwäin'-yäd, 145, 146: *s.* The whiting.

GUISE, gwäze, 77, 158: *s.* Manner, mien, habit; custom; external appearance, dress.

Gui'-ser, *s.* One disguised, a mummer. [Loen.]

GUJAR, gwä'-tar, *s.* A musical stringed instrument.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mäh-üu, i. e. mission, 165: vüz-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thän, 166: thën, 166

GULCH=gũltch, *s.* A glutton. [B. Jon.]

GULES=gũlcz, 143: *a.* and *s.* Red. [Heraldry.]

GULF=gũlf, *s.* An arm of the sea extending more or less into land, and distinguished from a bay, which has a wider opening; an abyss, a deep place in the earth; a whirlpool; any thing insatiable.

Gul'-ly, *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To GULL=gũl, 155: *v. a.* To trick, to cheat.

Gull, *s.* A cheat, a trick; one easily cheated.

Gul'-ler, *s.* One that gulls, an impostor.

Gul'-ler-y, *s.* Imposture. [Obs. or vulg.]

Gul'-lish, *a.* Foolish; hence, Gul'-lish-ness.

Gul'-li-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Credulity. [Ludicrous.]

Gull'-catch-er, *s.* He who cheats fools. [Shaks.]

GULL=gũl, *s.* (Compare Gullet.) A marine fowl.

GULLET, 14: *s.* The neck of a vessel; appropriately, the throat or passage for food; formerly, a stream.

GU-LOS'-T-ry, 84, 105: *s.* Voracity, gluttony.

GU'-L-r, 105: *s.* A channel, a ditch, a gutter.

To Gul'-ly, *v. n.* To run with noise, to gurgle.

Gul'-ly-hole, *s.* The hole into the sewer.

To GULP=gũlp, *v. a.* To swallow eagerly.

Gulp, *s.* As much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM=gũm, *s.* The fleshy socket of a tooth.

GUM=gũm, *s.* A concrete vegetable juice which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface: strictly, a gum is that only which is soluble in water, and is thus distinguished from a resin, which is soluble only in spirit: loosely, it includes both gums and resins.

To Gum, *v. a.* To smear with gum; to unite as with gum.

Gum'-my, 105: *a.* Having or yielding gum.

Gum'-ni-ness, *s.* The state of being gummy.

Gum'-mous, 120: *a.* Of the nature of gum.

Gum-mos'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Gumminess.

☞ The compounds are *Gum-arabic*, (which flows from the Arabian acacia;) *Gum-lac*, (the produce of an insect;) *Gum-res'in*, (a mixed gummy substance;) *Gum-senegal*, &c.

GUMPTION, gũm'-shũn, 156, 89: *s.* Understanding, skill; a word of legitimate origin, but vulgar or ludicrous in present use.

GUN=gũn, *s.* An instrument of destruction from which shot is discharged: it includes all fire-arms except perhaps pistols; specifically, a musket, carbine, fowling-piece, &c. as distinguished from a cannon.

To Gun, *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting. [B. & Fl.]

Gun'-ner, *s.* A cannonier; a petty naval officer.

Gun'-ner-y, *s.* Science or art of using artillery.

GUN'-WAKE, (*colloq.* gũn'-nêl, and often so spelled,) *s.* The wake or timber which reaches from the half-deck to the fore-castle of a ship, and from which the upper guns, if the vessel carry any, are pointed.

☞ The other compounds are *Gun-powder*, *Gun'-room*, *Gun'-shot*, (*s.* and *a.*) *Gun'-smith*, *Gun'-stick*, (the rammer,) *Gun'-stock*, *Gun'-stone*, (a stone formerly shot from artillery,) &c.

GURGE=gurgz, *s.* A whirlpool, a gulf.

To Gurge, *v. a.* To swallow up. Compare *To Gorge*.

GURGEON=gurgz'-dũn, *s.*—(See Grudgeons.)

To GURGIE, gurg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* (Compare *Gurge* and *Gorge*.) To fall or rush with noise as water from a bottle; to make way with a purling noise: *To Gurgie* is a form of the same word.

GURNARD=gũr'-nãrd, *s.* A bony-headed fish.

GURNET=gũr'-nêt, *s.* A Devonshire fish.

To GUSH=gũsh, *v. n.* and *a.* To issue with violence and rapidity as a fluid; to rush out:—*act.* [Dryden.] To emit in copious effluxion.

Gush, *s.* An emission as of liquor with force.

GUSSET=gũs'-sêt, 14: *s.* A cornered piece of

cloth sewed at the upper end of a shirt sleeve or as a part of the neck.

GUST=gũst, *s.* (Compare *Gush*.) A sudden blast.

Gus'-ty, *a.* Stormy, tempestuous.

GUST=gũst, *s.* Sense of tasting; power of enjoyment; intellectual taste. *Gus'to*, the Italian word with an English pronunciation, also occurs.

Gust'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be tasted. [Obs.]

Gust'-ful, 117: *a.* Well-tasted.

Gust'-ful-ness, *s.* Relish, enjoyment.

Gust'-less, *a.* Tasteless, insipid.

Gus'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of tasting. [Little used.]

GUT=gũt, *s.* The intestinal canal of an animal; the stomach, the receptacle of food, generally with the plural form; gluttony; a passage.

To Gut, *v. a.* To evacuate; to take out the inside.

Gut'-wort, 141: *s.* A herb.

To Gut'-rize, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To swallow:—*new.* To feed luxuriously, to gormandize.

Gut'-tler, 36: *s.* A greedy eater.

GUTTA=gũt'-tã, 2: *s.* Drop.—See *Drop-serene*.

Gut'-ta-ted, *a.* Besprinkled with drops.

Gut'-tu-lous, 120: *a.* In the form of a drop.

Gut'-ty, *a.* Charged or sprinkled with drops. [Her.]

GUT'-TER, *s.* That which catches drops, a channel for waste water.

To Gut'-ter, *v. a.* To out in small hollows; to run into hollows; to run down in drops or a stream.

To GUTTLE.—See under *Gut*.

GUTTURAL=gũt'-tur-ãl, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the throat; formed in the throat:—*s.* A letter pronounced in the throat.

GUTWORT.—See under *Gut*: *GUTTRY*, under *Gutta*.

GUY=gũy, *s.* (Compare *Guido*.) Name of a rope.

To GUZZLE, gũz'-zl, *v. n.* and *a.* Originally, to eat and drink greedily, to guttle; at present, to drink or swallow fluids in large quantities:—*act.* To swallow as fluids with immoderate gust.

Guz'-zler, *s.* A greedy drinker.

GYBE.—See *Gibe*.

GYMNASIUM, jĩm-nãz'-ã-ũm, 169, 92, 158,

105: *colloq.* jĩm-nãzh'-yũm, 147: *s.* (*pl.* *Gymnas'ia*.) Originally, a place for athletic exercises, in which it was usual to practise naked: in subsequent times, any place of exercise, a school; in modern times, a school for the improvement of bodily strength, grace, and agility.

Gym-nas'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Relating to exercises for the improvement of strength, grace, and agility:—*As a s. pl.* *Gymnastics*, the art or science of properly applying gymnastic exercises.

Gym-nas'-tu-cal-ly, *ad.* In a gymnastic manner.

Gym'-nic, *a.* and *s.* Gymnastic.

GYM-NOS'-O-PHIST, (-fist, 163) 77: *s.* Literally, a naked philosopher: one of a sect of Indian philosophers.

GYM-NOS-PHR'-MOUS, 120: *a.* Having the seeds naked. [Bot.]

GYNÆCIAN, jĩn-ê'-shê-ãn, 169, 103, 147: *a.* Relating to women.

Gy-nan'-der, *s.* Literally, a female and male: a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil. [Bot.]

Gyn'-ar-chy, (-kêy, 161, 105) *s.* Government by a female.

Gyn'-e-coc'-ra-cy, 95: *s.* Female ascendancy, petticoat government.

GYPSUM, jĩp'-sũm, 169: *s.* Plaster-stone or sulphate of lime, a mineral occurring both in crystals and amorphous masses.

Gyp'-se-ous, 120: *a.* Of the nature of gypsum.

GYPSY, jĩp'-sêy, *s.* One of a vagabond people popularly supposed of Egyptian origin, but otherwise

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gũt'-wãy: chãp'-mãn: pã-pã: lãw: gũd: jĩw, *i. e.* *few*, 55: *a, e, y, &c. mute*, 171.

imagined to have been Parian or Suders from Hindoostan.

GYRE=jīre, *s.* A circular motion. [Dryden.]

To Gyre, *v. a.* To turn round. [Bp. Hall.]

Gy-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A turning or wheeling round.

Gy'-ro-man'-cy, 87: *s.* A kind of divination performed by walking round or in a circle.

GYVE=jiv, *s.* A fetter: chiefly used in the plural, *Gyves*, meaning fetters for the legs. [Shaks.]

To Gyve, *v. a.* To fetter, to shackle. [Shaks.]

Down-gy'-ved, with stockings down as gyves.

H.

H, the eighth letter of the alphabet. Its sound is the 56th element of the schemes prefixed. It is very frequently mute both as a single initial consonant, (see 56,) or united with other consonants. (See 160, 161, &c.) As an abbreviation, H.M.S. stand for His Majesty's Ship or Service; H.P. for Half Pay, &c.

HA! hā, 97: *interj.* An expression of wonder, surprise, joy, or grief: Ha! ha! ha! imply laughter

Ha-hā', (hā-hā') *s.* See Haw-haw.

HAAK.—See Hake.

HABEAS CORPUS=hā'-bē-ās-cor'-pūs, [Lat.] *s.* A writ by which a gaoler is directed to *have* or produce *the body* of a prisoner in court, and to certify the cause of his detainer.

HABERDASHER=hāb'-er-dāsh'-er, 36: *s.* A dealer in small wares, with restriction, at present, to ribbons, tapes, pins, needles, and thread.

Hab'-er-dash'-er-y, *s.* Wares sold by haberdashers.

HABERDINE, hāb'-er-dīn, 105: *s.* Dried cod.

HABERGEON=hāb'-er-gēon, *s.* Coat of mail or armour to defend the neck and breast.

HABILE, hāb'-il, 105: *a.* Having some power or qualification: Spenser uses *Habile*, and this is the parent of *Able*; *Hability*, now *Ability*, is used by B. Jon. as well as Spenser.

Habilitment.—See lower under *Habit*, dress.

To Ha-bil'-i-tate, *v. a.* To qualify, to entitle. [Little used.]

Ha-bil'-i-tate, *a.* Qualified, entitled.

Ha-bil'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Qualification. [Bacon.]

HAB-IT, *s.* State of any thing,—that which it *has* at the time, though not an original or essential part of it; hence, the temperament of the body as induced by the life one has led; the ability which has been acquired by frequently doing the same thing; inveterate use or custom; dress.—See lower.

Hab'-i-tude, *s.* State with regard to something else; familiarity; mode of life; custom; habit

Ha-bit'-u-al, (-bit'-ū-āl, 147) *a.* Formed or acquired by use; customary; inveterate.

To Ha-bit'-u-ate, *v. a.* To accustom; followed by *To*.

Ha-bit'-u-ate, *a.* Inveterate, obstinate.

Ha-b'-it, *s.* Dress, accoutrement. See also above.

To Hab'-it, *v. a.* To accustom; [Obs.;] to dress.

Ha-bil'-i-ment, 84: *s.* Dress, garment.

To Hab'-it, *v. a.* To inhabit. [Obs.] See also above.

Hab'-i-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be dwelt in.

Hab'-i-ta-cle, *a.* A dwelling. [Chaucer.]

Hab'-i-tance, *s.* Abode. [Spenser.]

Hab'-i-tant, *s.* An inhabitant.

Hab'-i-ta'-tor, 38: *s.* Dweller, inhabitant.

Hab'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of abode.

HABNAB=hāb'-nāb, *ad.* At random. [Hubibras.]

To HACK=hāck, *v. a.* To cut, hew, or chop with

repeated and random strokes; to injure or deform as by hacking; to make a noise as of one that hacks.—See also under *Hackney*.

Hack, *s.* A notch; a blunt axe.—See also under *Hackney*.

Hack'-ly, *ad.* Rough pointed on the surface. [Miner.]

Hack'-ster, *s.* A cut-throat, a bully. [Obs.]

To Hag'-gle, 101: *v. a.* As a corruption of *To Hack*, it has the same meaning, in which sense some also use *To Hackle*. Both words have other proper meanings, for which see them in their places.

Hag'-gler, *s.* One that hacks.—See also in its place.

To HACKLE, hāc'-kl, 101: *v. a.* To hatchel.

Hac'-kle, *s.* A hatchel or comb for dressing flax.

HACKNEY=hāck'-nēy, *s.* and *a.* Originally, a French word signifying a horse trained in all necessary paces; a horse, between a blood and a cart-horse, fit for the saddle or for a carriage, as distinguished from a racer or hunter; a horse let out for hire, such horses being offered as *well-trained* horses, however they turn out on trial; and, from this last sense, any thing let for hire, a hiring, a prostitute;—*adj.* Let out for hire; prostitute, vicious; much used, *woru*, like a hired horse.

To Hack'-ney, *v. a.* To practise, to accustom; to draw or convey with hackneys or hacks.

Hack'-ney-coach', *s.* A coach that plies for hire.

HACK, *s.* A worn or jaded hackney.

To Hack, *v. a.* To hire as a hack.—See also in its place.

To HAG, *v. a.* To tire, to weary.—See also under *Hag*.

HACQUETON, hāck'-ē-tōn, 76, 145: *s.* A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armour.

HAD.—See *To Have*. *I had-better*, it would be better for me: *Had-I-wist*, [Obs.] Oh! that I had known.

HADDER=hād'-der, 36: *s.* Heath or ling.

HADDOCK=hād'-dōck, *s.* A kind of small cod.

HADE=hāde, *s.* The descent of a shaft in mining.

HADES, hā'-dēz, 101: *s.* The place of the dead.

HÆMATOSIS=hē'-mā-tō'-cīs, *s.* The power of making blood.

☞ Words of this class generally change the diphthong *æ* into *e*: See them in their alphabetical place.

HAFT=hāft, 11: *s.* That part of an instrument which is taken into the hand, a handle.

To Haft, *v. a.* To set in a haft.

HAG=hāg, *s.* Among our Saxon ancestors, a witch, fury, or goblin; an ugly old woman; a fish so called.

To Hag, *v. a.* To harass with vain terror.—See also under *To Hack*, subjected to Hackney.

Hag'-ged, 77: *a.* Lean, ugly. [Gray.]

Hag'-gish, 77: *a.* Of the nature of a hag; horrid.

☞ The compounds are *Hag'-born*, *Hag'-ridden*, &c.

HAGGARD=hāg'-gard, *a.* and *s.* Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean, ugly, rugged; (according to Webster, having a sunk look as if *hacked*; with which word he allies this class:—) *s.* Any thing wild and irreclaimable; a species of hawk; Garth mistakenly uses it for a hag.

Hag'-gard-ly, *ad.* Deformedly, uglyly.

HAGGARD=hāg'-gard, *s.* A stack-yard.

HAGGED, **HAGGISH**.—See under *Hag*.

HAGGESS, hāg'-guēss, 77: *s.* A Scotch dish allied as Todd says to the verb *To Hack*, and not to the noun *Hog*.

To HAGGLE, hāg'-gl, *v. n.* To drive a bargain by delays and objections, to be long in coming to the price.—See its active sense under *To Hack*.

Hag'-gler, *s.* One that haggles.—See also under *To Hack*.

HAGIOGRAPHY, hā'-jē-ōg'-rā-fēy, 87, 163: *s.* Sacred writings; the parts of scripture which are not apocryphal.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Ha'-gi-og'-ra-pher, 36: *s.* A sacred writer distinct from Moses and the prophets.
HAGUEBUT=häg'-guë-büt, *s.* An arquebuse.
HAH=hä, *interj.* Expression of effort, surprise, &c.
HAIL=häil, *s.* Frozen drops of rain or vapour.
To Hail, *v. n.* and *a.* To pour down hail or as hail.
Hail'-y, 105: *a.* Consisting of hail. [Pope.]
The compounds are *Hail'-stone*, *Hail'-shot*, &c.
HAIL! **To HAIL**, &c.—See under Hale.
HAIR=häre, 41: *s.* One of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing very small; course, direction, as of hair combed or lying in our way.
Hair'-y, 105: *a.* Overgrown with hair.
Hair'-iness, *s.* The state of being hairy.
Hair'-less, *a.* Destitute of hair.
The compounds are *Hair'-breadth*, (any very small distance:) *Hair'-hung*, (hanging by a hair:) *Hair'-cloth*, (made of hair, and therefore rough and prickly:) *Hair'-lace*, *Hair'-pin*, *Hair'-needle*, (articles used in female head-dress) &c. *Hair'-bained* and *Hair'-bell* are properly compounds of *Hare*, which see.
HAKE=häke, *s.* A sort of fish, also written *Hank* without difference of sound: *Hak'-ot* is a fish of the same kind.
HALBERD=häi'-berd, 142: *s.* A long pole terminating formerly in a battle axe, now in a sort of dagger.
Hal'-ber-dier', (-dër, 103) *s.* One armed with a halberd.
HALCYON=häi'-cë-ön, 147: *s.* and *a.* The king-fisher or alcedo, a bird said to lay her eggs in nests on rocks near the sea during the calm weather in winter, and to have a continuance of the calm while she incubates:—*adj.* An epithet originally applied to seven days before and seven after the winter solstice, if they were quite calm; hence, calm, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed, happy.
HALE=häle, *a.* and *s.* Sound of body, whole, not impaired; healthy of complexion:—*s.* [Spenser: Chaucer writes it *Hele*.] Health, safety, welfare.
HAII! *interj.* Health!
To Hail, *v. a.* To salute, to call to.
To HALE=häle, *v. a.* To drag by force, to haul.
Hal'-ler, 36: *s.* One who pulls or hauls.
HALF, häf, 139: *s.* and *adv.* One of two equal parts, a moiety; (*pl.* Halves: see lower:)—*adv.* In part, equally.
Half'-en, 114: *a.* Wanting half its qualities: [Spenser:] hence the *adv.* *Half'-en-dad*, nearly half. [Spenser.]
Half'-er, *s.* One that is only half of any thing; appropriately, a male fallow deer gelded.
HALF-PEN-NY, (hä'-pën-nëy, 167) *s.* A copper coin: the plural is either *halfpennies* or *halfpence*.
Half'-pen-ny-worth, 141: *s.* The worth of a half-penny.
The other compounds of Half retain the pronunciation of the word singly; as *Half'-blood*, (one of the same father only, or the same mother only:) *Half'-blooded*, (mean, degenerate:) *Half'-bred*, (mixed, mongrel:) *Half'-cap*, (an imperfect act of civility or half bow:) Other compounds are scarcely united as single words, (see 84,) as *Half'-ad*, *Half'-faced*, (showing the face; or small faced in contempt;) *Half'-hatched*; *Half'-heard*; *Half'-learned*; *Half'-lost*; *Half'-mark*, (a coin:) *Half'-moon*, (figuratively, any thing like a half-moon:) *Half'-part*; *Half'-pay*, (reduced pay, seldom literally half:) *Half'-pice*, (carried by officers:) *Half'-pint*; *Half'-read*; *Half'-scholar*; *Half'-sea-sick*; *Half'-sick*; *Half'-sighted*; *Half'-sphere*; *Half'-starved*; *Half'-strained*, (half-bred or formed:) *Half'-swind*, (close light:) *Half'-way*; *Half'-wit*, (a dolt:) *Half'-witted*, &c.

HALVES, (hävz, 139, 143) *s. pl.* Two equal parts.
Halves! as an exclamation, is a demand of equal shares: *To go halves*, is to have equal shares.
To Halve, *v. a.* To divide into halves: *To Half*, is *obs.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäi'-wäy: chäp'-män: pä'-pä': läw: gööd: j'öö, i. e. *few*, 55: ä, é, &c. *note*, 171.

HALIBUT, häi'-ë-büt, 105: *s.* A fish.
HALIDOM, häi'-ë-döm, *s.* Holiness. [Obs.]
Hal'-i-mass, *s.* Hallowmass.
HALITUOUS, hä-ü'-ü-üs, 147, 120: *a.* Like breath, vaporous, fumous.
HALL, häül, 112: *s.* Primarily, a covered building; a large room at the entrance of a palace where justice was administered; hence, the entrance room of a large house; and hence also, a court or place of justice; a manor house; the public room of a corporation; a collegiate body at Oxford and Cambridge, at the former place differing in constitution from a college.
HALLELUJAH, häi'-lë-lë'-yäh, 109, 146: *interj.* and *s.* Praise ye Jehovah!—*s.* A song of thanksgiving.
HALLIARD, häi'-yard, 146: *s.* (Compare *To Hale*.) A rope for hoisting or lowering a sail.
HALLIOO=häi-löö, *interj.* A hunting cry.
To Hal'-loo, *v. n.* and *a.* To cry as after dogs:—*act.* To encourage or chase with shouts.
Hal'-loo-ing, *s.* A noise as of huntsmen.
To HALLOW, häi'-lô, 142, 125: *v. a.* To consecrate; to reverence as holy, as "Hallow'ed be thy name!" (114.)
Hal'-low-mas, *s.* The time about All-saints' and All-souls' day, viz. the 1st and 9d of Nov. and thence to Candlemas in former popular use, but not at present.
To ILLUCINATE, häi-l'öö'-cë-näte, 109, 103: *v. n.* To stumble, to blunder.
Hal'-lä'-ci-na-tion, 89: *s.* Blunder, error, folly.
HALM, häüm, 112: *s.* *Haum*, which see.
HALO=hä'-lô, *s.* A red circle round the sun or moon; the bright ring round the head of a holy person in a painting, different from a glory or circle of rays.
HALSE, häwce, 112: *s.* The neck. [Chaucer.]
To HALSE, *v. a.* To embrace; to adjure; to greet. [Obs.]
HAL'-SEN-ING, 114: *a.* Harsh as from the throat.
HALSE, (häwz, 139, 151) *s.* One of the holes at the head of a ship through which the cable goes; commonly written *Hawse*.
Hal'-ser, (häw'-ser) *s.* A rope or small cable.
To HALT, häwt, 112: *v. n.* Literally, to hold or stop in walking; hence, to be lame, to limp; to falter, to hesitate; to stand dubious; to stop in a march: *To halt a regiment*, is, to cause it to halt.
Halt, *a.* and *s.* Lame, crippled:—*s.* Act of limping; manner of limping; a stop in a march.
Hal'-er, 36: *s.* One who halts, stops, or limps.
Hal'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a slow manner.
HALT'-ER, 112: *s.* A rope that holds, restrains, or ties up a horse or other beast; hence a rope generally; and hence a rope to hang malefactors.
To Hal'-ter, *v. a.* To bind or catch with a halter.
To HALVE, HALVES, &c.—See under *Halt*.
HAM=häm, *s.* The inner or hind part of the knee of an animal; the thigh of a hog salted.
Ham'-string, *s.* The tendon of the ham.
To Ham'-string, *v. a.* To lame by cutting the hamstring. Old authors use *To Hamble*, and *To Hamel*.
HAMADRYAD=häm'-ä-dri'-äd, *s.* A wood nymph. The plural is *Ham'adryades*, or *Ham'-a-dri'-ades*. (101.)
HAMATE=hä'-mäte, *a.* Hooked together.
Ha'-ma-ted, *a.* Hooked; set with hooks.
Ha'-mous, 120: *a.* Hooked. [Botany.]
HAME=häme, *s.* The collar of a waggon horse.
HAMLET=häm'-lët, *s.* A small village.
HAMMER=häm'-mer, *s.* An instrument for driving nails, forging &c.; any thing like a hammer.
To Ham'-mer, *v. a.* and *n.* To drive or forge with

a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labour:—*neu.*
 To be busy, to be in agitation.
Ham'-mer-er, *s.* He who works with a hammer.
Ham'-mer-cloth, *s.* The cloth that covers the coach box, which box originally contained a hammer and nails for making such repairs as bad ways and the old clumsy make of coaches often rendered necessary.
 ➤ Other compounds are *Ham'-mer-hurd*, (a substance made hard by hammering,) and *Ham'-mer-wort*, (a plant,) &c.
HAMMOCK=häm'-mök, *s.* A swinging bed.
HAMPER.—See under *Hamper*.
 To **HAMPER**=häm'-per, 36: *v. a.* To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to embarrass.
Ham'-per, *s.* A kind of chain or fetter.
HAMSTRING, &c.—See under *Ham*.
HANAPER=hän'-ä-per, *s.* Originally, a basket used by the kings of England for holding their money in passing from place to place; hence a treasury.
HAM'-PER, *s.* A large basket for carriage.
 To **Ham'-per**, *v. a.* To put into a hamper. See also in its place above.
HANCES, hän'-cész, 14, 151: *s. pl.* The ends of elliptical arches; falls of the life rails in a ship.
HAND=händ, *s.* The palm with the fingers, the member with which we hold or use any instrument; hence, the measure of the palm, determinately four inches; and hence, also, the various figurative applications, as side; possession; act of giving or taking; thing given, held, or taken; a person considered as a workman, helper, or agent; power of working or performing; reach or nearness; an index of any kind; form or cast of writing: *Hot at hand*, [Obs.,] hot while held by the bridle; *To bear in hand*, [Obs.,] to keep in expectation.
 To **Hand**, *v. a.* To give or transmit with the hand; to lead; to manage or handle; in seamanship, to furl; in a sense now disused, to lay hands on: *To hand down*, to transmit to posterity; *To hand with*, [Obs.,] to cooperate with.
Han'-der, 36: *s.* Transmitter, conveyer.
Hand'-ful, 117: *s.* A quantity that the hand can grasp; any small comparative quantity, as of troops; anciently, a hand's breadth.
Hand'-less, *a.* Without hands.
HAND'-KER-CHIEF, (hänp'-ker-chif, 167, 158, 119) *s.* A piece of cloth or silk carried in the pocket, or tied round the neck.
 ➤ Among the remaining compounds, *Hand*, in the following examples, signifies, as in the last instance, managed, carried, or used by the hand: *Hand'-burrow*, *Hand'-basket*, *Hand'-bell*, *Hand'-cloth*, *Hand'-glass*, (a cover for plants used in gardens,) *Hand'-grenade*; *Hand'-gun*; *Hand'-lead*, (used at sea for sounding,) *Hand'-mill*, *Hand'-saw*, *Hand'-saw*, *Hand'-screw*, *Hand'-spear*, (a sort of lever,) *Hand'-stuff*, (a javelin,) *Hand'-vice*, *Hand'-weapon*: Of other compounds the meaning of the prefix is various: *Hand'-bull*, (an old game with a bull;) *Hand'-breadth*, (a measure;) *Hand'-cuff*, (a fetter to confine the hands:); *To hand'-cuff*, (to manacle:); *Hand'-fast*, (hold, custody:); *To hand'-fast*, (an old word for to betroth:); *Hand'-gallop*, (a gallop in which the hand restrains the full speed of the horse:); *Hand'-language*, (speech by means of the hands:); *Hand'-maid*, (*Hand'-maid'-n*, so called as waiting at hand or about the person:); *Hand'-smooth*, (with dexterity; an adverb now obsolete:); *Hand'-writing*, (the form or cast of writing peculiar to each person:); &c. Other compounds, as *Handily*, *Handicraft*, &c., occur below under *Handy*.
 To **HAN'-DIE**, 101: *v. a.* To touch or feel with the hand; to manage; to make familiar to the hand; to treat or discourse on; to use; to treat well or ill; to transact with.
Han'-dle, *s.* That part of any thing by which it is held; that of which use is made.
Hand'-ling, *s.* Touch; cunning, trick.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mäh'-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vish'-ün, a. e. vision, 165: äin, 166: thän, 166.

HAND'-SEL, *s.* The first act of using any thing an earnest; money for the first thing sold.
 To **Hand'-sel**, *v. a.* To use for the first time.
HAND'-SOME, 107: *a.* Dexterous. [Obs.] See the next class.
HAN'-DY, 105: *a.* Performed by the hand; [Obs. except in composition as below:] dexterous, ingenious; at hand or ready, convenient.
Han'-dily, *ad.* Dexterously; conveniently.
Han'-di-ness, *s.* Dexterity, adroitness.
Han'-di-craft, *s.* Manual occupation; a man who lives by handicraft; a handicraftsman.
Han'-di-work, (-wurf, 141) *s.* Work of the hands; figuratively, any work.
 ➤ Other compounds are *Han'-dy-blow*, *Han'-dy-dan'-dy*, (a child's play,) *Han'-dy-gripe*, and *Han'-dy-stroke*.
HANDSOME, händ'-süm, 107: *a.* Originally, dexterous, convenient; (see the last class:); hence, seemingly, becoming; and hence its present usual meaning, beautiful with dignity; elegant; liberal. Donne uses it as a verb.
Hand'-some-ly, *ad.* Conveniently; beautifully; elegantly; generously.
Hand'-some-ness, *s.* The quality of being handsome.
HAN'-DY, *a.* Dexterous; and all the other relations and compounds of *Hand*, see in the preceding class.
 To **HANG**=häng, 72: *v. a.* and *n.* (The regular forms of the *pret.* and *part.* are sometimes used.)
 To suspend generally; to suspend and thereby choke and kill; (for this sense the regular *pret.* and *part.* are used in preference:); to fix so as to be moveable in some directions without support below; to cover with something suspended:—*neu.* To be suspended; to depend or dangle; to bend forward; to impend; to be supported by, or rest upon something; to drag; to adhere; to be in suspension; to linger; to decline; to tend down; to be executed by the halter: *To hang fire*, to linger in firing.
Hang'-er, 36: *s.* He that hangs or causes to be hung; that on which any thing is hung, as *pot-hangers*, and formerly the girdle or belt by which a sword hung at the side; hence a sort of broad sword, short and incurvated at the point.
Hang'-ing, *s.* Death by the halter; that which is hung or hangs, as drapery; display. *Hanging sleeves* are strips of the same colour as the gown that hung down the back, and were worn formerly by children.
Hang'-er-on, *s.* A dependant; old authors use a *Hang'* by in the same sense.
Hang'-man, *s.* A public executioner.
HANK, hängk, 158: *s.* A skein as of thread; tie; in ships, a wooden ring; in local use, a withy or rope.
 To **HANKER**, häng'-ker, 158: *v. n.* To long with uneasy keenness; to linger with expectation.
Han'-ker-ing, *s.* Uneasy longing or desire.
HAN'T, hänt, 122: *han't*, or *han't*. [Obs.]
HANSEATIC=hän'-sä-ät'-ick, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse or associated trading towns.
HAP=häp, *s.* That which comes unexpectedly, chance, fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.
 To **Hap**, *v. n.* To happen, to befall.
Hap'-ly, 105: *ad.* Perhaps, by chance.
Hap'-less, *a.*—See before *Happy*.
Hap-haz'-ard, *s.* Chance, accident.
 To **Hap'-pen**, 114: *v. n.* To befall, to fall out, to come to pass; to light, followed by *on* or *upon*.
HAP'-LESS, *a.* Without luck, unfortunate, unhappy.
HAP'-PY, *a.* With luck, fortunate; successful; opportune, ready; in a state of felicity.
Hap'-pi-ly, *ad.* Luckily; opportunely; blissfully.
Hap'-pi-ness, *s.* State of being happy; felicity; strictly, the continuing enjoyment of predominant

good, as distinguished from bliss, or the enjoyment of entire good.

HACQUETON.—See Hacqueton.

HARAM.—See Harem.

HARANGUE, hă-răng', 189: *s.* A popular oration, a declamatory public speech.

To harangue, *v. n.* and *a.* To pronounce a public speech:—*act.* To address by a public speech.

Harangue, (-er) *s.* A public declaimer.

To HARASS=hă-ră'ss, *v. a.* To desolate, to waste; [Obs.:] to weary, to fatigue, to tire with unceasingness.

Har-ass, *s.* Waste, disturbance. [Milton.]

Har-as-ser, *s.* A spoiler; one who tires.

HARBINGER.—See in the ensuing class.

HARBOUR, har'-bur, 120: *s.* A lodging; hence, a port or haven for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

To har-bour, *v. a.* and *n.* To shelter, to secure, to entertain:—*new.* To lodge, to take shelter.

Har-bour-er, *s.* One who harbours or entertains.

Har-bour-age, *s.* Shelter. [Shaks.]

Har-bour-less, *a.* Without harbour or shelter.

HAR-BIN-GER, *s.* Primarily, one who goes before to provide lodgings; hence, a forerunner, a precursor.

HARD=hard, 33: *a.* and *ad.* Originally, pressed or rendered compact by pressure; hence, firm, not soft, not easy to be pierced or penetrated; and hence the various figurative senses, as difficult; painful; inflexible; severe; obdurate; forcible; harsh:—*adv.* With pressure or nearness; close, near; diligently; unceasingly; fast; violently.

Hard-ly, 103: *ad.* With difficulty; not softly; severely; harshly; scarcely, with no likelihood.

Hard-ness, *s.* The state of being hard in a literal or in a figurative sense.

Hard-ship, *s.* Injury; oppression; toil.

HARD-WARE, *s.* Wares of iron or other metal.

☞ Other compounds are *Hard-beset* [ting]; *Hard-bound*, (costive); *Hard-earned*; *Hard-favoured*, (coarse in features); *Hard-fought*; *Hard-fisted*, (covetous); *Hard-handed*, (mechanic; severe); *Hard-head*, (a knocking of heads in contest); *Hard-hearted*, (cruel, pitiless); *Hard-mouthed*, (not sensible to the bit); *Hard-nibbed*, (applied to a pen; anciently to the beak of a bird); &c. See other relations after Hardy, below.

To HAR-DEN, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make hard; to confirm in effrontery; to confirm in wickedness; to make insensible, or unfeeling; to inure:—*new.* To grow hard, literally or figuratively.

Har-den-er, 36: *s.* One that makes hard.

HAR-DY, 105: *a.* Strong, hard, firm; inured to fatigue; bold, brave, confident.

Har-di-ly, *ad.* Boldly, stoutly, confidently.

Har-di-ness, *s.* Fatigue; [Obs.:] stoutness; confidence.

Har-di-hood, 118: *s.* Stoutness, bravery: old authors also use *Hardhead* and *Hardiment*.

HARDOCK=har'-döck, *s.* Hoar or woolly dock.

HARDS, hardz, 143: *s. pl.* Tow or coarse flax.

HARE=hărt, 41: *s.* A small quadruped remarkable for timidity, vigilance, swiftness, and fecundity.

☞ See *To Hare* under *To Hary*.

☞ Among the compounds, the following are plants: *Har-bell*, *Har-fout*, (this is also a bird), *Har-mint*, *Har-e-car*, *Har-e-lettuce*, and *Har-e-wort*: other compounds are of obvious meaning, as *Har-dhound*, *Har-hunter*, and *Har-e-hunting*; and others have some allusion to qualities of the hare, as *Har-e-brained*, (wild, hurried; and hence volatile, unsettled); *Har-e-hearted*, (timorous); *Har-e-lip*, (a divided lip, generally with a correspondent fissure of the palate), &c.

HAR-RI-ER, 129, 105, 36: *s.* A hound for hunting hares: the original spelling, *Harier*, is disused.

HAREM=hăre'-ëm, *s.* The division allotted to the females in the larger dwelling-houses of the East.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâte-wâ-y: chăp'-măn: pă-pă': lăw: gôôd: j'ôô, i. e. *jeu*, 51: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

HAREFOOT, &c., **HARELIP**, &c.—See among the compounds of *Hare*.

HARENGIFORM.—See under *Herring*.

HARICOT, hă-rê'-cô, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A kind of ragout of meat and roots.

HARILATION, hă-rê'-ê-ô-lă'-shûn, 41, 89: *s.* Soothsaying; the act of foretelling or divining.

To HARK, &c.—See under *To Hear*, and *Hearken*.

HARI=harl, 33: *s.* The skin of flax.

HARLEQUIN, har'-le-kin, 145: *s.* A buffoon dressed in party-coloured clothes.

To Har-le-quin, *v. a.* To conjure away.

Har-le-qui-nade, *s.* A kind of pantomime.

HARDOCK=har'-döck, *s.* A plant.

HARLOT=har'-lôt, *s.* and *a.* Originally, a ribald person of either sex; at present, a whore, a strumpet:—*adj.* Base; wanton. Milton uses it also as a verb.

Har-lot-ry, *s.* Ribaldry; fornication; a name of contempt for a woman; meretriciousness.

HARM=harm, 33: *s.* Injury, hurt, damage; moral wrong, evil, mischief.

To Harm, *v. a.* To hurt, to injure, to damage.

Harm-ful, 117: *a.* Hurtful, mischievous.

Harm-ful-ly, *ad.* Hurtfully, noxiously.

Harm-ful-ness, *s.* Hurtfulness, mischievousness.

Harm-less, *a.* Innocent, innoxious; unhurt.

Harm-less-ly, *ad.* Innocently; without hurt.

Harm-less-ness, *s.* The quality of being innoxious.

HARMONIC, **HARMONICA**.—See in the next class.

HARMONY, har'-mô-nêy, *s.* The just adaptation of parts to each other; the effect on the ear of proportional vibrations of sound,—concord of two or more agreeable sounds; concord generally; correspondence of sentiments.

To Har-mo-nize, *v. n.* and *a.* To be in concord, to agree:—*act.* To adjust in fit proportions.

Har-mo-nist, *s.* One who adjusts; a musician.

Har-mon'-ic, 88: *a.* Concordant; relating to music.

Har-mon'-i-cal, } *adj.* having musical proportion

Har-mon'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Musically.

Har-mon'-i-ca, *s.* A name given to a musical instrument.

Har-mo'-ni-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Adapted to each other; symmetrical; symphonious; musical; in a looser sense, sweet to the ear, or melodious.

Har-mo'-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* In an harmonious manner.

Har-mo'-ni-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being harmonious.

HAR-MOST, (-môst) *s.* He who regulates or keeps in harmony the orders of a state,—a Spartan governor. [Mitford.]

HARNESS=har'-ness, *s.* That which is fitted or made to sit close, and hence, in its first application, armour, defensive accoutrements; at present, the furniture of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

To Har-ness, *v. a.* To dress in harness; to defend.

HARP=harp, 33: *s.* A triangular stringed instrument of music on the same principle as the lyre.

To Harp, *v. n.* and *a.* To play on the harp; to touch as the string of a harp.—See lower.

Har-per, *s.* A harp-player. The modern professor calls himself a *Harpist*, as a distinction probably from the minstrel harper.

HARP-SI-CHORD, (-cord, 161) *s.* A harp with wire strings played by striking keys.

To HARP, *v. n.* and *a.* To play on the harp; (see above:) to touch some subject or some passion; to touch and dwell on a subject tiresomely and vexatiously.

Harp-ing, *s.* A continual dwelling on.

HARPING=har'-ping, *a.* and *s.* An epithet applied to the iron with which whales are attacked: it

signifies hooked, or capable of grappling and holding fast:—*s. pl.* Parts of a ship which *grasp* and strengthen her at her bows.

HAR-POON', *hă-r-pōon'*, *s.* A harping-iron: hence *To Harpoon*.
HAR-POON'-ER, *s.* He that throws the harpoon.

HAR'-PY, 105: *s.* One of three fabulous rapacious creatures with filthy long claws, faces of women, and bodies of vultures; a ravenous wretch, an extortioner.

HARQUEBUSE.—See Arquebuse.

HARRIDAN, *hă-r-rê-dân*, 105: *s.* A decayed strumpet. Originally, a worn-out worthless horse.

HARRIER.—See under Hare.

HARROW, *hă-r-rô*, 125: *s.* A frame of timbers crossing each other and set with teeth, used in agriculture.

To Har-row, *v. a.* To draw a harrow over in order to break the clods and cover the seed; to tear, to rip up.—See also under *To Harry*.

HAR'-row-er, *s.* He that harrows; a kind of hawk.

HARROW! *hă-r-rô'*, *interj.* Help! Ho! [Spenser.]

To HARRY, *hă-r-rêy*, *v. a.* (Compare *To Harass*.)

To strip, to pillage; to ruffle, to agitate, to tease. [Obs.]

To Har-row, 125: *v. a.* To harry. [Shaks.]

To HARE, *v. a.* To fight, to tease, to harass. [Obs.]

HARSH=harsh, 33: *a.* Rough to the touch; to the ear; to the taste; austere; crabbed; displeasing.

Harsh'-ly, *ad.* Roughly; gratingly.

Harsh'-ness, *s.* The quality of being harsh.

HART=hart, *s.* A be-deer, or stag, the male of the roe.

HARTS'-HORN, *s.* The horn of the hart; a volatile spirit extracted from the scrapings of the horn; also the name of a herb.

⚡ The word is compounded for other names of plants; as *Hart'-royal*, *Harts'-tongue*, and *Hart'-wort*.

HARUM-SCARUM=hă-r-ûm-scăr'-ûm, *a.* Wild, precipitate, giddy. [Colloq.]

IARUSPICE, *hă-rûs'-spîs*, 105: *s.* A Roman diviner or soothsayer.

HARVEST=har'-vēst, *s.* The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the ripe corn when collected and secured; the product of labour; effects, consequences.

To Har'-vest, *v. a.* To gather in.

Har'-ves-ter, *s.* A reaper. *Har'-vesting*, *a.* A reaping.

⚡ Among the compounds are *Har'-vest-hand'*, (the song sung at the harvest-fest, or the feast itself;) *Har'-vest-lord*, (the head reaper;) *Har'-vest-man*, (a harvester;) *Har'-vest-queen*, (an image of Ceres, carried at Harvesting;) &c.

HAS.—See *To Have*.

To HASH=hăsh, *v. a.* (Compare *To Hack*.) To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.

HASH, *s.* A dish of hashed ingredients; a jumble.

HASK=hăsk, *s.* A case or abode of rushes. [Obs.]

HASLET=hăś'-lêt, *s.* The heart, liver, lights, and part of the throat of a hog: also written *Harslet*.

HASP=hăsp, *s.* A clasp which folds into a hole, and receives a staple for a padlock.

To Hasp, *v. a.* To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK=hăś'-sôck, *s.* A thick mat on which persons kneel at church.

HASTATED=hăś'-tê-têd, *a.* Like a spear.

HASTE, *hăst*, 111: *s.* Voluntary speed; hurry; passion, vehemence; state of being pressed by business.

To Haste, *v. n.* and *a.* } *To move with*
To Has'-ten, *hă'-en*, 156, 114: } speed:—*act.* To press or urge forward.

Has'-ten-er, *s.* One that hastens or hurries.

Has'-ty, (hă'-stêy, 105) *a.* Quick, speedy; eager; irritable; early ripe.

Ha'-sti-ly, *ad.* In a hasty manner.

Ha'-sti-ness, *s.* Haste, speed; testiness.

Ha'-strings, 143: *s. pl.* Feas that come early

Ha'-stry-pu'-ding, 117: *s.* Pudding made of milk and flour boiled *quick* together.

HAT=hăt, *s.* A covering for the head; figuratively, the dignity of a cardinal.

⚡ The compounds are *Hat'-band*, *Hat'-box*, *Hat'-case*.

Hat'-ted, *a.* Wearing a hat.

Hat'-ter, *s.* One who makes or sells hats.

To HATCH=hătch, *v. a.* (Compare *To Hack*.)

To draw or engrave line on line for the shading of a picture.

Hatch'-ing, *s.* A process in drawing or engraving, whence the usual term *etching*.

To HATCH=hătch, *v. a.* and *n.* To produce [young] from eggs; to produce by plot or contrivance:—*neu.* To produce young from eggs; to be in a state of advancement, or promise of effect, as eggs under a brooding hen.

Hatch, *s.* A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion; the thing excluded; disclosure, discovery.—See also the next class.

Hatch'-er, 36: *s.* A plotter, a contriver.

HATCH=hătch, *s.* A half door, or one that, being singly shut, leaves an opening over it; in the plural, the openings from one deck of a ship to another: *To be under hatches*, means, figuratively, to be in a state of poverty or depression.

Hatch'-way, *s.* The way down by the hatches.

HATCHET=hătch'-êl, *s.* An instrument formed with iron teeth set in a board for cleaning flax.

To Hatch'-et, *v. a.* To comb with a hatchet.

HATCHET=hătch'-êt, *s.* A small axe.

Hatch'-et-face, *s.* A face as if made with a hatchet.

HATCHMENT=hătch'-mênt, *s.* An achievement or escutcheon used at and after a funeral.

To HATE=hăt, *v. a.* To regard with the passion contrary to love, to detest, to abhor, to abominate.

Hate, *s.* Great dislike, aversion, detestation.

Ha'-ter, 36: *s.* One that hates.

Ha'-ta-ble, *a.* That may be hated, odious.

Hate'-ful, 117: *a.* Causing hate; feeling hate.

Hate'-ful-ly, *ad.* Odiously; malignantly.

Hate'-ful-ness, *s.* Odiousness.

Ha'-tred, *s.* The passion contrary to love, hate, detestation; malignity, malevolence.

HATTER, **HATTED**.—See under *Hat*.

To HATTER=hăt'-ter, *v. a.* To harass. [Dryden.]

HATTOCK=hăt'-tôck, *s.* A shock of corn. [Obs.]

HAUBERK=hăw'-berk, *s.* A coat of mail.

HAUGHT, *hăwt*, 123: *a.* High, haughty. [Obs.]

Haugh'-ty, 105: *a.* Proud, disdainful, arrogant.

Haugh'-ti-ly, *ad.* Proudly, contemptuously.

Haugh'-ti-ness, *s.* The quality of being haughty.

HAU'-TEU'ê, *hō-tur'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Haughty deportment.

To HAUL=hăwl, *v. a.* To pull or draw with violence: the original word was *To Hale*.

Haul, *s.* A pulling by force; a draught of fishes.

HAUM=hăwm, *s.* Straw; stubble.

HAUNCH, *hăntch*, 122: *s.* The hip, the thigh; it occurs in *Shaks.* for the rear or hind part.

To HAUNT=hănt, 122: *v. a.* and *n.* Originally, to accustom; at present, to frequent; to come frequently and unwelcomely; to come as a spirit or apparition:—*neu.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

Haunt, *s.* Custom, practice, [Obs.] place in which one is frequently found; habit of being at a place

Haunt'-er, 36: *s.* One who haunts.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-un, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-un, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166

HAUTBOY, hō'-boy, 167: *s.* Literally, a *wooden* instrument sounding *high* or loud: a sort of flute: through some caprice or corruption, it is also the name of a strawberry.

HAUT-GOUT, hō-gō', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A strong relish; a strong scent. See **HAUTEUR** under Haught.

To HAVE, hāv, 97: *v. a.* To possess, to enjoy, to obtain, to hold:

He HAS, hāz, 151: *as* an auxiliary verb it implies the completion of that which is expressed by the other verb. *Have with you*, i.e., have me with you, signifying readiness to attend another:

He HAS, hāz, 151: *as* an auxiliary verb it implies the completion of that which is expressed by the other verb. *Have with you*, i.e., have me with you, signifying readiness to attend another: *Have at you*, i.e., have this weapon or blow at you, signifying a purpose of immediate attack.

Have-er, *s.* A possessor or holder. [Shaks.]

Have-ing, *s.* Possession; anciently, behaviour.

Ha'-vi-our, 146, 120: *s.* Conduct, demeanour.

HAVERN, hā'-vn, 114: *s.* A harbour, a port.

Ha'-ven-er, *s.* A harbour-master. [Obs.]

HAVER=hāv'-er, *a.* Oaten. Also under **To Have**.

HAVERSACK=hāv'-er-säck, *s.* A soldier's bag.

HAVEROCK=hāv'-öck, 18: *s.* Waste, devastation.

Anciently, a war-word of encouragement to slaughter.

To HAV'-ock, *v. a.* To waste, to destroy.

HAW=hāw, *s.* Originally, a hedge; hence, an enclosure, a small piece of ground adjoining a house; hence, also, the berry of the hedge or hawthorn: from this last sense, a small excrescence growing under the nether eye-lid of a horse: with some difference of derivation, a dale, in which sense it has been written *Hawgh*; and with another like difference, a hillock, in which sense it has been written *Haugh*.

Haw-haw', *s.* A fence or bank sunk between slopes, or a ditch not seen till close upon it. With reference to a more fanciful origin the word is now written and pronounced *Ha-ha'*, which see.

Haw'-finch, *s.* A bird.

Haw'-thorn, *s.* The shrub that bears the haw.

See **To Haw** in the next class but one.

HAWK=hāwk, *s.* A bird of prey, anciently much used as a trained bird to catch others.

To Hawk, *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing.—See also in the next two classes.

Haw'-ked, *a.* Formed like a hawk's bill.

Hawk-ing, *s.* The sport of flying hawks at fowls.—See also in the next class.

See **The compounds** are *Hawk'-weed*, (a plant;) and *Hawk'-eyed*, *Hawk'-nosed*.

To HAWK=hāwk, *v. n.* and *a.* To force up phlegm with a noise.—See also in the previous and the next class.

Hawk, **Hawk'-ing**, *s.* An effort to force up phlegm.

To Haw, *v. n.* To speak slowly as if each moment about to hawk. Hence, a *Haw* is a hesitation.

To HAWK=hāwk, *v. a.* To offer for sale by outcry in the streets.—See also above.

Haw'-ker, *s.* One who hawks; a pedlar.

HAWSE, hāwz, 151, 189: *s.* See under *Halse*.

HAWTHORN, **HAWFINCH**.—See under *Haw*.

HAY=hāy, *s.* Grass cut and dried for fodder.

See **The compounds** are *Hay'-cock*, *Hay'-loft*, *Hay'-maker*, *Hay'-market*, *Hay'-mow*, *Hay'-rich*, *Hay'-stack*, *Hay'-stall*, &c.

HAY=hāy, *s.* A hedge; a net, *as enclosing* the prey.

Hay'-ward, *s.* One who kept cattle from straying.

Hay'-bote, *s.* Hedge-bote.

HAY. (Part of a dance).—See *Hey*.

HAZARD=hāz'-ard, *s.* Chance; chance of danger; risk; the name of a game at dice.

To Haz'-ard, *v. a.* and *n.* To expose to chance; to put into danger:—*new*. To try the chance; to adventure.

Haz'-ard-er, *s.* One who hazards; a gamester.

Haz'-ard-a-ble, 101: *a.* That is liable to hazard.

Haz'-ard-ous, *a.* Dangerous.

Haz'-ard-ous-ly, *ad.* Dangerously.

Haz'-ar-dry, *s.* Temerity; gaming. [Obs.]

HAZE=hāz, *s.* Fog, mist.

To Haze, *v. n.* and *a.* To be misty;—*act*. To amaze [Unusual.]

Ha'-zy, *a.* Dark, foggy.

HAZEL=hāz'-zl, 114: *s.* and *a.* A nut tree:—*adj.* Of the colour of the hazel, light brown.

Ha'-zel-ly, *a.* Inclined to a light brown.

See **The compounds** are *Ha'-zel-nut*, *Ha'-zel-earth*, (a sort of red loam,) &c.

HE=hē, 3: hē, 176: *pron.* (He, his, him; they, theirs or their, them.) The male pre-understood or alluded to; it frequently means not a male exclusively, but any one of human kind; it is used adjectively to signify male: it is sometimes used substantively, and loses its oblique form *H'm*.

HEAD, hēd, 120: *s.* and *a.* That part of an animal which is the seat of sensation, and in man of thought; in man the highest part of his frame, in other creatures if not the highest, yet considered the foremost; hence, figuratively, the whole man, the whole creature; whatever part is most important, highest, or foremost in its relation to other parts; the under-standing, the brains: in huntsman's language, the state of a deer's horn by which his age is known; in other particular or derivative senses, a lady's head-dress; topic; crisis; conflux to one heap; power, armed force; liberty from restraint of the curb or from restraint generally:—*adj.* Chief, principal.

To Head, *v. a.* and *n.* To lead, to govern; to sit with a head; to take away the head, or to behead:—*new*. to originate; to direct the head of a ship.

Head'-er, *s.* One that leads a party; one that puts heads to nails or pins; the first brick in the angle of a wall.

Head'-ing, *s.* Materials for heads to any work.

Head'-less, *a.* Without a head, beheaded; without a chief or leader; without understanding, ignorant.

Head'-ship, *s.* Dignity; chief place.

HEAD'-LONG, *ad.* and *a.* With the head foremost; hence, rashly, hastily:—*adj.* Precipitate; rash.

HEAD'-STRONG, *a.* Directed by ungovernable will; violent, obstinate.

HEAD'-y, 105: *a.* Apt to affect the head; also, rash, precipitate, hasty; violent, as a current.

Head'-i-ness, *s.* Rashness, stubbornness.

See **Among the remaining compounds** are *Head'-ache*, *Head'-band*, *Head'-borough*, (a constable;) *Head'-dress*, *Head'-fast*, (a rope at the head of a ship;) *Head'-gargle*, (a disease in cattle;) *Head'-gear*, (77: trapping for the head;) *Head'-land*, (promontory or cape; also, a ridge of unploughed land;) *Head'-mouldshot*, (an affection of the sutures of the skull in infants;) *Head'-money*, (capitation tax;) *Head'-piece*, (armour for the head; also, understanding;) *Head'-quarters*, (the place of residence of the commander-in-chief; hence, any place whence orders are issued;) *Head'-sea*, (the waves that meet the head of a ship;) *Head'-shake*, (a significant gesture of the head;) *Head'-man*, (an executioner;) *Head'-spring*, (fountain;) *Head'-stall*, (part of the bridle which encompasses the head;) *Head'-stone*, (the first or capital stone; also, the stone at the head of a grave;) *Head'-tire*, (attire for the head;) *Head'-way*, (motion of an advancing ship;) *Head'-wind*, (contrary wind;) &c.

To HEAL=hēal, *v. a.* and *n.* To cure, to make a disease: to restore from hurt or sickness; to make sound: to cause to cicatrize; to reduce from a state of anger or ill-will:—*new*. To grow sound or healthy.

Heal'-er, 36: *s.* One who heals or cures.

Heal'-ing, *s.* The act or art of curing.

Heal'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be cured.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gāw'-way: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōd, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, u, &c. *mute*, 171.

HEALTH, (hēlth, 120) *s.* Soundness of body, and consequent freedom from pain; hence, moral soundness, purity; goodness; wish of health used in drinking.

Health-y, (-thēy) *a.* In health, conducive to health.

Health-i-ly, *ad.* Without disease.

Health-i-ness, *s.* State of health; soundness.

Health-ful, 117: *a.* Sound in body, free from sickness; unvitiated; wholesome; salutary.

Health-ful-ly, *ad.* In health; wholesomely.

Health-ful-ness, *s.* State of being well; wholesomeness.

Health-leas, *a.* Sickly; insalubrious.

Health-some, 107: *a.* Wholesome. [Obs.]

HEAM=hēam, *s.* The after-birth in beasts.

HEAP=hēap, *s.* A pile or mass; a crowd.

To Heap, *v. a.* To throw or lay in a heap, to amass, to pile; to add as part of a heap.

Heap-er, 36: *s.* One that makes piles or heaps.

Heap-y, *a.* Lying in heaps.

To HEAR=hēar=hērt, *v. a. and n.* To perceive by the ear; to give

HEARD, herd, 135: *v. a. and n.* To perceive by the ear; to give

HEARD, herd, 131: *v. a. and n.* To listen to with willingness to grant or to obey; to listen when addressed by the title of—*new*. To enjoy the sense of hearing; to listen; to be told: *To hear say*, is to hear people say:—hence the *subs.*, **HEAR-say**, a report, a rumour.

Hear-er, *s.* One who hears, one of an audience.

Hear-ing, *s.* The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial: the ear.

To HEAR-EN, (hār-kn, 131, 114) *v. n. and a.* To listen, to attend:—*act.* [Little used.] To hear by listening.

Hear-k-en-er, *s.* One who hearkens; a listener.

To HARK, *v. a.* To hearken. Seldom used but in the imperative, **Hark!** and then deemed an interjection.

HEARSE, herce, 131, 153: *s.* A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; anciently, a temporary monument over a grave.

To HEARSE, *v. a.* To enclose in a hearse. [Shaks.]

HEART=hart, 131: *s.* The seat of life in the animal body; hence, the vital part, the inner part, the chief part of any thing; hence, courage, spirit, confidence; a person of spirits; hence, also, the affections of our nature; any one of those affections, particularly the tender affections, and especially love; the mind, the memory, as in the phrase, *To learn by heart*.

Heart-ed, *a.* Seated in the heart; [Shaks.]; laid up in the heart; [Shaks.]; disposed as to the affections, as *Hard-hearted*.

Heart-less, *a.* Without courage; without feeling.

Heart-less-ly, *ad.* Timidly; unfeelingly.

Heart-less-ness, *s.* Dejection; insensibility

Heart-y, *a.* With warmth of feeling, sincere; proceeding from the heart; also, with reference to the heart as the seat of life, vigorous, strong, healthy, durable. **Heart-y hale**, [Obs.], good for the heart.

Heart-ti-ly, *ad.* From the heart; sincerely; vigorously; eagerly, with good appetite.

Heart-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being hearty.

To Heart-en, (hār-tēn, 114) *v. a.* To encourage, to stir up, to animate; to renovate.

Heart-en-er, *s.* That which animates.

Heart-ache, *s.* The compounds of **Heart** are **Heart-aching**; **Heart-blood**; **Heart-break**, (overpowering sorrow); **Heart-breaker**, (applied ludicrously to some natural ornament, as a curl or lock of hair); **Heart-broken**; **Heart-bred**; **Heart-buried**; **Heart-burn**, (a burning sensation near the heart from an acid humor in the stomach); **Heart-burning**, (the same as **Heart-burn**); and also, secret enmity; **Heart-killed**; **Heart-consuming**; **Heart-corroding**; **Heart-dear**; **Heart-deep**; **Heart-discouraging**; **Heart-ease**, (quiet); **Heart-easing**; **Heart's ease**, (a plant, a species of

violet; and formerly, a sort of toy); **Heart-expanding**; **Heart-felt**; **Heart-grief**; **Heart-hardened**; **Heart-offending**; **Heart-pen**, (a plant); **Heart-quelling**; **Heart-rending**; **Heart-rubbing**, (ecstatic); **Heart-sick**, (pained in mind; hurt to the core; love-sick); **Heart-sore**; **Heart-sorrowing**; **Heart-strings**, (those which are supposed to sustain the heart); **Heart-struck**; **Heart-swelling**; **Heart-whole**, (untouched in the affections, or in health); **Heart-wound**, &c.

HEARTH, hārth, 131: *s.* The pavement under the chimney on which the fire is made; the house itself as the seat of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers.

The compounds are **Hearth-money** and **Hearth-penny**, both of them an ancient tax.

HEARTY, &c.—See under **Heart**.

HEAT=hēat, *s.* That state or condition of a body which excites in us the sensation of heat; (see 'aloric;') the sensation of heat; hot air or weather; one act of making hot; a violent action uninterrupted; one course in a race; effervescence; inflammation, flush; excitement; contest; ardour of thought.

To Heat, *v. a. and n.* To make hot; to make feverish; to warm with passion or desire; to excite:—*acc.* To grow warm or hot.

In old authors **Heat**, pronounced *het*, (135) is sometimes used for the regular participle **Heated**.

Heat-er, 36: *s.* He or that which heats.

Heat-less, *a.* Destitute of heat, cold.

See other relations under **Hot**.

HEATH=heath, *s.* A shrub of low stature, and of many species; a place overgrown with heath; hence, a place covered with any sorts of shrubs.

Of the compounds, **Heath-cock** and **Heath-pout** are birds; **Heath-pea** and **Heath-rose** are plants.

Heath-er, *s.* Another word for **Heath**.

Heath-y, 105: *a.* Full of heath

HEATHEN, hēathēn, 114: *s. and a.* A pagan, a gentile; a barbarian; as a collective noun, the pagans or gentiles:—*adj.* Pagan, gentile.

Heath-en-ish, *a.* Belonging to pagans; savage.

Heath-en-ish-ly, *ad.* After the manner of heathens.

Heath-en-ism, 158: *s.* Gentilism, paganism.

To Heath-en-ize, *v. a.* To render heathenish.

HEATHER, **HEATHY**.—See under **Heath**.

To HEAVE=hēve, 189: *v. a. and n.* (The old *pret.* and *part.* **Hove** and **Hoven**, are obs.) To lift, to raise; to cause to swell; to force as from the breast: to elevate, followed by *high*; to elate; in naval language the general meaning is restricted to a variety of particular applications by such particles as *ahead*, *astern*, *in sight*, *down*, *out*, *to*, *up*, &c., and in such cases phrases the *pret.* **Hove** is not obsolete:—*neu.* To rise or swell, as waves; to rise with pain, to swell and fall; to pant: to feel a tendency to vomit.

Heave, *s.* A lift; a rising or swell; an effort to rise; an effort to vomit.

Heav-er, *s.* One that heaves; a lever.

Heave-of-fer-ing, *s.* A Jewish offering. [Numb. XV.]

HEFT, *s.* A heaving, an effort; [Obs.]; that by which a thing is lifted, a handle; hold; in some places weight, or the thing heaved.

HEAV-EN, (hēv-vn, 120, 114) *s.* Literally, that which *heaves* or swells as an immense vault over our heads, the expanse of the sky; the regions above; figuratively, the habitation of God from the notion of seeing as from an eminence all that passes below; hence, the abode of the blessed; hence, also, one of the names by which we signify God.

Heav-en-ly, *a. and ad.* Pertaining to, resembling or inhabiting heaven; celestial:—*adv.* Toward heaven; celestially.

Heav-en-li-ness, *s.* Supreme excellence.

The compounds are **Heav-en-aspiring**; **Heav-en-born**; **Heav-en-bred**; **Heav-en-built**; **Heav-en-direct-ed**; **Heav-en-fullen**; **Heav-en-gift-ed**; **Heav-en-kissing**, (touching as it were the sky); **Heav-en-loved**; **Heav-en-ward**; **Heav-en-war-ring**, &c. And of Heaven *y*

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

the compounds are *Heav'only-mind'ed*, and *Heav'only-mind'edness*.

HEAV'-y, (hěv'-ēy, 120, 105) *a.* Requiring strength to be *heaved*, weighty, ponderous; loaded, encumbered, burthened; all the other senses are figurative, as sorrowful, dejected; grievous, afflictive; dark gloomy; wanting alacrity, spirit, or activity; stupid; tedious; indigestible; requiring laborious effort in ploughing or in traversing; requiring labour of any kind: This word is also often used adverbially, but only in composition, as *Heav'y-hand'ed*, *Heav'y-lu'd'sen*. It was once in use as a verb.

Heav'-i-ly, *ad.* With heaviness, literally and figuratively.

Heav'-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being heavy.

HEBDOMAD=hěb'-dō-măd, *s.* A week.

Heb-dom'-a-dal, 81: *a.* Consisting of seven days.

Heb-dom'-a-dar-y, *a.* and *s.* Hebdomadal:—*s.* A member of a chapter or convent during his week for officiating.

HEBEN=hěb'-ēn, *s.* Ebony. [Spenser.]

To HEBETATE=hěb'-ē-tătē, 92: *v. a.* To dull, to blunt; to stupefy.

Heb'-ete, *a.* Dull, stupid.

Heb'-e-tude, *s.* Obtuseness, bluntness; stupidity.

Heb'-e-tat'-ion, *s.* Act of dulling; state of being dull.

HEBRAIC.—See in the next class.

HEBREW, hē'-broo, 109: *s.* and *a.* A descendant of Heber, an Israelite, a Jew; the language of the Hebrews:—*adj.* Relating to the Hebrews.

He'-brew-ess, *s.* A Jewess.

To He'-bra-ize, 2: *v. a.* To give a Hebrew turn to.

He'-bra-ism, 158: *s.* A Hebrew idiom.

He'-bra-ist, *s.* One versed in Hebrew: the more ancient word is **HEBRICIAN**, *pro.* He-bri-ih'-an.

He'-bra'-ic, 88 *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.

He'-bra'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* After a Hebrew idiom.

HEBRIDIAN, hē-brīd'-ā-ān, 146: *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, or Western Isles. [Johnson]

HECATOMB, hēc'-ā-tōm, 156, 18: *s.* A sacrifice of a hundred cattle.

☞ *Hec-tore*, *Hect'ogram*, *Hec'toliter*, and *Hectom'eter* (a hundred ares, grams, &c.) are names of French measures, and would take their place here if they were English words.

HECTIC=hēc'-tīck, *a.* and *s.* Habitual, continual, applied to a species of fever:—*s.* A hectic fever.

Hec'-ti-cal, *a.* Having become constitutional.

Hec'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a hectic manner.

HECTOR=hēc'-tor, 38: *s.* Primarily, the great Homeric warrior, the brave defender of his country; hence, one who wishes to be thought a hector, a bully, a blusterer.

To Hec'-tor, 38: *v. a.* and *n.* To threaten, to bully:—*new.* To play the bully.

HEDERACEOUS, hēd'-ēr-ā'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Producing ivy: *Hederif'erous* means the same.

Hed'-er-al, *a.* Composed of ivy.

HEDGE=hēdge, *s.* Fence of prickly bushes.

To Hedge, *v. a.* and *n.* To enclose with a hedge; to enclose; to obstruct; to thrust or force in, as into a hedge:—*new.* To hide the head as in a hedge, to shift, to skulk; to bet on both sides at horse races, so as never to incur great risks, with a certainty of gaining by nice calculation on the long run.

Hed'-ger, *s.* A hedge maker; a trading bettor.

☞ In the compounds of Hedge, the meaning is sometimes literal, sometimes figurative; *Hedge'-born* may imply what it literally imports, namely, born under a hedge; figuratively, it signifies meanly born; and hence in many compounds *Hedge* signifies mean. The chief compounds are *Hedge'-born*; *Hedge'-bute*, (wood for repairing hedges); *Hedge'-creeper*, (one who skulks for

bad purposes; *Hedge'-furnitory*; *Hedge'-hog*, (an animal set with prickles); *Hedge hyssop*; *Hedge mustard*; *Hedge-nettle*; *Hedge-note*, (the note of a mere hedge-bird, figuratively, vulgar style in writing); *Hedge-pig*, (a young hedge-hog); *Hedge-row*, (in a row as forming a hedge); *Hedge-sparrow*, (as distinguished from the thatch-sparrow); *Hedge-writer*, (a Grub-street writer); *Hedging-bill*, (a hook something like a sickle); &c.

To HEED=hēd, *v. a.* and *n.* To mind, to regard with care, to attend:—*new.* To consider.

Heed, *s.* Care; caution; notice; regard.

Heed'-i-ly, *ad.* Cautiously. [Little used.]

Heed'-ful, 117: *a.* Attentive, watchful.

Heed'-ful-ly, *ad.* Watchfully, cautiously.

Heed'-ful-ness, *s.* Attention, circumspection.

Heed'-less, *a.* Inattentive, careless.

Heed'-less-ly, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

Heed'-less-ness, *s.* Carelessness, inattention.

HEEL=hēl, *s.* The hind part of the foot, particularly of the human foot; the whole foot, particularly of animals; the hind part of the shoe, or stocking; the spur as being worn on the heel; any thing shaped like a heel; the extremity of something in progress: *To lay by the heels*, is to fetter: *To be out at heels*, is to be in bad condition, as a worn-out stocking.

To Heel, *v. n.* and *a.* To dance:—*act.* To arm the feet for fighting, as a cock:—See also after this class.

Heel'-er, *s.* A cock that strikes well.

Heel'-piece, (-pēc, 103) *s.* Armour for the heels: a repair to the heel of a shoe; hence the verb, *To HEEL'-PIECE*.

To HEEL=hēl, *v. n.* To lean on one side.

HEFT.—See under *To Heave*.

HEGEMONIC=hē'-gē-mōn'-īck, *a.* Taking the lead, ruling, predominant.

HEGIRA, hēd'-gē-rā, 92, 105: *s.* The Flight, namely, of Mahomet from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622 and from that event, the Mahometan epocha.

HEIFER, hēl'-er, 120: *s.* A young cow.

HEIGH-HO! hī'-hō, 106, 162: *interj.* An expression of slight languor, uneasiness, or desire.

HEIGHT, hīt, 106, 162: *s.* (Compare *High*, &c. and *To Heave*, &c. The latest inquirers consider it an etymological relation rather of the latter than of the former word:—*s.* Elevation above the ground; altitude of an object; degree towards either of the poles; summit; elevation in a figurative sense; state of advancement; fullness of advancement.

To Height'-ten, 114: *v. a.* To raise higher: to raise toward fullness or completion, to improve; to aggravate. **Height'-ten-ing**, *s.* Act of raising; augmentation; improvement by decorations.

HEINOUS, hāy-nūs, 100, 120: *a.* Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

Hei'-nous-ly, *ad.* Atrociously, wickedly.

Hei'-nous-ness, *s.* Atrociousness, wickedness.

HEIR, āir, 56, 100=āir, 41: *s.* The person who succeeds, or is to succeed another, in the enjoyment of any title or property.

To Hir, *v. a.* To inherit. [Dryden.]

Heir'-ess, *s. fem.* A female heir.

Heir'-dom, *s.* Succession by inheritance.

Heir'-less, *a.* Destitute of an heir.

Heir'-ship, *s.* State or privileges of an heir.

HEIR-LOOM, *s.* (This is pronounced as two words.)

Any movable or personal chattel which by law descends to the heir along with the freehold.

HELD.—See *To Hold*.

To HELE=hel, *v. a.* To hide. [Obs.] From this word come *He'-ling*, a covering, and *He'-lier*, a tiler.

HELIACAL=hē-lī'-ā-cāl, *a.* Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it. See also *Supp.*

He-lī'-a-cal-ly, *ad.* With regard to the sun.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fonels: gān'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a. c. i. &c. *mule*, 171.

HE'-I O-CENⁿ-TRIC, *a.* As 'I seen from the centre of the sun. *Helio-centrical* has the same meaning.
Helio is no relation of this class: see in the next.
HE'-I-OL'-A-TRY, 87: *s.* Worship of the sun.
HE'-I-OMⁿ-E-TER, *s.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun and other heavenly bodies.
HE'-I-O-SCOPE, *s.* A sort of telescope to view the sun without injury to the eyes.
HE'-I-O-STATK, *s.* An instrument by which a sun beam may be steadily directed to one point.
HK'-I-O-THOPE, *s.* That which turns to the sun; an ancient instrument for finding when the sun arrived at the line; also the sun-flower or turn-sol.
HELICAL—See the next class.
HELIX, hēl'-icks, 188: *s.* A spiral line.
Hel'-i-cal, *a.* Spiral, winding.
Hel'-i-cite, *s.* A spiral shelled fossil.
Hel'-i-coid, *a.* Appearing or supposed spiral.
Hel'-i-o-spherⁿ-ic, (-sfer'-ic, 163, 88) *a.* Wind-ing spirally round the pole of the sphere.
HELL=hēl, 155: *s.* (Related to *To Hel-*.) The place or state of punishment for the wicked after the resurrection and judgement; also, the grave, or the state of the body after death and before the resurrection, according to some Christians; according to others, the place or state of the separated soul before its reunion with the body at the resurrection; also, the infernal regions, or Tartarus of the heathens; the other senses are allusive; as, the pains of hell; the powers of hell; a prison; a place imagined in play to be a prison; a receptacle for shreds; a gaming-house.
Hel'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or like hell, infernal; wicked, malignant, detestable.
Hel'-ish-ly, *ad.* Infernally, wickedly.
Hel'-ish-ness, *s.* Wickedness; abhorred qualities.
Hel'-ward, 140, 38: *ad.* Toward hell. [Pope.]
Hel compounds are *Hel'-black*; *Hel'-born*; *Hel'-bred*; *Hel'-dreaded*; *Hel'-broth*; *Hel'-cat*; *Hel'-confounding*; *Hel'-doomed*; *Hel'-governed*; *Hel'-hag*; *Hel'-hated*; *Hel'-haunted*; *Hel'-hound*; *Hel'-kite*, &c.
HELLEBORE=hēl'-le-bōrē, *s.* A plant of various kinds; the black is called Christmas flower; it is poisonous, but in proper doses evacuant and alterative.
HELLENIC=hēl'-lē-nick, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece.
To Hel'-i-e-nize, *v. n.* To use the Greek language.
Hel'-le-nism, 158: *s.* A Greek idiom.
Hel'-le-nist, *s.* One skilled in Greek, but particularly a Jew who used Greek in the early ages of Christianity.
Hel'-le-nisⁿ-tic, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists, or the dialect they used: Hellenistical is the same.
HELLISH, &c.—See under Hell.
HELM=hēlm, *s.* A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part or covering of something.
Helled, *Hel'-med*, 114: *a.* Wearing a head-piece.
Hel'-met, 14: *s.* A helm or head-piece; lip of a flower.
Hel'-met-ed, *a.* Furnished with a helmet.
HELM-WIND, *s.* A wind in the north parts of England, in the neighbourhood of high mountains, which seem to be helmed for several previous days from the effect of clouds.
HELM=hēlm, *s.* The apparatus by which a ship is steered; that part of it which is on deck; figuratively, the station of government; a statesman.
To Helm, *v. a.* To guide, to conduct.
Helm'-man, 143: *s.* The steersman.
HELMINTHIC=hēl-mīn'-thick, *a.* Relating to worms.
Hel'-min-tholⁿ-o-gy, *s.* That part of natural history which treats of worms.
HELOT=hēl'-ōt, *a.* A Spartan slave; a slave.
To HELP=hēlp, *v. a.* and *n.* (The old *prel.* and *part.* *Hōlp* and *Hōl'-pen* are obsolete.) To assist,

to support, to aid; to relieve, to cure; to prevent; *To help out*, to relieve from difficulty; *To help up*, to raise; *To help off*, to assist as to the getting rid of something; *To help a disorder*, to promote its cure;—*new*. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.
Help, *s.* Assistance, aid; support, remedy; in America, a servant, a helper.
Hel'-per, 36: *s.* One that helps.
Help'-ful, 117: *a.* Useful; salutary.
Help'-less, *a.* Wanting power to succour one's-self; wanting assistance; admitting no help.
Help'-less-ly, *ad.* Without succour.
Help'-less-ness, *s.* The state of being helpless.
HELP-MATE, *s.* A companion, a partner. Originally, a help met or fit for Adam: [Gen. ii. 18;] the nearness of the phrase in point of sound suggesting the name by a sort of lucky mistake.
HELTER-SKELTER=hēl'-ter-skēl'-ter, *ad.* In a hurry and without order. [Colloq.]
HELVE=hēlv, 189: *s.* The handle of an axe.
To Helve, *v. a.* To fit with a helve.
HEM=hēm, *s.* A sewed double edge.
To Hem, *v. a.* To close the edge, as of cloth, by doubling it down and sewing it; to border, to edge; to enclose, to confine, followed by *is*, *about*, or *round*.
Hemmed, (hēmd, 114) *a.* Having a hem; enclosed.
HEM! int^{ry}. An exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest.
Hēm, (hēm) *s.* The name of the foregoing *int^{ry}.
To Hem, *v. n.* To utter hēms.—See also in the class before.
HEMATINE, hēm'-ā-tīn, 105: *s.* The colouring principle of logwood, named as resembling blood-colour.
Hēm'-a-tite, *s.* The blood-stone.
HEMI-, A Greek prefix signifying half; equivalent to Demi, and Semi.
Hēm'-i-craⁿ-ny, 105: *s.* A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.
Hēm'-i-na, *s.* Half a sextary, being three quarters of a pint; as a measure used in medicine, about ten ounces.
Hēm'-i-cyⁿ-cle, 101: *s.* A half circle.
Hēm'-i-plegⁿ-y, (pīdⁿ-gēy) *s.* A palsy that affects one half of the body.
HE-MIPⁿ-TER, *s.* (*pl.* He-mipⁿ-ter-a.) An insect having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranous.
Hēm'-i-sphere, (-sferē, 163, 44) *s.* A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.
Hēm'-i-spherⁿ-ic, 88: *a.* Containing half a sphere.
Hēm'-i-spherⁿ-i-cal, for globe.
Hēm'-i-stich, (-stīck, 161) *s.* A half line in poetry.
Hēm-isⁿ-ti-cal, 81: *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich denoting a division in the verse.
Hēm-i-tone, *s.* A semitone in music.
HEMLOCK=hēm'-lōck, *s.* A wild herb accounted a weed, and slightly noxious, differing, it is supposed, from the hemlock of the ancients, which was a deadly poison.
HEMMED—See under To Hem.
HEMOPHYISIS, hē-mōpⁿ-tē-cis, 105: *s.* (Compare Hematine, &c.) A spitting of blood.
Hēm'-or-rhagē, 164: *s.* A flux of blood from some such cause as bursting a vessel. *Hēm'-or-rhagē* is less in use.
Hēm'-or-rhoids, (hēm'-ōr-roidz, 143) *s. pl.* A swelling of the blood vessels of the fundament, with occasional flux of blood; the piles, or hemorrhoids.
Hēm'-or-rhoiⁿ-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids.
HEMP=hēmp, *s.* A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made; the rind of the plant.*

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Hem'-pen, 114: *a.* Made of hemp: **Hem'-py**, *a.* Like hemp.

Hen=**hén**, *s.* The female of any kind of fowl, but particularly of the barn-door fowl.

Among the compounds are **Hen'-bane**, **Hen'-bit**, and **Hen'-jert**, (plants:); **Hen'-driver**, **Hen'-harm** or **Hen'-harrier**, (birds of prey:); **Hen'-coop**, *i. e.* **hen-house**. **Hen'-roost**, (of literal meaning:); and **Hen'-hearted**, (clastardly:); **Hen'-pecked**, (governed by the wife,) &c.

HENCE=**hénce**, *ad.* From this place, time, cause, or occasion, &c. From hence is a pleonasm justified only by custom. When used exclamatively, *go or flee*, &c. is understood. To hence is obs.

Hence-forth', (-fó'urth, 130) 84: *ad.* Henceforward. **Hence-for'-ward**, 140, 330: *ad.* From this time forward.

HENCHMAN=**hénch-mán**, *s.* An attendant.

HENCOOP, &c.—See among the compounds of **Hen**.

To **HEND**=**hénd**, *v. a.* To take hold or possession of. The *pret.* is **Hent**. [Fairfax.]

HEND=**hénd**, *a.* Gentle: **Hendy** is the same. [Obs.]

HENDECAGON=**hén-déc'-kô-gôn**, *s.* A figure of eleven angles and sides.

Hen'-dec-a-syl''-la-ble, 101: *s.* Line of eleven syllables.

HENDIADYS=**hén-dí'-d-dis**, *s.* One by means of two, as when one thing is expressed by two nouns.

To **HENT**=**hént**, *v. a.* To hend; of which verb it is also the preterit. [Obs.]

HEPAR=**hé-par**, *s.* In Latin, the liver: by the old chemists it was applied under the form *hepar sulphuris*, or liver of sulphur, to a combination of sulphur with an alkali, on account of its brown red colour: hence the term has been applied to all combinations of alkali or earth with sulphur or phosphorus.

He-pat'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the liver; pertaining.

He-pat'-i-cal, *ing* to a combination of sulphur with an alkali.

Hep'-a-tite, *s.* A mineral of a brown red colour.

To **Hep'-a-tize**, *v. a.* To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

HEP'-A-TOS''-CO-PY, *s.* The inspection of the liver for the purpose of divination.

HEP=**hép**, *s.* The fruit of the dog-rose, commonly written *hip*; as in speaking of *Hips* (heps) and *Haws*.

Hep'-tree, *s.* The wild dog-rose.

HEPTACAPSULAR=**hép'-tâ-âp''-síl-lar**, *a.* Having seven cells or cavities. [Bot.]

HEP'-TA-CHORD, (-córd, 161) *s.* An instrument of seven strings; a composition varied on seven tones.

HEP'-TA-GON, *s.* A figure of seven angles and sides.

Hep'-tag'-o-nal, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

HEP-TAM'-E-REDE, *s.* That which divides into seven.

HEP-TAN'-DRI-AN, *a.* Seven-fold masculine, or having seven stamens. [Bot.] **Hep'-ta-gyn''-i-an** (*g* soft) is seven-fold feminine, or having seven pistils.

HEP'-TAPH-YL''-LODS, 163: *a.* Having seven leaves.

HEP'-TAR-CHY, (-káy, 161) *s.* A seven-fold government.

Hep'-tar-chist, *s.* One of seven rulers of a nation.

Hep'-tar-chic, 88: *a.* Denoting a seven-fold rule.

Hep'-ta-teuch, (-túke, 110, 161) *s.* The first seven books of the bible.

HER=**her**, 35: *her*, 36, 176: *pron.* The oblique case of *She*; the possessive form of *She* when the name of the thing possessed follows: otherwise the possessive form is **HERS**.

Her-sell', *pron.* The reciprocal form of *She* and **Her**.

HERALD=**hér'-áld**, *s.* One whose office was to carry messages between princes, to challenge to battle, and to proclaim peace; hence, a precursor or harbinger; the modern herald is an officer who registers

genealogies, adjusts ensigns armorial, and regulates all matters of ceremony at coronations, installations, and the like.

To **Her'-ald**, *v. a.* To introduce as by a herald.

Her'-ald-ship, *s.* The office of a herald.

Her'-al-dry, 105: *s.* The art of a herald; blazonry.

Her'-al'-dic, 88: *a.* Relating to heraldry.

HERB=**herb**, 35: *s.* A plant with a soft or succulent stalk, that dies to the root every year.

Her-ba'-ceous, (-sh'ús) 90: *a.* Belonging to *ba* feeding on vegetables.

Her'-by, 105: *a.* Having the nature of herbs.

Her'-bage, *s.* Herbs collectively; in law, the liberty and right of pasture in another's grounds.

Her'-bal, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to herbs; a book that classifies and describes herbs; a collection of dry herbs.

Her'-bal-ist, *s.* One skilled in herbs; **Herbarist** and **Herborist** are met with, but little used.

Herb'-ar, *s.* A herb, a plant. [Spenser.]

Her'-bar-y, *s.* A garden of plants: the Latin word, *Herbarium*, is used for a collection of dried plants.

Her'-be-let, *s.* A small herb.

Her-bes'-cent, *a.* Growing into herbs.

Her-biv'-o-rous, 81, 120: *a.* Eating herbs, subsisting on herbaceous plants.

Her'-bid, *a.* Covered with herbs: **Her'-bu-lent**, containing herbs: **Her'-bous**, abounding with herbs.

To **Her'-bor-ize**, *v. n.* To search for plants.

Her'-bor-i-za''-tion, *s.* Semblance of herbs in fossils.

Herb'-y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs. [Bacon.]

Herb'-wom-an, 116: *s.* She who sells vegetables.

HERCULEAN=**her-cú'-lê-ân**, 90, 86: *a.* Having or requiring extraordinary strength or bulk.

HERCYNIAN, **her-cín'-ê-ân**, 90, 146: *a.* Denoting an extensive forest in Germany.

HERD=**herd**, 35: *s.* A number of beasts feeding together, particularly of the bovine kind; a company of men in contempt or detestation; anciently, a keeper of cattle.

To **Herd**, *v. n.* To unite or associate as beasts.

Of the compounds, **Herd'-groom** and **Herd'-man** are out of use: we now say **Herd'-man**.

HERE=**hêr**, 43: *ad.* In this place: in the present state: it is liable to be used exclamatively: it is very often incorrectly used for *hither*.

Here'-a-bout, **Here'-a-bouts**, *ad.* About this place.

Here'-af-ter, *ad.* and *s.* In time to come; in another state — *s.* A future state of being.

Here-at', *ad.* At this: **Here-by'** *ad.* By this.

There are other compounds, most of which are now either quaint or used only in legal instruments; as **Here-in'**, **Here-in'to'**; **Here-of'**, (pron. Here-off'); **Here-on'**; **Here-out'**; **Here-to'**, (pron. Here-too') *1. ere-to-fire'*, (formerly:); **Here-un'to'**; **Here-upon'**; **Here-with'**, (pron. Here-with'), &c.

HEREDITAMENT, &c.—See in the class below.

HEREDITARY, **hêr'-êd'-târ-êy**, 105: *a.* That has descended from an ancestor; that may descend to a child or other successor.

He-red'-i-tar-i-ly, *ad.* By inheritance.

He-red'-i-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be inherited.

Her'-i-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That can inherit; that may be inherited; annexed to estates of inheritance.

Her'-i-tage, 99: *s.* Inheritance: in Scriptural language, the people whom God adopts.

Her'-e-dit''-on-ment, 85: *s.* Inheritance; whatever may be inherited. [Law.]

HEREMITE.—See **Eremit**.

HERESY, **hêr'-ê-cáy**, 105: *s.* Literally, a tenet, appropriately, private or peculiar tenets on any subject, particularly of a religious nature, in holding which the person or persons differ from the great body of which he or they have been esteemed members: thus,

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gûte'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pû-pû: lûw: gûôd: j'w. *e. few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

the church of Rome, denominated catholic or universal, esteems as heresy whatever tenets are not in accordance with her doctrines; and so of other churches with regard to those who have become dissenters.

Her'-e-si-arch', (hěr'-ē-cē-ark', 161) *s.* A chief of a sect of heretics.

HER'-E-TIC, *s.* One given to heresy.

He-ret'-i-cal, *a.* Containing heresy.

He-ret'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an heretical manner.

HERETOCH=hěr'-ē-tōtch, *s.* A general. [Obs.]

HERETO, **HEREUPON**, &c.—See compounds of Here.

HERIOT, hěr'-ē-ōt, 105: *s.* A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, usually a beast.

Her'-i-o-ta-ble, *a.* Subject to payment of heriot.

HERITABLE, **HERITAGE**.—See under Hereditary.

HERMAPHRODITE, her-máf'-rō-dītē, 163: *s.* One who, like the child of Mercury and Venus, unites in one body the characteristics of both sexes.

Her-maph'-ro-dit'-ic, 88: } *a.* Of double sex.

Her-maph'-ro-dit'-i-cal, }

HER-ME-NEU'-TIC, 110: *a.* Literally, of Mercury, as the interpreter of the gods: interpreting, explaining.

HER-MET'-IC, 88: } *a.* Designating chemistry, of

HER-MET'-I-CAL, } which Mercury was the fabled inventor, but particularly that exploded system of chemistry which referred all the phenomena of nature to three principles, salts, sulphur, and mercury: an *hermetic seal* is a seal in a chemical sense, namely, a seal that completely closes.

Her-met'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to hermetic art, and, as applied to the act of sealing, completely, entirely.

HERMIT=her'-mīt *s.* An anchorite, an eremite.

Her-mi-tess, *s.* A female hermit.

Her-mi-tage, *s.* The habitation of a hermit.

Her-mi-tar-y, 129, 34, 105: *s.* A cell for the religious annexed to some abbey.

Her-mit'-i-cal, 84: *a.* Suitable to a hermit.

HERMOGENIAN=her'-mō-gē'-nē-ān, 90: *s.* One of an early sect of heretics, the disciples of Hermogenes.

HERN=hern, *s.* A contraction of *Heron*.

Hern'-hill, *s.* A plant.

Hern'-shaw, *s.* A Heron-shaw, which see.

HERNIA, her'-nē-d, 105: *s.* A rupture.

HERO=hěr'-ō, 43: *s. sing.* } 103. A man

HEROES=hěr'-ōzē, 151: *s. pl.* of distinguished valour; an extraordinary person; the principal character in a poem or narration.

He-ro'-ic, 88: { *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a hero,

He-ro'-i-cal, } for the narration of noble deeds; brave, magnanimous: *Heroic verse* is that in which heroic deeds are usually celebrated, which, in English, is the ten syllable verse with dissyllabic rhythm, whether rhymed or blank.

He-ro'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a hero. Milton has used *heroically*.

Her'-o-i-com'-i-cal, *a.* Comic in heroic mask or dress.

Her'-o-ine, (-in, 105) *s.* A female hero. *Heroess* is obs.

Her'-o-ism, 158: *s.* Qualities of a hero, bravery.

HERON=hěr'-ōn, *s.* A bird that feeds on fish.

Her-on-ry, 105: *s.* A place where herons breed.

Her-on-shaw, *s.* A herouery, according to Johnson; according to others a heron. *Handshaw* was an established corruption of this word in a proverbial expression. *Hamlet*, Act 2, S. 2.

HERPES, her'-pēz, 101: *s.* A name of some cutaneous eruptions from their tendency to creep or spread.

Her-pet'-ic, 88: *a.* Creeping, spreading.

HER'-PE-TOI'-O-GR, *s.* That part of natural history, which treats of reptiles, or creeping animals.

HERRING=hěr'-ring, *s.* A small sea-fish.

HA-REN'-G-ROUM, (hđ-rēn'-jē-form) *a.* Like a herring.

HERS, HERSELF.—See under Her.

HERSE=herce, 153: *s.* A portcullis set with spikes used in fortification. In other senses, see Hearsa.

Her'-sil-lon, *s.* A plank with spikes. [Military.]

To HERY, hěr'-ēy, *v. a.* To hallow, to praise. [Obs.]

To HESITATE, hēz'-ē-tāte, 105: *v. n.* Originally, to stick; to stop or stammer in speaking; to be doubtful, to delay, to pause. Pope uses it actively.

Her'-i-tant, *a.* Hesitating, wanting fluency.

Her'-i-tant-cy, *s.* Dubiousness, suspense.

Her'-i-ta'-ting-ly, *ad.* With hesitation.

Her'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* Doubt; a stammering.

Her'-i-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* Showing hesitation.

HESPER=hēs'-per, *s.* The evening star.

Hes-pe'-ri-an, 43, 105: *a.* Western.

HEST=hēst, *s.* Command, behest. [Poet.]

HESTERNAL=hēs-ter'-nal, *a.* Pertaining to yesterday.

HETEROCITE=hēt'-ē-ō-clītē, *s.* and *a.* A noun that falls into *anther* than the common forms of declension, an irregular noun; any thing irregular:—*adj.* Irregular, singular. See other compounds in *Sup.*

Her'-er-o-clit'-i-cal, *a.* Irregular in declension.

HER'-ER-O-DOX, 188: *a.* and *s.* *Other* than established or orthodox; heretical:—*s.* A heresy.

Her'-er-o-dox'-y, 105: *s.* Heresy.

HER'-ER-O-GENE', *a.* Of *another* kind, dissimilar.

Her'-er-o-ge'-ne-al, } 90: *a.* Of a different kind.

Her'-er-o-ge'-ne-ous, } as opposed to Homogeneous.

Her'-er-o-ge'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* The state of being heterogeneous: *Heterogeneity* is less used.

HER'-ER-OS'-CIAN, (-ōsh'-ān, 147) *s.* He whose shadow at noon is not sometimes north and sometimes south, but is always *one* or the *other*, an antiscian.—See *Asci*.

To HEW=hū, 110: } *v. a.* To cut with an axe

Hewed, hūde, 114: } or similar instrument; to

Hewed, hūde, (or) } hack; to chop; to form

Hewn=hūne, 110: } laboriously; followed by *down*, it signifies to fell; by *up*, to excavate; by *off*, to separate; by *out*, to shape.

Hew'-er, *s.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEXADE, hēcks'-āde, 154: *s.* A series of six

HEX'-A-CHORD, (-cord, 161) *s.* A chord called a sixth.

HEX'-A-DAC'-TY-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having six toes

HEX'-A-GON, *s.* A figure of six angles and sides.

Her-ag'-o-nal, *a.* Having six angles.

HEX'-A-GYN'-I-AN, (-jīn'-yān, 146) *a.* Six-fold feminine, or having six pistils. [Bot.] *Hexandria* is six-fold masculine, or having six stamens.

HEX'-A-HE'-DRON, *s.* A figure with six bases or sides, that is, a cube or solid square.

HEX'-A-HE'-MR-ON, *s.* The term of six days

HEX-AM'-E-TER, *s.* A verse of six feet.

HEX'-a-met'-ri-cal, *a.* Consisting of six feet.

HEX-AN'-GU-LAR, 153, 34: *a.* Having six angles.

HEX'-A-PLAR, 34: *a.* Sextuple.

HEX'-A-STICH, (-stīck, 161) *s.* A poem of six lines.

HEX'-A-STYLE, *s.* A building with six columns.

HEY=hāy, *interj.* An expression of joy; of which **HEY-DAY** with two accents, is a sort of reduplication.

Hey, 100: *s.* A figure in a dance.

Hey'-day, *s.* Frolic, wildness. [Shaks.]

Hey'-de-guy, (-guy) *s.* The round in a dance. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonant. mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thīf, 166: thēn, 166.

HIATION, hī-ā'-shūn, 90: *s.* The act of gaping.

Hi-a'-tus, *s.* An opening, the effect of vowel sounds in succession, or without a consonant between them.

HIBERNAL=hī-ber'-nāl, *a.* (Compare Hyemal.) Belonging to winter.

Hi-ber'-na-cle, *s.* Quarters or shelter for winter.

To Hi'-ber-nate, *v. n.* To winter. [Darwin.]

HIBERNIAN, hī-ber'-nē-ān, 105: *a.* and *s.* Relating to Ireland:—*s.* An Irishman.

Hi-ber'-ni-cism, (-sizm, 158) *s.* An Irish idiom.

HICCIUS-DOCTIUS, hick'-shē-ūs-dōck'-shē-ūs, 147: *s.* (Corruption of *Hic est doctus*.) A prime conjuror. [Hudibras.]

HICCOUGH, hīc'-cōf, 120, 162: *s.* A spasmodic affection of the vessels of deglutition; or a catch of the respiratory muscles producing a sort of cough at intervals.

Hic'-cup, *s.* The same as the preceding, and preferable in familiar use both in spelling and sound.

To Hic'-cough, or **Hic'-cup**, *v. n.* To utter a hiccup.

HICKORY, hick'-ōr-ēy, *s.* Sort of walnut-tree.

HICKWAY=hick'-wāy, *s.* Sort of woodpecker.

HIDALGO, hē-dāl'-gō, [Span.] *s.* One nobly born.

To HIDE=hīde, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To
 Hide=hīd, } conceal, to withdraw from
 Hide=hīd, (or) } sight or knowledge:—*neu.*
 HIDDEN, hīd' dn, } To lie hid.

Hi'-der, 36: *s.* One that hides.

Hi'-ding, *s.* Concealment: hence, *Hi'-ding-place*.

Hide-and-Seek, *s.* A child's play so called.

HIDE=hīde, *s.* The skin of an animal.

Hi'-ding, *s.* A beating. [Vulgar.] See also the class *ab ve*.

HIDE-bound, 32: *a.* Applied to a horse, signifies that his skin cannot be pulled up or raised from his ribs and back: applied to a tree, that the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable; nig-gardly.

HIDE=hīde, *s.* A measure or quantity of land not accurately determined; 60, 80, or 100 acres.

Hi'-dage, *s.* An ancient occasional land-tax.

HIDEOUS, hīd'-lē-ūs, 146, 147, 120: *a.* Frightful to the sight; shocking to the ear; detestable.

Hid'-e-ous-ly, *ad.* In a manner that shocks.

Hid'-e-ous-ness, *s.* Frightful ugliness; terror.

To HIE=hīe, *v. n.* To hasten: it was frequently used with a reciprocal pronoun, as, "Hie thee home."

HIERARCH, hī'-e-rark, 161: *s.* A chief or ruler of a sacred order of persons.

Hi'-e-rar'-chal, *a.* Belonging to a hierarchy.

Hi'-e-rar'-chy, (-kēy) *s.* A kingdom of sacred beings, as angels; the priesthood, as a consecrated and regulated body.

Hi'-e-rar'-chi-cal, *a.* Belonging to ecclesiastical government.

Hi'-e-ro-GLYPH, (-glīf, 163) *s.* A sacred character or symbol, such particularly as were used by the Egyptians; an emblem; a figure implying a word.

Hi'-e-ro-glyph'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Emblematic: Hieroglyphical is the same.—*s.* A hieroglyph.

Hi'-e-ro-glyph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Emblematically.

Hi'-e-ro-GRAM', *s.* Species of sacred writing.

Hi'-e-ro-gra-mat'-ic, *s.* Writer of hieroglyphics.

Hi'-e-ro-gra-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Used sacredly as signs.

Hi'-e-rog'-ra-phy, (-lēy, 163) *s.* Holy writing.

Hi'-e-ro-graph'-ic, 88: *a.* Denoting holy writing.

Hi'-e-rol'-o-gy, *s.* Discourse on sacred things.

Hi'-e-ro-MAN'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by the sacred or holy offerings to gods.

Hi'-e-ro-PHANT', *s.* One who shows or enforces sacred or holy doctrines, a priest.

To HIGGLE, hīg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* (Compare To Haggle.) To carry provisions about and offer them for sale; to chaffer, or drive a hard bargain.

Hig'-gler, *s.* One who higgles.

Hig'-gle-dy-pig'-gle-dy, *ad.* In confusion like goods in a higgler's basket. [A low word.]

HIGH, hīe, 115, 162, 139: *a.* and *ad.* Long upwards, opposed to *deep* or long downwards, elevated in place,—in antiquity,—in rank or importance,—in sentiment,—in intellectual quality,—in strength or power: it has other figurative senses; as boastful, lofty; severe; tempestuous; full, complete; strong-tasted; dear in price; capital as opposed to *petty*; acute as opposed to *low* or *grave* in tone; loud as opposed to *soft*; (this is less proper;) extreme in principle or opinion:—*adv.* Alot; with deep thought; powerfully.

High'-ly, *ad.* With elevation in place; in a great degree; proudly; with elevation of opinion.

High'-most, (-mōst, 116) *a.* Highest, topmost.

High'-ness, *s.* The state of being high, elevation; the style or title of princes; anciently, of kings.

High'th, (hīch) *s.* Height: So Milton spells the word, as if immediately derived from High: but see Height.

High'-land, *s.* Mountainous region.

High'-land-er, 36: *s.* An inhabitant of the high-lands, particularly of Scotland.

High'-way, *s.* A public road, an open way.

High'-way-man, *s.* One who robs on the highway.

→ The other compounds are *High'-aimed*; *High'-arched*; *High'-aspiring*; *High'-blessed*; *High'-blown*; *High'-born*; *High'-built*; *High'-climbing*; *High'-coloured*; *High'-day*, (a fine as holiday clothes); *High'-designing*; *High'-embowed*, (having lofty arches: see Embowed); *High'-engendered*; *High'-fed*; *High'-flaming*; *High'-flier*, (one that runs into extravagance of opinion); *High'-flown*, (elevated; turgid); *High'-flushed*; *High'-gazing*; *High'-going*; *High'-grown*; *High'-heaped*; *High'-hearted*; *High'-heeled*; *High'-hung*; *High'-i-ved*; *High'-melted*; *High'-minded*; *High'-placed*; *High'-priest*; *High'-principled*; *High'-raised*; *High'-reaching*, (ambitious); *High'-reared*; *High'-red*, (deeply red); *High'-repented*; *High'-resolved*; *High'-roofed*; *High'-seasoned*; *High'-seated*; *High'-sighted*; *High'-sound-ing*; *High'-spirited*; *High'-stomached*, (obstinate; lofty); *High'-swelling*; *High'-swollen*; *High'-tasted*; *High'-towered*; *High'-viced*; *High'-water*, (height of the tide.) *High'-wrought*, (agitated to the utmost; also, accurately finished,) &c.

HIGHT, hīe, 115, 162: *v. defective*. Am named; is named; to be named; was named; named. [Obs. or Poet.]

HILARITY, hē-lār'-lē-ēy, 105: *s.* Merriment.

HILARY, hīl'-d-rēy, *a.* On or near about the festival of St. Hilary, which is Jan. 13.

HILDING=hīl'-ding, *s.* A mean, cowardly man; a sorry, paltry woman. [Shaks.]

HILL=hīll, *s.* An elevation of ground, understood in general as less than a mountain.

Hi'-ly, 105: *a.* Abounding with hills.

Hi'-lock, *s.* A small hill.

HILT=hīlt, *s.* A handle, particularly of a sword.

Hi'-ted, *a.* Having a handle.

HIM=hīm, *pron.* The oblique case of He.

Him-self, *pron.* The reciprocal of He and Him: in ancient authors, it is also used where we now use itself.

HIN=hīn, *s.* A Hebrew measure about five quarts.

HIND, hīnd, 115: *s.* The female of the stag.

HIND, hīnd, *s.* A servant; a peasant, a boor.

HIND'-BERRY, *s.* Sort of raspberry.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jaw*, 55: ā, ē, ī, &c. *mute*, 171.

HIND, hînd, 115: *a.* Contrary in position to the face; backward.
Hind-er, *a.* Being or lying behind.
Hind'-most, 116: *a.* Last; quite in the rear: it is used to be *Hindmost*, which now seldom occurs.
To HINDER=hînd'-er, *v. a. and n.* To stop, to retard, to prevent:—*new.* To raise obstacles.
Hînd'-er-er, *s.* One who hinders.
Hînd'-er-ance, hînd'-drance, *s.* Obstruction.
HINDOO=hînd'-doo, *s.* An aboriginal name of Hindoostan whose language is Hîndoo'stan'ee.
HINGE=hîng'e, *s.* The joint on which a door or gate turns; figuratively, that on which something depends; one of the cardinal points.
To Hinge, *v. a. and n.* To furnish with hinges, to bend:—*new.* To hang as on a hinge.
To HINT=hînt, *v. a.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; *To hint at*, is, to allude to, to mention slightly.
Hint, *s.* Distant allusion, slight mention.
HIP=hîp, *s.* The joint of the thigh; the haunch or fleshy part of the thigh: *To have on the hip*, a phrase borrowed from wrestlers, signifying, to have the advantage over: *To smite hip and thigh*, to overthrow completely.
To Hip, *v. a.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.
Hîp'-shot, *a.* Dislocated at the hip.
HIP=hîp, *s.* Fruit of wild briar.—See **Hep**.
Hîp'-wort, 141: *s.* A plant.
HIP=hîp, *interj.* An exclamation to any one.
Hîp'-HOP=hîp'-hōp, *ad.* With hopping gait. [Vul.]
To HIP=hîp, *v. a.* To render *hypocondriac* or melancholy. [A colloq. corruption.]
Hîp'-d, (hîpt, 114, 143) *a.* Melancholy. [Colloq.]
Hîp'-pish, *a.* Hypochondriac. [Colloq.]
HIPPOCAMP=hîp'-pō-cāmp, *s.* A sea-horse.
Hîp'-po-cēn'-TAUR, 131: *s.* A fabulous monster, half a man and half a horse.
Hîp'-po-drome, *s.* Horse and chariot course.
Hîp'-po-grîve, *s.* A winged horse.
Hîp'-po-pot'-A-MUS, *s.* The river-horse, an animal of the Nile: Spenser corrupts it to *Hippodame*, to signify sea-horse.
Hîp'-pop'-A-gods, 163, 3, 120: *a.* Feeding on horses.
HIPPOCRATISM, hîp-pōck'-rā-tîzm, 158: *s.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, the Greek physician.
Hîp'-po-crās', *s.* A medicated wine.
HIPSHOT, **HIPWORT**.—See **Hîp**, (both nouns.)
Hîr=her, 33: *pron.* Their. [Obs.]
To HIRE=hîre, 45: *v. a.* To procure the temporary use or service of, at a certain price; to bribe; to let, and in this sense, to prevent ambiguity, often followed by *out*.
Hîre, *s.* Recompense for use of a thing; wages.
Hîr'-er, 36: *s.* One who hires.
Hîre'-ling, *s. and a.* A hired servant; a mercenary: *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; prostituted.
HîRSUTE=her-sūte', 36: *a.* Hairy; rugged
HIS, hîz, 151: *pron.* The possessive form of **He**.
HîSPID=hîs'-pid, *a.* Rough, bristly.
To HISS=hîss, *v. n. and a.* To utter the sound of letter *s*:—*act.* To condemn by hissing, to explode, to follow with hisses.
Hîss, *s.* The sound of *s*; expression of contempt.
Hîss'-ing, *s.* Noise of a hiss; object of hisses.
HîST=hîst, *interj.* Hush! silence! "Hist along," (Milton, *Il Pens.*) bring along with the warning of Hist!
HISTORIAL, &c.—See the ensuing class.
HISTORY, hîs'-tōr-îy, 129, 38, 105: *s.* An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; narration; the knowledge of facts.

Hîs'-to-ried, 114: *a.* Recorded in history. [Unusual.]
Hîs'-to-ri-an, 90: *s.* A writer of history.
Hîs'-tor-ic, 88: 129: *a.* Containing history; containing history, [stained in history; pertaining to history: old authors use **HISTORICAL**: applied to painting, it signifies that highest branch of the Art which can embody a story in one picture, and invest it with the warmth of poetry.
Hîs'-tor-ic-al-ly, *ad.* In an historical manner.
To Hîs'-tor-ic-ly, 6: *v. a.* To record. [Unusual.]
Hîs'-to-ri-oo'—RA-PHY, (-fēy, 163, 105, 87) *s.* The art or employment of an historian.
Hîs'-to-ri-og'-ra-pher, *s.* A professed historian.
Hîs'-to-ri-og'-o-gr, 87: *s.* Knowledge of history; explanation of history.
Hîs'-to-ri-pic-ke, 103: *s.* A picture representing a real event; all historical pictures are not history-pieces.
HISTRIONIC, hîs'-trē-ōn'-îck, 88: *a.* Befitting the stage or a player; theatrical; pantomimic: *Histrionical* is the same, but at present less in use.
Hîs'-tri-ōn'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Theatrically.
Hîs'-tri-ō-nîsm, 153: *s.* Stage-play.
To HIT=hît, *v. a. and n.* To strike: to touch as a mark, not to miss; to reach; to suit; to catch as by the right bait: *To hit off*, to determine luckily; to represent by striking features:—*new.* To class; to chance luckily; to light, followed by *on* or *upon*; to agree.
Hît, *s.* A stroke; a lucky chance.
To HITCH=hîtch, *v. n.* To become entangled or hooked together; to be caught or fall into; to hobble as if from some defect in a joint.
Hîtch, *s.* A catch; an impediment.
To HITCHEL, the same as **To Hatchel**, which see.
HITH=hîth, 115: *s.* A small haven for boats: it occurs in the names of places, as Greenhith, Lamb-hith, now Lambeth.
HITHER=hîth'-er, *ad. and a.* To this place, used with verbs signifying motion; (compare *Here*;) to this point:—*adv.* Towards this part, nearer.
Hîth'-er-most, 116: *a.* Nearest on this side.
Hîth'-er-to, 107: *ad.* To this time, or place.
Hîth'-er-ward, 141, 39: **Hîth'-er-wards**, 143: *ad.* This way; towards this place.
HIVE=hîve, *s.* The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees; the bees of a hive; a company or society.
To HIVE, *v. a. and n.* To collect into a hive; to receive as sweets into a hive:—*new.* To take shelter together.
Hî-ver, 36: *s.* One who hives bees.
HO! or **HOA**! =hō: *interj.* Stop! cease! come! within here! attend! It was formerly used substantively; as "there is no *ho* with him," i. e. no restraint or stop. *To Ho*, as a verb, is to call out.
HOAR=hōre, 47: *a.* White, particularly with frost, and with age: in old authors, musty.
Hoar'-y, *a.* Hoar: it is more in use than **Hoar**.
Hoar'-iness, *s.* State of being hoary.
Hoar'-frost, *s.* Congelation of dew.
Hoar'-hound, *s.* A plant with a hoary flower.
HO In other compounds **HOAR** has frequently the meaning of *boundary*, with an etymology differing from this class of words: thus, a **HOAR-stone** is a boundary-stone.
HOARD=hō'ard=hō'urd=hō'urd, 134: *s.* A store or quantity accumulated; a hidden stock; a treasure: a fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work.
To Hoard, *v. a. and n.* To make into a hoard, to lay up in store:—*new.* To lay up private stores.
Hoard'-er, 36: *s.* One who hoards.
HOARSE=hō'arce=hō'urce, 134, 47, 153: *a.* Having the voice rough as with a cold; rough in sound.
Hoarse'-ly, *ad.* With a rough harsh voice.
Hoarse'-ness, *s.* Roughness of voice.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: hîn, 166: thên, 166.

HOARY, &c.—See under Hoar.

HOAX, hōaks, 188: *s.* A deception; a mischievous impression played off as a joke.

To HOAX, *v. a.* To deceive as a joke; to cajole.

HOAX-er, 36: *s.* One that hoaxes. [Colloq.]

HOB=hōb, *s.* The part of a grate on which things are reposed in order to be kept warm.

HOB=hōb, *s.* A contraction for *Robin*: hence a clown: also, a sprite, from *Robin Goodfellow*.

HOB-GOB-LIN, *s.* Hob the goblin, fairy, or sprite; hence, generally, a sprite, a goblin.

HOBIT=hōb'-it, *s.* A small bomb mortar.

HOBBISM, hōb'-bizm, 158: *s.* The principles of Hobbes of Malmesbury, who considered religion to be a mere engine of state, and man, by nature, an altogether selfish being.

To HOBBLE, hōb'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to move unequally.

HOB'-ble, *s.* Uneven awkward gait.—See lower.

Hob'-bler, 36: *s.* One that hobbles.

Hob'-bling-ly, *ad.* Lamely; clumsily.

HOB'-BLE, *s.* A situation in which one is stopped from further smooth progress, a difficulty, a dilemma.

To Hob'-ble, *v. a.* To perplex, to embarrass.

HOBBLEDEHOY, hōb'-bl-dē-hoy'', *s.* Cant phrase for one not yet a man nor quite a boy: originally, *Sir Hobbard de Hoy*.

HOBBY, hōb'-bey, 105: *s.* A species of hawk.

HOBBY, hōb'-bey, *s.* A strong horse of a middle size, originally from Ireland; hence, a nag or riding horse generally: *Hobby-horse* was a character in the old May games, in which the performer was accoutred with a pasteboard horse; hence, a child's horse; and, hence, a person's favourite pursuit or plaything.

HOB'-NAIL, *s.* A nail such as is used in shoeing a horse: hence, *lob-nailed*, set with large nails.

HOBOBLIN.—See under Hob.

HOBNOB=hōb'-nōb, *ad.* Take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.

HOBSON'S CHOICE, hōl'-sōn 'z-choice', *s.* The thing offered, or nothing. [See *Spectator*, No. 509.]

HOCK=hōck, *s.* Old strong Rhenish wine; it was formerly called *Hock-anore*.

HOCK, To HOCK.—See Hough.

Hock'-herb, (hōck'-herb) *s.* A plant.

To Hoc'-kle, 101: *v. a.* To hamstring; to cut, as stubble.

HOCUS-POCUS=hō'-cūs-pō'-cūs, *s.* A juggler; a juggler. *Ochus Buchus* was a demon of Northern mythology.

HOD=hōd, *s.* A bricklayer's portable trough.

Hod'-man, *s.* A bricklayer's labourer.

HODDY-DODDY, hōd'' dēy-dōd'-dēy, *s.* An awkward-made person; a ridiculous person. [Swift.]

HODGE-PODGE=hōdgē'-pōdgē, *s.* A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [Colloq.]

HOIDIERNAL, hō-dē'-er-nāl, *a.* Of to-day.

HODMANDOD=hōd'-mān-dōd, *s.* A shell fish, otherwise called a *Dodman*; a shell snail.

HOE=hō, *s.* A tool used in gardening.

To Hoe, *v. a.* To cut the ground, or dig, scrape, or clear from weeds, or lay in ridges with a hoe.

HOG=hōg, *s.* A swine; a castrated boar; in some provinces it is applied to other beasts; a brutal or dirty fellow; a sort of broom used at sea. To hog a ship, is to scrub the bottom: To hog the maw of a horse, is to cut it short. See other senses of the verb in *Supp.*

Hog'-gish, (-gūsh, 77) *a.* Like a hog, brutish, greedy.

Hog'-gish-ly, *ad.* Brutishly; greedily; selfishly.

Hog'-gish-ness, *s.* Brutality; selfishness.

HOG'-GER-EL, 77: *s.* A ewe of two years old: so Hog'-get, for a colt of two years. [Provincial.]

HOG'-STR, (-stī) *s.* A house for hogs.

HOG'-WASH, (-wōsh, 140) *s.* Draff given to swine. The other compounds are *Hog'-cote*, (hog sty,) *Hog's-beans*, *Hog's-bread*, *Hog's-mushrooms*, *Hog's-fennel*, (plants,) &c.

HOGO, A corruption of Haut-gout.

HOGSHEAD, hōgz'-hēd, 143, 120: *s.* (The corruption of a Dutch word.) Sixty gallons; a large barrel. HOIDEN, hōy'-dn, 114: *s.* and *a.* A girl of rude, rustic manners: (it was originally applied also to a man); —*adj.* Inelegant, romping, rude.

To Hoi'-den, *v. n.* To romp with rustic coarseness.

To HOIST=hoist, *v. a.* To raise, to lift up: formerly also written To Hoise. It is not now an elegant word, though proper at sea.

Hoist, *s.* A lift; the height of a flag or ensign.

To HOIT=hoit, 29: *v. n.* To leap, to caper. [O'Fl.] Hence the *adj.* and *interj.* Hoi'-ty-toi'-ty.

HOLCAD=hōl'-cād, *s.* A ship of burden. [Grec. Hist.]

To HOLD=hōld, 116:

1 HELD=hēld,

HELD=hēld, (or)

HOIDEN, hōl'-dn, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To have or grasp in the hand; to have; to keep; to maintain; to maintain as an opinion; to contain; to possess as taking or having from another; to restrain; to detain: —*new.* To keep its parts together, to maintain its existence; to be what it pretends to be, to be real or true; to continue unbroken or unvaried; to refrain; to possess from another; to maintain an opinion: To hold forth, to propose; to put forward; to harangue: To hold in, to restrain: To hold off, to keep at a distance: To hold on, to continue: To hold out, to offer, to continue; to last; not to yield: To hold up, to raise aloft; to sustain; to support one's self; to keep fine weather; to keep the same speed: To hold together, to remain in union. In the imperative, Hold! this verb becomes an interjection.

Hold, *s.* Grasp, seizure, possession; custody; that which holds or keeps; power, influence; the lower part of a ship; a lurking place; a fortified place.

Hold'-er, *s.* He or that which holds; a tenant.

Hold'-ing, *s.* A tenure or farm; hold, influence; anciently, the return, chorus, or burden of a song.

Hold'-back, *s.* Hindrance, restraint.

Hold'-er-forth, 130: *s.* An haranguer; a preacher.

Hold'-fast, *s.* That which holds, a catch, a hook.

Hol'-ster, *s.* (Holdster.) Case for a horse-pistol.

HOLE=hōle, *s.* A cavity; a perforation; a cell; a mean dwelling; an opening or means of escape, a subterfuge.

To Hole, *v. n.* and *a.* To go into, or form a hole.

Hol'-low, (hōl'-lō, 125) *a.* and *s.* Having a void space within, not solid; not compact and close; having the effect of sound reverberated from a cavity; not solid in principle or quality, not what one appears, not faithful: —*s.* A cavity; a hole; a groove; a canal. Hol'-low as an *adv.* as, "To beat one hollow," seems to be a corruption of Wholly.

To Hol'-low, *v. a.* To make hollow, to excavate. See also under Hollow.

Hol'-low-ly, *ad.* With cavities; insincerely.

Hol'-low-ness, *s.* State of being hollow; insincerity.

7 The compounds are *Hol'-low-eyed*, (sunk-eyed;) *Hol'-low-hearted*, (insincere;) *Hol'-low-root*, (a plant.) &c.

HOLIDAM, HOLINESS, &c.—See under Holy.

HOLLAND=hōl'-lānd, *s.* Fine linen originally only of Dutch manufacture; brown holland is a coarser linen.

Hol'-lan-der, *s.* A Dutchman. [Shaks.]

Hol'-lands, 143: *s.* A better sort of gin imported from the continent.

HOLLOA=hō'-lō', 108: *interj.* An exclamation to some one at a distance: it is also written *Hollo!* and *Holla!*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-way: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōod: j'w, *i. e.* Jew, 55: a. c. v, &c. mule, 171.

HOL'-LA, (hōl'-lā) *s.* A shout.

To **HOL'-la**, *v. n.* To cry out loudly.

To **HOL'-low**, (hōl'-lō, 125) *v. n.* To holla.

HOLLOW, *Tr* **HOLLOW**.—See under **Hole**, and **Holla**.

HOLLY, hōl'-lēy, *s.* Holm tree, an evergreen.

HOL'-LY-HOCK', *s.* Rose mallow, a sturdy plant.

HOL'-LY-ROSK, 151: *s.* A scentless plant.

HOLM, (hōlm) *s.* The evergreen oak.

HOLM=hōlm, *s.* A river island; low, flat land.

HOLOCAUST=hōl'-ō-cāwt, *s.* A sacrifice of which the *whole* was consumed by fire.

HOL'-O-GRAPH, (-grāf, 163) *s.* A deed executed or written wholly by the grantor's own hand.

HOLP, **HOLPEN**.—See *To* **Help**.

HOLSTER.—See under *To* **Hold**.

HOLT, hōlt, 116: *s.* A wood; a forest; a hill.

HOLY, hō'-lēy, *a.* Primarily, whole or perfect in a moral sense; good, religious, pure, immaculate; hallowed; sacred to divine use. *Hō'-li-ty, ad.* *Hō'-li-ness, s.*

HOL'-LY-DAM, (hōl'-lē-dām, 92) *s.* Holy-lady. [Obs.]

HOL'-LY-DAY, 92: *s.* and *a.* A holy day, or day of some ecclesiastical festival; hence, an anniversary feast generally; a day of rest; a day of gaiety and sport.—*adj.* Befitting a holiday; coming out at intervals.

Other compounds retain the primitive sound of the word *Holy*; as *Holy Ghost*; *Holy-wood*, (the holy-cross; yet as applied to the palace in Edinburgh, it is pronounced *hōl'-y-wood*;) *Holy-Thursdays*, (ascension day;) *holy-week*, (passion week,) &c.

HOMAGE=hōm'-āge, 99: *s.* Acknowledgement as from a feudatory of service and fealty due to his superior lord; the external act by which the acknowledgement is signified; generally, obeisance, respect.

To **Hom'-age**, *v. a.* To do homage to. [Unusual.]

Hom'-a-ger, 2: *s.* One who homages. [Shaks.]

Hom'-age-a-ble, 101: *a.* Subject to homage.

HOME=hōm, *s.* and *ad.* One's own house; or place of abode; one's own country; place where any person or thing abides or is to abide.—*adj.* Domestic; native; close, reaching its destination.—*adv.* To one's own habitation or country; close, closely; to the point.

Home'-less, *a.* Without a home.

Home'-lot, *s.* Inclosure on which the mansion stands or is on it.

Home'-ly, *a.* Pertaining to home. [Obs.] See lower.

Home'-born, *a.* Native, natural; not foreign.

Home'-bred, *a.* Taught only at home; artless, uncultivated; rude; domestic, not foreign.

Home'-felt, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward.

Home'-spun, *a.* and *s.* Wrought at home; plain, unellegant; rude.—*s.* A rude untaught man.

Home'-stead, (-stēd, 120) *s.* The place of the mansion, often including a portion of the adjoining land; also called **HOM'-STEAD**. (112.)

Home'-ward, **Home'-wards**, 140: *ad.* Toward home.

Other compounds are *Home'-keeping*, (not given to gadding;) *Home'-lyn*, (home pond, the name of a fish;) *Home'-made*, (made at home;) and *Home'-speaking*, (speech to the point.)

Home'-ly, 105, *a.* and *ad.* Coarse, or homespun; hence, plain in features; rude in quality.—*adv.* Homely.

Home'-li-ly, *ad.* Rudeiy, inelegantly.

Home'-li-ness, *s.* Plainness; rudeness, coarseness.

HOMER=hō'-mer, *s.* A Hebrew measure, 3 pints.

HOMERIC=hō-mēr'-ick, *a.* Pertaining to Homer.

HOMESPUN, **HOMESTALL**, &c.—See under **Home**.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* missum, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vīzon, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

HOMICIDE, hōm'-ē-cīdē, *s.* The killing of a man by the hand of man; in this general sense, it includes both murder, and the legal or justifiable slaying of a man; in a more limited sense, it is applied to manslaughter, and to chance medley; one who kills another, a manslayer.

Hom'-i-cī-dal, *a.* Man-slaying; murderous.

HOMILY, hōm'-ē-lēy, 105: *s.* Literally, a congregation; appropriately, a congregational discourse; a sermon.

Hom'-i-list, *a.* A preacher.

Hom'-i-let'-i-cal, *a.* Social, conversable.

HOMŒOMERIC, hō-mē-ō-mēr'-ick, 103, 88: *a.* Having, or teaching the doctrine of *simeness of parts*, or rather *similarity*; see the prefix. &c. in *88p*.

Hō-mō-ge'-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Having the *same nature*, as opposed to *heterogeneous*; Homogeneous has the same meaning, but is now less used.

Hō-mō-ge'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* Participation of the same nature; similitude of kind: Homogeneity and Hō-mō-ge-ne'-ity, are the same, but are less in use: Homogeny (joint nature) is scarcely used but by Bacon.

Hō-mōi'-o-gous, 120: *a.* Having *simeness of proportion*.

Hō-mōn'-y-my, 105: *s.* *Sameness of name* where there is a difference of meaning; equivocation.

Hō-niōn'-y-mous, *a.* Equivocal, ambiguous.

Hō-mōph'-o-ny, 163, 105: *s.* *Sameness of sound*.

Hō-mōr'-o-nous, 120: *a.* Having *sameness of tension* or *note* going beyond a certain point, and of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state and declension.

HONE=hōne, *s.* A small whetstone.

To **Hone**, *v. a.* To sharpen on a hone.

To **HONE**=hōne, *v. n.* To whine: to pine. [Obs.]

HONEST, hōn'-ēst, 56: *a.* Just, upright, fair in purpose and in act, not fraudulent; also, frank, sincere, unreserved, hearty; also, in our old writers, pure or unblemished as regards female chastity; a sense still in view when it is said of a man who marries his concubine that he makes an *honest* woman of her.—B. Jonson uses *To Honest* in the sense of to grace.

Hon'-est-ly, *ad.* Uprightly, justly; chastely.

Hon'-est-y, 105: *s.* Integrity in the discharge of the duties of life, particularly the common duties; virtue; honour; frankness.

HONEY, hūn'-ēy, 116: *s.* A sweet vegetable juice collected by bees; sweetness; a word of tenderness.

To **Hon'-ey**, *v. n.* To talk fondly:—*act.* To sweeten.

Hon'-ied, (īd, 114) *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.

Hon'-ey-less, *a.* Destitute of honey.

Hon'-y-bag, *s.* The stomach of the honey bee.

Hon'-ey-comb, (-cōme, 116, 156) *s.* The cells of wax in which bees store their honey.

Hon'-ey-moon, *s.* The month of *honeying*, (see *To Honey*), the first month after marriage.

Hon'-ey-suc'-kle, 101: *s.* Woodbine.

Other compounds are *Hon'-ey-dew*, (a sweet substance found on certain plants in small drops;) *Hon'-ey-flower*, *Hon'-ey-locust*, *Hon'-ey-suckle*, *Hon'-ey-wort*, (plants;) *Hon'-ey-gruit*, (an insect;) *Hon'-ey-mouthed*, *Hon'-ey-tongued*, (smooth in speech,) &c.

HONORARY.—See in the ensuing class.

HONOUR, hōn'-ur, 56, 120, 40: *s.* Esteem or regard built on opinion; definitely, the esteem paid to worth; self-esteem founded on a consciousness of meriting honour in the foregoing sense; the esteem, or any mark of that esteem, which attends high birth, rank, or riches, or a compliance with certain customs of society; self-esteem founded on the conscious possession of honour in this last sense; other senses are deductions from, or particular applications of these; dignity; reputation; female chastity; integrity; nobleness; respectful or reverential regard; token of

respect; title; civilities; a court card at whist; formerly, it was the style of a man of rank; thence, it was used generally in speaking to a superior; it is now distinctively given to the Vice chancellor and the Master of the Rolls.

To HOPE-our, v. a. To revere; to dignify; to glorify; to treat with due civility and respect; in commerce, to accept and pay when due.

HON'-out-er, s. One that honours or exalts.

HON'-our-a-ble, a. Free from reproach; honest in purpose; great, noble, illustrious; conferring honour; a style of nobility, and, before the usual address of a commoner, implying noble parentage; but privy councillors are styled right honourable whether of noble birth or not.

HON'-our-a-bly, ad. With tokens of honour; magnanimously, reputably.

HON'-our-a-ble-ness, s. State of being honourable.

HON'-or-ar-y, 191, 38, 34, 105: a. Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HOOD, hōōd, 118: s. Quality, character, condition: it is now used only in compounds.

HOOD, hōōd, 118: s. A covering for the head; as a woman's, a monk's, or a hawk's hood; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate; a covering generally.

To HOOD, v. a. To dress as in a hood; to blind.

To HOOD'-wink, 158: v. a. To blind by covering the eyes; to cover; to deceive by blinding the mind.

HOOD'-man-b'ind', 115: s. Blind-man's buff.

HOOF=hōōf, s. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals.

To HOOF, v. n. To walk as cattle.

HOOFed, (hōōft, 143) a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOF'-bound, a. Having dry contracted hoofs.

HOOK, hōōk, 118: s. Any thing bent so as to catch hold; a snare, a trap; a sickle; part of a hinge; something that catches, a catch; an advantage: *Off the hooks* in disorder: *By hook or by crook*, one way or other.

To HOOK, v. a. and n. To catch with a hook; to fasten as with a hook; to ensnare; to draw by force or artifice: *new*. To bend as a hook.

HOOK'-ed, a. Bent, curved; hence, Hook'edness.

HOOK'-noed, (-nōōd, 151) a. Having a curved nose.

HOOKAH=hōō'-kdh, s. An eastern pipe of complicated construction for smoking tobacco cooled through water.

HOOKER=hōōk'-er, s. A Dutch vessel so called.

HOOP=hōōp, s. Any thing circular by which something is bound or may be bound; a piece of whalebone formerly used to extend the petticoats in female attire.

To HOOP, v. a. To bind by hoops; to encircle.

To HOOP=hōōp, v. n. To whoop: which see.

HOOP'-ing-cough, (-cōōf, 125, 162) s. Whooping cough.

To HOOT=hōōt, v. n. and a. To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl: *ad.* To drive with a shout.

Hoot, Hoot'-ing, s. A shout or shouting in contempt.

To HOP=hōp, v. n. Primarily, to dance; to skip lightly; appropriately, to leap on one leg; hence, to limp.

HOP, s. A dance; a leap on one leg.

HOP'-per, s. One who hops; a dancer; the box or frame into which corn is put to be ground.

HOP'-scotch, s. A boys' game.

HOP=hōp, s. A plant, used in brewing.

To HOP, v. a. To impregnate with hops: *new*. To pick hops: *—Hop'-ping, s.* The act of picking hops.

HOOP The compounds are *Hop'-bind*, (115: the stem of the hop;) *Hop'-garden*, *Hop'-oast*, (kiln for drying hops;) *Hop'-picker*, *Hop'-pole*, *Hop'-yard*, &c.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Four: gāu'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

HOPE=hōpe, s. The expectation of good; desire joined with belief; confidence; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

To HOPE, v. n. and a. To live in expectation of good; to place confidence in another: *—ad.* To expect with desire.

HO'-per, s. One who hopes: *HO'-ping-ly, ad.* With hope.

HOPE'-ful, 117: a. Having hope; giving hope.

HOPE'-ful-ly, ad. With hope; promisingly.

HOPE'-ful-ness, s. Promise of good.

HOPE'-less, a. Having no hope; giving no hope.

HOPE'-less-ly, ad. Without hope.

HOPE'-less-ness, s. State of being desperate.

HOP-LITE=hōp'-līt, s. Ancient Greek soldier.

HOPPER. (Part of a mill.)—See under To Hop.

HORAL=hōr'-āl, a. Relating to the hour.

Hor'-a-ry, (hōr'-ā-rēy, 92, 129: a. Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour; noting the hours.

HORDE, hōrd, 130: s. A body of Tartars; a migratory crew of people.

HOREHOUND.—See Hoarhound under Hoar.

HORISON=hō'-rī'-zōn, 86, 151, 18: s. The line which terminates the view, when the eye is carried round with a level direction.

Hor'-i-zon'-tal, a. Near the horizon; on a level; at right angles with a perpendicular.

Hor'-zon'-tal-ly, ad. In a horizontal direction.

HORN=hōrn, 37: s. The hard pointed substances which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds; that which is made, or used to be made of horn; that which is like a horn in shape or situation; the imaginary antler of a cuckold.

To HORN, v. a. To bestow horns on, to cuckold.

Hor'-ned, a. Furnished with, or shaped like a horn.

Hor'-ned-ness, s. Appearance as of a horn.

Hor'-ner, s. A worker or trader in horn.

Hor'-ny, a. Made of, or resembling horn; hard.

HOR'-NET, s. A large stinging fly.

HO The compounds are *Horn'-beak* or *Horn'-fish*, (the gar-fish;) *Horn'-beam*, (a tree;) *Horn'-bill*; *Horn'-owl*, (birds;) *Horn'-blende*; *Horn'-slate*; *Horn'-stone*, (minerals;) *Horn'-book*, (the first book of children which used to be covered with horn to keep it unsoiled;) *Horn'-blower*, (one that plays the musical instrument called a horn;) *Horn'-pipe*, (originally a Welsh instrument; hence, a tune of a particular measure; hence, a characteristic British dance;) *Horn'-foot*, (horn-footed or hoofed;) *Horn'-shavings*, (scrappings of horn, or hartshorn;) *Horn'-work*, (work in fortification having angular horns or points), &c.

HOROGRAPHY, hō-rōg'-rd-fēy, 87, 163: s. (Compare *Horal*, &c.) Descriptive knowledge of the hours.

HOR'-o-LOGE, s. Any instrument for telling the hour, a clock, an hour-glass, &c.: *Hor'-o-logy* is the same. [Obs.]

HOR'-o-LO-GI-O-GRAPHY, 87: s. Descriptive knowledge of instruments for computing the hours; dialing.

Hor'-o-LO-gi-o-graph'-ic, a. Pertaining to dialing.

HO-RO-M'-E-TRY, s. The art of measuring hours.

HOR'-o-SCOPY, s. Literally, a view or calculation of the hour, that is, of the planets at the hour of birth. [Astrol.]

HORROR=hōr'-rēt, n. Pointed outwards; bristled, (Milton:) standing on end with terror. [Aken's]

HOR'-ri-BLE, 105, 101: a. Exciting horror shocking.

Hor'-ri-bly, ad. Dreadfully; hideously.

Hor'-ri-ble-ness, s. Terribleness.

HOR'-ROD, 38: s. The passion produced by a terrible and hateful object, when the blood seems to curdle, and the hair to bristle; a shuddering, a quivering;

dreadful thoughts; in poetical language, gloom, dreariness.

Hor-rid, *a.* Primarily, rough, rugged, bristly; producing horror; gloomy; in colloquial use, offensive, unpleasant.

Hor-rid-ly, *ad.* In a horrid manner.

Hor-rid-ness, *s.* State of being horrid.

Hor-ri-ful, 88: *a.* Causing horror.

Hor-ri-ful-ly, *ad.* Causing dreadfully.

HORSE=horse, 37, 153: *s.* A well-known animal, used for carriage by mounting on his back, or by placing him in the traces of a vehicle; cavalry, or soldiers on horseback; a machine by which something is supported, usually a frame with legs; a constellation. To take horse, to set out to ride.

To Horse, *v. a.* To mount on a horse; to furnish with a horse or horses; to carry as a horse; to ride as on a horse; to cover for procreation.

Horse-man, *s.* A rider; a horse-soldier.

Horse-man-ship, *s.* The art of riding, or of managing a horse; equestrian skill.

Of the other compounds, **Horse-back**; **Horse-dung**; **Horse-hair**; and **Horse-flesh**, are of obvious meaning. Of the following, the meaning is scarcely less obvious; **Horse-bean**, (a small bean so named, because given to horses); **Horse-block**, (a stage to mount horses); **Horse-bout**, (to convey horses, or moved by horses); **Horse-boy**, (a groom); **Horse-breaker**; **Horse-cloth**; **Horse-courser**, (one that runs horses, or deals in them); **Horse-dealer**; **Horse-drench**, (dose for a horse); **Horse-fly**, (that stings horses); **Horse-guards**, (body of cavalry forming the King's guard); **Horse-keeper**; **Horse-leech**, (a leech; see also in the next class of compounds); **Horse-litter**, (a carriage on poles borne between two horses); **Horse-meat**; **Horse-meat**, (pro- vender); **Horse-mill**, (turned by a horse); **Horse-mil- liner**, (one who makes and supplies the ornamental furniture of bridles and harness); **Horse-path**, **Horse-road**, **Horse-way**; **Horse-pond**; **Horse-race**; **Horse-shoe**; **Horse-stealer**; **Horse-ship**; To **Horse-ship**, (to strike with a horse whip); **Horse-worm**, (one of those usually called bots); &c. In other compounds Horse has the sense of large, coarse, or boisterous; as **Horse-chestnut**; **Horse-crab**; **Horse-cucumber**; **Horse- emmet**; **Horse-faced**; **Horse-laugh**; **Horse-leech**; **Horse-marten**, (not a bird, but a large bee); **Horse-matich**, (a bird); **Horse-muscle**, (a shell-fish); **Horse-play**; **Horse-radish**; this last is a plant; other names of plants are **Horse-foot**; **Horse-mint**; **Horse-pur- chain**; **Horse-tail**; **Horse-tongue**; **Horse-vetch**, &c.

HORTATIVE, hor'-tê-tiv, 105: *s.* and *a.* Exhortation. [Bacon.]—*adj.* Encouraging; hortatory.

Hor-tu-tor-y, 38, 105: *a.* Advising, inciting.

Hor-tu-tion, 89: *s.* Exhortation.

HORTICULTURE, hor'-tê-cul'-tûre, 147: *s.* The cultivation of gardens on scientific principles.

Hor-ti-cul'-tu-ral, 147: *a.* Relating to gardening.

Hor-ti-cul'-tu-rist, *a.* A scientific gardener.

Hor-tu-lan, *a.* Belonging to a garden. [Evelyn.]

Hor-tu-sic'-cus, [Lat.] *s.* Collection of dried plants, literally, a dry garden.

Hort-yard, *s.* An orchard. [Sandys, 1638.]

HOSANNA, hò-zân'-nâ, 151: *s.* Literally, *Save I beseech thee!* an exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, hòze, 151: *s.* (pl. Hosen or Hose.) Formerly, and almost to the end of the 17th century, it meant breeches, or the whole of the lower part of a man's dress, including stockings; Shakespeare, however, frequently uses it for stockings; in still earlier times it is said to have signified shoes; it is now used only for stockings, and hosen is obsolete.

HOS-IER (hò'-zh'er, 147) *s.* One who sells stockings.

Hos-ier-y, 105: *s.* Stockings, socks, and such wares.

HOSPITABLE, hòs'-pê-tê-bl, 101: *a.* Giving

entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

Hos-pi-ta-bly, *ad.* With kindness to strangers.

Hos-pi-ta-b'e-ness, *s.* Kindness to strangers.

Hos-pi-tage, *s.* Hospitality. [Spenser.]

Hos-pi-tal, *a.* and *s.* Hospitable. [Howell, 1621; Obs.]—*s.* A place for shelter and entertainment [Spenser; Obs.—At present, a building in which provision is made for certain classes of persons, as aged soldiers and sailors, orphans, and lunatics; more especially, a building for the sick and wounded poor.

Hos-pi-tal-ler, *s.* One of a religious community whose office was to relieve the stranger, the poor, and sick.

Hos-pi-tal'i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The practice of entertain- ing strangers; kindness to strangers.

To **Hos-pi-tate**, *v. n.* and *a.* To reside as a guest: —*act.* To entertain as a host. [Unusual.]

HOST, (hòst, 116) *s.* One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn. Spenser uses To Host in the sense of to give entertainment.

Host-ess, *s.* She who entertains; a landlady.

Host-el, **Host-el-ry**, *s.* An inn; a lodging-house. [Obs.] The former word has taken the modern form of *hostel*; and *Hosteller*, formerly an innkeeper, has dwindled in form and signification into *Hostler*. *Host-ry*, was the same as *Hostelry*.

Host'-AGE, (hòst'-âge,) *s.* One given in pledge for the security of performance of certain conditions. This word is allied to the present class remotely as to its derivation, but closely as to its meaning; for a *hostage* is one who is confided to *hospitable* treatment: the words of the following two classes, on the other hand, are closely allied to this class in etymology, but are so remote in meaning as to justify a complete separation.

HOST, hòst, 116: *s.* Originally, a sacrifice after a victory; appropriately, the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman church; the consecrated wafer, which by old writers is sometimes called the *Hostie*.

Hou'-sai, (hòw'-zêl, 151) *s.* The eucharist. [Obs.]

To **Hou'-sai**, *v. a.* To give or receive the eucharist.

HOST, hòst, 116: *s.* A hostile army; number assembled for war; any great number. See for other uses the preced- ing cases; in which see also re- lations of Host as have no connection with its present meaning.

HOS-TILE, (hòs'-tîl, 105) *a.* Suitable to an enemy; adverse, opposite.

Hos-tile-ly, 105: *ad.* In a hostile manner.

Hos-ti-l'i-ty, 84: *s.* Open war; enmity.

HOTLER, hò'-ler, 56, 156: *s.* (Compare *Hostel* under *Hospitable*.) The servant who has the care of the horses at an inn. *Hot-l*, see in *Supp.*

HOT=hòt, *s.* (Compare *Heat*, &c.) Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; violent; eager; lustful; pungent, acrid.

Hot-ly, *ad.* With heat; ardently; lustfully.

Hot-ness, *s.* Heat; violence; fury.

Hot-bed, *s.* A garden bed fermented by dung.

Hot-brained, 114: *a.* Violent; furious.

Hot-house, *s.* A place kept hot for ripening plants and fruits; anciently, a brothel.

Hot-mouthed, 114: *a.* Headstrong, ungovernable.

Hot-spur, *s.* and *a.* A violent precipitate man; a pea of speedy growth;—*adj.* Impetuous.

Other compounds are *Hot-cuckles*, (a child's play; but grave etymologists deny the relationship); *Hot-headed*, &c.

HOTCH-POT, or **HOTCH-POTCH**.—See *Hodge-podge*. It is used as a law term for a mingling of possessions.

HOTTENTOT=hòt'-tên-tôt, *s.* A savage native of the South of Africa; a savage, brutal man.

HOUGH, hòck, 125, 162: *s.* The joint of the hind leg of a beast; the ham.

To **Hough**, *v. a.* To cut the hough, to hamstring.

Formerly the word *Hough*, from a different root, and probably with a different pronunciation, signified a sort of adze or hoe.

HOULT.—See *Holt*.

HOUND=hownd, 31: *s.* Originally, a generic name for the dog; at present, a particular breed for the chase.

To Hound, *v. a.* To set on in chase; to hunt.

☞ The compounds are *Hound's fish*; *Hound's-tongue*, (a plant;) and *Hound-tree*.

HOURLY, our, 56=ow'ur, 53: *s.* The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

Hourly, *a.* and *ad.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; continual.—*adv.* Every hour.

☞ The compounds are *Hour-glass*, (generally, a sand-glass;) *Hour-hand* (of a clock); *Hour plate*, (dial of a clock;) &c.

HOURI, how'er-ly, 53. 105: *s.* A nymph of paradise among the Mahometans.

HOUSE=howce, 152, 189: *s.* } A sheltered place

HOUSES, how'-ziz, 151: *s. pl.* } of human abode; an abode; a sheltered place; the place of a religious or academical institution; manner of living, the table; astrological station of a planet; family, kindred; the household; a body of the parliament.

To HOUSE, (howz, 137:) *v. a.* and *n.* To admit to shelter or residence; to keep under a roof; to drive to shelter:—*new.* To take shelter or abode; to have an astrological station.

☞ See **HOUSEL**, **TO HOUSE**, under **Host**, a sacrifice.

House-ages, *s.* A fee for keeping goods in a house.

House-ing, *s.* Houses collectively; habitation; cloth under a saddle, originally used to keep off dirt; now an ornamental or military appendage; in this sense the word is differently derived; Dryden calls it *Houss*.

House-less, *a.* Wanting habitation or shelter.

House-ling, *s.* Pertaining to the house of a new-married pair, or to the sacrament of marriage: Compare **To HOUSE** under **Host**. [Spenser.]

House'-wife, (hüz'-wif, 120, 105) *s.* The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business; a little case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, and such like, in which sense it is colloquially pronounced *hüz'-izf*.

House'-wife-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a housewife.

House'-wife-ry, *s.* Female business in the management of a family.

House'-work, (howce'-lôte) *s.* Allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel. [Law.]

House'-hold, (howce'-hold, 116) *s.* A family living together: family life. It is used adjectively, to signify domestic, made at home, or belonging to the family.

House'-hold-er, *s.* The head of a family.

☞ The other compounds are *House'-boat*, (a covered boat); *House'-breaker*, (a robber who forcibly enters a house by daylight; compare Burglar); *House'-breaking*; *House'-dog*; *House-keeper*, (a householder; one who lives much at home; the upper female servant of a household); *House'-keeping*; *House'-lamb*, (a lamb fed in the house); *House'-lick*, (a plant); *House'-maid*, *House'-pigeon*; *House'-room*; *House'-snail*; *House'-warming*, (a feast on the occasion of entering a new house); *House'-wright*, (a builder); &c.

HOVE.—See **To Heave**.

HOV'-en, *a.* Raised; tumified. [Obs.]

HOVEL=höv'-el, 14: *s.* A shed; a mean house.

To Hov'-el, *v. a.* To shelter in a hovel. [Shaks.]

To HOVER, hüv'-er, 116: *v. n.* To hang fluttering in the air overhead; to wander about a place.

Hov'-er, *s.* Protection or shelter by hanging over.

HOW=how, 31: *ad.* In what manner; to what degree; for what reason; by what means; in what state; it is used interrogatively; interjectionally; and argumentatively.

How-be-it, *ad.* Nevertheless; yet; however. [Obs.]

How-ev'-er, *ad.* In whatever manner or degree; at all events; nevertheless; notwithstanding.

How'-so-ev'-er, *ad.* However.

☞ The phrase *How do you?* sometimes appears in the contracted form, *How-dye*.

HOWITZER=how'-it-zer, *s.* A kind of mortar for throwing shells.

To HOWL=howl, 31: *v. n.* and *a.* To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter cries in distress; in poetical use, to utter any loud or horrid cry:—*act.* To mourn with outcry.

Howl, *s.* Cry as of a wolf or dog; mournful outcry.

Howl'-ing, *s.* A howl; a loud dismal noise.

How' l-er, *s.* A bird of the owl kind, which utters a mournful cry.

To HOX, höcks, 154: *v. a.* To hough. [Shaks.]

HOY=hoy, *s.* A large boat rigged as a sloop.

HOY! hoy: *interj.* Ho! holloa! stop!

HUBBUB=hüb'-hüb, *s.* A shout, a mixed clamour; a tumult, a riot: hence, *Hüb'-lud buu'*, a howling.

HUCKABACK=hück'-ä-bäck, *s.* Coarse table linen with an uneven surface.

HUCKLE, hüc'-kl, 101: *s.* The hip.

Hück'-le-bone, *s.* The hip-bone.

Hü c'-kl-e-BACKED, (-bäck, 114, 113) *a.* Round-backed.

HUCKSTER=hück'-ster, 36: *s.* A retailer; a pedlar; a trickster. Swift uses *Huckster*.

To Huck'-ster, *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains: Milton uses it actively. **To HUCK**, [Obs.] is to huggle.

Huck'-ster-age, *s.* Dealing, in contempt. [Milton.]

To HUDDLE, hüd'-dl, *v. a.* and *n.* To dress up close, to mobble. [Obs.] To put on in a hurry; to put up in disorder, to throw together, in confusion.—*new.* To come in a crowd.

Hud'-dle, *s.* Crowd; a confused throng.

Hud'-dler, *s.* One that crowds or huddles.

HUE=hü, 189: *s.* Colour, dye.

HUE=hü, *s.* A shouting; as, *A hue and cry*, which phrase is appropriated to signify a legal pursuit.

HUFF=huf, 155: *s.* Swell of sudden anger or arrogance; in old authors, a booster.

To Huff, *v. a.* and *n.* To swell; to Hector; to treat insolently; to offend:—*new.* To bluster; to bounce.

Huf'-fer, 36: *s.* A bully, a blusterer.

Huf'-fish, *a.* Arrogant; swelled with anger.

Huf'-fish-ly, *ad.* Arrogantly; with sudden anger.

Huf'-fish-ness, *s.* Pettulance, arrogance.

To HUG=hüg, *v. a.* To press close in an embrace; to treat with tenderness; to gripe as in wrestling; to congratulate, followed by *himself*, *one's self*, &c.

Hug, *s.* A close embrace; a gripe in wrestling.

HUG'-GER-MUG'-GER, *s.* A bye, dark, and narrow place, where people can scarcely move without hugging each other: state of people in a huggermugger.

HUGE=hüge, *a.* Vast, immense; great even to terrible or deformity; *Huggy* may be met with in Dryden and others: *Hu'gusy* is burlesque or vulgar.

Huge'-ly, *ad.* Immensely, enormously.

Huge'-ness, *s.* Enormous bulk; greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER.—See under **To Hug**.

HUGUENOT=hü'-gü'-nöt, *s.* A French Calvinist.

It is supposed to have originally meant, a *confederate*.

HUISHER, hwé'-sher, 145, 104: *s.* An usher. [Obs.]

HUKE=hüke, *s.* A cloak: also written Hyke. [Obs.]

HULCH=hültch, *s.* A hunch or lump. [Obs.]

Hul'-chy, *a.* Gibbous. [Sherwood.]

HULK=hülk, *s.* The body of a ship; a ship; at present, the body of a ship laid by as unserviceable.

To Hulk, *v. a.* To exenterate; as, **To hulk a hare**.

HULL=hül, 155: *s.* (Compare **To Hele**.) *s.* That which hides or covers, the *hulk* or integument; the *hulk* or body of a ship, which words *hulk* and *hulk* have only an acquired and not an original relationship: **To lie a hull**, is to lie as a hull only, when sails are useless, or would be dangerous.

The schemes enter, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäté-wáy: cháp'-mán: pá'-pá': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *music*, 171

To Hull, *v. n. and a.* To float, to drive without sails or rudder:—*act.* To take off the hull or husk; to fire into so as to pierce the hull.

Hul'-ly, 105 : *a.* Having husks or pods.

HULVER=hul'-ver, *s.* The holly, a tree.

To HUM=hūm, *v. n. and a.* To make an inarticulate buzzing sound; to pause in speaking and supply the interval by *hems*; to make a dull noise like a drone; to applaud by humming, a practice now antiquated:—*act.* To sing in a low droning voice; in vulgar language, to impose upon.

Hum, *s.* The noise of bees or other insects; a low confused noise as of crowds; any low dull sound; a pause with inarticulate sound; anciently, an expression of applause; an imposition in jest.

Hum! *interj.* A sound implying pause and doubt.

Hum'-mer, *s.* One that hums.

Hum'-ming, *s.* Sound of bees; a low murmur.

Hum'-bird, **Hum'-ming-bird**, *s.* A very small bird, so called from the sound of its wings.

Hum'-ble-bee, 101 : *s.* A bee of a large kind, with no sting, called in some places bumble bee.

Hum'-bug, *s.* An imposition played off under fair and honourable pretences: it was once, perhaps, as Todd affirms it still to be, a very low word; but it has become very expressive through the frequent occasions for using it, and, though colloquial, is scarcely to be deemed vulgar.

Hum'-bug, *a. and s.* Dull, stupid:—*s.* A stupid person; a drone, a dullard.

HUMAN=hū-mān, *a.* Having the qualities of a man; belonging to mankind; not divine.

Hu'-man-ate, *a.* Invested with humanity. [Cranmer.]

Hu'-man-ly, *ad.* After a human manner: Pope has used it to signify what we now express by Humanely.

Hu'-man-ist, *s.* One versed in the knowledge of human nature.—See also lower.

Hu'-man-kind, 115 : *s.* The race of man.

Hu'-man-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* The nature of man; the collective body of mankind.—See also lower.

Hu'-mane, *a.* Having qualities which become man as a social being, civil, kind, benevolent, tender.

Hu'-mane-ly, *ad.* In a humane manner.

Hu'-mane-ness, *s.* Tenderness, humanity.

Hu'-man-i-ty, *s.* Humaneness.—See also lower.

To Hu'-man-ize, *v. a.* To render humane, to soften.

Hu'-man-ist, *s.* One versed in the science of that, namely, of language, by which man is immediately distinguished from brutes, a philologist, a grammarian.

Hu'-man-i-ty, *s.* Philology: *Humanities*, in the plural, is used in some places to signify grammar, rhetoric, and poetry.—See the usual senses above, under Human and Humane.

HUMATION, hū-mā'-shūn, 89 : *s.* Interment.

HUMBLE, ūm-bl, 56, 101 : *a.* Primarily, low in place; (compare Humation and Humicubation;) lowly, modest, not proud.

To Hum'-ble, 101 : *v. a.* To bring down from a height; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility; to mortify; to make to condescend.

Hum'-bler, *s.* One that humbles himself or others.

Hum'-bly, 105 : *a.* With humbleness.

Hum'-ble-ness, *s.* State of being humble, humility.

et. Among the compounds are *Hum'-ble-mouthed*, (meek of speech;) and *Hum'-ble-plant*, (a sensitive plant, that, being touched, prostrates itself on the ground.) **HUMBLENESS** is a relation not of this class, but must be sought under **To Hum**; and the plural noun **HUMBLERS** is properly Umbles, which see.

HUMBUG, **HUMDRUM**.—See under **To Hum**.

To HUMEECTATE=hū-mēck'-tāt, *v. a.* To wet, to moisten: **To Hu'-meck'** may also be met with.

Hu'-meck-tive, 105 : *a.* Of power to moisten.

Hu'-meck-ta'-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of watering.

Hu'-mō, *a.* Moist, damp; watery.

Hu'-mid-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Moisture; dampness.

HUMERAL=hū-mēr'-āl, *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder.

HUMICUBATION, hū-mē-cū-bā'-shūn, 89 : *s.* Act of lying on the ground.

HUMID, &c.—See above under **Humectate**.

HUMILITY, hū-mīl'-ē-tē, 105 : *s.* (Compare **Humble**.) Lowliness of self-estimation, with correspondence of deportment; the opposite quality to pride; modesty; an act of submission.

To Hu'-mil'-i-ate, 146 : *v. a.* To humble.

Hu'-mil'-i-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* Descent from greatness; act of humility; mortification; abatement of pride.

HUMIN=hū-mīn, *s.* The black nutritive matter of vegetables as derived from the ground, and consisting of carbon united with oxygen.

Hu'-mic, *a.* Pertaining to humin, as humic acid.

HUMMER, **HUMMING**.—See under **To Hum**.

HUMMUS, hūm-mūmz, 147 : *s. pl.* A Persian name for hot-baths.

HUMOR=hū-mor, 38 : *s.* Moisture, particularly a moisture or fluid of the animal body; the old physicians reckoned four of these, namely, phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which as they predominated were supposed to determine the temper of the mind; in modern popular language, humor is often employed to signify an animal fluid in that viscid state which tends to eruptive and other diseases; the other popular senses are disjoined from the foregoing by different views of the relation between the animal and the mental disposition, and hence in those other senses the word may be distinguished by a spelling and pronunciation in accordance with its French instead of its Latin derivation.—See it lower in the class.

Hu'-mor-al, *a.* Proceeding from the humors.

Hu'-mor-ous, *a.* Moist. [Obs.] See below.

Hu'-mōr, (ū-mur, 56, 120, 40) 191 : *s.* General turn or temper of the mind; (see above;) temper of the mind at a particular time; distinctively, an ill-humour; a caprice, a temporary inclination; in the imitative arts, and in discourse, that talent by which the peculiarities of men's dispositions and habits are generalized so as to remove the offensiveness of personal mimicry, and set in striking and diverting lights, either by gentle and delicate touches, or by broad and coarser strokes.

To Hu'-mour, *v. a.* To gratify or soothe by compliance with a humour; to comply with; to fit.

Hu'-mour-ist, *s.* A man of whimsical disposition; one who has odd conceits; also, one who has the talent of humour; a wag, a droll.

Hu'-mour-ous, 120 : *a.* Moist, humid. [Obs.] capricious, whimsical, irregular; having or exhibiting the talent of humour.

Hu'-mour-ous-ly, *ad.* In a humorous manner.

Hu'-mour-ous-ness, *s.* State or quality of being humorous; fickleness, peevishness.

Hu'-mour-some, 107 : *a.* Peevish, petulant; less commonly, odd, humorous.

Hu'-mour-some-ly, *ad.* Peevishly; oddly.

HUMP=hūmp, *s.* The protuberance formed by a crooked back; a protuberance.

Hump'-back, *s.* One with a crooked back.

Hump'-backed, (-backt, 114, 143) *a.* Crooked in the back.

HUNCH=hūntch, *s.* A hump.

Hunch'-back, *s.* A humpback.

To Hunch, *v. a.* To crook the back. [Dryden.]

To HUNCH=hūntch, *v. a.* To punch with the fist. **Hunch**, *s.* A blow, a punch.

HUNDRED=hūn'-drēd, *a. and s.* Consisting of ten multiplied by ten:—*s.* The number of ten multiplied by ten; a division of a county, for the origin of which see **Borough**.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thīn, 166 : thēn, 166.

Hun'-dred-et, s. A juryman in a hundred; the bailiff of a hundred.

Hun'-dred/h, a. The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNG.—See To Hang.

HUNGARY, hūng'-gār-ty, a. Hungarian; it is applied to a distilled water first made for a queen of Hungary.

HUNGER, hūng'-guer, 158, 77: s. The pain felt from fasting; desire of food; any violent desire.

To Hun'-ger, v. n. To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.

Hun'-gered, 114: a. Pinched by want of food; it is also spelled Hungred, but pronounced the same. (159.)

Hun'-ger-ly, a. and ad. Hungry:—*adv.* Hungrily.

Hun'-gry, a. Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; thin and voracious in look; rapacious.

Hun'-gry-ly, 105: ad. With keen appetite.

HUNKS, hūngks, 158: s. A sordid man; a miser.

To HUNT=hūnt, v. a. and n. To chase for prey or sport; to pursue as in hunting; to direct in the chase; to search for:—*new.* To follow the chase; to pursue or search.

Hunt, s. A chase; pursuit; a pack of hounds.

Hunt'-er, s. A man, a dog, or a horse, employed in, or used to the chase.

Hunt'-ing, s. Act or practice of the chase.

Hunt'-ress, s. A female hunter.

Hunt'-man, s. A hunter; the servant whose office is to manage the chase.

Hunt'-man-ship, s. Qualifications of a hunter.

Hunt'-ing-horn, s. A bugle used in hunting.

HURDEN, hur'-dn, 114: s. Very coarse linen.

HURDLE, hur'-dl, 101: s. A texture of twigs or osiers; a crate varying in form with its purpose.

To Hur'-dle, v. a. To enclose with hurdles.

HURDS.—See Hurdle.

HURDYGURDY, hur'-dly-gur'-dly, 105: s. A stringed portable instrument played by a wheel and with keys, much used by mendicants.

To HURL=hurl, 39: v. a. and n. To throw with violence; to utter with vehemence:—*new.* To whirl.

Hurl, s. The act of casting; tumult, riot.

Hurl'-er, s. One who hurls, or plays at hurling.

Hurl'-ing, s. A sort of game in Cornwall.

Hurl'-bat, s. An old kind of weapon.

Hurl'-wind, s. A whirlwind.

Hur'-ly, s. Tumult, confusion, bustle.

Hur'-ly-bur'-ly, s. and a. Commotion, tumult:—*adj.* Tumultuous.

HURRAH! hōōr-āh, 117: interj. Hurra!

HURRICANE, hūr'-rē-cān, 105: s. A very violent storm of wind: it used to be written *Hurricane*.

To HURRY, hūr'-ry, 129: v. a. and n. To hasten; to urge or drive; to put into precipitation and confusion:—*new.* To move or act with precipitation.

Hur'-ry, s. A driving forward; haste, commotion.

Hur'-ri-er, s. One who hurries; one who urges.

Hur'-ry-skur'-ry, ad. In a bustle, with tumult.

HURST=hurst, 39: s. A wood or grove.

To HURT, } =hurt, 39: v. a. Originally, to
 } strike against; at present, to give pain
HURT, } by some bodily harm; to bruise, to
 } wound; to harm, to damage.

Hurt, s. Wound or bruise; harm, injury.

Hurt'-er, s. One who hurts or does harm; that which receives the hurts or knocks of something.

Hurt'-ful, 117: a. Injurious, mischievous.

Hurt'-ful-ly, 105: ad. Injuriously, perniciously.

Hurt'-ful-ness, s. Quality of being hurtful.

Hurt'-less, a. Harmless, innoxious; without hurt.

Hurt'-less-ly, ad. Without harm.

Hurt'-less-ness, s. Freedom from harmful qualities.

To Hur'-tle, 101: v. n. and a. To clash, to meet or encounter with a shock; to rush; to wheel:—*act.*

To push with violence; to whirl round or brandish.

☞ For **HUR-TLE-NERRY**, see Whortle-berry.

HUSBAND, hūz'-bānd, 151, 12: s. Originally, he who, being a cultivator of the ground, was the builder or proprietor of the house attached to it; a farmer; hence, the master of a family; and hence its present usual signification, a man joined to a woman in marriage; in some parts of the bible, a man contracted to a woman; figuratively, the male of a brute-pair.—See also lower.

To Hus'-band, v. a. To supply with a husband: this sense is unusual.—See lower.

Hus'-band-less, a. Destitute of a husband.

To Hus'-band, v. a. To direct and manage with frugality; to till.

Hus'-band, s. A man that knows and practises the methods of economy; anciently, a husbandman.

Hus'-band-ly, a. Frugal, thrifty.

Hus'-band-ry, s. Tillage; culture of the land; frugality; care of domestic affairs.

Hus'-band-man, s. One who cultivates the ground, a farmer; anciently, the master of a family.

HUSH!=hūsh, interj. Silence! be still!

Hush, a. Still, silent, quiet.

To Hush, v. n. and a. To be silent:—*act.* To make silent, to still, to quiet, to appease.

Hush'-mon-ey, (-mūn-ty, 116) s. Bribe to secure silence.

HUSK=hūsk, s. The integument of certain fruits.

To Husk, v. a. To strip off the integuments.

Husk'-ed, a. Covered with a husk.

Hus'-ky, 105: a. Abounding with husks; figuratively, rough in tone, hoarse.

Hus'-ki-ness, s. The quality or state of being husky.

HUSSAR, hōōz'-zar, 117: s. An Hungarian horse soldier, or one similarly accoutred.

HUSSITE=hūs'-sīte, s. A follower of Huss, the Bohemian reformer, who was burnt alive in 1415.

HUSSY, hūz'-zēy, 151: s. A sorry worthless woman: it is often used jokingly: the original word is *Housewife*, which see.

Hus'-wife, (-wif, 105) s. Housewife, in a dispraising sense.

HUSTINGS, hūs'-tingz, 143: s. pl. Literally, a house for affairs; a city court; a place of meeting to choose a member of parliament, often a temporary erection.

To HUSTLE, hūs'-al, 156: v. a. To shake together in confusion; to crowd; to crowd for the purpose of robbery.

HUT=hūt, s. A poor cottage; a sort of shed.

To Hut, v. a. To lodge in huts. [Military.]

HUTCH=hūch, s. A chest, a case.

To Hutch, v. a. To lay up as in a chest.

HUZZA! hōōz-zā, 117, 97: interj. Hurrah!

Huz'-za, s. A shout; an acclamation: in a line of Pope's it will be necessary to make the a regular in sound.

To Huz'-za, v. n. and a. To utter acclamation:—*act.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

HYACINTH=hī'-d-cīnth, s. A graceful plant with pendant flowers; a reddish mineral.

Hy'-a-cin'-thine, (-thīn, 105) a. Made of hyacinths: resembling hyacinths in grace and beauty.

HYADS, hī'-ādz, 143: s. pl. A cluster of stars in the bull's head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain. The classical word is *Hy'-ades*. (101.)

HYALINE, hī'-d-līn, 105: a. Glassy, resembling

The schema entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gātē'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mutr.* 171.

HYD

- glass; shining as *rain* in the sun.—Compare the previous word. Hy'-lite, water-stone. Hy'-a-luid, watery.
- HYBRID**=hī'-brīd, *a. and s.* Produced from the mixture of two species, mongrel:—*s.* An animal or plant produced from a mixture of species; *a.* mongrel; *a.* mule.
- Hy'-bri-dous**, 120: *a.* Of a mixed breed, mongrel.
- HYDATIS**=hī'-dd-tīs, *s.* A greek word signifying a drop of *water*; appropriately, a little transparent bladder arising from some disorder of the lymphatics in an animal body; in the plural, Hy-dai'-i-des. (101.)
- Hy'-dra**, *s.* A water serpent; the name of the many-headed monster slain by Hercules; hence, any manifold evil; the polybus; *a.* a southern constellation.
- Hy'-drus**, *s.* A water snake. See other words in *Supp.*
- Hy'-drac'-id**.—See lower under Hydrogen.
- Hy'-dra-gogue**. (-gōg, 107) *s.* A medicine to expel watery humors.
- Hy'-drian'-or-a**, 146: *s.* Literally, a *water-vessel*; appropriately, the name of a beautiful water plant.
- Hy'-drant**, *s.* A machine to scatter *water*.
- Hy'-drate**, *s.* A compound in definite proportions of a metallic oxide with *water*.
- Hy'-drau'-lic**, 88: } 123: *a.* Relating to the conveyance of *water* through pipes; or to water pipes.
- Hy'-drau'-li-cal**, } veyance of *water* through pipes; or to water pipes.
- Hy'-drau'-lics**, *s. pl.* That branch of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids in motion, and in particular of the conveyance of *water* through pipes.
- Hy'-dri'-ol'-ic**.—See lower under Hydrogen.
- Hy'-dro-celc**, (-cēlc, 101) *s.* Any hernia proceeding from *water*; a dropsy of the scrotum.
- Hy'-dren'-ter-o-cele'**, *s.* Hydrocele with bad rupture.
- Hy'-dro-ceph'-a-lus**, (-sēf'-d-lūs, 163) *s.* The disease called *water* in the head.
- Hy'-dro-dy'-nam'-ics**, 105: *s. pl.* The science of the powers of *water* and other fluids, comprehending Hydraulics and Hydrostatics.
- Hy'-dro-gen**, (-jēn, 169) *s.* The generating principle of *water*, an aeriform fluid or gas, one of the undecomposed elements of modern chemistry.
- Hy'-drac'-id**, 59: *s.* An acid formed by the union of hydrogen with a substance that has no oxygen.
- Hy'-dri'-od'-ic**, 88: *a.* Of hydrogen and iodine, applied to an acid arising from these elements.
- Hy'-dri'-o-date**, *s.* A salt formed by the hydriodic acid with a base.
- ☞ There are other words equally related to the present class; of which these may serve as a specimen. Also in *S.*
- Hy'-droo'-ra-phy**, (-fēy, 163, 105) *s.* The science of the watery part of the terraqueous globe, or the art of describing it.
- Hy'-drog'-ra-phet**, *s.* One who draws maps of the sea lakes, or other *waters*.
- Hy'-droi'-o-gy**, 87: *s.* The doctrine of the nature and properties of *water*, as geology of earth, aetiology of air, &c.
- Hy'-dro-man'-cy**, 87: *s.* Divination by *water*.
- Hy'-dro-mel**, *s.* Honey diluted in *water*.
- Hy'-drom'-e-ter**, *s.* An instrument used in measuring the extent and power of *water* or other fluid.
- Hy'-dro-pho'-bi-a**, (-fō-bē-d, 90) *s.* A preternatural dread of *water*, a symptom of canine madness; the disease of canine madness.
- Hy'-droph'-ic**, *a.* Diseased with extravasated *water*, dropsical; Hy-droph'-ical is the same. Hy'-dru-py, for Dropsy, occurs in Thomson.
- Hy'-dro-scope**, *s.* A sort of *water* clock.
- Hy'-dro-stat'-ic**, 88: } *a.* Relating to the weighing of *water* and other fluids.
- Hy'-dro-stat'-i-cal**, } ing of *water* and other fluids.
- Hy'-dro-stat'-ics**, *s. pl.* That branch of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties of fluids at rest

HYPER-

- Hy'-drot'-ic**, *a. and s.* Causing a discharge of *water*:—*s.* A medicine to purge off *water* or phlegm. *Supp.*
- HYEMAL**=hī'-ē'-māl, *a.* (Compare Hibernial.) Belonging to winter as distinguished from vernal, estival, autumnal.
- To Hy'-e-mate, *v. n.* To winter at a place.
- HYENA**=hī'-ē'-nā, *s.* A fierce animal sometimes called the tiger wolf. Shakespeare writes it *Hyena*.
- HYGEIAN**, hī'-gē'-ān, 90: *a.* Relating to health or the godless of health *Hygeia*.
- HYGROSCOPE**=hī'-grō-scope, *s.* An instrument to observe the degree of *moisture* in the air.
- Hy'-gro-scop'-ic**, 88: *a.* Imbibing *moisture* as a hygroscopic.
- Hy'-grom'-e-ter**, 87: *s.* An instrument to measure the *moisture* of the air, a hygroscopic.
- Hy'-gro-stat'-ics**, *s. pl.* The science of weighing or comparing degrees of *moisture*.
- HYLARCHICAL**, hī-lar'-kē-cāl, 161: *a.* Pre-siding over matter.
- Hy'-lo-o-the'-ism**, 158: *s.* The doctrine or belief that *matter* is God, a species of materialism.
- Hy'-lo-zo'-ic**, *s.* One who holds *matter* to be animated. Hence, Hy'-lo-zo'-im for Hylotheism.
- HYM**, A transcriber's error for Lym.
- HYMEN**=hī'-mēn, *s.* The god of marriage; the virginal membrane; a skin enclosing the bud of a flower. Hymen'ium, the gills of a mushroom.
- Hy'-men-e'-al**, } 12: *a. and s.* Pertaining to marriage:—*s.* A marriage song.
- Hy'-men-op'-i-ter-at**, *a.* Having membranous wings, applied to an order of insects having four such wings.
- HYMN**, hī'm, 156: *s.* An encomiastic song; a song of adoration to a superior being.
- To Hymn, *v. a. and n.* To praise in song; to worship with hymns:—*acc.* To sing in praise or adoration.
- ☞ The participles *Hyming* and *Hymned* are colloquially pronounced Hī'm'ing and Hī'm'd, but with solemnity Hī'm'ning and Hī'm'nēd.
- Hym'-nic**, *a.* Relating to hymns.
- Hym-nol'-o-gy**, 87: *s.* A collection of hymns.
- HYOSCIAMA**, hī'-ōs-cē-sā'-mā, 105, 147: *s.* A vegetable alkali extracted from the *hyoscyamus niger*, pigbean, or, as commonly called, henbane.
- HYP**, &c.—See in connection with Hypochondria under Hypo.
- HYPALLAGE, HYPASPIST**.—See under Hypo.
- HYPER-**, A Greek prefix implying over, beyond, excess: Prior uses it in one place substantively to signify a hypercritic: in the compound terms of modern chemistry, it corresponds with *super* as used in other cases; thus Hy'-per-ox'-ygenated, is *super-saturated* with oxygen; and so of other compounds, as Hy'-per-ox'-ymu'-riate, Hy'-per-car'-buretted, &c. See also in *Supp.*
- Hy'-per-as'-pist**, *s.* Literally, one who holds a shield over, a defender.
- Hy'-per-ba-ton**, 87: *s.* Literally, a passing over, applied to the passing over of different members of a sentence to each others' places, so as to make an inverted construction of the whole sentence.
- Hy'-per-bo-i-a**, *s.* That section of a cone which is so directed that the angle, which the cutting plane makes with the base of the cone, exceeds in magnitude the angle of the side of the cone and the base; or it is a name implying *excess* over certain properties inherent in the parabola.—See Ellipse.
- Hy'-per-bol'-ic**, *a.* Belonging to the hyperbola.
- Hy'-per-bo-lold**, *s.* That which resembles an hyperbola, a solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola.
- Hy'-per-bol'-i-form**, *a.* Having the form, or nearly the form, of an hyperbola.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

HY-PER'-BO-IE, 101: *s.* A throwing *beyond* the mark in speaking, or that figurative kind of expression in which truth is exceeded, not with the design or the effect of deceiving, but through the fullness and heat of the imagination.

HY'-per-bol'-ic, 88: *a.* Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HY'-per-bol'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With exaggeration.

To Hy-per-bo-lize, *v. n* and *u.* To use hyperboles:—*act.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

HY-per'-bo-list, *s.* One who hyperbolizes.

HY'-PER-BO'-HE-AN, 90: *a.* and *s.* Literally, *beyond* known or familiar northern places, far north, very cold, frigid: *s.* An inhabitant of any country very far north.

HY'-PER-CAT-A-LEK'-TIC, *a.* Defective by *excess*, applied to a verse which is redundant in measure.

HY'-PER-CRIT'-IC, *s.* One who is critical *beyond* measure or reason, an over-rigid critic.

HY-per-crit'-i-cal, *a.* Over-critical.

HY'-per-crit'-i-cism, (-sizm, 158) *s.* Excessive rigour of criticism.

HY'-PER-DU'-I-TA, 90: *s.* *Super*-service in the Roman church performed to the Virgin.

HY-PER'-I-CON, (St John's wort.) *a* plant, is doubtless a relation of the compound words now in progress, although it has obtained the estimation of a primitive.

HY-PER'-ME-TER, *s.* Anything that exceeds in measure the standard of its kind.

HY'-PER-SAR-CO'-SIS, *s.* Flesh *above*, or more than the natural flesh; fungous or proud flesh.

HY'-PER-STIENE, 67: *s.* A name given to a mineral, Labrador hornblende, from its *excessive* strength or difficult fragility.

HYPHEN.—See under Hypo-.

HYPHNOTIC=**HY-PNŌ'-ICK**, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to, or inducing sleep:—*s.* A narcotic or soporific.

HYPO-, A Greek prefix signifying under, beneath, and corresponding with the Latin *sub*: in the compounds of modern chemistry it has a sense contrary to Hyper; thus, *Hyp'o-sulphur'ic acid* is sub-sulphuric acid, or an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid; and in *Hyp'o-phos'phorus*, *Hyp'o-sul'phate*, &c., the prefix is of like effect. See also in *Supp.*

HY-PAL'-I-A-GE, (hīp-āl'-lā-gēy, 103) *s.* A grammatical figure in which words *sustain* or *undergo* mutual changes of case.

HY-PAS'-PIST, *s.* Literally, one who fights from under a shield, a soldier of ancient Greece, armed in a particular manner. [Mittford.]

HY'-PHEN, (hī'-fēn, 163) *s.* Literally, under one; [hyphen:] appropriately, a note (-) implying the union of parts into words, as Hyph-en.

See *HYPHNOTIC* above, previously to Hypo-, &c.

HY-PON'-O-I-E, *s.* A casting or placing, as of different things *under* one arrangement, the name of that figure of speech in which several things that appear to make against the argument are brought together, and then refuted in order.

HY-P-O-CYST, 26: *s.* A place for fire *underneath*, or for the stove used in baths, hot-houses, and the like.

HY-P-O-CHON'-DRIES, (-cōn'-drēz, 161, 101) *s. pl.* The sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs, or the regions in the animal body which contain the liver and the spleen; our old writers use the English plural, *Hyp'o-chon'dries*, of which the singular, *Hyp'o-chon'dry*, was also in use.

HY-P-O-CHON'-DRIA, *s.* That part of the belly and sides which is *under* the short ribs; also, as originating, or supposed to originate, from a diseased state of the hypochondria, or of the liver and the spleen, the mental disease, melancholy.

HY-P-O-CHON'-DRI-AC, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the hypochondria; melancholy; producing or having the

nature of melancholy:—*s.* One who is morbidly melancholy or disordered in imagination.

HY-P-O-CHON'-DRI'-A-CAL, 81, 84: *a.* Hypochondriac.

HY-P-O-CHON'-DRI'-A-CISM, 81: *s.* Morbid melancholy: it is also called *Hyp'o-chon-dri'-a-sis*.

HY-P, *s.* (A colloquial contraction of hypochondria.) Melancholy, depression of spirits.

To Hy-p, *v. a.* To depress with melancholy. [Colloq.]

HY-P-O-CIST, *s.* A parasitical plant growing *under* the cystus: the inspissated juice which is expressed from its fruit.

HY-P-O-CRA-TER'-I-FORM, 81: *a.* Having the form of that which is placed *under* a cup, namely, a salver,—that is, salver-shaped. [Botany.]

HY-P-O-CR'-IST, (hīp-ōck'-rē-cy, 105) *s.* The practice of supporting a character *under*, or subordinate to, one's real character; simulation, dissimulation.

HY-P-O-CRITE, (-crit, 105) *s.* One who acts a part, particularly as regards religion or morals.

HY-P-O-CRIT'-IC, 88: *a.* Appearing different from reality; dissembling, insincere.

HY-P-O-CRIT'-I-CAL-ly, *ad.* With simulation.

HY-P-O-GAS'-TRIC, *a.* Seated as *under* the belly, or in the lower part of the belly.

HY-P-O-GAS'-TRO-cele, 101: *s.* A rupture of the lower belly.

HY-P-O-GE'-UM, *s.* A name given by ancient architects to all parts of a building which were *under* ground as the cellars, &c.

HY-P-O-G'-NŌUS, (hīp-ōd'-gē-nūs, 120) *a.* An epithet of plants which have the corols and stamens inserted *under* the female characteristic or pistil. [Botany.] Epigynous is the reverse.

HY-P-O-PI-UM, *s.* That which is *under* the eye, a name applied to a deposition of matter in the anterior chamber of that organ.

HY-P-O-S-TA-SIS, *s.* Substance, either in its ordinary signification as something distinct: or in its less usual but literal meaning, as something which stands *under*, or in dependence on another thing; or, in a signification uniting both these, as something distinct, and yet dependent. See further in *Supp.*

HY-P-O-STAT'-I-CAL, *a.* Relating to an hypostasis.

HY-P-O-STAT'-I-CAL-ly, *ad.* According to an hypostasis.

HY-OT'-E-NGUS, (hīp-ōt'-ē-nūc) *s.* The line that subtends or comes under the right angle of a right angled triangle.

To HY-OTI'-E-CATE, *v. a.* To place *under* any one's care as a surety, to pledge, to pawn.

HY-OTI'-E-SIS, *s.* A supposition, or that which, without previous support or proof, is placed under an argument or a system, as its sole foundation; the argument or system so founded.

HY-P-O-THET'-IC, 88: *a.* Including a supposition;

HY-P-O-THET'-I-CAL, *a.* conditional, or assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning.

HY-P-O-THET'-I-CAL-ly, *ad.* By way of supposition.

HYRSE=**HERC**, 35, 153: *s.* Millet. [Botany.]

HYSON=**Hİ'-SŌN**, 18: *s.* A sort of green tea.

HYSSOP=**HİS'-SŌP**, *s.* A plant of which this name implies a sprinkling of the face with its juice.

HYSTERIC=**HİS'-TĒR'-ICK**, 88: } 129: *a.* Dis-
HYSTERICAL, hīs-tĕr'-ē-cāl, ordered in the regions of the womb; troubled with nervous affections such as were formerly attributed to disorders of the womb; spasmodic.

HYs-ter'-ica, *s. pl.* A spasmodic disorder of the stomach and intestinal tube.

HİS'-TER-O-CEL', 101: *s.* Rupture of the womb.

HİS'-TER-O'-O-MY, *s.* The Cesarian operation.

HYSTERO-PROTERON=**HİS'-TĒR-ŌN-prŏt'-ē-ŏn**, *s.* A figure of speech which places last what would naturally come first.

HYTHIE.—See *Hithie*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wā; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; jō, i. e. *jew*, 55; a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171

I.

I, The ninth letter of the alphabet, formerly confounded with J, from which, in the present practice of the language, it is wholly distinct. Its sounds are the 5th, 6th, 15th, 16th, 35th, 36th, 45th, and 46th elements of the schemes prefixed: it is often sounded as *y* consonant: (see 146:) it enters into several digraphs, whose sounds are various. As a contraction, it is placed with *e*, (i. e.) to signify *id est*, or, that is

I, in our old dramatists, often stood for *ay*, which is pronounced nearly like it (See Prin. 5.)

I=*i*, *pron.* (I, mine or my, me, we, ours or our, us) Myself, the person speaking.

IACINTH.—See Hyacinth.

IAMBUS=*i-ām'-būs*, *s.* (*pl.* *Iam'bī*.) A poetic foot consisting of a short and a long syllable, or in English verse of an unaccented and accented syllable; it is also called *I-am'v*.

I-AM'-bic, *u. and s.* Composed of iambi:—*s.* A line in iambic measure: *Iambics* were used originally for satire, and hence the word sometimes means satire.

IBIS=*i'-bīss*, *s.* An Egyptian bird approaching the stork kind, venerated for destroying serpents.

ICARIAN, *i-cārē-ē-ān*, 41, 90: *a.* Daringly or unforunately adventurous, as Icarus the son of Daedalus.

ICE=*ice*, *s.* Water or other liquor made solid by cold; congealed sugar: *To break the ice*, to make the first opening in any attempt.

To ice, *v. a.* To cover with ice; to cover with congealed sugar, to frost; to chill, to freeze.

☞ The compounds are *ice-berg*, (a hill or mountain of ice.) *Ice-built*; *Ice-house*; *Ice-larder*; *Ice-spar*, (a variety of spar whose crystals resemble ice,) &c.

I'-cy, 105: *a.* Abounding with or made of ice; cold, frosty; resembling ice; frigid, without affection, in different: *Pey-pearl'd*, studded as with pearls of ice. [Milton.]

I'-ci-ness, *s.* The state of being icy, or generating ice.

I'-ci-cle, 101: *s.* A shoot of ice such as is formed by the freezing of a dropping fluid; in some places it is called an *ic' h'*.

ICINEUMON, *ick-nū'-mōn*, 161: *s.* A sort of wasel, named as from following the *traces* of the crocodile, whose eggs it destroys.

Ich-neu'-mon-fly', *s.* An insect, so called because it destroys vermin as the ichneumon the eggs of crocodiles.

ICH-NOD'-RA-PHY, (*ick-nōg'-rā-fī*, 163) *s.* A delineation of the *traces* which a building might be supposed to leave if cut by a level plane from the ground it stands on, a ground plot.

Ich-no-graph'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to ichnography.

ICHOR, *i'-kor*, 161: *s.* A thin watery humor like serum or whey; sanious matter flowing from an ulcer.

I'-chor-ous, 120: *a.* Like ichor; sanious

ICHTHYOLOGY, *ick-thī-ō'-lō-gī*, 161, 105,

87: *s.* That part of zoology which treats of fishes. *Sup.*

Ich'-thy-o-līg', *s.* Fossil fish.

Ich'-thy-oph'-a-gy, (*-ōf'-ā-gī*, 163) *s.* The practice of eating fish; fish-diet

Ich'-thy-oph'-a-gous, (*-gūs*, 77, 120) *a.* Feeding on fish.

ICICLE, **ICINESS**.—See under Ice.

ICON=*i'-cōn*, *s.* An image or picture.

I-CON'-O-CLAST, *s.* A breaker of images.

I-CON'-O-clas'-tic, 88: *a.* Breaking images.

I'-CON-OI'-A-TER, 81, 84: *s.* A worshipper of images, as the Iconoclasts denominated the Romanists.

I'-CON-OI'-IA-PHY, (*-fī*, 163) *s.* Scientific description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

I'-CON-O-I'-O-GR, 87: *s.* The doctrine of picture or

representation, particularly as a means used in worship.

ICOSAHEDRAL=*i'-cō-sā-hē'-drāl*, *a.* Having twenty sides, understood as equal sides

I'-Cō-SAN'-DRI-AN, *a.* Twenty fold masculine applied to plants having twenty or more stamens. [Bot.]

ICTERIC=*ick-tēr'-ick*, *a. and s.* Pertaining to the jaundice:—*s.* A remedy for the jaundice.

ICY—See under Ice.

I'D, *Idē*, A contraction of *I would* or *I had*.

IDEA=*i-dē'-ā*, 6: *s.* Originally, a sight or vision of an object, when, by reason of distance, obscurity, excessive light, or other cause, we see only what sort of object it is, and cannot discern any individual characteristics; hence, among the ancient Platonists, the mental conception of a form or species, as distinguished from the mental representation of an individual object, which, considered apart from the eternal immutable form supposed to have been its model, exists only in its particular characteristics:—in modern philosophy the eternal immutable forms or species of the Platonists have no place, being regarded only as *notions* employed by the mind to assist its operations, and having no existence out of the mind; (see Metaphysics:)—hence, in modern writings, the word *idea*, when carefully used, implies precisely that which anciently stood opposed to it, namely, the mental representation of some individual object not present to the senses in which sense it is less comprehensive than *Image*, for an image may be a fancied object, but an idea is strictly the mental representation of a real one; and it is also less comprehensive than *Conception*; for a conception may revive audible or other sensible impressions, but an idea is in strictness confined to the representation of the visible only; these restrictions, however, are far from being regarded by all modern writers, and least of all by Locke, in whose essay, as well as in popular use, *idea* stands for a sensation, perception, conception, notion, image of a fancied or real object, thought, opinion, intention, in short for whatever we are at different times mentally conscious of:—the deficiencies of Locke's essay spring almost wholly from this lax use of a single word joined to that further luxury in manner of expression which tends to exhibit ideas, (thoughts,) not as what they really are, mere states of a conscious or intellectual being, but as creations, which have, when created, distinct existence.—See Thought. Also some related words in *Sup.*

To I-dē-ate, *v. a.* To form mentally. [Donne.]

I-dē'-al, *a.* Mental, not perceived by the senses.

I-dē'-al-ly, *ad.* Mentally, intellectually.

To I-dē'-a-lize, *v. n.* To form images in the mind.

I-dē'-a-lism, 158: *s.* The system or theory which denies the existence of *matter*, and affirms that mind, with its different states or ideas, is all in all: this system, which was built on the old admitted doctrine of perception, has been dissipated by removing its foundation.

IDEM=*i'-dēm*, *s.* The same person. [Lat.] Hence the adverb *Idēdem* in the same place.

I-DEN'-TI-CAL, *a.* The same, the very same: *I-den'tic* may be met with, but is less used.

I-den'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With sameness.

I-den'-ti-ty, 105: *s.* Sameness, not diversity.

To I-den'-ti-fy, 6: *v. a. and n.* To prove the sameness of; to make the same:—*neu*, To become identical.

I-den'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Proof of identity.

IDES, *idēz*, 143: *s. pl.* The Roman name for the 15th day of March, May, July, October, and for the 13th day of each of the other months: eight days in each month usually pass by this name, but only one strictly receives it, the others being called the day before the *ides*, the third from the *ides*, and so on backwards to the eighth from the *ides*.

IDIO—A prefix derived from a Greek adjective signifying individual or peculiar: as *Idio-electric*, electric by its individual or peculiar nature; *Idio-repulsive*, repulsive by itself or in its own nature.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: th'īn, 166.

IG'-OC'-RA-SF, (-cē, 105) 87: *s.* *Peculiarity* of constitution, or such as is not found but in the individual.

Id'-i-o-crat'-i-cal, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

See **Idiocy** lower under **Idiot**.

Id'-i-o-syn'-cra-my, *s.* That part of a person's constitution which is peculiar to the individual.

Id'-i-op'-a-ty, *s.* Disease belonging to the part affected, and not arising from sympathy with other parts; peculiar affection or feeling.

Id'-i-om, 18: *s.* A mode of expression *peculiar* to a language; particular cast of a language; peculiarity of phrase; phraseology.

Id'-i-o-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Peculiar to a language;

Id'-i-o-mat'-i-cal, *phraseological.*

Id'-i-o-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to an idiom.

Id'-i-o-tism, 158: *s.* Peculiarity of expression.—See also lower.

Id'-i-ot, 18: *s.* Originally, a private person; at present, as an English word, it means one who is not like others, but is *peculiar*, that is, a simple or natural fool, or a human creature without the powers of reason.

Id'-i-ot'-ic, 88: *a.* Idiomatic; [Obs.:] foolish, stupid.

Id'-i-ot'-i-cal, *spid, simple.*

Id'-i-o-tism, *s.* Folly, imbecility.—See also above.

Id'-i-o-cy, 105: *s.* Want of understanding.

IDLE, **Ī'-dl**, 101: *a.* In the common sense, averse from labour, slothful; in a less usual but perhaps an older sense, unengaged, affording leisure; unemployed; hence, useless, vain, ineffectual; unfruitful, barren; trifling.

To Ī'-dle, 101: *v. n.* To lose time in inactivity: *To idle away*, to spend in idleness.

Ī'-dler, 36: *s.* One who idles.

Ī'-dly, 105: *ad.* Lazily; carelessly, vainly.

Ī'-dle-ness, *s.* State or quality of being idle.

See **Ī'-dle-pa'ted**, **Ī'-dle-head'ed**, are among the compounds.

IDOL=**Ī'-dōl**, 18: *s.* An image or representation, but particularly an image worshipped as a god; one loved or honoured to adoration.

Ī'-dōl'-a-try, *s.* The worship of idols.

Ī'-dōl'-a-ter, *s.* A worshipper of an idol.

Ī'-dōl'-a-tress, *s.* A female idolater.

Ī'-dōl'-a-trous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in idolatry; paid as to an idol.

Ī'-dōl'-a-trous-ly, *ad.* In an idolatrous manner.

To Ī'-dōl'-a-trize, *v. n.* and *a.* To practise idolatry:—*act.* To make an idol of.

Ī'-dō-lish, *a.* Idolatrous. [Milton.]

To Ī'-dō-lize, *v. a.* To worship as an idol; to love or reverence to adoration.

Ī'-dō-lī'-zer, *s.* One who idolizes.

Ī'-dō-lism, 158: *s.* Idolatrous worship.

Ī'-dō-list, *s.* A worshipper of images.

IDONEOUS, **Ī'-dō-nē-ūs**, 120: *a.* Fit, proper.

IDYL=**Ī'-dīl**, *s.* A short poem, usually a pastoral.

IF=**īf**, *conj.* Give or allow that; whether or not.

IGNEOUS, **Ī'-g-nē-ūs**, 120: *a.* Consisting of fire; containing fire; resembling fire.

Ī'-g-nē-cent, *a.* Emitting sparks when struck.

To Ī'-g-nī-fy, 6: *v. a.* To form into fire.

Ī'-g-nī'-lu-ous, 109, 120: *a.* Flowing with fire.

Ī'-g-nīp'-o-tent, *a.* Presiding over fire.

To Ī'-g-nīte', *v. a.* and *n.* To kindle; to communicate fire to:—*new.* To take fire; to become red hot.

Ī'-g-nī'-ti-ble, 101: *a.* That may be kindled. [Brown.]

Ī'-g-nī'-ion. (-nīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* The act of kindling; the act of communicating fire; state of being kindled.

Ī'-g-nīv'-o-mous, *a.* Vomiting fire.

Ī'-g-nī'-fat'-u-us, *s. sing.* } A meteor light that ap-
pears after dark over marshy grounds, a Will o' the wisp, a Jack-a-lantern. [Lat.]

IG-, One of the forms of **IN-**, which see

IGNOBLE, **Ī'-g-nō-bl**, 84, 101: *a.* Mean of birth; mean or worthless in estimation or use.—See **IN-**.

Ī'-g-nō'-bly, 84: *ad.* In an ignoble manner.

Ī'-g-nō'-ble-ness, *s.* Want of dignity; meanness.

IGNOMINIOUS, **Ī'-g-nō-mīn'-yis**, 146: *a.* Incurring a shameful name or report; mean, dishonourable.

Ī'-g-nō-mīn'-ious-ly, *ad.* Meantly, disgracefully.

Ī'-g-nō-mīn'-y, *s.* Public disgrace, shame, dishonour.

Ī'-g-nō-my, *s.* Ignominy. [Shaks. Sir E. Sandys.]

To IGNORE=**Ī'-g-nōrē'**, *v. a.* Not to know, to be ignorant of. (See **IN-**.) It is out of use, except as applied to a grand jury, who are said *to ignore* a bill when they do not find the evidence such as to make good the presentment.

Ī'-g-nō-ra'-fī-mus, *s.* "We ignore," the endorsement of a grand jury on a bill of indictment, equivalent to "Not found;" also, an ignorant person, a vain pretender to knowledge.

Ī'-g-nō-rant, *a.* and *s.* Destitute of knowledge, untaught, uninformed; unacquainted with, followed by *of*; in poetical use, unknown, undiscovered; unskillfully made; but this last sense is forced and improper:—*s.* An ignorant person.

Ī'-g-nō-rant-ly, *ad.* Through ignorance.

Ī'-g-nō-rance, *s.* Want of knowledge.

IGNOSCIBLE, **Ī'-g-nōs'-cē-bl**, *a.* That may be overlooked or remain as unknown; pardonable.—See **IN-**.

Ī'-g-notē', *a.* Unknown. [Sir E. Sandys.]

IL-—See lower before **Ilacerrable**.

ILF—See **Aisle**.

ILEX, **Ī'-lēcks**, 188: *s.* The scarlet oak.

ILIAC, **Ī'-l-āck**, 95: *a.* Pertaining to the lower bowels, or the gut called the *ſicūm*: the *Ī'liac-pass'ion* is a violent and dangerous kind of colic, with an inversion of the peristaltic motion of the bowels.

ILIAD, **Ī'-lē-ād**, *s.* A Greek epic poem written by Homer, of which Achilles is the hero, but which is named from Ilium, the siege of which town is the occasion of the whole business of the poem.

ILK=**īlk**, *s.* The same; each. [Spenser.]

ILL=**īl**, 155: *s. a.* and *ad.* Badness; evil; (see **Evil**):—*a.* Bad; evil; ailing, disordered in health:—*ad.* Not well; not easily; with difficulty.

ILL'-ness, *s.* Badness; wickedness; more commonly, sickness, malady, disorder of health.

See in the following phrases, **ill** is a substantive: *Ill breeding minds*, (minds that breed ill:) *an ill boding hour*; *an ill designing man*; *ill persuading gold*. In the following compounds, **ill** is an adjective or adverb:

Ill'-bred, (badly taught:); *Ill'-faced*, (having an ugly face:); *Ill'-favoured*, (evil-favoured, deformed:); *Ill'-fixed*, (leading an ill life:); *Ill'-nature*, (evil nature or disposition, crossness, crabbedness:); *Ill'-nāt-ive*; *Ill'-nāturedly*; *Ill'-nāturedness*; *Ill'-starred*, (influenced by evil stars, unlucky:); *Ill'-will'*, (evil will, disposition to envy or hatred:); *Ill'-will'er*.

In the following phrases, **ill** is likewise an adjective or adverb: *Ill breeding*, (opposed to good breeding or manners:); *Ill according*, (according imperfectly, or not at all:); *Ill complexioned*; *Ill fated*; *Ill ordered*, &c.

IL-, A prefix used for **IN-**, which see. Like **in**, it sometimes signifies negation or privation, being in such case equivalent to *not* or *un-*; sometimes it implies simply *in* or *into*; sometimes *on* or *upon*.

IL-LAC'-RU-A-BI-E, 59, 101: *a.* That cannot be torn.

IL-LACR'-RY-MA-BI-E. (-lāck'-rē-mīd-bl, 161, 105 101) *a.* Incapable of weeping.

IL-LAPS', *s.* A sliding in; a falling on.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Forcels: gātē-wāy; chāp'-māu; pā-pā': lāw; gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: *a. t. i.*, &c. *mute*, 171.

To **IL-IAQ-UX-ATE**, (-lăck'-wê-âte, 76, 145) *v. a.*
To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.
IL-lag'-we-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of ensnaring; a snare.
IL-LA'-TION, *s.* Inference, conclusion from premises.
IL'-la-tive, (îl'-lă-tiv, 81, 105) *a.* and *s.* Signifying or indicating an illation:—*s.* An illative particle.
IL'-la-tive-ly, *ad.* By illation.
IL-LAUD'-A-BLE, 123, 101: *a.* Not laudable.
IL-laud'-a-bly, *ad.* Without deserving praise.
☞ See **IL-LR-ED**, &c., under **ILL**.
IL-LĒ'-CE-BROUS, 120: *a.* Enticing, full of allurements.
IL-LĒ'-GAL, *a.* Not legal, contrary to law.
IL-lē'-gal-ly, *ad.* Unlawfully.
IL-lē'-gal-ness, *s.* State of being illegal.
To **IL-lē'-gal-ize**, *v. a.* To render illegal.
IL-lē-gal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Contrariety to law.
IL-LĒ'-GĒ'-BI, (-lĕd'-gĕ-bl, 64, 105, 101) *a.*
That cannot be read.
IL-lēg'-i-bly, *ad.* In an illegible manner.
IL-lēg'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Incapability of being read.
IL-LĒ-GIT'-I-MATE, *a.* Not produced as law prescribes, (compare illegal,) begotten out of wedlock.
To **IL-lē-git'-i-mate**, *v. a.* To render illegitimate.
IL-lē-git'-i-mate-ly, *ad.* Not legitimately.
IL-lē-git'-i-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Want of genuineness; the state of being a bastard.
IL-lē-git'-i-ma-cy, *s.* State of bastardy.
IL-LĒV'-I-A-BLE, 101: *a.* That cannot be levied.
☞ See **IL-LYCKED**, **IL-LYCKED**, &c. under **ILL**.
IL-LIB'-ER-AL, *a.* Not liberal, not noble, not candid; not generous; not suited to good birth or breeding.
IL-lib'-er-al-ly, *ad.* In an illiberal manner.
IL-lib'-er-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind; parsimony.
IL-LIC'-IT, (-liss'-it) *a.* Not permitted or licensed.
IL-līc'-it-ly, *ad.* Without law or licence.
IL-līc'-it-ness, *s.* Unlawfulness.
To **IL-LIGH'-TEN**, (îl'-tn, 115, 114) *v. a.* To enlighten. [Obs.]
IL-LIM'-I-TA-BLE, 101: *a.* That cannot be bounded.
IL-lim'-i-ta-bly, *ad.* Without limits.
IL-lim'-i-ted, *a.* Unbounded, interminable.
IL-lim'-i-ted-ness, *s.* Boundlessness.
IL-LĒ-NIT'-ION, (-nīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Literally, something smeared into or on the surface of another, a thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.
IL-LIT'-ER-AL, 12: *a.* Not literal.
IL-LIT'-ER-ATE, *a.* Unlettered, untaught; rude.
IL-lit'-er-ate-ness, **IL-lit'-er-a-ture**, *s.* Illiteracy.
IL-lit'-er-a-cy, *s.* Want of learning.
☞ See **IL-LIVED**, **IL-LYCKED**, &c., under **ILL**.
IL-LŒG'-I-CAL, (-lōd'-gĕ-cāl, 105) *a.* Not logical; violating the rules of reasoning; contrary to reason.
IL-log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Contrarily to the rules of reason.
IL-log'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Contrariety to sound reasoning.
To **IL-LŪE'**, 109: *v. a.*—See lower, before **ILLUSION**.
To **IL-LŪE'**, 109: *v. a.* To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn [Poetical].
To **IL-lu'-mi-nate**, *v. a.* To enlighten; to adorn with artificial light for a festive occasion; to give intellectual light; to illustrate: in a particular sense, to adorn with coloured pictures and ornamented initial letters.
IL-lu'-mi-nate, *a.* and *s.* Enlightened:—*s.* One of those called *illuminati*.
IL-lu'-mi-na'-ti, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Literally, enlightened persons; a title which has been assumed in various ages by those who propagated extraordinary, and, in too many cases, pernicious opinions.

IL-lu'-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of illuminating something that gives light: [Unusual:] a display of light for festive or other purposes; brightness.
IL-lu'-mi-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to light
IL-lu'-mi-na'-tor, *s.* One who illuminates, particularly in the last sense of the verb,—an alluminor.
To **IL-lu'-mine**, 105: *v. a.* To illumine. [Milton. Pope.]
To **IL-LŪE'**, 109: *v. a.* To play upon, to deceive.
IL-lu'-sion, (îl'-lŭ'-zhŭn, 147) *s.* A playing upon; false show; mockery; error.
IL-lu'-sive (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Deceiving by false show.
IL-lu'-sive-ly, *ad.* By deception.
IL-lu'-sor-y, (-sŏr-ēy) *a.* Deceiving, fraudulent.
To **IL-LUS'-TRATE**, *v. a.* To throw brightness in or upon; to brighten with light or with honour; (compare **To illumine**, &c.) in a figurative but now usual sense, to explain, to clear, to elucidate; to explain or ornament by engravings or paintings.
IL-lus'-tra-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.
IL-lus'-tra-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of explanation.
IL-lus'-tra-tor, 38: *s.* One who illustrates, brightens, clears, or beautifies.
IL-lus'-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of rendering bright or glorious, [Obs.] explanation, elucidation.
IL-LUS'-TR-ŌUS, 120: *a.* Glorious as by influx of light; (compare the previous words,) conspicuous, renowned; conferring honour: *Most illustrious*, is the style of the order of St. Patrick.
IL-lus'-tri-ous-ly, *ad.* Conspicuously, gloriously.
IL-lus'-tri-ous-ness, *s.* Eminence, grandeur.
IL-LUX-U'-RĪ-ŌUS, (îl'-lŭg-zŭ'-rē-ūs, 154, 105, 120) *a.* Not luxurious.
☞ See **IL-LYLL**, &c. under **ILL**.
IM, *ime*, A contraction of *I am*. See **Im-** before **To Imbark**.
IMAGE=**im'-age**, 99: *s.* Generally, a thing imitating another or like another, a semblance, a representation; especially, a material imitation, a statue; hence, an idol; also, a mental representation or idea; also, as distinct from an idea in its proper sense, a picture in the mind formed of parts fancifully put together.—See **Idea**.
To **Im-age**, 99: *v. a.* To form a likeness of in the mind; by recollection; to combine in the mind out of parts which are suggested in a certain state of excitement, to imagine.
Im-a-ger-y, 2: *s.* Sensible imitations or representations; forms or representations in the mind, especially such as are combined under the influence of emotion; oral or graphic expressions of the images in one mind, by which correspondent images are excited in another; in some writers, form or make simply.
To **Im-ag'-ine**, (ĕ-măd'-gĭn, 105) *v. a.* and *n.* To form out of mental suggestions; to scheme, to contrive.—*new*. To conceive, to have a notion; to combine mental images under the influence of emotion.
Im-ag'-i-ner, *s.* One who imagines.
Im-ag'-i-n-ing, *s.* A framing of what may be. [Shaks.]
Im-ag'-i-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be imagined.
Im-ag'-i-nant, *a.* Imagining. [Bacon.]
Im-ag'-i-na-ry, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Existing only in imagination, visionary.
Im-ag'-i-na-tive, 105: *a.* Disposing or disposed to the formation of images; fantastic.
Im-ag'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of imagining; the thing imagined; that part of our nature which disposes us to form mental images, whether of things existing but not sensibly present, or of things not existing; contrivance; fanciful opinion.
IMAN=**î-măn**, *s.* A Mahometan priest.
IM-, A prefix used for **In-**, which see. Like *in*, it sometimes signifies negation or privation, being in such case equivalent to *not* or *un-*; sometimes it im-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: mīn, 166: thĕn, 166.

plies simply *in* or *into*; sometimes *on* or *upon*. Of the words which follow, commencing with *im*, only *Imbecile*, &c., *Imbricate*, &c., *Imitate*, &c., *Imp.* &c., are without relationship to *In*.

For words not found under *Im*, seek under *Em*.

To **IMBANK**, *im-bāngk'*, 158: *v. a.* To enclose with a bank; to defend by mounds or dykes.

Im-bank'-ment, *s.* Art of imbanking; an enclosure.

To **IMBASTARDIZE**=*im-bās'-tar-dīze*, *v. a.* To render degenerate. [Milton.]

To **IMBATHÉ**=*im-bāthé'*, 111, 137: *v. a.* To bathe all over. [Milton.]

IMBECILE, *im'-bē-cēle'*, 104: *a.* Weak, feeble; generally weak of mind, but not improperly of body. Bishop Taylor uses it as a verb in the sense of to weaken; from which verb Johnson wrongly derives *Embezzle*.

Im'-bē-cil'-i-ty, 81, 105: *s.* Weakness of body or mind, at present generally understood of the latter.

IMBELLEIC=*im-bēl'-lick*, *a.* Not warlike.

To **IMBIBE**=*im-bibé'*, *v. a.* To drink in; to receive or admit into the mind: to soak is an unusual sense.

Im-bi'-ber, *s.* He or that which imbibes.

Im'-bi-bi'-tion, (*-bē-hish'-ūn*, 89) *s.* Act of imbibing.

To **IMBITTER**=*im-bit'-ter*, *v. a.* To make bitter; to make unhappy; to exasperate.

Im-bit'-ter-er, *s.* He or that which imbitters.

To **IMBOIL**=*im-boil'*, *v. n.* To rage. [Spenser.]

IMBONITY, *im-bōn'-tēy*, *s.* Want of bonity or goodness. [Burton, *Annals of Mel.*]

To **IMBORDER**=*im-bor'-der*, *v. a.* To furnish with a border; to bound. [Milton.]

To **IMBOSK**=*im-bōsk'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To lie concealed as in a wood;—*act.* To hide. [Unusual.]

To **IMBOSOM**, *im-bōōz'-ōm*, 107, 18: *v. a.* To hold in the bosom; to admit to the heart; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to enclose.

To **IMBOUND**=*im-bownd*, *v. a.* To enclose.

To **IMBRANGLE**, *im-brāng'-gl*, 158, 101: *v. a.* To entangle. [Hudibras.]

IMBRICATE, *im'-brē-cāte*, 105: *a.* Laid in the manner of tiles one partly under another.

Im'-bri-ca-ted, 2: *a.* Bent or indented like a roof or gutter tile.

Im'-bri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A putting together in the manner of tiles; an indenture like that of a tile.

To **IMBROWN**=*im-brown'*, *v. a.* To make brown; to darken; to cloud; to tan.

To **IMBRUE**, *im-brū'*, 109: *v. a.* To steep, to soak; to wet much or long; in Spenser, to distill.

To **IMBRUTE**=*im-brūt'*, 109: *v. a.* and *n.* To degrade to brutality;—*new.* To sink to brutality.

To **IMBUE**=*im-bū*, 189: *v. a.* To tinge deeply; to soak with a liquor; to cause to imbibe.

To **IMBURSE**=*im-bursé'*, *v. a.* To stock with money.

To **IMITATE**=*im'-ē-tāte*, 105: *v. a.* To copy; to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; in an appropriated sense, to copy in a literary work the method of another, with parallel images and examples, but not to copy servilely.

Im'-i-tā'-tor, *s.* One that imitates.

Im'-i-tā'-tive, 105: *a.* Inclined to copy; aiming at resemblances; formed after a model.

Im'-i-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of imitating; a copy which is more or less close to its original.

Im'-i-ta'-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Possible to be imitated; worthy to be imitated.

Im'-i-ta-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being imitable.

IMMACULATE=*im-māck'-ū-lāte*, *a.* Spotless, pure; clear from foul matter.

For words not found under *Im*, seek under *Em*.

Im-mac'-u-late-ly, *ad.* With spotless purity.

Im-mac'-u-late-ness, *s.* Spotless purity.

IMMALLEABLE, *im-mā'-ē-d-bl*, 146, 101: *s.*

a. Not malleable; not to be wrought upon

To **IMMANACLE**, *im-mān'-d-cl*, 101: *v. a.* To put in manacles, to fetter; to restrain.

IMMANE=*im-mānē'*, *a.* Vast, huge, very great; as immense cruelty. [Shelton, 1616.]

Im-mānē'-ly, *ad.* Monstrously. [Milton.]

Im-man'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Originally, vastness, but in English writings, barbarity. [Shaks.]

IMMANENT=*im'-mā-nēnt*, *a.* Inherent.

Im'-mā-nēn-cy, *s.* Internal dwelling

IMMANIFEST, *im-mān'-ē-fēst*, *a.* Not manifest.

IMMARCESSIBLE, *im'-mar-cēs'-sē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, *im-mar'-sh'āl*, 90: *a.* Not warlike.

To **IMMASK**=*im-māsk'*, 11: *v. a.* To cover.

IMMATERIAL, *im'-mā-tēr'-ē-āl*, 90, 43: *a.* Not consisting of matter, incorporeal; without weight unimportant.

Im-ma-te'-ri-al-ly, 105: *ad.* In a manner not depending on matter; in a manner not important.

Im-ma-te'-ri-al-ness, *s.* Immateriality.

Im-ma-te'-ri-al-ist, *s.* A spiritualist.

Im-ma-te'-ri-al-ized, 114: *a.* Spiritualized.

Im-ma-te'-ri-ate, *a.* Immaterial. [Bacon.]

Im-ma-te'-ri-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Distinctness from body or matter, or the quality of being spiritual.

IMMATURE=*im'-mā-tūrē'*, *a.* Not ripe; not arrived at completion; premature.

Im-ma-ture'-ly, *ad.* Before ripeness; too soon.

Im-ma-ture'-ness, *s.* Immaturity.

Im-ma-tu'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Unripeness.

IMMEABILITY, *im'-mē-ā-bil'-ē-tēy*, 84: *a.* Not permeable; less properly, want of power to pass.

IMMEASURABLE, *im-mēzh'-ōo-rā-bl*, 120, 147, 98, 101: *a.* That cannot be measured, immense.

Im-meas'-u-ra-bly, 105: *ad.* Immensely.

Im-meas'-ured, 114: *a.* Beyond common measure.

IM-MENSE, 153: *a.* Unlimited; vast, huge.

Im-mense'-ly, *ad.* Infinitely; vastly.

Im-men'-si-ty, 105: *s.* Unbounded greatness.

IM-MEN'-SU-RA-BLE, 147, 98, 101: *a.* Not to be measured: *Immensurate* is little used.

Im-men'-su-ta-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Impossibility to be measured.

IMMECHANICAL, *im'-mē-cān'-ē-cāl*, 161, 103: *a.* Not consonant to the laws of mechanics.

IMMEDIATE, *im-mē-dē-āte*, 146, 147: *a.* Proximate, or with nothing intervening either as to place, to action, or time; hence, the common sense, instant, without delay.

Im-mē-dē-āte-ly, *ad.* In an immediate manner.

Im-mē-dē-āte-ness, 146: *s.* Presence with regard to time; exemption from intervening causes.

Im-mē-dē-ā-cy, *s.* Immediate power. [Shaks.]

IMMEDICABLE, *im-mēd'-ē-cd-bl*, 101: *a.* Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMELODIOUS, *im'-mē-lō'-ē-dē-ūs*, 90, 105, 120: *a.* Not melodious, unmusical.

IMMEMORABLE, *im-mēm'-ō-rā-bl*, 101: *a.* Not worth remembering.

IM-ME-MO'-RI-AL, 90, 47: *a.* Beyond memory; in law, further back than Edward II.

Im-mē-mo'-ri-al-ly, *ad.* Beyond memory.

IMMENSE, &c., **IMMENSURABLE**, &c.—See above, under *Immeasurable*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mutr.*, 171.

☞ For words not found under **Im**, seek under **Em**.

To IMMERGE=*im-merge'*, 35: *v. a. and n.*
To plunge into a fluid—*new*. *To enter into the light of the sun.*
To IMMERSE, 153: *v. a.* *To plunge into a fluid; to sink or cover deep; in Bacon it is also an adjective.*
Im-mer-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* *The act of immersing; the state of being immersed; the act of one celestial body entering the light or shade of another so as to be obscured.*
IMMERIT=*im-mēr'-it*, *s.* *Demerit.* [Suckling.]
Im-mer'-ited, *a.* *Not deserved.* [King Charles.]
Im-mer-i-tous, 120: *a.* *Undeserving.* [Milton.]
To IMMESH.—See **To ENMESH**. [Goldsmith.]
IMMETHODICAL, *im'-mē-thōd''-ē-cāl*, 105: *a.* *Having no method, without system, confused.*
Im'-me-thod''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* *Irregularly.*
Im'-me-thod''-i-cal-ness, *s.* *Confusion.*
To IMMIGRATE, *im'-mē-grāte*, 105: *v. n.* *To pass into a country in order to dwell there, as to emigrate is to pass out of one. Compare To EMIGRATE.*
Im'-mi-gra-tion, *s.* *A passing into a place.*
IMMINENT, *im'-mē-nēt*, *a.* *Impending so as to threaten or be dangerous.*
Im'-mi-nence, *s.* *Any impending ill.*
To IMMINGLE, *im-mīng'-gl*, 158, 101: *v. a.*
To mingle, to mix, to unite.
IMMINUTION, *im'-mē-nū'-shūn*, 89: *s.* *A lessening, diminution.*
IMMISCIBLE, *im-mis'-cē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.*
Not capable of being mixed.
Im-mis'-ci-bil''-i-ty, *s.* *Incapacity to be mixed.*
To IMMIT=*im-mīt'*, *v. a.* *To send into.*
Im-mis'-sion, (-mīsh'-ūn, 90) *s.* *Act of immitting, the opposite to e-mission, or act of e-mitting.*
IMMITIGABLE, *im-mīt'-ē-grā-bl*, 105, 101: *a.*
That cannot be mitigated or softened.
To IMMIX, *im-micks'*, 188: *v. a.* *To mingle in each other or one with another.*
Im-MIXED, (-mīxt, 114, 143) *a.* *Unmixed or not mixed.*—See **Im**. [Sir I. Herbert. More.]
Im-mis'-a-ble, 101: *a.* *That cannot be mixed.*
IMMOBILITY, *im'-mō-bil''-ē-tē*, 105: *s.* *Unmoveableness; resistance to motion.*
IMMODERATE=*im-mōd'-er-āte*, *a.* *Exceeding moderation, excessive.*
Im-mod'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* *Extravagantly.*
Im-mod'-er-a-tion, 89: *s.* *Want of moderation: Immoderateness is less used; Immoderacy is obsolete.*
IMMODEST=*im-mōd'-ēst*, *a.* *Literally, wanting restraint; appropriately, wanting the restraint of decent manners, wanting shame, wanting delicacy; unchaste, obscene.*
Im-mod'-est-ly, 105: *ad.* *Indecently.*
Im-mod'-est-y, *s.* *Want of modesty.*
To IMMOLATE=*im'-mō-lāte*, *v. a.* *To sacrifice, to offer in sacrifice*
Im'' mo-lā'-tor, 38: *s.* *One that offers in sacrifice.*
Im'-mō-lā'-tion, *s.* *Act of sacrificing; sacrifice.*
IMMOMENT=*im-mō-mēnt*, *a.* *Trifling.* [Shaks.]
Im'-mō-men'-tous, 120: *a.* *Unimportant.*
IMMORAL=*im-mōr'-āl*, 129: *a.* (See **Moral**.)
Wanting regard to the tacit laws or conventions upon which the well-being of society depends, wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; vicious, dishonest.
Im-mor'-al-ly, *ad.* *Viciously.*
Im'-mō-ral''-i-ty, 84: *s.* *Vice; vicious act.*
Im'-mō-rig'-er-ous, 64, 120: *a.* *Unmannered, rude.*
Im'-mō-rig''-er-ous-ness, *s.* *Obstinacy, disobedience.*

☞ For words not found under **Im**, seek under **Em**.

IMMORTAL=*im-mor'-tāl*, *a.* *Deathless.*
Im-mor'-tal-ly, *ad.* *Everlastingly.*
To Im-mor'-tal-ize, *v. a. and n.* *To make immortal; to exempt from oblivion*—*new*. [Pope.] *To become immortal.*
Im'-mor-tal''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* *Exemption from death; everlasting life; exemption from oblivion.*
Im-mor'-ti-fi-ca-tion, *s.* *A state in which the passions are not dead or mortified, but exist in unrestrained force.*
IMMOVABLE, *im-mō-vā-bl*, 107, 101: *a.*
not to be forced from its place; unshaken.
Im-mō'-va-blz, *ad.* *In a state not to be shaken.*
Im-mō'-va-blē-ness, *s.* *The state of being immovable; Immutability may also be met with.*
IMMUND=*im-mūnd'*, *a.* *Unclean.* [Barton.]
Im'-mūndic''-i-ty, 59, 103: *s.* *Impurity.*
IMMUNITY, *im-mū'-nē-tē*, 105: *s.* *Freedom or exemption from obligation; privilege; freedom.*
To IMMURE=*im-mūre'*, 49: *v. a.* *To enclose within walls; to shut up, to imprison.*
Im-mure', *s.* *A wall, an enclosure.* [Shaks.]
IMMUSICAL, *im-mū-zē-cāl*, *a.* *Unmusical.*
IMMUTABLE, *im-mū-tā-bl*, *a.* *Unchangeable.*
Im-mū'-ta-blz, *ad.* *Unchangeably.*
Im-mū'-ta-bil''-i-ty, 84: *s.* *Unchangeableness.*
To IM-MUTE, *v. a.* *To make a change in.* See **Im**.
Im-mu-ta-tion, 89: *s.* *Change, alteration.*
IMP=*imp*. *s.* *Originally, a scion or young slip, hence, the offspring, a son; a youth; also, a subaltern devil, a little devil, which last remains as the only modern sense.*
To Imp, *v. a.* *To plant, to engraft; [Obs.] to lengthen or enlarge with anything adscititious; particularly, to repair with adscititious feathers, as a hawk's wing.* [Shaks. Dryden.]
IMPACABLE, *im-pā-cā-bl*, 101: *a.* *Not to be softened or appeased.* [Spenser.]
To IMPACT=*im-pāct'*, *v. a.* *To drive close.*
Im'-pact, 83: *s.* *A forcible touch, impression.*
To IMPAINT=*im-pānt'*, *v. a.* *To paint.* [Shaks.]
To IMPAIR=*im-pāre'*, 41: *v. a. and n.* *To make worse, to weaken*—*new*. *To grow worse; to wear out.*
Im-pair'-er, *s.* *That which impairs.*
Im-pair'-ment, *s.* *Injury.* B. Jonson uses **Impair**.
IMPAIR=*im-pāre*, *a.* *Unequal, unsuitable.*
Im-pair'-i-ty, 92, 101: *s.* *Inequality; disproportion; oddness; difference in degree.*
IMPALPABLE, *im-pāl'-pā-bl*, 101: *a.* *Not perceptible by touch; not coarse or gross.*
Im-pāl'-pā-bil''-i-ty, *s.* *State of being impalpable.*
IMPANATE=*im-pā-nāte*, *a.* *Embodied in bread.* [Cramer.] *Hence, To Impanate, and IMPANATION.*
To IMPANEL=*im-pān'-ēl*, *v. a.* *To write or enter by name into a little schedule of parchment called a panel, and thus constitute a jury.*
To IMPARADISE=*im-pār'-dā-ize*, 152: *v. a.*
To put into a place of felicity; to make happy.
IMPARASYLLABIC=*im-pār'-dā-sil-lāb''-īck*, 88: *a.* *Not having an equal number of syllables.*
IMPARIETY.—See above under **Impair**.
To IMPARK=*im-park'*, *v. a.* *To enclose as a park.*
To IMPARL=*im-parl'*, *v. n.* *To have delay in law for mutual adjustment.*
Im-par'-lance, *s.* *A petition of a day to consider what answer a defendant shall make; more commonly time to plead, which in a general imparlance is always to another term.*

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

↳ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

IMPARSONEE=im-par'-sōn-ēč', *a.* Inducted to a living and in full possession.
To IMPART=im-part', *v. a.* To grant as to a partaker; to grant; to make known.
Im-part-i-ble, *a.* Communicable.
Im-part-ment, *s.* Disclosure. [Shaks.]
IMPARTIAL, im-par'-sh'āl, 147: *a.* Not partial, free from bias, disinterested; just.
Im-par'-tial-ly, *ad.* Without bias; equitably.
Im-par'-ti-al'-i-ty, (-shē-āl'-ē-tē, 84, 105) *s.* Indifference to all parties; justice.
IMPASSABLE, im-pās'-sd-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be passed, not admitting passage; impervious.
Im-pas'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* State of being impassable.
IMPASSIBLE, im-pās'-sē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not liable to passion or suffering; exempt from pain.
Im-pas'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Impassibility.
Im-pas'-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Exemption from suffering.
Im-pas'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Exempt from the agency of external causes; hence, *Impas'siveness*.
Im-PAS'-sion-ate, *a.* Without feeling.—See lower.
To IMPASSION, im-pāsh'-ūn, 90, 147: *v. a.* To move with passion, to affect strongly.
Im-pas'-sion-ate, *a.* Strongly affected.—See Im-.
To Im-pas'-sion-ate, *v. a.* To affect powerfully.
To IMPASTE, im-pāst', 111: *v. a.* To knead into paste; to cover as with paste; to lay on colours thick and bold.
Im'-PAS-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* A mixture of materials bound together by a paste and hardened by air or fire.
IMPATIBLE.—See below under Impatient.
IMPATIENT, im-pā'-sh'ēt, 90: *a.* Not able to endure, followed by *at*: agitated by some painful passion, followed by *at* before the occasion; more commonly, fretful, hasty, not enduring delay; in Spenser, not to be borne, impatient: it is found very rarely as a substantive.
Im-pa'-tient-ly, *ad.* In an impatient manner.
Im-pa'-tience, *s.* The quality of being impatient.
Im-PAT'-i-BLE, 92: *a.* Not to be borne.
To IMPATRONIZE=im-pā'-trō-nīze, *v. a.* To put in possession of the supremacy of a seignory.
To IMPAWN=im-pāwn', *v. a.* To pledge.
To IMPEACH=im-pēach', *v. a.* In old authors, to hinder or arrest; hence, to arrest by an accusation; and, hence, to accuse by public authority: from the last sense, to bring into question:—it may be met with in Shakspeare as a substantive.
Im-peach'-a-ble, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
Im-peach'-er, *s.* An accuser.
Im-peach'-ment, *s.* Hindrance; [Obs.] public accusation; the charge preferred; reproach.
To IMPEARL, im-per'l, 131: *v. a.* To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.
IMPECCABLE, im-pēc'-d-bl, 101: *a.* Exempt from possibility of sin.
Im-pēc'-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Exemption from liability to sin; exemption from failure.
Im-pēc'-can-cy, *s.* Impeccability.
To IMPEDE=im-pēdē, *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct.
Im-ped'-i-ment, 92: *s.* Literally, that which stands in the way of one's feet; hence, hindrance, obstruction generally; a defect in speech preventing fluent utterance: Some old writers use *To impeditment*.
Im-ped'-i-men'-tal, *a.* Hindering; obstructing utterance.
To Im'-pe-dite, *v. a.* To retard. [Unusual.]
Im-ped'-i-tive, 92, 105: *a.* Causing hindrance.
To IMPEL=im-pēl', *v. a.* To drive or urge.

↳ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

Im-pe'l-ler, 36: *s.* He who impeis.
Im-pe'l-lent, *s.* An impulsive power.
 ↳ For the other relations see Impulse, &c.
To IMPEN=im-pēn', *v. a.* To shut up.
To IMPEND=im-pēnd', *v. n.* To hang over; to be near, to press nearly.
Im-pen'-dent, *a.* Imminent; pressing closely.
Im-pen'-dence, **Im-pen'-den-cy**, *s.* The state of hanging over; near approach.
IMPENETRABLE, im-pēn'-ē-trd-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be pierced; impervious; unteachable; immovable.
Im-pen'-e-tra-bly, *ad.* So as not to be penetrated.
Im-pen'-e-tra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of being impenetrable:—*Impenetrableness* is less used.
IMPENITENT, im-pēn'-ē-tēt, 105: *a.* and *s.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate:—*An impenitent person*.
Im-pen'-i-tent-ly, *ad.* Without repentance.
Im-pen'-i-tence, **Im-pen'-i-ten-cy**, *s.* State of being impenitent; obduracy.
IMPENNOUS, im-pēn'-nūs, *a.* Wanting wings.
To IMPEOPLE, im-pē'-pl, 103, 101: *v. a.* To form into a community.
IMPERATE=im'-pēr-ātē, *a.* Done by direction, appropriately, of the mind, or by impulse.
Im-PER'-a-TIVE, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Commanding; expressing command, or having the form of expressing it.
Im-per'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* Authoritatively.
Im-per'-a-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Commanding.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, im'-per-cep'-tē-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be perceived: It occurs as a substantive.
Im-per-cep'-tē-bly, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.
Im-per-cep'-ti-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being imperceptible.
Im'-PER-CIP'-IENT, (-yēnt, 146) *a.* Not perceiving.
IMPERDIBLE, im-per'-dē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not destructible:—hence, *Imperdiu'ity*. [Both words unusual.]
IMPERFECT=im-per'-fēct, *a.* Not complete, defective; frail; not perfect as to time or tense.
Im-per'-fect-ly, *ad.* Not fully or entirely.
Im'-per-fec'-tion, 89: *s.* Defect, fault, failure:—*Imperfection* is little used.
IMPERFORATED=im-per'-fō-rā-tēd, *a.* Not pierced through, closed:—*Imperforate* was formerly in use.
Im-per'-fo-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being closed.
IMPERIAL, im-pēr'-ē-āl, 43, 105: *a.* (Compare Imperate.) Belonging to an emperor; possessing supremacy; royal.
Im-pē'-ri-al-ly, *ad.* In a royal manner.
Im-pe'-ri-a-list, *s.* One that belongs to an emperor, particularly as regarded the emperors of Germany.
Im-pe'-ri-al-ty, *s.* Imperial power.
Im-pe'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Assuming command; commanding, authoritative; haughty, tyrannical.
Im-pe'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In an imperious manner.
Im-pe'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Air of command; arrogance.
To IMPERIL=im-pēr'-il, *v. a.* To endanger.
IMPERISHABLE, im-pēr'-ish-d-bl, 101: *a.* Not liable to perish: hence, *Imperishableness*.
IMPERMANENT=im-per'-mā-nēt, *a.* Not permanent: hence, *Impermanence*.
IMPERMEABLE, im-pēr'-mē-d-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be passed through as to the pores by a fluid: hence, *Impermeability*.
IMPERSONAL=im-per'-sōn-āl, *a.* Having no person; not varied according to the persons.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, &c. *note*, 171.

☞ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

Im-per'-son-al-ly, *ad.* As a verb impersonal.
Im'-per-son-al''-i-ty, *s.* Indistinctness of person.
To Im-per'-son-ate, *v. a.* To personify.
IMPERSPICUOUS, **im'-per-spick'-ū-ūs**, 120: *a.* Wanting clearness; hence, *Imper'spicu'ity*.
IMPERSUASIBLE, **im'-per-saw''-zē-bl**, 158, 101: *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion.
IMPERTINENT, **im-per'-tē-nēnt**, 105: *a.* and *s.* Not pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand; hence, intrusive, meddling; foolish, trifling; rude, unmannerly; — *s.* An intruder, a trifler, a saucy person.
Im-per'-ti-nent-ly, *ad.* In an impertinent manner.
Im-per'-ti-nence, **im-per'-ti-nen-cy**, *s.* Something of no present weight; intrusion; trifle; rudeness.
IMPERTRANSIBLE, **im'-per-trān''-sē-bl**, 101: *a.* Not to be passed through; hence, *Im-per-tran'sibi'ity*.
IMPETURBED=**im'-per-tur''-bēd**, 14: *a.* Not disturbed, not clouded; (compare Turbid;) serene, clear.
Im'-per-tur''-ba-ble, 101: *a.* Not to be disturbed.
Im'-per-tur-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Calmness.
IMPERVIOUS, **im-per'-vē-ūs**, 146, 120: *a.* Impassable, impenetrable; impermeable.
Im-per'-vi-ous-ly, *ad.* Impassably.
Im-per'-vi-ous-ness, *s.* State of not being pervious.
IMPETIGINOUS, **im'-pē-tid''-gē-nūs**, 105, 120: *a.* Resembling ring-worm or tetters; scurfy.
To IMPETRATE=**im'-pē-trāte**, *v. a.* To obtain by request or entreaty: old authors use it adjectively.
Im'-pe-tra-ble, 101: *a.* To be gained by asking.
Im'-pe-tra-tive, 105: *a.* Obtaining by entreaty.
Im'-pe-tra-tor-y, *a.* Beseeching, obtaining.
Im'-pe-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of obtaining by entreaty; a pre-obtaining from the pope of a benefice belonging to the king.
IMPETUOUS, **im-pēt'-ū-ūs**, 120: *collog.* **im-pēt'-shō-ūs**, 147: *a.* Violent, forcible; fierce, vehement, passionate.
Im-pet'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* In an impetuous manner.
Im-pet'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Impetuosity.
Im-pet'-u-ous''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Violence, vehemence of passion.
Im'-PE-TUS, *s.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; strictly, a force proportional to the mass and the square of the velocity of the striking body, conjointly.
IMPICTURED=**im'-pick'-tōrd**, *collog.* **im-pick'-choord**, 147: *a.* Painted, impressed. [Spenser.]
To IMPIERCE, **im-pērcē'**, 103, 43: *v. a.* To fix as a dart in; but *im-pierc'able* is, not-pierceable. — See **Im-**.
IMPIETY, **im-pī'-ē-tēty**, 84, 105: *s.* Ungodliness; irreverence of God; want of duty to parents; act of wickedness; profaneness.
Im'-PI-ous, 146: *a.* Irreligious, wicked, profane.
Im'-pi-ous-ly, 120, 105: *ad.* Profanely, wickedly.
Im'-pi-ous-ness, *s.* Impiety.
To IMPIGNORATE=**im-pīg'-nō-rāte**, *v. a.* To pledge, or pawn; hence, *Impign'ora'tion*.
To IMPINGE=**im-pingē'**, *v. n.* To fall against something, to clash with something.
To IMPINGUATE=**im-ping'-gwātē**, 158, 145: *v. a.* To fatten, to make fat. [Bacon.]
IMPIOUS, &c. — See under **Impiety**.
IMPLACABLE, **im-plā'-cā-bl**, 101: *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; not to be subdued.
Im-plā'-cā-bly, *ad.* In an implacable manner.

☞ For words not found under Im-, seek under Em-.

Im-plā'-cā-bil''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state or quality of not being appeasable; — *Im-plā'cābileness* also occurs.
To IMPLANT=**im-plānt'**, 11: *v. a.* To infix or set for growth; generally used in a figurative sense.
Im'-plan-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of implanting.
IMPLAUSIBLE, **im-plāw''-zē-bl**, 151, 105, 101: *a.* Not specious, not catching at applause; hence, not likely to persuade.
Im-plau'-si-bly, *ad.* In an implausible manner.
To IMPLEACH=**im'-pleatch'**, *v. a.* To interweave. [Shaks. *Lover's* complaint.]
To IMPLEAD=**im'-pleād**, *v. a.* To sue or prosecute by course of law; to accuse.
Im'-plead'-er, 36: *s.* One who prosecutes another.
IMPLEMENT=**im'-plē-mēnt**, *s.* Whatever may supply wants; hence, the present ordinary application of the word as the name for a tool, a vessel, a utensil.
Im'-PLI'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of filling; state of being full.
IMPLEX, **im'-plēcks**, 188: *a.* Complicated.
To Im'-PLI-CATE, *v. a.* To involve, to infold; to entangle, to embarrass.
Im'-pli-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Having implication.
Im''-pli-ca-tive-ly, *ad.* By implication.
Im'-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Involvement, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.
Im'-PLI-C-IT, (**im'-pliss'-it**) *a.* Infolded, complicated; [this literal sense is rare, though it occurs in Milton and Pope:] inferred, or tacitly comprised though not expressed; more commonly, resting so entirely on another thing as to be without likelihood of producing question or examination.
Im-pli'-it-ly, *ad.* By inference deducible, but not expressed; by connection with something else, dependently.
Im-pli-cit-ness, *s.* State of being implicit.
To Im'-PLI', *v. a.* To infold or involve; [this literal sense is obsolete:] to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
Im-pli'-ed-ly, 105: *ad.* By implication.
To IMPLORE=**im-plōrē'**, 47: *v. a.* To call upon in supplication; to solicit, to ask, to beg.
Im-plō'-rer, *s.* One who implores.
IMPLUMED, **im-plōmd'**, 109: *a.* Unfeathered.
Im-plu'-mous, 120: *a.* Naked of feathers.
To IMPLUNGE=**im-plungē'**, *v. a.* To immerse.
To IMPLY. — See under **Implex**.
IMPOIARILY, **im-pō-lār'-lē-ly**, 129, 12, 105: *ad.* Not according to the direction of the poles. [Unusual.]
IMPOLICY. — See under **Impolitic**.
IMPOLITE=**im'-pō-litē'**, *a.* Not polite.
Im'-po-lite''-ly, *ad.* Uncivily, rudely.
Im'-po-lite''-ness, *s.* Incivility; rudeness.
IMPOLITIC, **im-pōi'-lē-tick**, 105: *a.* Void of art or foresight; tending to injure public or private interest: *Im'polit'ical*, the original word, is obsolete.
Im-pol'-i-tic-ly, *ad.* Without foresight; unwisely, imprudently: *Im'polit'ically* is also in use.
Im-POL'-i-C-ry, *s.* Want of foresight; imprudence.
IMPONDEROUS, **im-pōn'-dēr-ūs**, 120: *a.* Void of sensible weight.
Im-pōn'-der-a-ble, 101: *a.* That cannot be weighed; imponderous: the imponderable bodies are those of light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, the last two of which have been proved to have causes in common, and it is argued that they will all at length be traced to some one principle or power.
IMPOROUS, **im-pōr-ūs**, 47, 120: *a.* Destitute of pores; completely solid.
Im'-po-ros''-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* Destitution of pores

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shīn, 166: thēn, 166

For words not found under *Im*, seek under *Em*.

To IMPORT, *im-pō'urt*, 130: *v. a.* Appropriately, to bear or convey into a country from a foreign territory: the general meaning is, to bear in or into, on or upon; hence the other meanings, which are expressed with a regular pronunciation of the *o*.—See *To Import*, &c., five words lower.

Im-port'er, *s.* One who imports from abroad.

Im-port'a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be imported: in old writings, inportable:—See the prayer prefatory to Maccabees.

Im'-port, (*im'-pō'urt*, 83, 48) *s.* Any thing brought from abroad, as distinguished from an export:—See also lower.

Im'-por-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A conveyance into, almost always applied to a conveyance, or thing conveyed, from abroad.

To im-port', (*im-port'=im-pā'urt*, 37) *v. a.* To bear or convey as a signification—to mean, to signify; to carry weight, moment, or consequence, to be of weight to; to bear on the interest of, to have a bearing on.

Im-port'-less, *a.* Of no weight or consequence.

Im-port'-tant, *a.* Momentous, weighty: in Spenser it may be found with the literal meaning of carried or pressed upon; and Shakespeare in one passage uses it for importunate.

Im-port'-tant-ly, *ad.* Weightily, forcibly.

Im-port'-tance, *s.* Consequence, moment; formerly, also, the thing imported or meant; subject; and in Shakespeare it may be found in the sense of importunity.

Im'-port, 83: *s.* Meaning: moment; tendency.—See also above.

To im'-por-tune', *v. a.* (In old authors, accented on the second syllable.) To bear upon or press with solicitation; to disturb or tease by reiteration of the same request.

Im'-por-tune', *a.* Importunate. [Obs. or Poet.]

Im'-por-tune'-ly, *ad.* With importunity.

Im'-por-tu'-ner, 36: *s.* One who importunes.

Im'-por-tu'-ti-ty, *s.* Pressing solicitation.

Im'-por-tu'-nate, (*-tō-nāte*, 147) *a.* Bearing on, pressing, urgent, incessant in solicitation.

Im'-por-tu'-nate-ly, *ad.* With pressing request.

Im'-por-tu'-nate-ness, *s.* Urgent solicitation.

Im'-por-tu'-na-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Act of importuning. [Shaks., B. Jon.] It was formerly accented on the third syllable.

To IMPOSE, *im-pōz'*, *v. a.* To lay on generally: to lay on as a burthen or penalty; as a duty or law; as a step in the operation of printing, when the pages in type are laid on a stone: *To impose on*, to put a cheat on, to deceive: Shakespeare uses *impose* as a substantive to signify a command.

Im-po'-ser, *s.* One who lays on; one who enjoins.

Im-po'-sa-ble, 101: *a.* That may be imposed.

Im-po'-s-ing, *part. and a.* Deceiving; laying on; commanding, &c.—*adj.* Commanding in manner; adapted to impress forcibly.

Im-po-sit'-ion, (*-zish'-ūn*, 89) *s.* The act of laying on; particularly, the laying on of hands in ordination; act of annexing: that which is imposed, a tax, toll, duty, or exercise; injunction; oppression; deception. imposture; a supererogatory exercise laid on a student for punishment.

Im'-post, (*-pōast*, 116) *s.* That is imposed or laid upon—a tax, toll, or duty; that on which something is to be imposed or laid—the part of a pillar in a building on which the whole weight of the superstructure rests.

Im-pos'-ture, (*-pōs'-tūre*, *colloq.* *-pōs'-ch'oor*, 147) *s.* A cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false appearance: the related words, *imposturage*, *impostured*, *imposturous*, are obsolete.

Im-pōs'-tor, 38: *s.* One who cheats by a fictitious character.

For words not found under *Im*, seek under *Em*.

IMPOSSIBLE, *im-pōs'-sē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be; unattainable; impracticable. This word is sometimes, though rarely, used substantively.

Im-pōs'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* That which cannot be. IMPOST.—See under *To impose*.

IMPOSTHUME=*im-pōst'-hūme*, *s.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst, an abscess: the word is a corruption of *Aposteme*, which see.

To im-pōst'-hume, *v. n. and a.* To imposthume.

To im-pōst'-hu-mate, *v. n. and a.* To form an abscess:—*act.* To afflict with an imposthume.

Im-pōst'-hu-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOSTOR, IMPOSTURE.—See under *To impose*.

IMPOTENT=*im'-pō-tēnt*, *a.* (Compare *Impossible*.) Wanting power, weak, feeble; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; incapable of inseminating the female: Shakespeare uses it substantively for one languishing under illness.

Im'-pō-tent-ly, *ad.* Without power.

Im'-pō-tence, *Im'-pō-ten-cy*, *s.* State of being impotent.

To IMPOUND=*im-pōwnd'*, 123: *v. a.* To enclose as in a pound; to shut in, to confine in a pinfold.

To IMPOVERISH=*im-pōv'-ēr-ish*, *v. a.* To make poor; to exhaust of strength, riches, or fertility.

Im-pōv'-ēr-ish-er, *s.* He or that which impoverishes.

Im-pōv'-ēr-ish-ment, *s.* Drain of wealth or strength.

IMPRACTICABLE, *im-präck'-tē-cā-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be performed; impossible; untractable

Im-präck'-ti-ca-bly, *ad.* Impossibility.

Im-präck'-ti-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Impracticability.

Im-präck'-ti-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of being impracticable.

To IMPRECATÉ=*im'-prē-cāte*, *v. a.* To pray that some evil or curse may fall upon.

Im'-prē-cā'-tor-y, *a.* Containing wishes of evil.

Im'-prē-cā'-tion, 89: *s.* A curse.

To IMPREGN, *im-prēnc'*, 157, 137: *v. a.* To impregnate; to fill with any matter or quality.

To im-PREG'-nate, (*-prēg'-nāte*) *v. n.* To fill with young, to make prolific:—Addison uses it in one place in a neuter sense for to become pregnant.

Im-prēg'-nate, *a.* Impregnated. [Dryden.]

Im-prēg'-nā'-tion, *s.* Act of making prolific; that with which any thing is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREGNABLE, *im-prēg'-nā-bl*, 101: *a.* Not to be stormed; not to be moved or shaken.

Im-prēg'-nā-bly, *ad.* In a manner to defy force.

IMPREJUDICATE, *im'-prē-jū'-dē-cāte*, 109, 105: *a.* Unprejudiced. [Brown.]

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, *im'-prē-scrip'-tē-bl*, 101: *a.* That cannot be lost or impaired by claims founded on prescription.

Im'-prē-scrip'-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of not being liable to be impaired by the claims of another.

To IMPRESS=*im-prēss'*, *v. a.* To press or force in; to imprint, to indent; to fix deep; to compel or press into the public service.—See the substantive below.

Im-prēss'-si-ble, *a.* That may be impressed.

Im-prēss'-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being impressible.

Im-prēss'-sive, 105: *a.* Capable of making impression; capable of being impressed.

Im-prēss'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an impressive manner.

Im-prēss'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being impressive.

Im-prēss'-sion, (*-prēsh'-ūn*, 90) *s.* Act of impressing; mark, indentation; the effect which objects

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gā-t'-wāy*; *chāp'-mān*; *pō-pā'*; *lāw*; *gōōd*; *j'ōō*, i. e. *j'w*, 53: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

☞ For words not found under *Im*, seek under *Etc.*

produce on the mind; image in the mind; operation; effect produced; one course of printing of a literary work, edition.

Im-pres-sure, (-prěsh'-oor, 147) *s.* Impression; which word in modern writings has taken place of this, the older word.

Im-press-ment, *s.* An impressing into public service.

Im-PRESS, 83: *s.* Mark made by pressure; stamp; device; motto; impression; impressment.

IMPREST=*im-prěst*, *s.* Loan; money advanced.

IMPREVALENCE=*im-prěv'-d-lěnce*, 92: *s.* Incapability of prevailing. [Bp. Hall.]

IMPRIMATUR, &c.—See under *To Imprint*.

IMPRIMIS=*im-pri'-mis*, [Lat.] *ad.* First of all.

To IMPRINT=*im-print'*, *v. a.* To mark by pressure; in particular, to mark by types, to print; to fix intellectually as by pressure: *To imprint in*, to press or fix in.

Im-prim'-er-y, 105: *s.* A printing house; the art of printing; an impression. [Obs.]

Im'-pri-ma'-rum, [Lat.] *s.* "Let it be printed;" the licence to print, formerly signified at the beginning of a book.

Im'-PRINT, 84: *s.* Designation of the printer's name and abode affixed to a printed work; impression.

To IMPRISON, *im-pri'-zon*, 151, 114: *v. a.* To put into a prison; to shut up.

Im-pri'-on-ment *s.* Confinement.

IMPROBABLE, *im-prōb'-d-bl*, 101: *a.* Not likely to have proof, or to be true; incredible.

Im-prob'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Without likelihood; in old authors, without proof.

Im-prob'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true.

To IMPROBATE=*im-prō-bāte*, *v. a.* To disallow; not to approve.

Im-prō ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of disapproving.

Im-prōb'-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* That which is disapproved or disallowed, want of integrity or rectitude.

IMPROFICIENCY, *im'-prō-fish'-ēn-cēy*, 147: *s.* Want of proficiency [Unusual.]

IMPROLIFIC=*im-prō-lif'-ick*, *a.* Unprolific.

To Im'-pro-lif'-i-cate, *v. a.* To impregnate. [Brown.]

IMPROMPTU=*im-prōmp'-tū*, *ad.* and *s.* Off hand: *s.* An extemporaneous effusion. [Fr.]

IMPROPER=*im-prōp'-er*, *a.* Not suited to the end; unfit, unqualified; not accurate.

Im-prop'-er-ly, *ad.* Not fitly; incongruously.

Im'-pro-pri'-e-ty, *s.* (The ancient word was *Im-property*.) Unfitness, inaccuracy, incongruousness.

To Im'-pro-pri'-ate, *v. a.* To place in or among one's own, to convert to private use: (this is the other sense of the prefix: see *Im*;) particularly, to put church property into the hands of a layman.

Im-pro'-pri-ate, *a.* Devolved into the lay possession.

Im-pro'-pri-a'-tor, 38: *s.* One who impropriates; a layman who has possession of church land.

Im-pro'-pri-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of impropriation; the benefice impropriated; it is distinguished from Appropriation, which latter is when the benefice is in clerical hands.

IMPROSEROUS, *im-prōs'-pěr-ūs*, 120: *a.* Unprosperous; so likewise *Improsperously*, and *Improsperity*.

To IMPROVE, *im-prōv'*, 107: *v. a.* and *s.* To raise from good to better; to augment in any respect; to make productive: in old authors, the word is found with the negative meaning of the prefix, (see *Im*-) so as to imply *To Disprove*:—*new*. To advance in something desirable; to advance or receive augmentation in any respect.

Im-prō-ver, *s.* He or that which improves.

☞ For words not found under *Im*, seek under *Em*.

Im-prō-va-ble, 101: *a.* Admitting melioration.

Im-prō-va-bly, *ad.* So as to improve.

Im-prō-va-ble-ness, *s.* Capability of improvement.

Im-prove-ment, *s.* Melioration; something added or changed for the better; increase; instruction.

IMPROVIDED=*im-prō-vi'-dēd*, *a.* Unforeseen, unprovided against. [Spenser.]

Im'-pro-vis'-ion, (-vīzh'-ūn, 90) *s.* Want of forecast, improvidence. [Brown.]

Im-PROV'-IDENT, 81, 92: *a.* Wanting forecast.

Im-prov'-i-ident-ly, *ad.* Without care or provision.

Im-prov'-i-dence, *s.* Want of caution or provision.

Im-PROV'-DENT, 109: *a.* Wanting care, negligent; indiscreet, injudicious.

Im-prō-dent-ly, *ad.* Indiscreetly, incautiously.

Im-prō-dence, *s.* Want of prudence; rashness.

IMPUDENT=*im'-pū-dēnt*, *a.* Shameless.

Im'-pu-dent-ly, *ad.* Shamelessly.

Im'-pu-dence, *s.* Shamelessness, immodesty.

Im'-pu-dic'-i-ty, 59, 84, 105: *s.* Immodesty.

To IMPUGN, *im-pūn'*, 157, 139: *v. a.* To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose.

Im-pugn'-er, *s.* One who impugns.

Im'-pug-na'-tion, 77, 89: *s.* Resistance. [Bp. Hall.]

IMPUISANCE=*im-pū'-is-sānce*, 81: *s.* Weakness, feebleness, impotency.

IMPULSE=*im'-pūlce*, 81, 153: *s.* (Compare *To Impel*, &c.) Communicated force, the effect of one body acting on another; influence on the mind, motive.

Im-pul'-sive, (-cīv, 105) *a.* Having the power of impelling; impellent.

Im-pul'-sive-ly, *ad.* With force; by impulse.

Im-pul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of driving or impelling; influence on the mind; impulse.

IMPUNITY, *im-pū-nē-tēy*, 105: *s.* Exemption from penalty or punishment; freedom from injury.

IMPURE=*im-pūre*, 49: *a.* Not pure; feculent, foul with extraneous mixture; hence, defiled by sin, defiled by unchastity; obscene; in old authors it is found as a verb.

Im-pure-ly, *ad.* In an impure manner.

Im-pu'-ri-ty, *s.* The quality of being impure; any foul matter: *Impureness* is less used.

To IMPURPLE=*im-pur'-pl*, 101: *v. a.* To colour as with purple, to make reddish.

To IMPUTE=*im-pūte*, *v. a.* To think or reckon as belonging to; to attribute.

Im-pu'-ter, 36: *s.* He that imputes.

Im-pu'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be imputed.

Im-pu'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being imputable.

Im-pu'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* That may be imputed.

Im-pu'-ta-tive-ly, *ad.* By imputation.

Im'-pu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Charge or attribution generally of evil; censure, reproach, reflection.

IMPUTRESCIBLE, *im'-pū-trēs'-cē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN=*in*, *prep.* and *ad.* Noting the place where any thing is present; or the state present at any time; noting time, power, proportion, entrance; concerning; close; near; in old authors, it often has the sense of *on*. *In that*, because: *In as much*, since, seeing that: *In so much*, so that, with such a degree that.

In'-ly, 105: *a.* and *ad.* Interior, internal, secret:—*adv.* Internally, within, secret.

In'-ner, 36: *a.* Interior. *In-nerly*, *ad.* is obs.

In'-ner-most, (-mōst, 116) *a.* Innermost.

In'-most, *a.* Deepest, or remotest within.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

To *INN*, *v. a.* To put *into* a barn, or under shelter, as, To *inn* the crop:—See also under *INN*, *s.*
IN-ning, *s.* Ingathering of corn; in the plural, lands recovered from the sea: the turn for using the bat in the game of cricket.

IN-, A prefix which is adopted in our language under various forms:—See *Em*, *En*, *Ing*, *Il*, *Im*, and *Ir*. It frequently signifies privation, being in such case equivalent to *not* or *un*; sometimes it implies simply *in* or *into*; sometimes *on* or *upon*. Of the words which follow commencing with *in*, only *Inane*, *Inca*, *Inch*, &c., *Indian*, &c., *Indigo*, *Ingle*, *Ink*, &c., *Inn*, &c., are without relationship to *in*; adding *Inguinal*, and some in *S*.

For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

INABILITY, *in'-d-bil'-e-té*, 105: *s.* Want of ability or power; impotence.

INABSTINENCE, *in-áb'-sté-néncé*, 105: *s.* A not abstaining from something; prevalence of appetite.

INABUSIVELY, *in'-d-bú'-civ-lé*, 152, 105: *ad.* Without abuse.

INACCESSIBLE, *in'-ák'-sés'-é-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be reached; not to be reached as to the summit.

in'-ac-ces'-si-bly, 105: *ad.* So as not to be reached.
in'-ac-ces'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being inaccessible.

INACCURATE=*in-ác'-cú-ráte*, *a.* Not accurate, not exact: used mostly of performances.

in-ác'-cu-rate-ly, 105: *ad.* Not correctly.

in-ác'-cu-ra-cy, 98: *s.* Want of exactness.

INACTIVE, *in-ák'-tív*, 105: *a.* Not active.

in-ác'-tive-ly, *ad.* Without motion; idly.

in-ác'-tív'-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* Rest; sluggishness.

in-ác'-tion, 89: *s.* Forbearance from action.

To *in-ác'-tu-ate*, (*-tú-áté*, 147) *v. a.* To put *into* action. (This is a different sense of the prefix:—See *IN-*) The word is unusual.

INADEQUATE, *in-ád'-é-kwáté*, 105, 188: *a.* Not adequate or equal to the purpose; defective.

in-ad'-e-quate-ly, 105: *ad.* Defectively.

in-ad'-e-qua-cy, *s.* State or quality of being inadequate: *Inad-equal-ness* is less used, and *Inadequa-tion* is obs.

INADMISSIBLE, *in'-ád-mís'-é-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be allowed or admitted.

INADVERTENT=*in'-ád-ver'-tént*, *a.* Not turning the mind to; heedless, negligent.

in-ad-ver'-tent-ly, 105: *ad.* Heedlessly.

in-ad-ver'-tence, *in-ad-ver'-ten-cy*, *s.* Inattention, heedlessness, carelessness; act or effect of heedlessness: in old writings, *Inadvertisement* is found in the same sense.

INAFFABLE, *in-áf'-é-bl*, 101: *a.* Not affable, reserved, sour: hence, *Inaffabil-ity*.

INAFFECTATION, *in-áf'-fék-k-tá'-shün*, 147: *s.* State of being void of affection: *Unaffected*, and *Unaffectedly*, are its only relations in good use.

INAIDABLE, *in-ái'-dä-bl*, 101: *a.* That cannot be assisted. [Shaks.]

INALIENABLE, *in-äl'-yén-d-bl*, 146, 101: *a.* That cannot be alienated or transferred.

in-a'-lien-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being inalienable.

INALIMENTAL, *in-äl'-é-mén-täl*, 105: *a.* Affording no nourishment.

INAMISSIBLE, *in'-d-mís'-é-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be lost: hence, *Inamiss-ibility*.

INAMORATO, *in-ám'-ó-rá'-tó*, 97: *s.* One in love: usually a contemptuous expression.

INANE=*in-áné*, *a.* and *s.* Empty, void:—*s.* Space beyond the confines of the world. [Unalloyed to *in*.]

in-án'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Emptiness, vanity.

For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

in'-a-ni'-ion, (*-nish'-ün*, 89) *s.* Emptiness of body, want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

To *INANIMATE*, *in-án'-é-máté*, 105: *v. a.* To put life *into*, to animate. [Donne.]

in-an'-i-má'-tion, 89: *s.* Animation. [Donne.]

IN-AN'-I-MATE, 105: *a.* Not animated; (this is the *in-AN'-I-MAT-ED*, other sense of the prefix; see *IN-*) without life; without sprightliness.

INANITION, *INANITY*.—See under *INane*.

INAPPETENCY, *in-áp'-pé-ten-cé*, 105: *s.* Want of desire, particularly for food: *Inappetence* in the same.

INAPPLICABLE, *in-áp'-plé-cá-bl*, 101: *a.* Not applicable, that cannot be applied.

in-áp'-pli-cá-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of not being applicable.

IN-AP'-PLI-CÁ-TION, 89: *s.* Want of application, want of attention or assiduity; indolence, negligence.

INAPPOSITE, *in-áp'-pó-zít*, 151, 105: *a.* Not apposite, not fit or suitable.

INAPPRECIABLE, *in-áp'-pré'-shé-d-bl*, 101: *a.* Not to be appreciated, inestimable.

INAPPREHENSIBLE, *in-áp'-pré-hén'-cá-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be heard or understood.

in-ap-pre-hen'-sive, (*-civ*, 159, 105) *a.* Not hearing or understanding, not noticing, regardless.

INAPPROACHABLE, *in-áp'-próach'-d-bl*, 101: *a.* Not to be approached.

INAPPROPRIATE, *in-áp'-pró'-pré-áté*, 105: *a.* Not appropriate, unsuited.

INAPTITUDE, *in-áp'-té-túde*, 105: *s.* Want of aptitude, unfitness.

INAQUATE, *in-á'-kwáté*, 188: *a.* Embodied in water. [Cramer.] Hence, *Inaqua-tion*. Compare *Impanate*.

INARABLE, *in-ár'-d-bl*, 101: *a.* Not arable.

To *INARCH*=*in-arch'*, *v. a.* To graft by approach, that is, to graft by uniting a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.

INARTICULATE=*in'-ar-tick'-ú-láté*, *a.* Not uttered with articulation, or junction of the organs of speech.

in-ar-tic'-u-late-ly, *ad.* Indistinctly.

in'-ar-tic'-u-late-ness, *s.* Inarticulation.

in'-ar-tic'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

INARTIFICIAL, *in-ar'-tè-fish'-äl*, 147: *a.* Not done by art, simple, artless.

in-ar'-tè-fic'-ial-ly, *ad.* Without art.

INATTENTIVE, *in-át-tén'-tív*, 105: *a.* Not fixing the mind, heedless, careless.

in-at-tén'-tíve-ly, *ad.* Heedlessly.

in-at-tén'-tion, 89: *s.* Want of attention, neglect.

INAUDIBLE, *in-áu'-dè-bl*, 123, 105, 101: *a.* Not audible, not to be heard; void of sound.

in-au'-dib-ly, *ad.* In a manner not to be heard.

To *INAUGURATE*=*in-áu'-gú-ráte*, 123: *v. a.* To introduce into an office with certain ceremonies, an expression borrowed from the old Romans, who employed the solemn rites of augury when they commenced an important undertaking; to begin with good omens; to begin.

in-au'-gu-rate, *a.* Invested with office.

in-au'-gu-ra-tor-y, *a.* Inaugural.

in-au'-gu-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Investiture by solemn rites.

in-au'-gu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to inauguration.

INAURATION, *in-áu'-rá'-shün*, 89: *s.* The act or process of gilding.

INAUSPICIOUS, *in-áu'-spish'-üs*, 147, 120: *a.* Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gá'tú-wáy: chá'p'-mán: pá-pá': láw: gó'dd: j'oo, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EX-*.

IN'-au-spic'-ious-ly, *ad.* With ill omens.
IN'-au spic'-ious-ness, *s.* Unfavourableness.
IN'-au'-spic'-ate, *a.* Ill-omened. [Sir G. Buck.]
INBEING=*IN'-bē-īng*, *s.* Inherence. [Watts.]
INBORN=*IN'-bōrn*, 38: *a.* Innate.
INBREATHED, *IN'-brēath'd*, 114: *a.* Inspired.
To INBRED=*IN'-brēd*, *v. a.* To produce.
IN'-bred, 81: *a.* Bred within, natural.
INCA, *ING'-kă*, 158: *s.* A Peruvian king.
To INCAGE=*IN'-cāg'*, *v. a.* To confine as in a cage.
IN-cage'-ment, *s.* Confinement. [Shelton.]
INCALCULABLE, *IN'-cāl'-cū-lă-bl*, 101: *a.*
 That cannot be calculated, beyond calculation.
IN-cal'-cū-la-bly, *ad.* So as not to be calculated.
INCELESCENCE, *IN'-cē-lēs'-cēncē*, *s.* State of growing warm, incipient heat: *Incalscency* is the same; the *adj.* is *Incalscēnt*.
INCAMERATION, *IN'-cām'-ēr-ā'-shūn*, 89: *s.*
 The act of placing in a chamber or office; appropriately, the act of placing under the dominion of the pope, lands, revenues, or other rights.
INCANDESCENT=*IN'-cān-dēs'-cēnt*, *a.* White or glowing with heat.
IN'-cān-dēs'-cence, *s.* A white heat.
INCANTATION, *IN'-cān-tā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A magical charming by songs; enchantment.
IN-can'-ta-tur-y, *a.* Dealing by enchantment.
To INCANTON, *IN'-cān-tōn*, 18: *v. a.* To unite into a canton or separate community.
INCAPABLE, *IN'-cā'-pă-bl*, 101: *a.* Wanting room to hold or contain; hence, wanting mental power to comprehend; unable, unequal to any thing; disqualified by law; disqualified by disposition.
IN-ca'-pă-ble-ness, *s.* Incapability.
IN-ca'-pă-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Natural inability; legal disqualification.
IN'-CA-PA'-CIOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Not capacious; not large or spacious.
IN'-ca-pă'-cious-ness, *s.* Narrowness.
IN-ca-păc'-i-ty, (-păc'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Want of capacity; want of intellectual power.
To IN'-ca-păc'-i-tate, *v. a.* To deprive of capacity: to disable naturally or legally.
IN-ca-păc'-i-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* Want of capacity; disqualification.
To INCARCERATE=*IN-car'-cēr-āte*, *v. a.* To put in a dungeon; to imprison.
IN-car'-cēr-ate, *a.* Imprisoned.
IN-car'-cēr-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Imprisonment.
To INCARN=*IN-carn'*, 33: *v. a.* and *n.* To cover with flesh;—*acc.* To breed flesh.
IN-CAR-NA-DINE, 105: *a.* Flesh or carnation coloured, red. [Lovelace, 1640.]
To IN-car'-na-dine, *v. a.* To dye red. [Shaks.]
To IN-CAR-NATE, *v. a.* To clothe with flesh.
IN-car'-nate, *a.* Embodied in flesh.
IN-car-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking the human body and the nature of man; in surgery, the process of healing, and filling with new flesh; some authors have used it for the name of the colour carnation.
IN-car-na-tive, *a.* and *s.* Generating flesh:—*s.* A medicine that generates flesh.
To INCASE=*IN-kāc'*, 152: *v. a.* To enclose, to cover, to surround with something solid.
INCASTELLATED=*IN-cās'-tēl-lă-tēd*, *a.* Enclosed as in a castle.
INCATENATION, *IN-căt'-ē-nā'-shūn*, 89: *s.*
 The act of linking together.
INCAUTIOUS, *IN-căw'-sh'ūs*, 123, 147: *a.* Not cautious, unwary, heedless, negligent.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EX-*.

IN-cau'-tious-ly, *ad.* Unwarily, heedlessly.
IN-cau'-tious-ness, *s.* Want of caution.
INCAVATED=*IN'-cā-vă-tēd*, *a.* Made hollow bent round or in; *Excavated*, with the same general import, is mostly applied to larger operations:—hence *Incavation*.
To INCEND=*IN-cēnd'*, *v. a.* To inflame. [Obs.]
IN-cēnd'-iary, (*IN-cēnd'-yār-ēy*, 146, 105) *s.* and *a.* One who sets fire to a building or stores for malice or robbery; one who inflames faction or promotes quarrels:—*adj.* Pertaining to the wilful and malicious burning of buildings or stores; inflammatory; exciting: Bacon uses *Incendious* for the adjective, but he is not followed.
To IN-CENSE', 153: *v. a.* To enkindle or inflame with anger; to provoke, to exasperate.
IN-cense'-ment, *s.* Heat, anger, fury.
IN-cen'-sor, *a.* A kindler, an inflamer.
IN-cen'-sive, *a.* Tending to inflame or excite.
IN-cen'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of kindling. [Bacon.]
IN-cen'-tive, (-tīv, 105) *a.* Inciting, encouraging, followed by *to*:—*s.* That which kindles, provokes, or excites.
IN-CENAR, 83: *s.* A thing burnt, applied exclusively to perfumes exhaled by fire in worship.
To IN'-cense, 82: *v. a.* To perfume with incense.
IN'-cen-sor-y, 129, 18, 105: *s.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.
INCEPTION, *IN-cēp'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Beginning.
IN-cēp'-tive, 105: *a.* Noting beginning.
IN-cēp'-tor, 38: *s.* A beginner; a person admitted to an academical degree not completed.
INCERATIVE, *IN-cēr'-d-tiv*, 43, 105: *a.*
 Cleaving to, like wax: *Incera-tion*, the act of covering with wax.
INCERTITUDE, *IN-cēr'-tē-tūdē*, 105: *s.* Uncertainty: in old writers, *Incertain*, *Incertainly* and *Incertainly* are found instead of *Uncertain*, &c.
INCESSANT=*IN-cēs'-sānt*, *a.* Unceasing.
IN-cēs'-sant-ly, *ad.* Continually.
IN-cēs'-san-cy, *s.* Unceasingness.
IN-cēs'-sa-ble, *a.* Incessant. [Obs.]
INCEST=*IN'-cēs't*, *s.* Originally, any forbidden union of the sexes; at present, criminal conjunction of the sexes within degrees prohibited.
IN-cēs'-tu-ous, (-tū-ūs, 120: *colloq.* -ch'oo-ūs, 147) *a.* Guilty of incest or impious cohabitation.
IN-cēs'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* In an incestuous manner.
IN-cēs'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* State of incest. [Bp. Hall.]
INCH=*Intch*, *s.* The twelfth part of a foot; any small quantity; a nice point of time.
To INCh, *v. a.* and *n.* To drive by inches; [Dryden:] to deal out as by inches:—*seu.* [Dryden] to advance or retire as by inches.
InChed, (*Intch*, 114, 143) *a.* Containing inches.
InCh'-meal, *s.* A piece an inch long; *By inChmeal*, by degrees.
INCHASTITY, *IN-chās'-tē-tēy*, 92, 105: *s.* Want of chastity; loss of chastity.
INCHIPIN, *IN'-chē-pīn*, *s.* Some of the inside of a deer.
To INCHOATE, *ING'-cō-āte*, 158, 161: *v. a.* To begin, to commence.
IN'-cho-ate, *a.* Begun, entered upon.
IN'-cho-ate-ly, *ad.* In an incipient degree.
IN'-cho-a-tive, 105: *a.* Inceptive.
IN'-cho-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of beginning.
To INCIDE.—To incise, which see.
INCIDENCE.—See in the ensuing class.
INCIDENT, *IN'-cē-dēnt*, *a.* and *s.* Literally

☞ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EX*.

falling on or upon, casual, fortuitous; happening in the train of something else; happening, apt to happen:—*s.* Something happening beside the main design, *casualty*.

IN-ci-dent-ly, *ad.* Incidentally. [Bacon.]

IN-ci-dent'-tal, *a.* Casual; not intended; not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional. Pope in one place uses it substantively.

IN-ci-dent'-tal-ly, *ad.* In an incidental manner.

IN-ci-DENCE, 105: *s.* Accident, casualty; [Shaks.]

IN-ci-DEN-cy, { the manner, or the direction, in which one body falls on or strikes another: *Angle of incidence* is that made by the line of incidence and the plane struck, or by the line of incidence and a perpendicular to the plane struck.

To INCINERATE=*in-cin'-ēr-āte*, 129: *v. a.* To burn to ashes: hence, *incineration*.

INCIPIENT, *in-clip'-ē-ēnt*, 105, 146: *a.* Commencing, beginning.

in-clip'-ien-cy, (-yēn-cēy) *s.* Commencement.

INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, *in'-ser-cūm-scrip'-tē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be bound or confined.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, *in'-ser-cūm-spēck'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Want of circumspection, heedlessness.

To INCISE, *in-cīzē'*, 137: *v. a.* To cut in; to engrave, to carve: *To Incise* is the same word nearer to the original Latin theme, but the latter is applied exclusively to the cutting or separating of phlegm and such like substances by the operation of some drug.

In-cisēd', (-cīzēd, 114) *a.* Cut; made by cutting.

In-ci'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

In-ci'-sor, 38: *s.* A fore tooth, a cutter.

In-ci'-sor-y, 129: *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

IN-cis'-ion, (*in-cīzh'-ūn*, 90, 95) *s.* A cutting: *a.* cut or gash; formerly, an abster-sion of humors.

IN-cis'-ure, (-cīzh'-ūr) *s.* A cut, an aperture.

To INCITE=*in-cīte'*, *v. a.* To stir up; to push forward in a purpose, to animate, to spur, to urge on.

In-ci'-ter, 36: *s.* He or that which incites.

In-cite'-ment, *s.* Motive, incentive, impulse.

In-ci'-tant, *s.* Something to stimulate. [Darwin.]

In-ci'-ta-tion, 105, 89: *s.* Incitement.

INCIVILITY, *in'-cē-vil'-ē-tēy*, 84, 105: *s.* Want of civility, rudeness; act of rudeness; the relations *Incivil* and *Incivility* are displaced by the modern forms *Uncivil*, *Uncivility*.

IN-civ'-ism, 158: *s.* Want of patriotism.—See *Civil* and its relations.

To INCLASP=*in-clāsp'*, *v. a.* To clasp.

INCLAVATED=*in'-clā-vā-tēd*, *a.* Fixed or locked in; set; fast fixed: related to *Claviary*, &c.

INCLEMENT=*in-clēm'-ēnt*, *a.* Without clemency, un pitying; hence, rough, stormy, boisterous.

In-clem'-en-cy, *s.* Unmercifulness; roughness.

To INCLINE=*in-clīn'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To lean, to tend towards any part; hence, to lean in a moral sense, to be disposed to any thing:—*ad.* To bend, to incurve; to give a tendency to, to turn the desire towards.

In-clī'-ner, 36: *s.* An inclined dial.

In-clī'-na-ble, *a.* Tending; having a propensity; willing, favourably disposed.

In-clī'-na-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Having the quality of inclining to something.

In-clī'-na-tor-i-ly, *ad.* Obliquely.

IN-CLI-NA'-TION, 89: *s.* A leaning; tendency towards a point: Spenser uses it for the act of bowing; the tendency of the magnetic needle to the east or west; the stooping or decanting of a vessel to pour off from a sediment: these are literal senses; hence, propensity of mind, incipient desire, love, affection,

☞ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EX*.

regard; and Shakspeare uses it for disposition of mind generally.

To INCLIP=*in-clīp'*, *v. a.* To grasp, to enclose. [Shaks.]

To INCLOISTER=*in-clois'-ter*, 29, 36: *v. a.* To shut up or immure in a cloister.

To INCLOUD=*in-clowd'*, *v. a.* To darken.

To INCLUDE, *in-cl'ūd'*, 109: *v. a.* To confine; to include; to enclose; to comprise, to comprehend.

In-clu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Enclosing; comprehended in the calculation or statement.

In-clu'-sive-ly, *ad.* So as to include the last or first particular, or both particulars bounding the series.

IN-CLU'-SION, (-cl'ū'-shūn, 90) *s.* Act of including.

INCOAGULABLE, *in'-cō-āg'-ū-bl*, 101: *a.* Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, *in'-cō-ēg'-zīs'-tēnce*, 154: *s.* Quality of not existing together. [Locke.]

INCOG.—See *Incognito*.

INCOGNITANCY, *in'-cōd'-gē-tān'-cēy*, 105: *s.* Want of thought.

In-cog'-i-tant, *a.* Thoughtless, inconsiderate.

In-cog'-i-tant-ly, *ad.* Without consideration.

In-cog'-i-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Unthought of.

In-cog'-i-ta-tive, *a.* Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, *in'-cōg'-nē-tō*, 105: *ad.* Unknown, in private: in the colloquial style it is contracted to *In-cog*.

INCOHERENT=*in'-cō-hērē'-ēnt*, 43: *a.* Wanting cohesion, loose; hence, not suitable to, not agreeing; inconsistent, inconsequential, having no dependence of parts, irrational.

In-co-he'-rent-ly, *ad.* In an incoherent manner.

In-co-he'-rence, *in'-co-he'-ren-cy*, *s.* Want of cohesion; want of connection; want of rational connection.

INCOLUMITY, *in'-cō-l'ū'-mē-tēy*, 109, 105: *s.* Safety, security. [Howell, 1630.]

INCOMBINING=*in'-cōm-bī'-ning*, *a.* Not combining, differing, disagreeing. [Milton.]

INCOMBUSTIBLE, *in'-cōm-būs'-tē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be consumed by fire.

In-com-bus'-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being incombustible: *In-combus'-tibility* is the same.

INCOME, *in'-cūm*, 107: *s.* Generally, that which comes in; it was much applied about Cromwell's time to influxes of a spiritual nature; appropriately, revenue; produce of any thing.

In-com-ing, *a.* Coming in. [Burke.]

INCOMMENSURATE=*in'-cōm-mēn'-sū-rātr*, 147: *a.* Not admitting one common measure.

In'-com-mēn'-sū-ra-ble, 147, 98, 101: *a.* Such that the proportion of one to the other cannot be measured.

In'-com-men'-sū-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The state of being incommensurable.

INCOMMISCIABLE, *in'-cōm-mīs'-cē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be commixed.

In'-com-miz'-ture, (-micks'-tūre, 147) *s.* The state of being unmixed.

To INCOMMUNE, *in'-cōm-mōdē'*, *v. a.* To give inconvenience to; to molest or disquiet: *To Incommune*, formerly also in good use, is now seldom employed.

In'-com-mōdē'-ment, *s.* Inconvenience.

☞ Neither this word nor *Incommode* are now in general use.

In'-com-mō'-di-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Inconvenient.

In'-com-mō'-di-ous-ly, *ad.* So as to give inconvenience.

In'-com-mō'-di-ous-ness, *s.* Inconvenience.

In'-com-mod'-i-ty, *s.* Inconcommodiousness. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Words: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

67 For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EX-*.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *in'-cōm-mū"-nō-cā-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be communicated or imparted.

In'-com-mu"-ni-cā-bly, ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

In'-com-mu"-ni-cā-bil"-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of not being communicable.

In'-com-mu"-ni-cā-ting, a. Having no intercourse.

In'-com-mu"-ni-cā-tive, 105: *a.* Not communicative, not free or apt to impart.

INCOMMUTABLE, *in'-cōm-mū"-td-bl*, 103: *a.* Not to be exchanged or commuted.

In'-com-mu"-ta-bil"-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of being incommutable.

INCOMPACTED=*in'-cōm-pāck"-tēd*, *a.* Not joined, not cohering; *Incompact* is the same.

INCOMPARABLE, *in'-cōm-pā-rā-bl*, 86, 101: *a.* Excellent above compare.

In-com-pā-rā-bly, ad. Beyond comparison.

INCOMPASSIONATE, *in'-cōm-pāsh"-un ātē*, 147: *a.* Void of pity, void of tenderness.

In'-com-pāsh"-iōn-ate-ly, ad. Without pity.

In'-com-pāsh"-iōn-ate-ness, s. Want of tenderness: *Incompassion* occurs in old authors.

INCOMPATIBLE, *in'-cōm-pāt"-ē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Inconsistent, that cannot subsist or be possessed with something else: it is followed by *with*; less frequently by *to*.

In'-com-pāt"-i-bly, ad. Inconsistently.

In'-com-pāt"-i-bil"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Inconsistency; disagreement.

INCOMPETENT=*in'-cōm-pē-tētē*, *a.* (This word is an etymological relation of the foregoing.) Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate; legally unable.

In-com-pē-tent-ly, ad. Insufficiently.

In-com-pē-tence, in-com-pē-ten-cy, s. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPLETE=*in'-cōm-plē-tē*, *a.* Not complete, not perfect, not finished.

In-com-plē-tē-ly, ad. Imperfectly

In'-com-plē-tē-ness, s. An unfinished state: *In-completeness* is common, but unauthorized.

INCOMPLEX, *in'-cōm-plēcks*, 154: *a.* Complicated, the prefix being intensive; such is the sense in which Barrow quotes it: but it seems naturally to mean, not complicated: See *IN-*.

INCOMPLIANT=*in'-cōm-plī"-ānt*, *a.* Unyielding to request; not disposed to comply.

In'-com-plī-ance, s. Defect of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, *in'-cōm-pōzēd*, *a.* Discomposed, disordered. (Milton, Thomson.)

INCOMPOSITE, *in'-cōm-pōz"-it*, 151, 105: *a.* Not composite, uncompounded, simple.

IMPOSSIBLE, *in'-cōm-pōs"-sē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not possible together; hence, *Incompossibility*.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *in'-cōm-prē-hēn"-sē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be understood; inconceivable.

In'-com-prē-hēn"-si-bly, ad. Inconceivably.

In'-com-prē-hēn"-si-ble-ness, s. The quality or state of being incomprehensible: *Incomprehensibility* has the same meaning.

In'-com-prē-hēn"-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) a. Not taking in or including what is meant: this is the literal sense, which in the preceding words is applied figuratively.

In'-com-prē-hēn"-sion, (-shūn, 147) s. Not able to take in what is to be included; not able to understand.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *in'-cōm-prēs"-sē-bl*.

67 For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EX-*.

105, 101: *a.* Not to be compressed or reduced to a smaller compass.

In'-com-prēs"-si-bil"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCEALABLE, *in'-cōn-cēal"-d-bl*, 101: *a.* Not concealable, not to be hid.

INCONCEIVABLE, *in'-cōn-cēiv"-d-bl*, 101: *a.* That cannot be conceived by the mind, incomprehensible.

In'-con-cēiv"-a-bly, ad. Beyond comprehension.

In'-con-cēiv"-a-ble-ness, s. The quality of being inconceivable.

In'-con-cēiv"-t-ble, 105: *a.* Inconceivable. (Hale.)

INCONCINNITY, *in'-cōn-cīn"-l-tē*, 105: *s.* Unsuitableness; want of proportion.

INCONCIDENT, *in'-cōn-cl"-dēnt*, 109

a. Not inferring a conclusion or consequence.

In'-con-clu"-ding, a. Exhibiting no strong proof.

In'-con-clu"-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) a. Not producing a conclusion, not settling a disputed point.

In'-con-clu"-sive-ly, ad. In an inconclusive manner.

In'-con-clu"-sive-ness, s. Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCTED=*in'-cōn-cōck"-tēd*, *a.* Not fully digested, immature: *Inconcoct* is the older word.

In'-con-coc"-tion, 89: *s.* State of being indigested.

INCONCURRING=*in'-cōn-cūr"-rīng*, *a.* Not concurring, not agreeing.

INCONCUSSIBLE, *in'-cōn-cūs"-sē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Incapable of being shaken.

INCONDENSEIBLE, *in'-cōn-dēn"-sē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not capable of being condensed; not to be converted from a state of vapour to a fluid; hence, *Incondensibility*.

INCONDITE, *in'-cōn-dīt*, 105: *a.* Not constructed with art, irregular, rude, unpolished.

INCONDITIONATE, *in'-cōn-dīsh"-ūn-ātē*, *a.* Not restrained by conditions, not limited.

67 The related words *Inconditional*, &c., now take the prefix *Un-*.

INCONFORMABLE, *in'-cōn-for"-mā-bl*, 101: *a.* Not complying with established rules.

In'-con-for"-mī-ty, 105: *s.* Non-compliance; non-conformity, or refusal to join in the established religion.

INCONFUSED, *in'-cōn-fūzēd*, 151, 114: *a.* Not confused, distinct; hence, *Inconfusion*. [Bacon.]

INCONGENIAL, *in'-cōn-gē"-nē-āl*, 105: *a.* Not congenial; hence, *Incongeniality*.

INCONGRUENT, *in'-cōng-grōo-ēnt*, 158, 109: *a.* Unsuitable, inconsistent.

In-con-gru-ence, s. Want of adaptation.

In-con-gru-ous, 120: *a.* Unsuitable, not fitting.

In-con-gru-ous-ly, ad. Unsuitably.

In'-con-gru"-i-ty, 84: *s.* Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; want of symmetry.

INCONNECTION, *in'-cōn-nēck"-shūn*, 89: *s.* Want of connection or just relation.

In'-con-nēx"-rē-ty, 154: *ad.* Without connection.

INCONSEQUENT, *in'-cōn-sē-kwēnt*, 76, 115: *a.* Not following from the premises.

In-con'-sē-quen"-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) a. Not leading to consequences; not of importance.

In-con'-sē-quence, s. Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.

INCONSIDERABLE, *in'-cōn-sīd"-ēr-d-bl*, *a.* Not important enough for consideration, unworthy of notice, of little value.

In'-con-sīd"-er-a-bly, ad. In a small degree.

In'-con-sīd"-er-a-ble-ness, s. Small importance.

In'-con-sīd"-er-ate, a. Not exercising consideration, thoughtless, inattentive, inadvertent.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *nīsh-ūn, i. e. mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision*, 165: *thīn, 166: thēn, 166.*

67 For words not found under IN, seek under EX.

- IN'-con-aid''-er-ate-ly**, *ad.* Heedlessly, carelessly.
IN'-con-sid''-er-ate-ness, *a.* Want of thought; Some modern authors use *In'consid'cracy*.
IN'-con-sid''-er-a'-tion, 89; *s.* Want of due consideration: inattention to consequences.
INCONSISTENT=*in'-cōn-sis''-tēnt*, *a.* Not consistent, incompatible, incongruous, contrary.
IN'-con-sis''-tent-ly, *ad.* With self contradiction.
IN'-con-sis''-tence, **IN'-con-sis''-ten-cy**, *s.* Such opposition that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that the two cannot stand together; absurdity, incongruity; unsteadiness.
IN'-cōn-sis''-ting, *a.* Inconsistent.
INCONSOLABLE, *in'-cōn-sō''-lā-bl*, 101; *a.* Not to be consoled or comforted, sorrowful beyond relief.
IN'-con-sō''-lā-bly, *ad.* So as not to be consolable.
INCONSONANT=*in'-cōn''-sō-nānt*, *a.* Not agreeing, discordant, inconsistent.
IN-con''-so-nance, **IN'-cōn-so-nan-cy**, *s.* Discordance, disagreement, inconsistency.
INCONSPICUOUS, *in'-cōn-spīck''-ū-ūs*, 120; *a.* Not conspicuous, not discernible.
INCONSTANT=*in'-cōn-stānt*, *a.* Not constant; not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.
IN-con''-stant-ly, *ad.* In an inconstant manner.
IN-con''-stan-cy, *s.* Want of constancy; instability; want of uniformity; weakness.
INCONSUMABLE, *in'-cōn-sū''-mā-bl*, 101; *a.* Not capable of being wasted.
IN'-con-sump''-ti-ble, (*-sūm''-tē-bl*), 156, 105, 101; *a.* Not capable of waste; not consumable by fire; inconsumable.
INCONSUMMATE=*in'-cōn-sūm''-māte*, *a.* Not completed, not consummated.
INCONTAMINATE=*in'-cōn-tām''-ē-nāte*, *a.* Not contaminated; genuine.
INCONTESTABLE, *in'-cōn-tēs''-tā-bl*, 101; *a.* Not admitting dispute, incontrovertible.
IN'-con-tes''-tā-bly, *ad.* Indisputably.
INCONTIGUOUS, *in'-cōn-tīg''-ū-ūs*, 120; *a.* Not touching each other, not joined together.
INCONTINENT, *in'-cōn-tē-nēnt*, 105; *a.* and *s.* Literally, not restraining, particularly as regards appetite, and especially the sexual appetite; hence, lewd, unchaste: See also lower:—*s.* An unchaste person.
IN-con''-ti-nent-ly, *ad.* Unchastely.—See also lower.
IN-con''-ti-nence, **IN-con''-ti-nen-cy**, *s.* Absence of restraint upon appetite, but particularly the sexual appetite; unchastity.
IN-con''-ti-nent, *a.* Not restraining or delaying one's self; as, "He went incontinent." [Obs.]
IN-con''-ti-nent-ly, *ad.* At once, immediately. [Obs.]
INCONTRACTED=*in'-cōn-trāck''-tēd*, *a.* Not contracted, not shortened.
INCONTROLLABLE, *in'-cōn-trōl''-d-bl*, 116; *a.* Not to be controlled, uncontrollable.
IN'-con-trol''-lā-bly, *ad.* So as not to admit of control.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, *in'-cōn-trō-ver''-tē-bl*, 105, 101; *a.* Not to be controverted, indisputable.
IN-con''-tro-ver''-ti-bly, *ad.* Indisputably.
INCONVENIENT, *in'-cōn-vē''-nē-ēnt*, 90; *a.* Incommodious; disadvantageous; inexpedient.
IN-con-vē''-ni-ent-ly, *ad.* Incommodiously.
IN-con-vē''-ni-ence, **IN-con-vē''-ni-en-cy**, *s.* Unfitness; inexpedience; that which gives trouble; difficulty.
To IN-con-vē''-ni-ence, *v. a.* To incommode.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wáy: chiāp'-mán: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, *i. e. jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

67 For words not found under IN, seek under EX.

- INCONVERSABLE**, *in'-cōn-ver''-d-bl*, *a.* Not readily turning or disposing the mind, incommunicative. [More.]
IN'-CON-VUR''-TI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being turned or transmuted; incapable of change.
INCONVINCIBLE, *in'-cōn-vīn''-cē-bl*, 105, 101; *a.* Not to be convinced, not capable of conviction.
IN'-con-vīn''-ci-bly, *ad.* Without admitting conviction.
INCONY, *in-cō-nēy*, *a.* and *s.* Unconquered or unlearned; ironically, an accomplished person. [Obs.]
INCORPORAL=*in-cor-pō-rāl*, *a.* Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, immaterial. [Shaks.]
in-cor-pō-rā-ly, *ad.* Incorporeally.
in-cor-pō-rā''-i-ty, 84, 101; *s.* Incorporeity.
in-cor''-pō-rate, *a.* Incorporeal. [Disused].—See another sense, lower.
IN'-cor-pō''-re-al, 90; *a.* Not consisting of matter, immaterial.
IN'-cor-pō''-re-al-ly, *ad.* Immaterially.
IN'-cor-pō-te''-i-ty, (*-rē''-lē-tēy*) 105; *s.* The quality of not being material, immateriality.
IN-COR''-PO-RATE, *a.* Mixed or united in one body; worked into a mass with something else, associated. [This is the other sense of the prefix.—See IN-]
To IN-cor-pō-rate, *v. a.* and *n.* To mingle so as to form into one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politic; to unite, to associate, to embody;—*acc.* To unite into one mass: It is commonly followed by *with*.
in-cor''-pō-ra''-tion, 89; *s.* Union of many ingredients into one mass; formation of a body politic; adoption, union, association.
To IN-cor-pō-se, 189; *v. a.* To incorporate. [Shaks.]
INCORRECT=*in'-cōr-rēct'*, *a.* Not correct; not exact; in old authors, not duly regulated, not restrained.
IN'-cor-rect''-ly, *ad.* Inaccurately; not exactly.
IN'-cor-rect''-ness, *s.* Inaccuracy; want of exactness.
IN'-cor-rec''-tion, 89; *s.* Want of correction.
IN-COR''-RI-GI-BLE, 105, 101; *a.* That cannot be amended or corrected, bad beyond hope or capability of amendment.
IN-cor''-ri-gi-bly, *ad.* So as not to be corrigible.
IN-cor''-ri-gi-ble-ness, *s.* State of being incorrigible.
IN-cor''-ri-gi-hil''-i-ty, 84; *s.* Incorrigibleness.
INCORRUPT=*in'-cōr-rūpt'*, *a.* Not suffering corruption; not corrupt in a figurative sense, not depraved, honest, good; above the power of bribes: **IN-CORRUPTED** has the same meaning.
IN'-cor-rup''-tion, *s.* Purity of manners, honesty, integrity.
IN'-cor-rup''-ti-ble, 105, 101; *a.* Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.
IN'-cor-rup''-ti-bil''-i-ty, 84, 105; *s.* Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.
IN'-cor-rup''-tive, 105; *a.* Free from decay.
IN'-cor-rup''-tion, 89; *s.* Incapacity of corruption.
To INCRASSATE=*in-cras''-sāte*, *v. a.* and *n.* To thicken or make thick; the contrary to attenuate;—*acc.* To become thick.
IN-cras''-sāte, *a.* Incrassated.
IN-cras''-sā-tive, 105; *a.* and *s.* That has the quality of thickening;—*s.* That which has incrassative power.
IN-cras-sā''-tion, 89, 158; *s.* Act of thickening, state of becoming thick.
To INCREASE=*in-creāc'*, 189; *v. n.* and *a.* To become greater in bulk or quantity; to become greater in a figurative sense;—*act.* To make greater.
IN-creā''-ser, 36; *s.* One who increases.
IN-crease''-ful, 117; *a.* Abundant of produce. [Shaks.]

For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

IN'-CREASE, 83, 158: *s.* Augmentation; increment; produce; generation; state of growing full.
IN'-CRE-MENT, *s.* That which is added, increase.
IN-CRES'-CENT, *a.* Increasing.

INCREASE=*in'-crè-ât*, *a.* Increased. [Poet.]
in'-cre-a'-ted, *a.* Not created. [The prosaic word.]
INCREDIBLE, *in'-créd'-ê-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

IN-CRED'-i-bly, *ad.* In a manner to preclude belief.
in'-cred'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* The quality of being incredible; *incredulness* also occurs.
IN-CREDU'-CIOUS, 120: *a.* Hard of belief; refusing credit.

IN-CRED'-u-lous-ness, *s.* Incredulity.
IN'-cre-du'-li-ty, 158, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of not believing; indisposition to believe.
INCREMABLE, *in'-crè-mâ-bl*, 158, 101: *a.* That cannot be burnt. [Brown.]
INCREMENT, INCRESCENT.—See under *To Increase*.

To INCREASE=*in'-crè-pâ*, 158: *v. a.* To chide, to rebuke. [Unusual.]
IN'-cre-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* A chiding; reprehension.
INCRUENTIAL, *in'-cruo-ên'-tâ-l*, 158, 109: *a.* Unbloody, without bloodshed. [Unusual.]
To INCRUST=*in'-crust'*, *v. a.* To cover with a crust, or a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of a substance.

To INCRUSTATE, *v. a.* To incrust.
IN'-crus-ta'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* A crust or rough coat on the surface of a body; something super-induced.
INCRYSTALLIZABLE, *in'-cris'-tâ-l-iz'-zâ-bl*, 101: *a.* That will not crystallize.

To INCUBATE=*in'-cû-bâ*, 158: *v. a.* To sit upon, as a hen on eggs, in order to hatch.
IN'-cu-ha'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of sitting on eggs to hatch them; *incubiture*, with the same meaning, is out of use.

IN'-cu-bus, *s.* (*pl.* *in'cubus'ses*, or *in'cubi*). That which sits or lies upon a person, the night-mare, supposed by some of the vulgar, and formerly by those above the vulgar, to be a fairy or demon.

To INCULCATE=*in'-cûl'-cât*, *v. a.* Literally, to tread in; to impress by frequent admonitions.
IN'-cul-ca'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* Act of inculcating.
INCULPABLE, *in'-cûl'-pâ-bl*, 101: *a.* Unblamable, not reprehensible.

IN-cul'-pa-bly, *ad.* Unblamably.
IN-cul'-pa-ble-ness, *s.* Unblamableness.
To INCULPATE, *v. a.* To bring into blame, as opposed to *Exculpate*. This is the other sense of the prefix: See *IN-*.

IN-cul'-pa-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Imputing blame.
IN'-cul-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* Crimination.
INCULT=*in'-cûlt'*, *a.* Uncultivated. [Thomson.]
IN-cul'-ti-va'-ted, *a.* Not cultivated.
IN-cul'-ti-va'-tion, 89: *s.* Want or neglect of cultivation; *Inculture*, in old writers, has the same meaning.

INCUMBENT=*in'-cûm'-bënt*, *a.* and *s.* Resting upon, lying upon; resting upon or imposed as a duty;—*s.* He who rests upon, or has present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.
IN-cum'-ben-cy, *s.* The act or state of lying upon; duty incumbent; the holding of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To INCUR=*in'-cur'*, 39: *v. a.* Literally, to run in or upon, and hence to light upon, to become liable to; in old authors, to press or come upon the senses, followed by *to* or *into*.
IN-CUR'-SION, (*-shûn*, 147) *s.* A running into or

For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

upon, an attack; more commonly, a partial invasion or inroad.

INCURABLE, *in'-cûr'-ê-bl*, 49, 101: *a.* and *s.* That cannot be cured, irremediable;—*s.* An incurable patient.

IN-cu'-ra-bly, 105: *ad.* Without remedy.

IN-cu'-ra-ble-ness, *s.* State of being incurable.

IN-cu'-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Incurableness.

INCURIOUS, *in'-cûr'-ê-ûs*, 49, 105, 120: *a.* Not curious, not attentive; negligent.

IN-cu'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Without nice examination.

IN-cu'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being incurious; *INCURIOUSITY* also occurs in old writers.

INCURSION.—See under *To Incur*.

To INCURVATE=*in'-cur'-vâ*, *v. a.* To bend.

IN-cur'-va'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bending or making crooked; state of being bent; flexion of the body.

To IN-curve, *v. a.* To incurvate.

IN-cur'-vi-ty, 105: *s.* Crookedness; incurvation.

To INDAGATE=*in'-dâ-gât*, *v. a.* To search as by beating about. [Unusual.]

IN'-da-ga'-tor, 38: *s.* A searcher, an inquirer.

IN'-da-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Search, examination.

To IN-DART=*in'-dart'*, *v. a.* To dart in. [Shaks.]

INDEBTED, *in'-dêt'-dêd*, 157, 143: *part. a.*

Being in debt; obliged by something received.

To INDEBT, if such a verb were in use, would mean, to put into debt, or under obligation.

IN-debt'-ment, *s.* State of being in debt. [Bp. Hall.]

INDECENT=*in'-dê-cënt*, *a.* Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard.

IN-de'-cent-ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary to decency.

IN-de'-cen-cy, *s.* Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

IN'-de-co'-rum, *a.* An impropriety of manners, an indecency; indelicacy.

IN-de-co'-rous, 120: *a.* Indecent, unbecoming.

IN-de-co'-rous-ly, *ad.* Unbecomingly.

IN-de-co'-rous-ness, *s.* Indecency.

INDECIDUOUS, *in'-dê-cid'-û-ûs*, 120: *a.*

Not liable to yearly fall; evergreen.

INDECIMABLE, *in'-dêss'-ê-md'-bl*, 101: *a.*

Not liable to be tithed.

INDECISIVE, *in'-dê-ci'-civ*, 152, 105: *a.*

Not decisive, unsettled, wavering.

IN-de-ci'-sive-ly, *ad.* Without decision.

IN'-de-ci's'-ion, (*-cizh'-ûn*, 147) *s.* Want of decision, unfixedness of will, a wavering.

INDECLINABLE, *in'-dê-clî'-nd-bl*, 101: *a.*

Not variable; not variable by termination.

IN-de-clî'-na-bly, 105: *ad.* Without variation.

INDECOMPOSABLE, *in'-dê-côm-pô'-zâ-bl*, 151, 101: *a.* Not capable of decomposition.

IN-de-com-po'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being indecomposable.

INDECOROUS, and INDECORUM.—See under *Indecent*.

INDEED=*in'-dê-d'*, *ad.* In fact, in truth, in reality: it is often used interjectionally.

INDEFATIGABLE, *in'-dê-fât'-ê-gd-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Unwearied, not tired.

IN-de-fat'-i-ga-bly, *ad.* Without weariness.

IN-de-fat'-i-ga-ble-ness, *s.* Unweariness; *in'-de-fat'-i-ga'-tion* may be met with in old authors.

INDEFEASIBLE, *in'-dê-fêa'-zâ-bl*, 151, 101: *a.* Incapable of being defeated; *Indefeasible* is a less usual spelling.

IN-de-fêa'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality or state of being infeasible.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ûn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vîzh-ûn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *shûn*, 166: *thên*, 166.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INDEFECTIBLE, ɪn-'dɛf-ɛkʰ-'tɛ-bl, 105, 101: a. Not liable to defect or decay.

IN-de-fec-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Quality of being indefectible.

IN-de-fec-tive, 105: a. Not defective; sufficient.

INDEFENSIBLE, ɪn-'dɛ-fɛn-'cɛ-bl, 105, 101: a. That cannot be defended, maintained, or justified.

IN-de-fen-sive, (-civ, 105) a. Having no defence.

INDEFICIENT, ɪn-'dɛ-fɪʃh-'ɛnt, 147: a. Not deficient, not failing:—hence *IN-defic-iency*.

INDEFINABLE, ɪn-'dɛ-fɪ-'nd-bl, 101, 105: a. Not to be defined.

IN-DEF-I-NITE, (-nit, 105) 81, 92: a. Not limited or defined; that has no limits conceivable by man.

IN-def-i-nite-ly, 105: ad. To a degree indefinite.

IN-def-i-nite-ness, s. State of being indefinite.

IN-de-fin-i-tude, 81: s. Quantity appearing without limit to human understanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE=ɪn-'dɛ-lɪb-'ɛr-ɛt, a. Done without deliberation; unpremeditated: *IN-de-lib-er-ate* is the same.

INDELIBLE, ɪn-'dɛ-lɪ-'ɛ-bl, 92, 105, 101: a. Not to be blotted out; not to be effaced; less commonly, not to be annulled.

IN-del-i-bly, ad. So as not to be effaced.

IN-del-i-bil'-i-ty, 84: s. Quality of being indelible.

INDELICATE, ɪn-'dɛ-lɪ-'ɛ-cɛt, 92, 101: a. Wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners.

IN-del-i-cate-ly, ad. In an indelicate manner.

IN-del-i-ca-cy, 98: s. Want of delicacy; want of a nice sense of propriety, or of elegant decency.

To INDEMNIFY, ɪn-'dɛm-'nɛ-'fɪ, 105, 6: v. a. To secure against loss or penalty; to save harmless or maintain unhurt.

IN-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion, 89: s. Act of indemnifying; security against loss; reimbursement of loss.

IN-dem-ni-ty, 105: s. Security given to save harmless; security against punishment.

INDEMONSTRABLE, ɪn-'dɛ-mɔn-'strɔ-bl, 101: a. That cannot be shown or demonstrated; not evident.

To INDENT=ɪn-'dɛnt, v. a. and n. To notch so as to give the appearance of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate:—*neu*. To run in and out. see also lower.

IN-dent, 82: s. Indentation; mark as of a tooth.

IN-den-ta-tion, 89: s. A notch; a cut in the margin; a waving in and out.

To IN-DENT, v. n. To cut in correspondent notches the edges of the parchments or papers containing an agreement, so as to prove them counterparts when brought together; hence, to make a compact, to contract a bargain.

IN-den-ture, (-tʃr, *colloq.* -ch'oor, 147) s. A covenant or contract: *IN-den-ture* is obsolete.

To IN-den-ture, v. a. and n. To bind by indentures; in old writers, to indent, to wrinkle:—*neu*. [Heywood, 1135.] To run in and out.

INDEPENDENT=ɪn-'dɛ-pɛn-'dɛnt, a. and s. Not dependent; not holding or enjoying on the will of another; not relating to any thing else as to a superior cause or power:—s. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church subject to no superior authority; hence, as an adjective, the word also means, relating to the Independents.

IN-de-pen-dent-ly, ad. Without depending on others; without undue bias; without connection with other things.

IN-de-pen-dence, **IN-de-pen-'den-cy**, s. State of being independent; freedom from the control of, or reliance on others.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fouels: gāt-e-wáy: cháp-mán: pǎ-pǎ: lǎw: gǔn: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mult*, 171.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INDEPREHENSIBLE, ɪn-'dɛp-'rɛ-hɛn-'cɛ-bl, 92, 105, 101: a. That cannot be found out.

INDEPRIVABLE, ɪn-'dɛ-prɪ-'vɔ-bl, 101: a. That cannot be taken away.

INDESCRIBABLE, ɪn-'dɛ-scrɪ-'bɔ-bl, 101: a. That cannot be described.

INDESERT, ɪn-'dɛ-zɛrt, 151: s. Want of merit.

INDESINENT, ɪn-'dɛss-'ɛ-nɛnt, 152, 101: a. Not ceasing, perpetual, incessant.

IN-des-i-nent-ly, ad. Without ceasing.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, ɪn-'dɛ-strɪkʰ-'tɛ-bl, 105, 101: a. Not to be destroyed.

IN-de-struc-ti-bil'-i-ty, s. The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

INDETERMINATE, ɪn-'dɛ-ter-'mɛ-nɛt, 105, a. Not determinate; not precise; not to be defined.

IN-de-ter-'mɛ-nate-ly, ad. Indefinitely.

IN-de-ter-'mɛ-nal-tion, 89: s. Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

IN-de-ter-'mɛ-n-able, a. That cannot be settled.

IN-de-ter-'mɛ-ned, (-mind, 114) a. Unsettled.

INDEVOTED, ɪn-'dɛ-vɔ-'tɛd, a. Not attached.

IN-de-vote, a. Coldly devoted. [Bentley.]

IN-de-vot-tion, s. Want of devotion; irreligion.

IN-de-vout, (-vowt, 31) a. Not devout; irreligious.

IN-de-vout-ly, ad. Without devotion.

INDEX, &c.—See under To INDICATE.

INDEXTERITY, ɪn-'dɛcks-tɛr-'ɛ-tɛt, 154, 105: s. Want of dexterity; clumsiness.

INDIAN, ɪn-'dɪ-ɔn, 146: a. and s. Belonging to India, East or West: in some compounds *India* occurs for *Indian*:—s. A native of India.

☞ Among the compounds are *Indian corn*, (maize:) *Indian-cress*; *Indian-yg*; *Indian-reef*; *Indian-ink*, (a solid ink brought from the East; *Indian-rod*, (a species of ochre); *Indian-rubber*, (elastic gum or resin, produced by incision from the syringe tree of Cayenne) &c.

To INDICATE, ɪn-'dɛ-cɛt, v. a. To point out, to show.

IN-di-ca-'tor, 38: s. He or that which points out.

IN-di-ca-'tor-y, a. Demonstrative, pointing out.

IN-di-ca-'tive, a. In a general sense, showing or pointing out; for the grammatical sense, see lower.

IN-di-cant, 12: a. Showing, pointing out.

IN-di-ca-'tion, 89: s. Act of pointing out; mark, token; sign, symptom; in old authors, discovery; explanation; display.

IN-di-c-A-TIVE, 81, 92: a. A term applied to that finite mood in the conjugation of a verb, out of which the other moods arise, the difference of the other moods being in general signified (in English not always) by some change of termination or of auxiliary sign.

IN-di-c-a-tive-ly, ad. According to the indicative mood.

IN-di-c-tion, s.—See lower.

IN-di-EX, (ɪn-'dɛcks, 154) s. That which points out; the hand that points to any thing; the forefinger; the table of contents to a book; the exponent of a power, as the small figure in the expression 2³.

☞ The plural is *Indices* or *Indexes*: see the next word.

IN-di-EX, (ɪn-'dɪss, 105) s. An index. [B. Jon. Spenser.]

☞ The word in this form is obsolete; but its plural, *IN-di-ces*, coincides with the Latin plural of the previous word, and is used instead of *Indices* when the exponents of quantities are meant.

IN-di-x-i-cal, a. Having the form of an index.

IN-di-x-TION, 89: s. A pointing out, a declaring, a proclamation; a mode of computing time by five years, introduced by Constantine in place of the Olympiads.

→ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

IN-dic-tive, 105: *a.* Proclaimed; declared.

To IN-dict', (in-dī'tē, 157, 139) *v. a.* Generally, to proclaim; specifically, to declare guilty of a penal offence according to a legal form; to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor in writing by a grand jury. In any other sense, it is written as well as pronounced *Indite*: see lower.

IN-dict'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be indicted.

IN-dict'-er, 36: *s.* One who indicts.

IN-dict'-ment, *s.* A written declaration of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented on oath by, a grand jury.

To IN-DITE, *v. a.* To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written; in a general sense, to compose, to write: when this word signifies to charge with an offence, it is differently written, though the pronunciation is the same: see the words immediately preceding.

IN-di'-ter, *s.* One who directs what is to be written or said; a writer.

INDIFFERENT = in-dīf'-fēr-ēnt, *a.* Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned; impartial; having no qualities to determine a preference above other things; not good nor very bad; in this last sense it is used by some of our older authors adverbially.

IN-di'-fer-ent-ly, 105: *ad.* Without distinction or preference; in a neutral state; tolerably, passably.

IN-di'-fer-ence, in-dīf'-fēr-en-cy, *s.* Equipose or neutrality of mind as the result of any comparison; impartiality; negligence; unconcernedness, want of affection; state of things in which there is no difference to determine the will.

INDIGENOUS, in-dīd'-gē-nūs, 120: *a.* *Born* in a region originally; native to a country.

IN-di'-gene, *s.* A native animal or plant.

INDIGENT, in-dī-dē-gēnt, 105: *a.* Poor, necessitous; in want, destitute, followed by *of*.

IN-di'-gence, in-dī-gen-cy, *s.* Want, penury.

INDIGESTED, in-dī-dē-gēst'-ēd, *a.* Not digested or concocted in the stomach; not purified by heat; not brought to supuration; not moulded into orders of elements, but having the elements confused or in a mass; not formed nor shaped: in some old authors, *Indigest* is used.

IN-di'-gest'-i-ble, *a.* Not digestible; figuratively, not to be received or patiently endured.

IN-di'-gest'-i-on, (-gēst'-yūn, 146: *colloq.* -gēst'-shūn, 147) *s.* Want of proper coactive power in the stomach; the effect or diseased state arising from food remaining imperfectly concocted, dyspepsy; want of concoction in a figurative sense.

To INDIGITATE, in-dīd'-gīt-tē, 105: *v. a.* To point out with the finger; to show.

IN-di'-gīt-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of pointing out.

INDIGN, in-dīnē, 157, 139: *a.* Unworthy, undeserving. [Spenser, Shaks.]

IN-di'-gn-ly, *ad.* Unworthily. [Bp. Hall.]

IN-di'-gn-i-ty, (-dīg'-nē-tē, 92, 105) *s.* Contumely, contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied by insult.

To IN-di'-gn-i-fy, 6: *v. a.* To treat disdainfully. [Spens.]

IN-di'-gnant, *a.* Affected with anger and disdain.

IN-di'-gnant-ly, *ad.* With indignation.

IN-di'-gnā'-tion, 89: *s.* Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; the effect of such anger: Spenser uses *Indignance*.

INDIGO, in-dē-gō, 105: *s.* A substance or blue dye prepared from the stalks of the indigo-plant.

INDILIGENT, in-dīl'-ē-gēnt, 105: *a.* Not diligent, idle: hence, *Indiligence*.

INDIMINISHABLE, in-dē-mīn'-ish-ā-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be diminished. [Milton.]

INDIRECT, in-dē-rēct', 105: *a.* Not straight

or rectilinear; not direct in mode of operation, not tending straightly to the purpose, but obliquely; hence, wrong, improper; not fair, not honest.

IN-di'-rēct'-ly, *ad.* In an indirect manner.

IN-di'-rēct'-ness, *s.* Quality of being indirect.

IN-di'-rēct'-tion, 89: *s.* Indirectness; an indirect action or means. [Shaks.]

INDISCERNIBLE, in'-dīz-zern'-ē-bl, 151, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be discerned; not perceptible.

IN-di'-cern'-i-bly, *ad.* So as not to be perceived.

IN-di'-cern'-i-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of not being discernible.

INDISCERNIBLE, in'-dīs-cerp'-tē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not separable into parts, not to be broken or destroyed: *Indiscernible* occurs more rarely, though the more proper word.—See *Discernible*.

IN-di'-cērp'-tī-bl'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* Incapability of dissolution: *Indiscernibility* and *Indiscernibility* also occur.

INDISCIPLINABLE, in'-dīs-cē-plīn'-ā-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Not susceptible of discipline; not improvable by it.

INDISCOVERABLE, in'-dīs-cūv'-ē-r-ā-bl, 116, 101: *a.* Not to be discovered.

IN-di'-cov'-er-y, *s.* State of being hidden. [Unusual.]

INDISCREET = in'-dīs-creet', *a.* Not discreet, imprudent, incautions, inconsiderate, injudicious.

IN-di'-creet'-ly, *ad.* Not discreetly, without prudence.

IN-di'-cret'-i-on, (-crēsh'-ūn, 81, 92) *s.* Imprudence, rashness, inconsideration.

IN-di'-cretē', *a.* Not separated or distinguished.—See *Discreet* and *Discrete*.

INDISCRIMINATE, in'-dīs-crīm'-ē-nāte, *a.* (Compare *Indiscrete*, immediately preceding.) Undistinguishable.

IN-di'-crīm'-i-nate-ly, *ad.* Without distinction.

IN-di'-crīm'-i-nā'-ting, *a.* Making no distinction.

IN-di'-crīm'-i-nā'-tion, *s.* Want of discrimination.

INDISPENSABLE, in'-dīs-pēn'-sā-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be dispensed with, that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared.

IN-di'-spēn'-sā-bly, 105: *ad.* Necessarily.

IN-di'-spēn'-sā-bl-ness, *s.* State or quality of being indispensable; necessity.

IN-di'-spēn'-sā-bl'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Indispensableness.

To INDISPOSE, in'-dīs-pōzē', 137: *v. a.* To disincline; to make unfit; to make unfavourable; to disorder or disqualify for the proper functions; hence, to disorder slightly with regard to health.

IN-di'-posēd', (-pōzēd, 114) *a.* Disinclined; slightly disordered in bodily health.

IN-di'-pos'-ēd-ness, *s.* State of being indisposed.

IN-di'-po-sit'-i-on, (-zīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Disinclination; slight disorder of health.

INDISPUTABLE, in'-dīs-pū-tā-bl, 101: *a.* Not to be disputed; incontrovertible.

IN-di'-pu-tā-bly, *ad.* Without dispute.

IN-di'-pu-tā-bl-ness, *s.* Certainty, evidence.

INDISSOLUBLE, in'-dīs-sōl'-ūo-bl, 109, 101: *a.* Not capable of being dissolved; not separable; lasting for ever; subsisting for ever.

IN-di'-sōl'-ū-bly, *ad.* So as not to be dissolved.

IN-di'-sōl'-ū-bl-ness, *s.* Indissolubility.

IN-di'-sōl'-ū-bl'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness, stabileness.

IN-di'-sōl'-ū-vā-blē, (in'-dīz-zōl'-vā-bl, 151, 84) *a.* That cannot be dissolved, indissoluble.

INDISTINCT, in'-dīs-tīngkt', 158: *a.* Not plainly marked, confused; scarcely separable.

IN-di'-tīnct'-ly, *ad.* Confusedly.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

↳ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

- IN-dis-tinct/-ness*, *s.* Obscurity, confusion.
IN-dis-tinct/-i-ble, *a.* Undistinguishable. [Warton.]
IN-dis-tinct/-tion, 89: *s.* Confusion; uncertainty; indiscrimination; equality of condition or rank.
IN-dis-ting/-ish-a-ble, (-*wish-ē-bl*, 143, 98, 101) *a.* That cannot be distinguished or separated.
INDISTURBANCE=*in-dis-tur'-bānce*, 12: *s.* Freedom from disturbance, tranquillity.
To INDITE, &c.—See after *INDICT*, &c., under *To INDICATE*.
INDIVIDED, *in-dē-vī'-dēd*, *a.* Undivided.
IN-di-vid/-a-ble, 92: *a.* Not to be divided.
IN-di-viz/-i-ble, (-*viz-ē-bl*, 151, 98, 101) *a.* and *s.* Not to be divided; incapable of further separation.—*s.* An elementary part.
IN-di-viz/-i-bly, *ad.* So as not to be capable of division.
IN-di-viz/-i-bil/-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State in which no division or no further division can be made: *Indivisibleness* is the same, but less used.
IN-di-vin/-u-ā-, 105, 147, 12: *a.* and *s.* Not divided; separate from others of the same species; numerically one.—*s.* A single thing; a single person: as a plural, it is seldom used but of persons.
IN-di-vid/-u-al-ly, *ad.* Separately, with distinct existence; inseparably.
IN-di-vid/-u-al/-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Separate or distinct existence.
To IN-di-vid/-u-al-ize, *v. a.* To single out; to mark with individual features.
IN-di-vid/-u-ate, *a.* Undivided.
To IN-di-vid/-u-ate, *v. a.* To distinguish from others of the same species; to individualize.
IN-di-vid/-u-a/-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making single and distinct; that which constitutes an individual.
IN-di-vi-du/-i-ty, 105: *s.* Separate existence.
INDIVINITY, *in-dē-vīn'-ē-tēy*, 105: *s.* Want of divine power. [Unusual.]
INDOCIBLE, *in-dōss'-ē-bl*, 92, 105, 101: *a.* Unteachable, incapable of being instructed; dull.
IN-doc/-ile, (-*dōss'-il*, 94, 105) *a.* Not teachable, intractable.
IN-do-cil/-i-ty, 84: *s.* Unteachableness.
To INDOCTRINATE, *in-dōck'-trē-nāte*, 105: *v. a.* (This word is related etymologically to the preceding class, but the prefix has the other sense: See *IN*.) To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion.
IN-doc/-tri-na/-tion, 89: *s.* Instruction in the rudiments or principles of any science; information.
INDOLENT=*in-dō-lēnt*, *a.* Originally, without pain; hence, careless, listless, lazy.
IN-do-lent-ly, *ad.* With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, inattentively.
IN-do-lence, *in-dō-len-cy*, *s.* Freedom from pain; hence, the usual meaning, habitual idleness.
INDOMITABLE, *in-dōm'-ē-tā-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Untamable: *Indomptable* also occurs, and in old authors, *Indomtable*. *IN-dom/-i-tā-bil/-i-ty*, *s.*
To INDORSE=*in-dorcel*, 37, 153: *v. a.* To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; to assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill.
IN-dor/-sor, 36: *s.* The person who indorses.
IN-dor-see', *s.* The person to whom a bill or other instrument is indorsed.
IN-dorse/-ment, *s.* The act of indorsing; that which is written on the back of a note.
IN dōr' sa-h'e, 101: *a.* That may be indorsed.
INDRAUGHT, *in-drāft*, 122, 162: *s.* An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet.

↳ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EN*.

- To INDRENCH*=*in-drēntch'*, *v. a.* To over-whelm with water; to drown.
INDUBITABLE, *in-dū'-bē-tā-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable; evident, clear.
IN-du/-bi-tā-bly, *ad.* Undoubtedly.
IN-du/-bi-tā-ble-ness, *s.* State of being indubitable.
IN-du/-bi-tous, 146, 120: *a.* Not doubting; certain.
INDU'-BI-TATE, *a.* Unquestioned. [Bacon.]
To INDUCE=*in-dūce'*, *v. a.* Literally, to bring in or forward; to bring into view; to effect gradually; to lead as by persuasion; to produce by influence; less commonly, to offer by way of induction.
IN-du/-cer, 36: *s.* He or that which induces.
IN du'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That may be induced; that may be caused.
IN-duce/-ment, *s.* Motive, any thing that leads the mind to will or to act.
To IN-DUC', *v. a.* Generally, to introduce, to bring in; specially, to put into possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.
 ↳ See *INDUCTILE*, the last word in the class.
IN-duc'-tor, 38: *s.* He who induces another into a benefice.
IN-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Introduction, entrance; in old authors, a preface, an introduction to a play; in a special ecclesiastical sense, the investiture of the temporal part of a benefice, as *Institution* is of the spiritual: as a term in philosophy, see its senses lower.
IN-duc'-tive, 105: *a.* Leading, followed by *to*; tending to induce or cause.—See also lower.
IN-duc'-tive-ly, *ad.* In an inductive manner.
IN-DUC'-TION, *s.* (See some of its senses above.)
 The illation or inference of physics, as *Deduction* is of metaphysics; the act of drawing a conclusion, and also the conclusion itself, out of and in addition to single facts as a general fact or presumed truth in which they all meet, yet a truth which the facts do not necessarily contain or constitute, and which may therefore suggest itself with greater or less degrees of force, and be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience: thus Newton, from certain observed single facts, inferred the law of gravitation; and thus an ignorant man, from facts, or imagined facts, infers that Friday is, in the nature of things, an unlucky day. *Deduction*, on the other hand, is the mental recognition of something particular as included or contained in something more general; or the recognition of something general as necessarily constituted by certain particulars: thus, having once admitted that all things tend to the centre, the tendency of any one particular thing to the centre is a deduction which necessarily follows the moment it is understood; and having once admitted in detail that each Friday during a certain period of time has been unlucky, the general statement that Friday has been an unlucky day during that time, is likewise a deduction which of necessity follows as soon as understood: these are metaphysical, not physical illations; the physical truths once admitted, stand on the footing of notions purely mental as to the consequences that follow, which consequences, therefore, like all metaphysical deductions, are the acts of the mind about its own notions. Of the two examples just given, the one is a deduction by descent to the particular truth, the other by ascent to the general, and it is usual to call this last an *induction* rather than a *deduction*: such an induction, namely, a metaphysical induction, or the illation of the general truth from the admitted particular truths that constitute it, is a very different thing from the illation of physics, and must be carefully distinguished from it in any but the popular use of the word. In popular use, induction is sometimes employed to signify the examination of particulars for the purpose of illation, whether of a physical truth or a metaphysical aggregate; sometimes the act of illation; and sometimes the truth or aggregate inferred. In scholastic logic, induction ought, con-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mutr.*, 171.

↳ For words not found under IN, seek under EN.

sistently, to be restricted to metaphysical induction, but it is not always so restricted. In rhetoric, the confirming of a general proposition by the statement of single facts is often called an argument from enumeration; if each fact in the detailed statement requires only to be brought forward to be admitted, and if the general proposition is previously admitted as the aggregate of the single facts, the argument is strictly deductive, and the proof metaphysical or demonstrative: if the facts are admitted on the ground of probability alone, and the general proposition not as a metaphysical, but only as a moral universal, the argument is strictly inductive, and the proof can amount at its strongest only to what is called moral certainty: if the facts are admitted on experimental evidence, and the general proposition suggests itself as a truth in which they all meet, which can, however, no longer appear a truth than as it depends on such evidence, then is the proof also strictly inductive, and the evidence in this case is called physical or experimental.

IN-DUC-TIVE, *a.* Relating to induction; established by induction; resting ultimately on experiment, although the truths admitted on experiment are carried into their remote consequences solely by deductive or abstract reasoning; hence, Inductive philosophy includes all learning but such as rests ultimately on hypotheses or assumed definitions; learning which acknowledges no basis but the latter is distinctively called Science, as for example, pure mathematics: inductive philosophy can be called science in this distinctive use of the word only by considering it apart from its acknowledged basis, when all its subsequent conclusions are deductive.

IN-DUC-TIVE-ly, *ad.* By the method of induction.

IN-DUC-TIVE, *(in-dūck'-tīl, 105) a.* Not ductile.

↳ This is the other sense of the prefix.—See IN.

To INDULGE=*in-dūlg', v. a.* To encourage by compliance; to gratify, the accusative being followed by *with*, as "To indulge a servant with a holiday;" or by *in*, as "To indulge one's self in idleness;" it was formerly quite as usual to turn the expressions thus: "To indulge a holiday to a servant;" "To indulge idleness to one's self"—*new.* [Unusual.] To give indulgence, followed by *to*.

IN-DUL-GER, *s.* One who indulges.

IN-DUL-GENT, *a.* Gratifying, permitting what is desired; favourable; mild; kind; liberal.

IN-DUL-GENT-ly, *ad.* With indulgence.

IN-DUL-GENCE, **IN-DUL-GEN-CY**, *s.* Permission as by favour to the existence or continuance of something desired; a yielding from fondness; a forbearance from tenderness; hence, fondness; tenderness; favour granted: in the Roman church, a release of the temporal penalty due to sin on the supposition of a correspondent release by penance of that part of the penalty which is eternal.

IN-DUL-GEN-TIAL, (*-sh'āl, 147) a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman church.

IN-DUL-T', IN-DUL-T-O, [Ital.] *s.* Privilege or exemption.

To INDURATE=*in-dū-rāt, v. n. and a.* To grow hard;—*act.* To make hard; to make unfeeling.

IN-DU-RATE, *a.* Indurated. [Obs.]

IN-DU-RA-TION, 89: *s.* The act of hardening; state of growing hard; hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, **IN-DUS-TRĒ-ŪS**, *a.* Diligent, aborior, assiduous, as opposed to *stolish*; laborious or active for a particular purpose, as opposed to *remiss*.

IN-DUS-TRI-ŌUS-ly, *ad.* In an industrious manner.

IN-DUS-TRY, 81, 105: *s.* Habitual diligence; diligence, assiduity.

INDWELLER=*in-dwēl-ler, s.* An inhabitant: *in-dwelling*, dwelling within: a residence within.

To INEBRIATE, **IN-E-ſſe-ſſe**, 105: *v. a. and a.* To make drunk; to disorder the senses:—*new*

↳ For words not found under IN, seek under EN.

[Unusual.] To grow drunk. Darwin uses the word substantively for a drunkard.

IN-E-ſſe-ſſe, 89: *s.* Drunkenness.

IN-E-ſſe-ſſe, *a. and s.* Intoxicating:—*s.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium.

IN-E-ſſe-ſſe, (*-brī-ē-tē, 84) s.* Drunkenness.

INEDITED, **IN-ēd-ē-tēd**, 105: *a.* Unpublished.

INEFFABLE, **IN-ēf-fā-bl**, 101: *a.* Unspeakable, unutterable; usually in a good sense.

IN-ēf-fā-bly, 105: *ad.* In a manner not to be spoken.

INEFFECTIVE, **IN-ēf-fēck'-tīv**, 105: *a.* That is without effect, that answers not the purpose.

IN-ēf-fēck'-tīv, (*-tū-āl, 147) a.* Not producing its proper effect, inefficient.

IN-ēf-fēck'-tīv-ly, *ad.* Without effect.

IN-ēf-fēck'-tīv-ness, *s.* Want of effect.

IN-ēf-fēck'-tīv-ness, (*-sh'ūs, 147) 90: a.* Not efficacious: *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; *inefficient*, an habitual impotence to any effect; but the distinction cannot always be made.

IN-ēf-fēck'-tīv-ness, *s.* Want of efficacy.

IN-ēf-fēck'-tīv-ness, *s.* Want of power or effect.

IN-ēf-fēck'-tīv-ness, (*-fīsh'-ēnt, 147) a.* Ineffective; hence, *Ineffectually*, and *Ineffectiveness*.

INEFFERVESCENT=*in-ēf-fēr-vēs'-cēnt, a.* Not effervescing; hence, *Ineffervescence*, &c.

INELABORATE=*in-ē-lāb'-ū-rāt, a.* Not elaborate.

INELEGANT=*in-ēl-ē-gānt, a.* Not elegant; wanting beauty; wanting choice expressions.

IN-ēl-ē-gant-ly, *ad.* Not becomingly.

IN-ēl-ē-gance, **IN-ēl-ē-gan-cy**, *s.* Want of elegance, want of becoming grace.

INELIGIBLE, **IN-ēl-ē-grē-bl**, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be chosen, not capable or worthy of being elected.

IN-ēl-ē-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State or quality of not being fit for, or worthy of election.

INELOQUENT, **IN-ēl-ē-kwēnt**, 76, 145: *a.* Not eloquent; not fluent, graceful, or pathetic.

IN-ēl-ē-quent-ly, *ad.* Without eloquence.

INELUCTABLE, **IN-ēl-ē-lūck'-tā-bl**, 101: *a.* Not to be overcome by struggling with, not to be avoided by any struggle.

INELUDIBLE, **IN-ēl-ē-lūw'-dē-bl**, 109, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be eluded or defeated.

INEPT=*in-ēpt', a.* Not apt or fit; foolish.

IN-ēpt'-ly, *ad.* Unfitly, triflingly, foolishly.

IN-ēpt'-ti-tude, *s.* Unfitness: *Inepness* is the same.

INEQUALITY, **IN-ē-kwōl'-ē-tē-ty**, 76, 145, 140, 105: *s.* Difference or want of equality; a part unequal to, or uneven with, another part; inadequacy; difference.

↳ This word is in frequent use, but the adjective *Inequal* is superseded by *Unequal*.

INEQUITABLE, **IN-ēck'-wē-tā-bl**, 76, 145, 105, 101: *a.* Not equitable, not just.

INERMOUR, **IN-ēr-mūs**, *a.* Without prickles, unarmed. [Hotany.]

INERRABLE, **IN-ēr-rā-bl**, 101: *a.* Exempt from error; hence, *Inerrably*, and *Inerrableness*.

IN-ēr-RING-LY, *ad.* Without error.

INERT=*in-ert', a.* Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; dull, sluggish.

IN-ert'-ly, *ad.* Sluggishly.

IN-ert'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being inert.

IN-ert'-tion, 89: *s.* Want of activity; the philosophical term is *In-ert-tia*, a Latin word: *Inertitude* is also used.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling; that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-un, *i. e.* vision, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EN*-.

IN ESSE=*in-es'-sē*. A Latin phrase signifying in being, or actually existing; distinguished from *in posse*, which denotes that a thing is not, but may be.

To INESCATE=*in-es'-cāte*, *v. a.* To lay a bait for; hence, *In'escat'ion*, the act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, *in-es'-tē-mā-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Too valuable to be rated or valued, transcending all price.

IN-es'-ti-mā-bly, *ad.* Above all price.

INEVIDENT, *in-ev'-ē-dēnt*, 101: *a.* Not evident; hence, *Inev'idence*. [Unusual.]

INEVITABLE, *in-ev'-ē-tā-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be avoided; not to be escaped.

IN-ev'-i-tā-bly, *ad.* So as not to be escaped.

IN-ev'-i-tā-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Impossibility of escape; *Inev'itableness* is the same.

INEXACT, *in'-ēg-zākt'*, 154: *a.* Not exact.

INEXCUSABLE, *in'-ēcks-cū'-zā-bl*, 154, 151, 101: *a.* Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

IN-ex-cu'-sa-bly, *ad.* So as not to be excused.

IN-ex-cu'-sa-ble-ness, *s.* Enormity beyond excuse.

INEXHALEABLE, *in'-ēgz-hā'-lā-bl*, 154, 101: *a.* That cannot be exhaled or evaporated.

INEXHAUSTED, *in'-ēgz-hāust'-ēd*, 154, 123: *a.* Not exhausted, not spent.

IN-ex-haus'-ti-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be exhausted; hence, *In'exhaust'ibleness*.

IN-ex-haus'-tive, 105: *a.* Inexhaustible.

INEXISTENT, *in'-ēg-zis'-tent*, 154: *a.* Not existing in nature; hence, *In'exis'tence*.

INEXORABLE, *in'-ēcks-ō-rā-bl*, 154, 101: *a.* Not to be moved by prayer or entreaty; unyielding.

IN-ex'-ō-rā-bly, *ad.* In an unyielding manner.

IN-ex'-ō-rā-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being inexorable.

IN-ex'-ō-rā-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Inexorableness.

INEXPECTED, *in'-ēcks-peck'-ted*, 154: *a.* Unexpected; so, *In'expect'edly*, and *In'expecta'tion*.

INEXPEDIENT, *in'-ēcks-pe'-dē-nt*, 154, 105, 146: *a.* Not expedient, unfit for a purpose, inconvenient.

IN-ex-pe'-di-ence, *IN-ex-pe'-di-en-cy*, *s.* Want of fitness, unsuitableness, inconvenience.

INEXPERIENCE, *in'-ēcks-pēr'-ē-ēnce*, 154, 43, 105: *s.* Want of experience or experimental knowledge.

IN-ex-pe'-ri-enced, (-ēnst, 114, 143) *a.* Not having experience, unskilled.

IN-ex-PERT', *a.* Not expert, not skilled.

INEXPIABLE, *in'-ēcks'-pē-dā-bl*, 154, 105, 101: *a.* Admitting no atonement.

IN-ex'-pi-a-bly, *ad.* So as to preclude atonement.

INEXPLEABLY, *in'-ēcks'-plē-dā-blēy*, *ad.* Insatiably. [Sandys.]

INEXPLICABLE, *in'-ēcks'-plē-cā-bl*, 154, 105, 101: *a.* Incapable of being disentangled or explained; *In'explu'n'able*, if it was ever in good use, has given place to this word.

IN-ex'-pli-ca-bly, *ad.* In an inexplicable manner.

IN-ex'-pli-ca-ble-ness, *s.* State of being inexplicable.

INEXPRESSIBLE, *in'-ēcks-prēs'-sē-bl*, 154, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be spoken, not to be expressed.

IN-ex-pres'-si-bly, *ad.* Unutterably.

IN-ex-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Ineffable.

INEXPUGNABLE, *in'-ēcks-pūg'-nā-bl*, 154, 101: *a.* Not to be subdued by force.

INEXTINCT, *in'-ēcks-tiākt'*, 154, 158: *a.* Not extinct, not quenched.

For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EN*-.

IN-ex-tin'-guish-a-ble, 158, 145, 101: *a.* That cannot be extinguished, unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, *in'-ēcks-trē-cā-bl*, 154, 101: *a.* Not to be disentangled or unravelled.

IN-ex'-tri-ca-bly, *ad.* So as not to be extricable.

IN-ex'-tri-ca-ble-ness, *s.* State of being inextricable.

To INEYE, *in-īē*, *v. n.* To propagate trees by the incision of a bud into a foreign stock.

INFALLIBLE, *in-fāl'-lē-bl*, 142, 105, 101: *a.* Not fallible; not capable of erring; certain.

IN-fāl'-li-bly, *ad.* Without liability to failure.

IN-fāl'-li-ble-ness, *s.* Infallibility.

IN-fāl'-li-hil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being infallible.

To INFAME=*in-fāme*, *v. a.* To defame. [Milton.]

IN-fā-mōrs, (*in'-fā-mūs*, 120) *a.* Of ill report; emphatically; branded by conviction of a crime; odious.

IN-fā-mous-ly, *ad.* With open reproach; shamefully.

IN-fā-mous-ness, *s.* Infamy.

IN-fā-my, *s.* Public reproach; notoriety of bad character; loss of character by a legal conviction.

INFANDOUS, *in-fān'-dūs*, 120: *a.* Abominable beyond expression. [Howell, 1628.]

INFANGTHEF=*in-fāng'-thēf*, *s.* The catching of a thief in a certain district, being the name of a privilege granted to lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.

INFANT=*in'-fānt*, *s.* and *a.* Commonly a child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of twenty-one.—*adj.* Not mature, young, tender.

IN-fān-tile, 105: *a.* Pertaining to an infant.

IN-fān-tine, 105: *a.* Young, tender; childish: To express the last sense, *In'fantly* and *In'fantlike* may be met with.

IN-fān-cy, 105: *s.* State of being an infant in the common, or in the legal sense; first or early age; beginning, original.

IN-FAN'-TI-CIDE, *s.* Murder of an infant; distinctively, the slaughter of infants by Herod; the slaying of an infant.

INFANT=*in'-fānt*, *s.* In Spain and Portugal any son of the king except the heir apparent.

IN-FAN'-TIA, *s.* A princess of the blood in Spain and Portugal.

INFANTRY, *in-fān-trēy*, 105: *s.* The foot soldiers of an army, as distinguished from *cavalry*.

INFARCTION, *in-fark'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A stuffing out, constipation, from the disused verb *To Infarcire*, to stuff. [Harvey.]

To INFATUATE=*in-fāt'-ū-ātē*, 147: *v. a.* To make foolish, to affect with folly, to prepossess to the height of folly: it is used adjectively by some of our old authors for *Infatuated*.

IN-fāt'-u-ā'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of affecting with folly; state of being infatuated.

INFAUSTING=*in-fāust'-ing*, *s.* The act of making unhappy; *ē* an inelegant word. [Bacon.]

INFEASIBLE, *in-fē'-zē-bl*, 103, 151, 105, 101: *a.* Impracticable; hence, *In'feasibleness*.

To INFECT=*in-fēkt'*, *v. a.* To affect with communicated qualities; in particular, to communicate disease by being near a person; (see *Contagion*): to taint, to poison, to pollute; to fill with any thing hurtfully contagious; some old writers use *infect* adjectively for *infected*.

IN-fec'-et, *s.* He or that which infects.

IN-fec'-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Acting upon so as to communicate qualities.

IN-fec'-tious-ly, *ad.* In an infectious manner.

IN-fec'-tious-ness, *s.* Quality of being infectious.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'w, i. e. *jw*, 55: *a. t. & c. mute*, 171, 206

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

In-fec-tive, 105. *a.* Of power to infect.

In-fec-tion, 89: *s.* (Compare Contagion.) The act of infecting; quality or disease communicated or caught by neighbourhood; that which taints or corrupts.

INFECUND=*in-fēck'ūnd*, 94: *a.* Unfruitful, not producing young, barren.

In-fē-cun'-dī-ty, 105: *s.* Unfruitfulness.

INFELICITY, *in-fē-lis's'ē-tēty*, *s.* Unhappiness; unfavourableness; ill-fortune.

To INFER=*in-fer'*, *v. a.* Literally, to bear, carry, or bring forward, in which sense it is now little used; appropriately and strictly, to assume from the observation of single facts some general fact as that in which they all unite, or from which as a cause they derive their existence; (see Induction.) In a less strict sense, to draw as a conclusion of any kind from foregoing premises.

In-fer'-a-blē, (*in-fēr'-ā-blē*, 92, 129, 101) *a.* That may be inferred: it is better to spell it *Inferrible*.

IN-FER-ENCE, 81: *s.* That which is inferred or suggested by something else, not as a necessary consequence, but as a probable truth; less strictly, any consequence, necessary or otherwise, arising out of foregoing premises.

INFERIOR, *in-fēr'-ē-or*, 43, 105, 38: *a.* Lower in place; hence, lower in station, rank, or value; subordinate:—*s.* One in a lower rank or station.

In-fē-rī-or'-i-ty, 84, 92, 105: *s.* A lower state, dignity, value, or quality.

INFERNAL=*in-fer'-nāl*, *a.* Properly, pertaining to the regions below, (see the previous class;) hence, pertaining to hell, hellish, tartarean; detestable.

☞ *Infernal stone* is an antiquated name for lunar caustic.

In-fer'-nāl-ly, *ad.* Hellishly; detestably.

INFERTILE, *in-fer'-tīl*, 105: *a.* Unfruitful.

In-fer-tīl'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Want of fertility.

To INFEST=*in-fēst'*, *v. a.* To harass, to plague: the literal meaning is, to be unpleasant; *Infest* and *Infestations*, adjectives signifying mischievous, are used only by old authors: *Infestered*, according to Todd, is misquoted by Johnson for *Infested*, a word also related to the foregoing.

In-fes-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* Molestation. [Bacon.]

INFESTIVE, *in-fēs'-tīv*, 105: *a.* Having no mirth.

☞ Relate etymologically to the foregoing class.

In-fes-tīv'-i-ty, 84, 92: *s.* Mournfulness.

INFEUCTION, *in-fū-dā'ſhūn*, 110, 89: *s.* The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate; (see Fee;) also, the granting of tithes to laymen.

INFIDEL, *in-fē-dēl*, 105: *a.* Unbelieving, particularly with regard to the miraculous origin of Christianity.—*s.* An unbeliever; one who rejects all revealed religion, a deist, an atheist, one who rejects Christianity.

In-fī-de'l'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Want of faith; breach of truth; unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons; disbelief of Christianity.

To INFILTRATE=*in-fīl'-trātē*, *v. n.* To enter a substance by penetrating its pores; hence *Infiltation*.

INFINITE, *in-fē-nīt*, 105: *a.* Without limits; that will have no end; that has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended; it is hyperbolically used for very large, very great.

In-fī-nīte-ly, *ad.* Without limits, immensely; also, by hyperbole, in a great degree.

In-fī-nīte-ness, *s.* Infinity.

In-fī-nī-tes'-i-mal, *a.* Infinitely small.

In-fī-nī-tive, 81, 92: *a.* That is not limited: a term applied almost exclusively to that form or mood of a verb which expresses its meaning abstractly, or

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

without the limitation of number and person that a verb receives in actual employment as a verb.

In-fīn'-i-tude, *s.* Infinity.

In-fīn'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Boundlessness; unlimited extent of any thing, as time, space, and quantity; hyperbolically, a great quantity. No human mind can conceive the idea or image of any thing infinite, although forced to admit its possibility as a subject of the intellect; all we can accomplish towards the idea, is, to imagine parts succeeding to parts, which evidently is not to imagine the infinite thing itself.

INFIRM=*in-ferm'*, 35: *a.* Not firm or sound; disabled of body; weak of mind; irresolute; unsolid.

To In-firm', *v. a.* To weaken. [Raleigh.]

In-firm'-ness, *s.* Weakness, feebleness.

In-fīr'-mī-ty, 105: *s.* An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness of reason, of purpose, of temper, of natural force or disposition.

In-fīr'-mā-ry, 129, 12: *s.* A place where the sick are lodged and attended.

To INFIX, *in-fīcks'*, 154: *v. a.* To fix by thrusting in; to fix or set in; to implant.

To INFLAME=*in-flām'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To set on fire; hence, to excite, to heat or provoke; to fire with passion; to excite excessive action in the blood, as in fevers:—*neu.* To grow hot; to grow painful; to grow angry.

In-flā-mer, *s.* He or that which inflames.

In-flām'-ma-blē, *a.* That may be set on fire; easy to be set on fire.

In-flām'-ma-blē-ness, *s.* Inflammability.

In-flām'-ma-tō-ry, 129, 18: *a.* Tending to inflame; tending to excite heat of temper, animosity, or sedition.

In-flām'-ma-bīl'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Capability of taking fire; readiness to take fire.

In-flām'-mā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of setting on fire; (not usual); the state of being in flame; violent excitement of soul, heat, animosity; a heat, redness, and pain in any part of an animal body.

To INFLATE=*in-flāt'*, *v. a.* To fill with the breath; to distend with wind or air; to puff up in a moral sense.

In-flā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of inflating; state of being inflated; flatulence; conceit.

To INFLECT=*in-flēkt'*, *v. a.* To bend, turn, or vary from a direct line: to vary by deviations from a monotone; to vary by rehearsing the different terminations of a noun or verb.

In-flec'-tīve, *a.* Having the power of bending.

In-flec'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of bending; a bending; a turn or slide of the voice; a variation of a noun or verb. Hence, *In-flec'-tion-āl*, *a.*

In-flex'ed, (-flēkst, 154, 114, 143) *a.* Inflected.

IN-FLEX'-i-BLE, (*in-flēcks'-ē-blē*, 105, 101) *a.* Not to be bent or incurvated; (this is the other sense of the prefix:—See IN-) in a figurative, which has however become the common sense, not to be bent from a purpose, not to be moved or prevailed on; not to be changed or altered.

In-flex'-i-bīly, 105: *ad.* Inexorably.

In-flex'-i-bī-ness, *s.* Inflexibility.

In-flex'-i-bīl'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The quality of being inflexible; obstinacy of will or temper.

To INFLECT=*in-flēkt'*, *v. a.* To put in act or impose as a punishment.

In-fīc'-ter, 36: *s.* One who punishes.

In-fīc'-tīve, 105: *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

In-fīc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of imposing as a punishment; the punishment imposed; a natural calamity.

INFLORESCENCE=*in-flō-rēs'-cēnce*, *s.* A flowering or unfolding of blossoms in the manner characteristic of the plant.

INFLUENCE, *in-fl'ū-oo-ēnce*, *s.* Literally, a flow

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: nīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165; āin, 166; thēn, 166.

For words not found under *IN*, seek under *Ex*.

For words not found under *IN*, seek under *Ex*.

ing in, into, or on; hence, that which operates as if flowing into, a power whose operation is known only by its effects; the power, or imagined power, of the planets upon terrestrial bodies or affairs; ascendant power: it was anciently followed by *into*; in modern use, by *upon*.

To *IN-flu-ence*, *v. a.* To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to mollify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

IN-flu-ent, *a.* Flowing in.

IN-flu-en'-tial, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Exerting influence or power.

IN-flu-en'-tial-ly, *ad.* So as to influence.

IN'-FLU-EN'-ZA, *s.* An epidemic catarrh, a cold which proceeds not from common causes, but comes as a flood on multitudes of people. [Ital.]

IN'-FLUX, 154: *s.* Act of flowing in; infusion, intromission; introduction; in old authors, influence.

IN-flux-ion, (-flück'-shün, 154, 147) 90: *s.* Infusion; intromission.

IN-flu-ious, 120: *a.* Influential: neither this word, nor *Influxive*, is now in use.

To *IN-FOLD*, *in-föld'*, 116: *v. a.* To involve, to intrap, to enclose with involutions.

To *INFOLIATE*, *in-fö'-lë-ät*, 90, 105: *v. a.* To cover or overspread with leaves.

To *INFORM*=*in-förm'*, 37: *v. a.* and *s.* In a sense now infrequent, to animate, to actuate by vital powers: [Milton, Dryden, Pope.] To instruct, to acquaint; to acquaint with facts of accusation:—*new*. To give intelligence: To *inform against*, to communicate facts to a magistrate by way of accusation.

IN-form-a-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to animate: See the first sense of the verb. [More.]

IN-for-mant, 12: *s.* One who gives information or instruction: Shakespeare uses it for an informer.

IN-for-mer, *s.* Generally, he or that which animates; also, an informant; specially, one who discovers offenders to a magistrate; one who gets a livelihood by recovering fines for offences against the letter rather than the spirit of prohibitory enactments.

IN-for-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Intelligence, notice, news; knowledge derived from any source; charge or accusation exhibited.

IN-FORMED, (*in-förm'd'*, 114) *a.* As a participial adjective from the verb, it signifies animated, instructed: in our old authors, it sometimes has the sense of *not* formed, or imperfectly formed, the prefix in this and the ensuing instances taking its contrary meaning:—See *IN*.

IN-for-mous, 120: *a.* Shapeless: this word, and *Inform* synonymous with it, are obsolete.

IN-for-mi-ty, 105: *s.* Shapelessness [Brown.]

IN-FOR-MAL, *a.* Not according to usual forms, particularly official forms; in an older disused sense, irregular in character or mind, incompetent.

IN-for-mal-ly, *ad.* In an informal manner.

IN'-for-mal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Want of regular or customary form.

INFORMIDABLE, *in-for-më-dä-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not formidable, not to be feared.

To *IN-FRACT*=*in-fräckt'*, *v. a.* To break.

IN-frac'-tor, *s.* One that violates an agreement.

IN-frac'-tion, *s.* Act of breaking; breach, violation.

See **INFRANGIBLE**, at the end of the class.

To *IN-FRINK*, *v. a.* To break as laws or contracts: to violate; to destroy or hinder.

IN-frin'-ger, 36: *s.* One who infringes.

IN-fringe-ment, *s.* Breach, infraction, trespass.

IN-FRAN-GI-BLE, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be broken, not to be violated: this is the other sense of the prefix:—See *IN*.

INFRAMUNDANE=*in-frä-mün'-dänt*, *a.* Beneath the world.

INFREQUENT, *in-frë-kwënt*, 188: *a.* Unfrequent, rare, uncommon.

IN-fre'-quence, *in-fre'-quen-cy*, *s.* Uncommonness, rareness.

To **INFRIGIDATE**, *in-frid'-gë-däte*, 105: *v. a.* To chill, to make cold.

IN-frig'-i-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making cold.

To **INFRINGE**.—See under To **INFRACT**.

To **INFUCATE**=*in-fü'-cäte*, *v. a.* To paint over.

INFUMED=*in-fü'mëd'*, *a.* Dried in smoke.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, *in-fün-düb'-ü-lë-form'*, 85: *a.* Funnel-formed, as the corol of a flower.

INFURIATE, *in-fürë'-rë-ät*, 90: *a.* Raging.

To *IN-fu'-ri-ate*, *v. a.* To enrage, to make furious.

To **INFUSCATE**=*in-füs'-cäte*, *v. a.* To darken, to make black: hence, *Infuscation*.

To **INFUSE**=*in-füzë'*, 137: *v. a.* To pour in or instil as a liquid: hence, to instil as principles or qualities: to steep in liquor without boiling so as to extract some of the qualities; in old authors, to saturate with something infused, and hence, to inspire with: it may also be found in old authors as a substantive signifying an infusion.

IN-fu'-ser, 36: *s.* One who infuses.

IN-fu'-si-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Possible to be infused:—See the other sense at the end of the class.

IN-fu'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Possibility of being infused:—See also lower.

IN-fu'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* Act of pouring in, or instilling; the process of extracting qualities or parts of bodies by steeping in a liquor without boiling: the liquor made by infusion; figuratively, inspiration; suggestion.

IN-fu'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Having the power of infusion, or being infused.

IN-fu'-sory, (-sör-ey) *a.* Obtained or obtainable by the infusion of certain plants, an epithet applied to such minute animalcula as are incapable of being traced except by a microscope.

IN-YU'-SI-BLE, (-zë-bl: see above) *a.* Not capable of fusion. This is the other sense of the prefix:—See *IN*.

IN-fu'-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Incapability of fusion:—See also above.

ING=*ing*, *s.* A common pasture or meadow: it was sometimes spelled *luge*. [Obs.]

INGANNATION, *in-gän'-nä'-shün*, 89: *s.* Cheat, fraud, juggle. [Brown.]

INGATE=*in'-gäte*, *s.* Entrance. [Spenser.]

INGATHERING=*in'-gäth-ër-ing*, *s.* The act of gathering in, particularly the harvest.

INGELABLE, *in-gël'-ä-bl*, 92, 101: *a.* That cannot be congealed.

To **INGEMINATE**, *in-gëm'-ë-näte*, 105: *v. a.* To double, to repeat.

IN-gem'-i-nate, *a.* Redoubled. [Bp. Taylor.]

IN-gem'-i-nä'-tion, 89: *s.* Reduplication.

INGENERABLE.—See at the end of the next class.

To **INGENERATE**=*in-gën'-ër-ät*, *v. a.* To engender, to bring into being, to produce.

IN-gën'-er-ate, *a.* Ingenerated.

IN-GEN'-ER-ATE, *a.* Not generated, unbegotten. This is the other sense of the prefix:—See *IN*.

IN-gën'-er-a-ble, 101: *a.* That cannot be produced.

INGENITE, *in-gën'-it*, 105: *a.* (Compare the previous class.) Inborn, ingenerated, native. [South.]

IN-OR'-NI-OUS, (*in-gë'-në-üs*, 90, 120) *a.* Literally, remarkable for *inborn* qualities; hence, invective, possessed of wit or genius; in old authors, mental, intellectual: by many writers, even later than the age of Addison, it is used for *ingenuous* and confounded with it.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gän'-wäy: chäp'-mäñ: pä-pä': läw: gööd: i'wö. i. e. *few*, 55: a, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-

IN-ge'-ni-ous-ly, ad. In an ingenious manner.
IN-ge'-ni-ous-ness, s. The quality of being ingenious.
IN-ge'-nu'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Ingeniousness or aptness to invent; genius; acuteness; craft:—See also lower: in some ancient authors, the word *IN-GENU* occurs with a meaning nearly similar.

IN-gen'-u-ous, (in-gén'-ú-us, 92, 120) a. Originally, freeborn, not of servile extraction; hence, free or conformable to freedom in character, open, fair, candid, generous, noble.

IN-gen'-u-ous-ly, ad. Openly, candidly.

IN-gen'-u-ous-ness, s. The quality of being ingenuous.

IN-ge'-nu'-i-ty, s. The quality of being ingenuous: [Obs.]—See the proper modern sense above.

To INGEST=*in-gést'*, v. a. To throw into the stomach, as distinguished from *To Digest*.

IN-gest'-ion, (-gést'-yün=jést'-shün, 147) s. The act of throwing into the stomach for digestion.

INGLE, in'-gl, 158, 101: s. Flame; fire; a fireplace. [A northern word]

INGLORIOUS, in-glórv'-l-ús, 47, 105, 120: a. Not glorious; mean, disgraceful; regardless of glory in a good sense.

IN-glo'-ri-ous-ly, ad. With want of glory.

INGOT=in'-gót, s. A mass of unwrought metal, often cast in form of a wedge.

To INGRAFT=*in-gráft'*, 11: v. a. To graft; to fix deep, to settle: the old but disused form is, *To INGRAVE*.

IN-graft'-ment, s. Act of grafting; thing grafted.

To INGRAIN=*in-grān'*, v. a. To dye in the grain, or in a state of raw material; hence, to infix deeply.

INGRATE=in'-grát, a. and s. Ungrateful:—s. An ungrateful person.

IN-grate'-ly, ad. Ungratefully. [Unusual.]

☞ The other immediate relations of this word, *Ingrateful, Ingratefully, Ingratefulness*, are now written with *us*, instead of *in*.

IN-grat'-i-tude, 92, 101: s. Want of gratitude or sentiment of kindness for benefits received; unthankfulness.

To IN-GRA'-TI-ATE, (in-grā'-shé-át, 147) v. a. (The prefix, in this word, takes the opposite meaning:—See *IN-*.) To commend or procure entrance for into another's good will and kindness; to secure favour for with another; to render pleasant, to recommend, applied to things.

IN-gra'-ti-a'-ting, s. The act of getting into another's favour.

To INGRAVIDATE, in-grāv'-l-é-dát, 105: v. a. To impregnate, to make prolific.

INGRESS=in'-gréss, s. Entrance; power of entrance.

IN-gres'-sion, (-grésh'-ün, 147) s. Act of entering; entrance.

IN-GRE'-DI-ENT, 90, 146: s. That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of something.

INGUINAL, in'-gwé-nál, 158, 145, 105: a. Pertaining to the groin.

To INGULF=*in-gúlf'*, v. a. To swallow up by the action of a gulf; to swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.

To INGURGITATE, in-gur'-gét-át, v. a. and s. To swallow greedily, or in great quantity; to plunge into:—*see*. To drink largely, to swill.

IN-gur'-gi-ta'-tion, 89: s. The act of swallowing greedily or in great quantity.

INGUSTABLE, in-gúss'-tá-bl, 101: a. Not perceptible by the taste.

INHABILE, in-háb'-l, 105: a. Unskilful, unready, unfit: hence, *INHABITABILITY*. [Out of use as an English word.]

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-

To INHABIT=*in-háb'-it, v. a. and s.* To live or dwell in:—*see*. To dwell, to live, to abide.

IN-hab'-i-ter, 36: s. An inhabitant.

IN-hab'-i-tress, s. A female inhabitant.

IN-hab'-i-ta-ble, 105, 101: a. Capable of affording habitation:—See also at the end of the class.

IN-hab'-i-tant, 12: s. A dweller.

IN-hab'-i-tance, s. Residency. [Obs.]

IN-hab'-i-ta'-tion, 89: s. Abode; act of inhabiting; state of being inhabited; population.

IN-HAB'-I-TA-BLE, a. (The other sense of the prefix:—See *IN-*.) Not habitable:—See the usual sense above.

To INHALE=*in-hál'*, v. a. To draw into the lungs, to inspire, as opposed to *exhale* or *expire*.

IN-há'-ler, 36: s. One who inhales.

INHARMONIOUS, in'-har-mó'-né-us, 90, 120: a. Not harmonious, unmusical, discordant.

IN'-har-mo'-ni-ous-ly, ad. Discordantly.

IN'-har-mon'-i-cal, in'-har-mon'-ic, a. Discordant.

To INHERE=*in-hér'*, 43: v. n. To exist or be fixed in something else.

IN-he'-rent, a. Existing in something else; innate; naturally pertaining to.

IN-he'-rent-ly, ad. By inherence.

IN-he'-rence, s. Existence in something.

IN-hé'-sion, (-zhün, 147) s. Inherence, the state of existing in something else.

To INHERIT=*in-hér'-it, v. a.* To receive or possess by inheritance, or as by inheritance; Shakespeare sometimes uses it in the mere sense of to possess.

IN-her'-i-ty, 38: s. An heir.

IN-her'-i-triz, 188: s. An heiress: in old authors we also meet with *Inheriress* and *Inheritrice*.

IN-her'-i-ta-ble, 105, 101: a. Transmissible or obtainable by inheritance; capable of inheriting.

IN-her'-i-ta-bly, ad. By inheritance.

IN-her'-i-tance, 12: s. That which descends or may descend to an heir; patrimony, hereditary estate; the reception of possession by hereditary right; in Shakespeare, it sometimes means possession simply.

To INHERE=*in-hér'*, 133: v. a. To enclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION—See under *To Inhere*.

INHIMATION, in'-hí-á'-shün, 6, 89: s. A gaping after a great desire. [19. Hall.]

To INHIBIT=*in-híb'-it, v. a.* To restrain, to hinder; to forbid. [Shaks. *Clarendon*.]

IN'-hi-bí'-tion, 89: s. Restraint; prohibition: specially, a writ issuing out of a higher court to restrain proceedings in a lower.

To INHOLD, in-hóld', 116: v. a. To have inherent: to contain in itself. [Raleigh.]

To INHOOP=*in-hóöp'*, v. a. To confine in an enclosure. [Shaks.]

INHOSPITABLE, in-hós'-pét-á-bl, 101, 105: a. Not hospitable, affording no aid, shelter, or support.

IN-hós'-pi-ta-bly, ad. Unkindly to strangers.

IN-hós'-pi-ta-hle-ness, s. Inhospitability.

IN-hós'-pi-ta'-l-i-ty, 84, 101: s. The quality or practice of being inhospitable; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN=*in-hū'-mán, a.* Destitute of human qualities, barbarous, cruel, uncompassionate.

IN-hu'-man-ly, ad. Barbarously.

IN-hu-man'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Cruelty in disposition, savageness; cruelty in act, barbarity.

To INHUME=*in-hū-mé', v. a.* To inter.

To IN-hu'-mate, v. a. To inhume.

IN-hu-ma'-tion, 89: s. Act of burying; in chemistry, a method of digesting substances by burying the containing vessel in warm earth.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vřh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thñ, 166: thén, 166.

For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INIMICAL, in'-é-mí'-cál, 86: *a.* Unfriendly, adverse; hurtful; repugnant. In-i-mí'-cal-ly, *ad.*

INIMITABLE, in-im'-é-tá-bl, 105, 101: *a.* That cannot be copied; surpassing imitation. In-im'-i-tá-bly, *ad.* So as to defy imitation.

In-im'-i-tá-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being inimitable.

INIQUITY, in-ick'-wé-téy, 81, 76, 145, 105: *s.* Injustice, unrighteousness, wickedness, crime. In-ig'-u-tous, 120: *a.* Unjust, wicked.

In-i'-quous, (-kwús) *a.* Unjust. [Shaftesbury]

To **INISLE**, in-il', 157 139: *v. a.* To encircle, to surround. [Dyer.]

INITIAL, in-ish'-ál, 90: *a.* and *s.* Beginning, incipient, placed at the beginning:—*s.* The first letter of a name.

In-i'-ul-ly, *ad.* In an incipient degree. [Barrow.]

To **IN-IT'-I-ATE**, (in-ish'-é-át, 146) *v. a.* and *n.* To give entrance, to as to an art, or science, or any custom or knowledge; to instruct in rudiments: to acquaint with:—*new.* To perform the first act or rite.

In-i'-i-tate, *a.* Having made entrance only, fresh in any knowledge; unpractised.

In-i'-i-ta-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* and *s.* Initiating, introductory:—*s.* Introductory rite.

In-i'-i-tion, 89: *s.* The reception or admission of a new member into any art, science, or state.

In-i'-i-on, 89: *s.* A beginning. [Not now in use.]

To **INJECT**=in-jéct', *v. a.* To throw or dart in.

In-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of throwing in, particularly of a medicine into the body by a syringe; the liquid thrown in, a clyster; also, the act of throwing a coloured substance into the vessels of any dead body in order to show the ramifications.

INJUCUNDITY, in-j'oo-cún'-dé-téy, 109, 105: *s.* Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

INJUDICABLE, in-j'oo-dé-cá-bl, 109, 105, 101: *a.* Literally, not capable of being judged; appropriately, not cognizable by a judge.

In-ju-dic'-ial, (-dích'-ál, 147) *a.* Not according to the forms of law.

In-ju-dic'-ious, (-dích'-ús) 120: *a.* Void of judgement, not judicious, unwise.

In-ju-dic'-ious-ly, *ad.* Without judgement.

In-ju-dic'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality of being injudicious.

INJUNCTION, in-júng'-shún, 158, 89: *s.* The act of enjoining; the thing enjoined; command, order, precept; a kind of prohibition granted by courts of equity in divers cases, often for the purpose of preserving property in dispute pending a suit.

For this word occupies the place of *Enjoinment*, which see under To Enjoin.

To **INJURE**, in-j'oor, 52: *v. a.* To do a wrong to; hence, to damage, to impair; to give pain to, to affect with any inconvenience; to wound.

In-ju-rer, 36: *s.* One who injures.

In-ju-ry, 105: *s.* Wrong, mischief, detriment, annoyance; contumelious expression.

In-ju'-ri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Wroful, hurtful, unjust, guilty of wrong; detractory.

In-ju'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Wrongfully; hurtfully.

In-ju'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being injurious.

In-jus'-tice, (-tiss, 105) *s.* Iniquity; wrong.

INK, ingk, 158: *s.* A fluid used in writing, printing, and other arts; it is generally black.

To **INK**, *v. a.* To daub or black with ink.

Ink'-y, 105: *a.* Of ink; like ink; black.

Among the compounds are *Ink'-horn*, *Ink'-stand*, (vessels for holding ink and other writing apparatus; *inkhorn*, in old writers, is also used as an adjective to signify affectedly learned;) *Ink'-stone*, (used in making ink;) *Ink'-maker*, &c.

For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INKLE, ing'-kl, 158, 101: *s.* A kind of narrow alley; a tape.

INKLING, ingk'-líng, 158: *s.* Hint, whisper, intimation; inclination: [the last is a local sense.]

To **INKNOT**, in-nót', 157: *v. a.* To knot or tie in, to bind as with a knot [Fuller, Holy War.]

To **INLACE**=in-lácc', *v. a.* To embellish with variegations.

INLAID—See To Inlay.

INLAND=in'-lánd, *a.* and *s.* Interior, remote from the sea; in an old sense, civilized as opposed to *outlandish*:—*s.* The interior part of a country.

For Milton accents the last syllable.

In'-land-er, *s.* A dweller in the inlands.

In'-land-ish, *a.* Native, not outlandish. [Obs.]

To **INLAPIDATE**, in-láp'-é-dát, 105: *v. a.* To convert into a stony substance, to petrify.

To **INLAW**=in-láw', *v. a.* To clear of outlawry.

To **INLAY**=in-láy', *v. a.* To diversify with

INLAID, }=in-láid', } substances inserted into the
INLAID, } ground or substratum: to veneer; to variegate.

In-lay'-er, 36: *s.* One that inlays.

In-lay'-ing, *s.* The art or business of an inlayer.

In'-lay, 83: *s.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

For Milton accents it as the verb.

INLET=in'-lét, *s.* Place of ingress, entrance; a bay or recess in a shore, or between isles.

IN-LIMINE, in-lím'-é-néy, [Lat.] 169: *ad.* At the threshold, at the beginning or outset.

To **INLOCK**=in-lóck', *v. a.* To lock mutually.

INLY, INMOST, &c.—See under IN-.

INMATE=in'-mát, *s.* and *a.* One who lives in the same house with another, and uses the same entrance; a lodger:—*adj.* Admitted as an inmate.

INN=in, 155: *s.* Originally, a house or dwelling; hence, a house of entertainment for travellers, its present sense; a house where students were boarded and taught, whence we still call the colleges of common law, *Inns* of court; it was also anciently used for the town-houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To **INN**, *v. n.* and *a.* To take up a temporary lodging:—*act.* To place in a lodging or inn.—See also under IN-.

INN'-hold-er, (-hóld-er, 116) *s.* An innkeeper.

INN'-keep-er, 36: *s.* One who keeps an inn.

For See *INNING* under IN.

INNATE=in-náté', *a.* Inborn, native, natural, not superadded; *Innaté* is unusual.

In-nate'-ly, 105: *ad.* Naturally.

In-nate'-ness, *s.* Quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, in-náv'-é-gd-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Impossible to be passed by boat or ship.

INNER, &c.—See under IN.

INNING—See under IN.

INNOCENT=in'-nó-cént, *a.* and *s.* Originally, not noxious, harmless in effects; hence, pure from mischief; and hence, free from any particular guilt: in a sense now obsolete, ignorant:—*s.* One free from guilt or harm; also, an ignorant person, and hence, a natural, an idiot.

In'-no-cent-ly, *ad.* Without harm; without evil designs; without prudence; without incurring penalty.

IN-NO-CENCE, In'-no-cen-cy, *s.* Innoxiousness, [a sense now unusual:] freedom from injurious action; freedom from guilt imputed; simplicity of heart, including the notion of a slight degree of weakness.

In-noc'-u-ous, 120: *a.* Harmless.

In-noc'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Without incurring harm.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels: gát'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pá-pá': láw: góod: j'w, i. e. *juw*, 55: a, e, &c. *mué*, 171.

For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-

IN-noc'-u-ous-ness, *s.* Harmlessness.
IN-nor'-ious, (in-ock'-sh'ūs, 154, 147, 120) *a.*
 Free from hurtful effects; doing no harm.
IN-nor'-ious-ly, *ad.* Without harm done or suffered.
IN-nor'-ious-ness, *s.* Harmlessness.
INNOMINATE, in-nōm'-ē-nāte, *a.* Anonymous
 [Chaucer.]
To INNOVATE=in'-nō-vāte, *v. a. and n.* To
 change or alter by bringing in something new; to
 bring in as a novelty:—*new*. To introduce novelties.
IN'-no-vā-tor, 38: *s.* One who innovates.
IN'-no-vā-tion 89: *s.* Change by the introduction
 of something new; the young shoot of a moss.
INNOXIOUS, &c.—See under Innocent.
INNUENDO=in'-nū-ēn'-dō, *s.* An oblique hint.
IN-nu-ent, *a.* Significant. [Burton.]
INNUMERABLE, in-nū-mer-ā-bl, 101: *a.*
 Not to be counted for multitude.
IN-nū-mer-a-bly, *ad.* Without number.
IN-nū-mer-a-ble-ness, *s.* Innumerability.
IN-nū-mer-a-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State or quality
 of being innumerable.
IN-nū-mer-ous, 120: *a.* Innumerable. [Pope.]
INOBSERVANCE, in'-ōb-zer'-vānce, 151: *s.*
 Want of observance, negligence. [Barrow.]
To INOCULATE=in'-ōck'-ū-lāte, 92: *v. a. and*
n. To insert so that the eye of a bud shall be fixed in
 another stock; to insert in something different, as a
 bud into the stem of another plant; to communicate
 a disease, particularly the small pox, by inserting
 matter into the flesh:—*new*. To practise inoculation.
IN-oc'-u-lā-tor, 38: *s.* One who inoculates.
IN-oc'-u-lā-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of
 inserting the eye of a bud into another stock; the
 practice of communicating a disease, particularly the
 small pox, by the insertion of contagious matter.
INODOROUS, in'-ō-dō-rūs, 120: *a.* Scentless.
 [Arbutnot.] *In'odorate*, which Bacon uses, means
 the same.
INOFFENSIVE, in'-ōf-fēn'-civ, 152, 105: *a.*
 Giving no offence, provocation, or uneasiness; harm-
 less; offering no obstruction; unembarrassed.
In'-of-fen'-sive-ly, *ad.* Without doing harm.
In'-of-fen'-sive-ness, *s.* Harmlessness.
INOFFICIOUS, in'-ōf-fish'-ūs, 147, 120: *a.*
 Not attentive to the offices of civility. [B. Jonson.]
INOPERATION, in-ōp'-ēr-ā'-shūn, 89: *s.*
 Agency, influence; production of effects. See *Supp.*
INOPINATE, in-ōp'-ē-nāte, 92: *a.* Unexpected.
INOPPORTUNE=in-ōp'-por-tūn, *a.* Not op-
 portune, unseasonable, inconvenient.
In-op'-por-tune-ly, *ad.* Unseasonably.
INORDINATE, in-ōr'-dē-nāte, 155: *a.* Irre-
 gular, disorderly; excessive, immoderate.
In-ōr'-di-nate-ly, *ad.* Without regulation.
In-ōr'-di-nate-ness, *s.* Deviation from order, excess.
In-ōr'-di-nā-tion, *s.* Inordinateness.
INORGANIC=in'-or-gān'-ick, *a.* Void of organs
 or instrumental parts: *In'organic* is the same.
In-ōr'-ga-nized, 114: *a.* Not having organic struc-
 ture.
To INOSCULATE=in'-ōs'-cū-lāte, *v. n. and a.*
 To unite, as lips in kissing, by apposition or contact:
 —*act*. To unite, as two vessels in an animal body; to
 join in or among.
IN-ōs'-cū-lā-tion, 89: *s.* Union by conjunction of
 the extremities.
INQUEST.—See under To Inquire.
To INQUIET, in-kwī'-ēt, 188: *v. a.* To disquiet.
 The noun *Inquietation* is obsolete.

For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-

IN-qui'-e-tude, *s.* Disturbed state, restlessness.
To INQUINATE, in'-kwē-nāte, 158, 188, 105:
v. a. To defile, to pollute. [Brown.]
IN-qui-na'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of defiling.
To INQUIRE, in-kwīr', 188: *v. n. and a.* To
 ask a question, with *of*; to seek for truth or a fact by
 investigation, with *into*, *after*, *for*, or *about*:—*act*. To
 seek out by asking; in an obsolete sense, to call or
 name.
IN-qui'-rer, 36: *s.* One who inquires.
IN-qui'-rent, *a.* Making inquiry. [Shenstone.]
IN-qui'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Subject to inquiry.
IN-qui'-ry, *s.* Act of inquiring; search.
IN'-QUEST, *s.* Inquisition, search; judicial inquiry;
 a jury summoned to inquire into any matter, par-
 ticularly any case of violent or sudden death, and
 give in their opinion on oath.
IN'-QUI-SI'-TION, (in'-kwē-zish'-ūn, 151, 89) *s.*
 Inquiry; examination; judicial inquiry; a court or
 tribunal in some catholic countries, for examining
 persons suspected of heresy, and punishing those
 convicted.
IN-quis'-i-tor, 38: *s.* One who examines officially;
 a member of a court of inquisition.
IN-quis'-i-tō'-ri-al, 90: *a.* With the severity of an
 inquisitor. *Inquisitorious* is out of use.
IN-quis'-itive, (-tiv, 105) *a.* Addicted to inquiry;
 curious; active at prying into matters.
IN-quis'-itive-ly, *ad.* With curiosity.
IN-quis'-itive-ness, *s.* Quality of being inquisitive.
To INRAIL=in-rāil', *v. a.* To rail in.
INROAD=in'-rōde, *s.* Incursion; sudden and de-
 sultory invasion.
INSALUBRITY, in'-sā-l'ōw'-brē-tēy, 109, 105:
s. Want of salubrity.
In'-sa-lū'-bri-ous, 120: *a.* Unhealthy.
IN-SAL'-U-TAR-Y, 92: *a.* Unwholesome, unsafe.
INSANE=in-sānē, *a.* Literally, unsound, but
 always applied to the mind,—mad; pertaining to mad-
 ness.
In-sane-ly, *ad.* Madly, without reason.
In-san'-i-ty, 92: *s.* Want of sound mind, madness:
Insaneness is less used.
IN-SAN'-A-BLE, 105: *a.* Not capable of being made
 sound, incurable, irremediable.
INSAPORY, in-sā'-pōr-ēy, 105: *a.* Tasteless.
INSATIABLE, in-sā'-shē-ā-bl, 147, 105, 101:
a. Not to be satisfied or appeased; very greedy.
In-sā'-ti-a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be satisfied.
In-sā'-ti-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being insatiable.
In-sā'-ti-ate, (-sā'-shē-āte, 146) *a.* Not to be
 satisfied.
In-sā'-ti-ate-ly, *ad.* So as not to be satisfied.
In'-sa-ti'-e-ty, (-sā-ti'-ē-tēy, 81) *s.* Insatiableness.
IN'-SAT-IS-FAC'-TION, 89: *s.* Want of satisfaction.
IN-SAT'-U-RABLE, *a.* Not to be saturated.
INSCIENCE, in'-cē-ēnce, 59, 105, 147: *s.* Igno-
 rance; unskillfulness.
To INSCRIBE=in-scribē, *v. a.* To write or im-
 print on; to assign or address to; to draw a figure
 within another.
In-scri'-ber, 36: *s.* One that inscribes.
In-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Something written or en-
 graved; title, consignment of a book to a patron
 without a formal dedication.
In-scrip'-tive, 105: *s.* Bearing inscription.
To INSCROL, in-scrōl', 116: *v. a.* To write in
 a scroll. [Shaks.]
INSCRUTABLE, in-scrōt'-ā-bl, 109, 98, 101:
a. Unsearchable; that cannot be penetrated.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

↪ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EW*.

In-scru'-ta-bly, *ad.* Impenetrably.

In-scru'-ta-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Incapability of being traced out.

To INSCULP=*in-sculp'*, *v. a.* To engrave; to carve in relief. [Shaks.]

In-sculp'-tion, *s.* Inscription. [Out of use.]

In-sculp'-ture, (*-tūre*, 147) *s.* Any thing engraved.

To INSEAM=*in-seam'*, *v. a.* To mark with a seam or scar: it differs in meaning from *To ENSEAM*.

INSECTOR=*in-sēck-tā'-tor*, *s.* One that pursues another so as to harass; a persecutor.

In-se cu'-tion, 89: *s.* Pursuit. [Chapman.]

INSECTION, *in-sēck'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A cutting in, an incision, an incision.

IN-SECT, *s.* A small invertebral animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body cut or divided in the middle, the parts being connected by a ligature.

In-sect'-ed, *a.* Having the nature of an insect.

In-sect'-tile, (*-tīl*, 105) *a.* and *s.* Having the nature of an insect:—*s.* [Obs.] An insect.

In-sect'-tol'-o-ger, *s.* An entomologist. [Derham.]

In-sect'-tiv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Feeding on insects.

INSECURE=*in-sē-cure'*, *a.* Not secure.

In-se-cure'-ly, *ad.* Without security or safety.

In-se-cu'-ri-ty, *s.* Want of safety; uncertainty, want of confidence, danger.

INSECTION.—See under *Insector*.

To INSEMINATE, *in-sēm'-ē-nāte*, 105: *v. a.*

To sow, to inject seed into.

In-sēm'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of inseminating.

INSENATE, *in-sēn'-tē*, 105: *s.* See in the next class.

INSEMPERCEPTION, *in-sēm'-sh'ent*, 147: *a.* Not

having perception, senseless, or inert.

IN-SEN'-SATE, *a.* Not having mental perception, dull

or blind to truth.

IN-SEN'-SI-BLE, 105, 101: *a.* Imperceptible by the

senses; not perceived by reason of slowness, gradual;

not having feeling either mental or corporeal; not

having emotive feeling, not capable of being affected

to emotion; in some old authors, void of sense or

meaning.

In-sen'-si-bly, *ad.* Imperceptibly; gradually.

In-sen'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Insensibility.

In-sen'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Inability to per-

ceive; dullness of corporal sense; dullness of intel-

lect; coldness of heart.

INSEPARABLE, *in-sēp'-d-rd-bl*, 101: *a.* Not

to be separated or disjointed; indissolubly united.

In-sēp'-a-ra-bly, *ad.* With indissoluble union.

↪ Old authors use *Inseparately* and *Inseparately*.

In-sēp'-a-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being insepa-

table.

In-sēp'-a-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Inseparableness.

To INSERT=*in-cert'*, 35: *v. a.* To thrust or

place in or among.

In-ser'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of inserting; thing inserted.

IN-SIT'-ION, (*-sāsh'-ūn*, 89) *s.* Insertion, ingraft-

↪ For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EW*.

To INSIDIATE, *in-sid'-ē-ate*, 105, 146: *v. a.*

To lie in ambush for.

In-sid'-i-a'-tor, 38: *s.* One that lies in wait.

IN-SID'-IOUS, 147, 120: *a.* Diligent to entrap; cir-

cumventive, sly; treacherous.

In-sid'-i-ous-ly, *ad.* In a sly and treacherous man-

ner; with malicious artifice.

In-sid'-i-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being insidious.

INSIGHT, *in-sāte*, 115: *s.* Sight or view of the

interior; knowledge of the interior parts.

INSIGNIA=*in-sig'-nē d.* [Lat.] *s. pl.* Distin-

guishing signs as of office, rank, or character.

IN-SIG-NI'-I-CANT, *a.* and *s.* Not significant;

not having a meaning; [this is the other sense of the

prefix:—see *IN-*] unimportant, wanting weight:—*s.*

An unimportant or worthless person.

In-sig-ni'-i-cant-ly, *ad.* Without meaning; with-

out importance or effect.

In-sig-ni'-i-cance, *In-sig-ni'-i-can-cy*. *s.*

Want of meaning, unmeaning words; unimportance.

In-sig-ni'-i-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Not betokening by

an external sign.

INSINCERE=*in-cin-cēre'*, *a.* Not sincere; de-

ceitful, hypocritical, false; as applied to things, not

sound, corrupted.

In-sin-cere'-ly, *ad.* Without sincerity.

In-sin-cer'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Want of truth or *āde-*

lity; dissimulation, hypocrisy.

To INSINER=*in-cin'-d*, 110, 188: *v. a.* To

strengthen, to confirm. [Shaks.]

To INSINUATE=*in-cin'-ū-ate*, *v. a.* and *s.* To

introduce as by a winding or spiral motion, to intro-

duce, instill, or infuse gently; to push gently into

favour or regard, commonly with a reciprocal pronoun:

to hint, to impart indirectly:—*see* *IN-* To creep or wind

in; to steal into favour imperceptibly; to gain the

affections by gentle degrees.

In-sin'-u-a-tor, *s.* He or that which insinuates.

In-sin'-u-a-tive, 105: *a.* Insinuating, stealing on

the affections: *Insinuant* is quite unusual.

In-sin'-u-a-tion, 89: *s.* Act of insinuating; art or

power of pleasing; a hint, a suggestion or intimation.

INSIPID=*in-cip'-id*, *a.* Tasteless, or not affecting

the organs by which the qualities of food are perceived;

hence, flat or dull to the mental taste, wanting spirit

or pathos.

In-sip'-id-ly, *ad.* Without taste; so as to afford no

relish or enjoyment; dully.

In-sip'-id-ness, *s.* Insipidity.

In-sip'-id'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being insipid.

IN-SIP'-I-KNCK, *s.* Want of sapience or mental pow-

er to perceive and judge; folly, stupidity.

To INSIST=*in-cist'*, *v. n.* Primarily, to stand or

rest, followed by *on* or *upon*; hence, to dwell or rest

as upon something in discourse; to stand or keep to a

point, to persevere in pressing it.

In-sist'-ent, *a.* Standing or resting on.

In-sis'-ture, (*-tūre*, 147) *s.* Persistency in a regu-

lar course. [Shaks.]

INSITIENCY, *in-sish'-en-cēy*, 147, 105: *s.*

Exemption from thirst.

INITION.—See under *To Insert*. *In situ*, see *Sup*.

INSOBRIETY, *in-sō-brī'-ē-tēy*, 105: *s.* Want

of sobriety, intemperance.

INSOCCABLE, *in-sō-shē-d-bl*, 147, 98, 101:

a. Unsocial; incapable of connection or union.

To INSOLATE, *in-sō-lāte*, *v. a.* To dry in the

sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

In-sō-la'-tion, *s.* Exposition to the sun; the influ-

ence of a scorching sun on the brain, stroke of the sun.

INSOLENT=*in-sō-lēnt*, *a.* Primarily, unaccus-

tomized or strange; hence, difficult of access; aud-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pd'-pā: lāw: gōd: j'w: i. e. jew; 5: a, e, i, & mutc. 171.

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

hence its present meaning, proud, haughty, overbearing; petulantly contemptuous.
IN'-so-lent-ly, *ad.* With contempt, rudely.
IN'-so-lence, **IN'-so-len-cy**, *s.* Haughty treatment of others; impudence; petulant contempt.
To IN'-so-lence, *v. a.* To insult. [R. Charles.]
INSOLIDITY, **IN'-sò-lid'-è-tèty**, *s.* Want of solidity, weakness.
INSOLUBLE, **IN'-sòl'-ù-bl**, 101: *a.* That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid; that cannot be solved.
IN'-sòl'-ù-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being insolvable.
IN'-sòl'-ù-à-ble, *a.* Not solvable; not to be cleared of difficulty; that cannot be paid or discharged.
IN'-sòl'-vent, *a.* and *s.* Unable to pay:—*s.* One who is insolvent.
IN'-sòl'-ven-cy, *s.* Inability to pay debts: *Act of insolvency*, a law to release insolvents.
INSOMUCH.—See under IN-.
To INSPECT=**IN'-spèkt'**, *v. a.* To look into by way of examination; to view in order to correct; to superintend.
IN'-spèk'-tor, *s.* An examiner, a superintendant: *Inspectorship*, the place or office of an inspector.
IN'-spèk'-tion, 89: *s.* A looking on or into; watch, superintendence, official view.
IN'-spèk'-t-mus, 158: *s.* The first word of ancient charters, implying "We have inspected it," confirming a grant made by a former king; hence, the name of a royal grant.
INSERSED, **IN'-sèrs'**, 114, 143: *a.* Sprinkled on. [Not much used.]
IN'-sèr-sion, (-shùn, 147) *s.* A sprinkling upon.
To INSPIRE=**IN'-spìr'**, 45: *v. n.* To draw in breath as opposed to *expire*:—*act.* To draw into the lungs; to breathe into; to infuse by breathing; to animate by supernatural infusion.
IN'-spìr'-er, 36: *s.* He that inspires.
IN'-spìr'-à-ble, *a.* Inhalable; that may be inspired.
IN'-spìr'-a-tion, 105, 89: *s.* Act of drawing in the breath; act of breathing into something; infusion of supernatural influence.
To IN'-spìr'-it, (-spìr'-it) *v. a.* To excite spirit in.
To INSPISSATE=**IN'-spìs'-sàt**, *v. a.* To make thick, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence, to thicken.
IN'-spìs'-sà-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making thick.
INSTABILITY, **IN'-stà-bìl'-è-tèty**, 84, 105: *s.* Want of stability, changeableness, mutability.
☞ The relations of this word, *instabile* and *instabile-ness*, are now written *Unstable*, &c.
To INSTALL, **IN'-stàl'**, 112: *v. a.* To advance to any rank or office by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.
IN'-stàl'-ment, *s.* A settlement, establishment, or sure placing in; an establishment in some office or dignity; a paying of a sum of money as an earnest or a part of a larger sum; hence, payment by instalments is payment by parts at different times.
IN'-stàl'-la-tion, 89: *s.* The act of giving visible possession of an office by placing in the proper seat.
INSTANT=**IN'-stànt**, 12: *a.* and *s.* Pressing, urgent, earnest; [in familiar modern speech, this, the primary sense, is obsolete;] pressing or immediate as to time or action; present, quick, making no delay:—*s.* A point in duration, a moment; a particular time; the month *instant*, that is, present, the current month.
IN'-stànt-ly, *ad.* With urgent importance; [the primary sense;] immediately; [the common sense.]
IN'-stànt'-ter, [Lat.] *ad.* Instantly. [Law.]
IN'-stance, *s.* Urgency, solicitation, importunity; [in this sense, *Instancy* is also used;] instant or actual state at a time referred to; occasion; motive, influ-

☞ For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

ence, pressing argument; [this last sense is now obsolete: for the most usual meaning of the word, see lower.]
IN'-stàn-tà'-nè-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Done or occurring in an instant: the older word was *instantany*.
IN'-stàn-tà'-nè-ous-ly, *ad.* In an instant.
IN'-stàn-tà'-nè-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being instantaneously.
IN'-stàn-tà-nè'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being produced at the instant, or spontaneously. [Shenstone.]
IN'-stance, *s.* That which is *present* as a proof; an example, a case occurring or offered:—See also above.
To IN'-stance, *v. n.* and *a.* To give or offer an example:—*act.* To mention as an example or case.
To INSTATE=**IN'-stàt'**, *v. a.* To place in a certain rank or condition: Shakspeare uses it for *To Invest*.
To INSTAURATE=**IN'-stàw'-ràt**, *v. a.* To restore, to repair. [Smith on Old Age, 1666.]
IN'-stau-rà-tor, 38: *s.* A restorer, a renewer.
IN'-stau-rà-tion, 89: *s.* Restoration, reparation.
INSTEAD, **IN'-stèd'**, 120: *prep.* and *ad.* In the stead or place, in room, followed by *of*: the *adv.* differs by not taking *of*.
To INSTEEP=**IN'-stèep'**, *v. a.* To steep or soak; to drench; to keep under or in water. [Shaks.]
INSTEP=**IN'-stèp'**, *s.* The prominent part of the foot above, corresponding to the hollow of the sole underneath.
To INSTIGATE, **IN'-stè-gàt**, 105: *v. a.* Lite rally, to prick or goad; to urge to ill, to incite to a crime.
IN'-sti-gà-tor, 38: *s.* One who incites.
IN'-sti-gà-tion, 89: *s.* Incitement, temptation.
To INSTIL=**IN'-stìl'**, *v. a.* To infuse by drops; to infuse slowly or by small quantities.
IN'-stìl'-ler, 36: *s.* One that instills.
IN'-stìl'-ment, *s.* Any thing instilled. [Shaks.]
IN'-stìl'-la-tion, 89: *s.* Act of infusing by drops; act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.
INSTINCT, **IN'-stìngkt**, 81, 158: *a.* and *s.* [In the old poets, it is accented on the latter syllable.] That is urged or stimulated by something within; moved, animated:—*s.* Desire or aversion acting on the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation. In old writers, we meet with *Instinction*.
IN'-stìnc'-ed, *a.* Impressed as an animating power. [Bentley.]
IN'-stìnc'-tive, (-tìv, 105) *a.* Prompted by instinct; proceeding from will unassisted by reason.
IN'-stìnc'-tive-ly, *ad.* By the call of nature.
To INSTITUTE=**IN'-stè-tùt**, *v. a.* To establish, to appoint, to found; to ground or establish in principles, to educate; in a special sense, to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice.
IN'-stì-tute, *s.* Established law, precept, maxim; *Instituter*, a book of principles, particularly one containing the principles of the Roman law: in Scotland, an *Institute* is he who stands in possession of an entailed estate, they who are to follow in succession being called *substitutes*.
IN'-stì-tùt'-or, *s.* One who founds; one who instructs.
IN'-stì-tùt'-tist, *s.* A writer of institutes.
IN'-stì-tùt'-tive, 105: *a.* Able to establish.
IN'-stì-tù'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of establishing; establishment, settlement; positive law; education; act of investing with the spiritual part of a benefice, as Induction of the temporal.
IN'-stì-tù'-tion-al, *a.* Enjoined; instituted by authority.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ùn, i. e. mission, 165: vish-ùn, i. e. vision, 165: thìn, 166: thèn, 166.

☞ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EN*-.

In-sti-tu'-tion-ar-y, *a.* Elemental, containing the first principles or doctrines.

To *INSTOP*=*in-stóp'*, *v. a.* To close up. [Dryden.]

To *INSTRUCT*=*in-strúct'*, *v. a.* To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively: in a literal sense, to put in order or prepare.

In-struc'-tor, 38: *s.* (Common gender.) A teacher.

In-struc'-tress, *s.* A female teacher.

In-struc'-ti-ble, *a.* Able to instruct. [Bacon.]

In-struc'-tive, 105: *a.* Conveying knowledge.

In-struc'-tive-ly, *ad.* So as to teach.

In-struc'-tive-ness, *s.* Power of instructing.

In-struc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of teaching; precepts conveying knowledge; mandate.

In-struc'-ment, 109: *s.* That by which we prepare something, that by which something is done, a tool used for any work or purpose; specially, an artificial machine for yielding musical sounds; a writing drawn up as the means of a legal deed; it is used of persons, generally in an ill sense, to signify an agent; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

In-stru-men'-tal, 12: *a.* Conductive as a means to some end; pertaining to instruments; not vocal as regards music.

In-stru-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* In the nature of an instrument; by musical instruments.

In-stru-men'-tal-ness, *s.* Usefulness as of means to an end; instrumentality.

In-stru-men'-tal'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency.

INUAITY, *in-swäy'-ä-täy*, 145, 92, 105: *s.* Unpleasantness. [Burton.]

INSUBJECTION, *in-süb-jec'-shün*, 89: *s.* State of disobedience to government.

INSUBORDINATE, *in-süb-or'-dè-näte*, 105: *a.* Not submitting to authority.

In-süb-or-di-na'-tion, *s.* State of disorder.

INCUCCATION, *in-süc-kä'-shün*, 89: *s.* The act of soaking or placing to soak. [Evelyn.]

INSUFFERABLE, *in-süf'-fër-ä-bl*, 101: *a.* Intolerable; that cannot be permitted; detestable.

In-süf'-fer-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Intolerably.

INSUFFICIENT, *in-süf'-fish'-ënt*, 90: *a.* Not sufficient; wanting in power or skill; incapable.

In-süf'-fic'-ient-ly, *ad.* Inadequately.

In-süf'-fic'-ien-cy, *s.* State or quality of being insufficient or inadequate: *In-suffic'-ience* is less used.

INSUFFLATION, *in-süf-flä'-shün*, 89: *s.* The act of breathing on; the act of blowing something into another.

INSULAR=*in-sü-lar*, 31: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water:—*s.* An islander.

In-su-lar-y, *a.* Insular.

To *IN-SULATE*, *v. a.* To make an island; [little used:] to place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects: hence *In-sul'-ated*, detached, not contiguous to anything.

In-su-la'-tor, *s.* The body that interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects.

In-su-la'-tion, *s.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated.

INSULSE=*in-sülc'*, 153: *a.* Dull, insipid, heavy: [Milton:] hence, *In-sül'-sity*.

INSULT=*in-sült'*, *s.* Act of leaping on [Dryden.]

To *In-sult'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To trample on; to triumph over; to treat with insolence or contempt:—*ncu.* To behave with insolent triumph.

In-sult'-er, *s.* One who insults.

In-sult'-ing-ly, *ad.* With insult.

In-sul-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of insulting.

IN-SULT, 83: *s.* Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäte'-wäy: chäp'-mä'n: pa-pä': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* *jeu*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

☞ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EN*-.

To *INSUME*=*In-sūme'*, *v. a.* To take in. [Evelyn.]

INSUPERABLE, *in-sū-për-ä-bl*, 101: *a.* That cannot be surmounted.

In-su-per-a-bly, *ad.* Insurmountably.

In-su-per-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being insuperable: *In-superabil'-ity* is also in use.

INSUPPORTABLE, *in-sūp-pör'-tä-bl*, 130, 98, 101: *a.* Not to be supported, intolerable.

In-sup-por'-ta-bly, *ad.* Beyond endurance.

In-sup-por'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* State of being insupportable.

INSUPPRESSIBLE, *in-sūp-prës'-ä-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be concealed or suppressed.

In-sup-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Insuppressible. [Shaks.]

To *INSURE*, *In-sh'ūr*, 167, 143, 51: *v. a.* and *n.*

In its general sense, this word is spelled *Ensure*, which see: in its special sense, it signifies to secure safety from a contingent loss by the payment of a sum, often by the payment of a yearly sum; or to secure by such means the payment of a sum or annuity on the arrival of any defined contingent event:—*ncu.* To practise the profession of one with whom insurances are effected; to underwrite.

In-su-ter, 36: *s.* One who insures.

In-su-ta'-ble, 101: *a.* That may be insured.

In-su-rance, *s.* The security for which a present payment is made; the act of insuring; the premium paid in insuring.

In-su-ran-cer, 36: *s.* One who promises a kind of security. [Blair, The Grave.]

INSURGENT=*In-sur'-gënt*, *a.* and *s.* Rising in opposition to authority:—*s.* One who rises against the government.

In'-sur-REC'-TION, 89: *s.* A hostile rising, generally a seditious rising or rebellious movement.

In-sur-REC'-tion-ar-y, *a.* Suitable to an insurrection.

INSURMOUNTABLE, *in-sür-mount'-ä-bl*, 101: *a.* Not to be surmounted, insuperable.

In-sür-mount'-a-bly, *ad.* Insuperably.

INSURRECTION.—See under *Insurgent*.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, *in-süs-cëp'-të-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting; not capable of being moved or affected; hence, *In-sus-cep'tibil'-ity*.

INSURRECTION, *In-süs-sur-rä'-shün*, 89: *s.* The act of whispering into something.

INTACTIBLE.—See under *Intangible*.

INTAGLIO, *in-täl'-yö*, [Ital.] 170: *s.* Literally, any thing cut or engraved; a precious stone with a head or inscription engraved on it.

In-tagl'-ia-ted, (*-täl'-yä-tä'd*) *a.* Engraved.

INTANGIBLE, *in-tän'-gë-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* Not to be touched; not perceptible to the touch.

In-tän'-gi-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of not being tangible.

In-tän'-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Intangibleness.

IN-TAC'-TI-BLE, *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.

INTASTABLE, *in-tä'-stä-bl*, 111: *a.* Not tastable.

INTEGER=*in-tè-jer*, *s.* A whole; not a part.

In-te-gral, *a.* and *s.* Whole, comprising all its parts; not fractional; not defective, uninjured:—*s.* The whole made up of parts.

In-te-gral-ly, *ad.* Wholly, completely.

In-te-gral'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Entireness. [Unusual.]

In-te-grant, 12: *a.* Necessary to a whole.

To *In-te-grate*, *v. a.* To make up as a whole.

In-te-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making up a whole.

IN-TEG'-RI-TY, *s.* Literally, entireness, or an unbroken whole; hence, the quality of being without

For words not found under **IN**, seek under **EX**.

defect of honesty, uncorruptedness; genuine, unadulterated state.

INTEGUMENT=*in-tĕg'-ū-mĕnt*, *s.* Any thing that covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT=*in-tĕl-lĕkt*, *s.* Literally, that which collects from among many things, (see **Inter**.) and hence applied to the mind when only its rational powers are in view distinctly from the animating principle, and from the seat or source of the passions; the proper English term corresponding to it, is **Understanding**:—See also **Mind**.

In-tel-lec'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to understand; perceptible only by the intellect.

In-tel-lec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of the understanding.

In-tel-lec'-tu-al, (-tū-āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Relating to the intellect; mental; ideal; having power of understanding; proposed only to the intellect:—*s.* [Milton.] Intellect.

In-tel-lec'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* By means of the understanding.

In-tel-lec'-tu-al-ist, *s.* One who overrates the powers of the understanding.

In-tel-lec'-tu-al-ity, 84, 105: *s.* The state of intellectual power. [Hallywell, date 1681.]

IN-TEL-LIGENCE, *s.* Understanding, skill; notice, information; commerce of acquaintance: a spirit. *Intelligence* is seldom found, and occurs only in the first sense.

In-tel-li-gen-cer, *s.* One that conveys or sends news or intelligence: a spy. [Shaks. Spectator.]

In-tel-li-gen-cing, *a.* Conveying information; acting as a private spy. [Shaks. Milton.]

In-tel-li-gent, *a.* Having understanding; knowing, instructed; Shakspeare occasionally uses it to signify, giving information.

In-tel-li-gent-ly, *ad.* In an intelligent manner.

In-tel-li-gen'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Consisting only of mind; intellectual; exercising understanding.

In-tel-li-gi-ble, 105, 101: *a.* That can be understood.

In-tel-li-gi-bly, *ad.* So as to be understood.

In-tel-li-gi-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility to be understood.

In-tel-li-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Intelligibility.

INTEMERATE=*in-tĕm'-ĕr-āte*, *a.* Undeified, unpolluted. [Not used by modern authors.]

In-tĕm'-ĕr-ate-ness, *s.* State of being undeified.

INTEMPERAMENT, } See in the next class.

INTEMPERANCE, }

INTEMPERATE=*in-tĕm'-pĕr-āte*, *a.* Not moderate or restrained within due limits; hence, immoderate in appetite, drunken, gluttonous; ungoverned in passion, violent; exceeding the convenient mean. Some old authors use it as a verb in the sense of to disorder.

In-tĕm'-pĕr-ate-ly, *ad.* With breach of temperance.

In-tĕm'-pĕr-ate-ness, *s.* Want of moderation.

In-tĕm'-pĕr-a-ture, 147: *s.* Excess [Obs.]

In-tĕm'-pĕr-ance, *s.* Want of temperance. *Intemperancy* is less in use.

IN-TĒM-PĒR-Ā-MĒNT, *s.* Want of rule or balance in the elements of the animal frame,—bad constitution.

INTEMPESTIVE, *in-tĕm-pĕs'-tīv*, 105: *a.* Unseasonable. [Out of use.]

In-tĕm-pĕs'-tive-ly, *ad.* Unseasonably. [Obs.]

In-tĕm-pĕs-tiv'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Unseasonableness; unsuitableness to time or occasion. [Gayton.]

INTENABLE, *in-tĕn'-d-ĭ*, 101: *a.* Not tenable, untenable; in an unusual sense, not able to hold, with a difference of spelling, namely, *intenable*.

To INTERENATE.—See after all the words of the next class.

To INTEND=*in-tĕnd'*, *v. n.* To stretch out, to strain, to enforce; it is now never used in this literal sense:—See lower.

For words not found under **IN**, seek under **EX**.

In-tense', *a.* Strained; raised to a high degree; having its powers increased to excess.

In-tense'-ly, *ad.* To a great degree.

In-tense'-ness, *s.* The state of being intense.

In-tĕn'-si-ty, 105: *s.* Intenseness.

In-tĕn'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A straining or stretching; state of being strained or made intense. *Intention* is originally the same word; but being employed only in a derivative application, it has a different spelling.

In-tĕn'-sive, 105: *a.* Stretched; serving to strain or augment something, as the meaning of a word; strained or augmented; intent.

In-tĕn'-sive-ly, *ad.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force.

To IN-TEND', *v. a.* To regard, to attend, to take care of; to pay regard to: it is seldom used in this derivative sense:—See lower and also above.

In-tĕn'-dant, 12: *s.* An officer of the highest class, who oversees any allotment of public business. [A French word.]

In-tĕn'-di-ment, *s.* Patient hearing. [Spenser.]

In-tent', *a.* Anxiously diligent, fixed with close attention; formerly with *to*, now, in general, with *on*. As a substantive, see lower.

In-tent'-ly, *ad.* With close attention.

In-tent'-ness, *s.* The state of being intent.

In-tent'-tive, 105: *a.* Diligently attentive. [Bacon.]

In-tent'-tive-ly, *ad.* With application.

In-tent'-tive-ness, *s.* State of being intensive.

To IN-TEND', *v. a.* To mean, to design. This derivative meaning is the only one which it now retains. —See above.

In-tĕn'-ded-ly, *ad.* With purpose; by design.

In-tĕn'-der, *s.* One who purposes something.

In-tĕnd'-ment, *s.* Intention. [L'Estrange.]

In-tent', *s.* A design, a purpose, a meaning: *To all intents*, in all senses. As an adjective, see above.

In-tĕn'-tion, 89: *s.* Design, purpose. In Locke and other writers of his day, and earlier, close attention, vehemence, and ardour of mind.—See **Intension** above.

In-tĕn'-tional, *a.* Intended, designed.

In-tĕn'-tional-ly, *ad.* By design.

To INTERENATE=*in-tĕm'-ĕr-āte*, *v. a.* To make tender, to soften. [Philips.]

In-tĕn'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of softening. [Bacon.]

To INTER=*in-ter'*, *v. a.* To put into the earth, to bury, used especially of a corpse.

In-ter'-rer, *a.* One who buries. [Colgrave.]

In-ter'-ment, *s.* Burial, sepulture.

INTER, A Latin preposition signifying among, between, or mutual, used as a prefix: it is allied to *in*, and is likewise liable, by being derived through the French, to be written *enter* instead of *inter*, though not so frequently. See other compounds in *Supp*.

IN-TER-ACT, *s.* That which is performed or transacted between the parts, or the space between parts or acts, as of a play.

IN-TER-AM'-NI-AN, 105: *a.* Situated between rivers.

To IN-TER-AM'-I-MATE, *v. a.* To animate mutually.

IN-TER-BAS-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* Patchwork. [Smith, 1666.]

To IN-TER-CA-LATE, *v. a.* To summon among, or insert, as an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

In-ter-ca-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The insertion of a day in the calendar, as the 29th of February.

In-ter-ca-lar, 34: } *a.* Inserted in the calendar.

In-ter-ca-lar-y, } *a.* Inserted in the calendar.

To IN-TER-CEDE', *v. n.* Literally, to go between, to mediate; to interpose; to plead in favour of one.

In-ter-ce'-der, *s.* One who intercedes.

In-ter-ce'-dent, *a.* Passing between; mediating

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vĭzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: tĭn, 166: tĕn, 166.

INTER-

For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

- IN'-ter-ces"-sor*, 38: *s.* A mediator; one who comes between for the performance of some office.
IN'-ter-ces"-sor-y, *a.* Interceding.
IN'-ter-ces"-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* The act of interceding; mediation.
To IN'-TER-CRPT', *v. a.* To take or seize on by the way; to obstruct; to cut off, as one line by the section of another.
IN'-ter-cep"-tor, 38: *s.* One who intercepts.
IN'-ter-cep"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of intercepting.
IN'-ter-cip"-i-ent, 90: *a.* and *s.* Intercepting:—*s.* He or that which intercepts.
IN'-TER-CES"-sor, &c.—See above, under *To INTERcede*.
To IN'-TER-CHAIN', *v. a.* To chain together.
To IN'-TER-CHANGK', (-chängk, 111) *v. a.* To put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to succeed alternately.
IN'-ter-change', 81: *s.* Mutual donation and reception; permutation of commodities, commerce; alternate succession.
IN'-ter change"-ment, *s.* Exchange.
IN'-ter change"-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be interchanged; following each other in alternate succession.
IN'-ter change"-a-bly, *ad.* In an interchangeable manner.
IN'-ter change"-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being interchangeable.
IN'-TER-CI-DENT, 105: *a.* Falling or coming between, happening. [Boyle.]
IN'-TER-CI"-I-ENT.—See under *To Intercept*.
IN'-TER-CIS"-ION, (-cish'-ün, 147) *s.* A cutting off in the midst, an interruption.
To IN'-TER-CLUDE', 109: *v. a.* To shut from a place or course by something intervening.
IN'-ter-clu"-sion, (-cl'öö-zhün, 147) *s.* Interception.
IN'-TER-CO-LUM"-NI-A"-TION, *s.* Space between columns.
To IN'-TER-COM"-MON, 18: *v. n.* To feed at the same table; to graze in the same pasture.
To IN'-TER-COM-MU"-NI-CATE, *v. a.* (This word is an etymological relation of the foregoing.) To communicate mutually.
IN'-ter-com-mu"-ni-ca"-tion, *s.* Reciprocal communication.
IN'-ter-com-mu"-ni-on, 90: *s.* Mutual communion.
IN'-ter-com-mu"-ni-ty, *s.* Intercommunication; intercommunion.
IN'-TER-COS"-TAL, 12: *a.* Placed between the ribs.
IN'-TER-CO-URS, 47: *s.* Literally, a passing between. (See the ensuig.) communication. (followed by *with*;) commerce, exchange.
IN'-TER-CUR"-NENT, *a.* Running or passing between, occurring, intervening. The verb *To Intercur* is quite obsolete.
IN'-ter-cur"-rence, *s.* Passage between.
IN'-TER-CU-TA"-NE-OUS, 90, 120: *a.* Within the skin.
IN'-TER-DEAL, *s.* Mutual dealing. [Obs.]
To IN'-TER-DICT', *v. a.* To forbid; to prohibit; particularly to forbid communion with the Church.—See the noun, lower.
IN'-ter-dic"-t-ive, 105: *a.* Having power to prohibit. [Milton.]
IN'-ter-dic"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of interdicting; prohibition.
IN'-ter-dic"-tor-y, *a.* Serving to prohibit.
IN'-ter-dict, *s.* A prohibition; particularly one restraining priests or laity from religious ceremonies.
INTERKISS, *To INTERKISS*.—See in the next class.
To IN'-TER-EST, *v. a.* To concern, to affect, to give share in, to engage with relation to the affections.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gä'te'-way: chäp'-māu: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'öö, *i. e.* *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* *note*, 171.

INTER-

For words not found under *IN-*, seek under *EN-*.

- IN'-ter-est"-ing*, *a.* Engaging the attention.
IN'-ter-est, *s.* Concern; good; influence; share, regard to private profit; premium paid for the use of money, and hence, surplus or advantage generally.
IN'-ter-est-ed, *a.* Having an interest; concerned in the consequences.
IN'-ter-ess, *s.* Interest. [Spenser.]
To IN'-ter-ess, *v. a.* To interest, to connect with. [Shaks.]
To IN'-TER-FERE', *v. a.* To interpose, to intermeddle; to clash; to strike reciprocally. (this is the literal meaning,) as a horse when his legs strike each other.
IN'-ter-fe"-rence, 43: *s.* An interposing or intermeddling; collision.
IN'-TER-FLU-ENT, 109: } *a.* Flowing between.
IN'-TER-FLU-OUS, 120: }
To IN'-TER-FO"-LI-ATE, 89: *v. a.* To interleave.
IN'-ter-fo'-li-a"-ceous, (-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Being between leaves, but placed alternately with them.
IN'-TER-FUL"-GENT, *a.* Shining between.
IN'-TER-FUSED', (-fuzd, 151, 114) *a.* Poured or spread between.
IN'-TER-IM, *s.* Time intervening. Interimistic, see *S.*
IN'-TER-I-OR, 90, 43, 105, 38: *a.* and *s.* Internal, inland; not outward; not superficial:—*s.* The internal part of a thing; the inland part of a country.
IN'-te'-ri-or-ly, *ad.* Internally, inwardly. [Donne.]
IN'-TER-JA"-GENT, *a.* Lying between, intervening.
IN'-ter-ja"-cen-cy, 105: *s.* A lying or being between.
To IN'-TER-JECT', *v. a.* and *n.* To put between, to throw in:—*new*. To come between.
IN'-ter-jec"-tion, 89: *s.* The act of throwing between; hence, a name applied to a word thrown in, by the force of some passion or emotion, among the more artificial parts of speech.
IN'-ter-jec"-tion-al, *a.* Thrown in, as an interjection.
To IN'-TER-JOIN', *v. a.* To join mutually. [Shaks.]
IN'-ter-junc"-tion, 158, 89: *s.* A mutual joining.
IN'-TER-KNOW"-LEDGE, (-nöl'-ëdg, 157, 136 168) *s.* Mutual knowledge.
To IN'-TER-LACK', *v. a.* To put or insert with another.
IN'-TER-LAPSE', 189: *s.* Lapse of time between events.
To IN'-TER-LARD', *v. a.* To mix fat with lean; hence, to insert between, to mix, to diversify by mixture.
To IN'-TER-LEAVE', 189: *v. a.* To insert a blank leaf, or blank leaves, between other leaves.
IN'-ter-leaf, *s.* A leaf inserted among others.
To IN'-TER-LINE', *v. a.* To write in alternate lines; to correct by writing between the lines.
IN'-ter-li"-ning, *s.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines.
IN'-ter-lin"-e-ar, 95, 34: *a.* Inserted between the lines; having insertions between lines.
IN'-ter-lin"-e-ar-y, *a.* and *s.* Interlinear:—*s.* [Milton.] A book interlined.
IN'-ter-lin"-e-a"-tion, 89: *s.* Correction made by writing between the lines.
To IN'-TER-LINK, 158: *v. a.* To connect by uniting links.
IN'-TER-LO-CA"-TION, 89: *s.* An interplacing.
IN'-TER-LO-CU"-TION, 89: *s.* Dialogue; in law, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.
IN'-ter-loc"-u-tor, 81, 92, 38: *s.* One who speaks among others, a dialogist; in Scotch law, an interlocutory judgment.
IN'-ter-loc"-u-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to judicial or final decision.
To IN'-TER-LOPK', *v. a.* To run or leap into a bu-

INTER-

☞ For words not found under **IN-**, seek under **EX-**.

business in which a person is deemed to have no just or fair concern.

IN-ter-lo'-per, *s.* One that interlopes.

To IN-ter-lu'-cate, 109: *v. n.* To let in the light by cutting away branches: hence, *Interlucation*. [Obs.]

IN-ter-lu'-cent, 109: *a.* Shining between.

IN-ter-lu'-der, 109: *s.* Something played at the intervals of a play, or of any festive entertainment; anciently, a sort of farce, or comedy.

IN-ter-lu'-der, *s.* A performer in an interlude.

IN-ter-lu'-en-cy, 109, 105: *s.* A flowing between; interposition of water. [Hale.]

IN-ter-lu'-nat, 34: 109: *a.* Belonging to the

IN-ter-lu'-nar-y, time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

To IN-ter-mar'-ry, 129: *v. a.* To marry reciprocally with another family, tribe, or nation.

IN-ter-mar'-riage, (-mār'-ridge, 120) *s.* Reciprocal marriage.

IN-ter-MEAN, *s.* An interact. [Obs.]

To IN-ter-med'-dle, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To meddle officiously.—*act.* [Obs.] To intermix, to mingle.

IN-ter-med'-dler, *s.* An impertinent interposer.

IN-ter-me'-di-ty, 105, 147: *a.* Lying between, intervening, intervention.

IN-ter-me'-di-ate, 147: *a.* and *s.* Lying or being in the middle place or degree, between two extremes:—*s.* In chemistry, any substance which is the intermediate or means of chemical affinity.

IN-ter-me'-di-ate-ly, 90: *ad.* By way of intervention.

IN-ter-me'-di-a-cy, 90: *s.* Interposition. [Scarcely authorized.]

IN-ter-me'-di-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Intervention; common means. [Cheyne.]

IN-ter-me'-di-um, 90: *s.* Intermediate space; an intermediate agent. [Lat. The parent of the class.]

To IN-ter-mel'-ly, *v. a.* To mix. [Bp. Fisher.]

☞ See **INTERMIX**, which is not a compound of the prefix *Inter-*, under **To Inter**.

To IN-ter-men'-tion, 89: *v. a.* To mention among other things; to include.

IN-ter-mi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A shining between or among.

IN-ter-mi-gra'-tion, 6, 85: *s.* Reciprocal migration.

INTERMEDIATE, **IN-ter-mē-nāte**, 105: *a.* Unbounded, unlimited:—See **IN-**, of which alone, and not **Inter**, this word is a compound.

IN-ter-mi-na-ble, 101: *a.* Immense, admitting no boundary: [*s.* Milton.] He whom no limit confines.

To INTERMEDIATE, **IN-ter-mē-nāte**, *v. a.* To threaten, or use threats among the words employed:—See **Inter**.

IN-ter-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Menace, threat.

To IN-ter-mix'-ture, 158, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To mingle or mix together:—*new.* To be mixed or incorporated.

To IN-ter-mis', 188: *v. a.* and *n.* To mingle or join together, to intermingle.

IN-ter-mix'-ture, 147: *s.* Mass formed by mixture.

INTERMISSION.—See under **To Intermit**.

To IN-ter-mit', *v. a.* and *n.* To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt:—*new.* To cease for a time.

IN-ter-mit'-tent, *a.* and *s.* Ceasing at intervals:—*a.* A fever which subsides at intervals.

IN-ter-mit'-ting-ly, *ad.* With intermissions.

IN-ter-mis'-sive, 105: *a.* Coming after temporary cessations, not continual.

IN-ter-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ūn; 147) *s.* Cessation for a time; intercurrent time; temporary subsidence of a fever.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn. *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thin, 166: then, 166.

INTER-

☞ For words not found under **IN-**, seek under **EX-**.

To INTERMIX, &c.—See under **To Intermingle**.

IN-ter-mun'-dane, *a.* Being between worlds, or between orb and orb.

IN-ter-mu'-nal, 49: *a.* Lying between walls.

IN-ter-mu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Interchange

IN-ter-mu'-tu-al, 147: *a.* Mutual. [Daniell.]

INTERNAL=**in-ter'-nal**, *a.* Inward, as opposed to external or outward:—See **Intra-**.

In-tern', *a.* Internal. [Obs.]

In-ter'-nal-ly, 105: *ad.* Inwardly.

INTERNATIONAL, **in-ter-nāsh'-ūn-āl**, 147, 92: *a.* Common or mutual as regards two or more nations:—See **Inter**.

IN-ter-nk'-cion, (-nē'-shūn, 90) *s.* Mutual slaughter.

IN-ter-nē'-cine, 6: *a.* Deadly, destructive.

IN-ter-nec'-tion, 89: *s.* Connection. [Montague.]

IN-ter-node, *s.* The space between two joints of a plant.

IN-ter-nun'-ci-o, (-shē'-ō, 147) *s.* A messenger between two parties.

IN-ter-os'-seous, (-ōsh'-ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Situated between bones. *Interosseal* is the same.

To IN-ter-rupt, *v. a.* To interrupt. [B. Jon.]

To IN-ter-peat', *v. a.* To interpel. [More.]

IN-ter-pel-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A summons, an interruption; an earnest address. [Hales.]

To IN-ter-plead', *v. a.* To discuss or try a point in law, happening incidentally or between, before the principal cause can be determined.

IN-ter-plead'-er, *s.* An interpleader:—interpleader is allowed that the defendant may not be charged to two separately where no default is in him; as if one brings detinue against the defendant upon a bailment of goods, and another against him on a trover, there shall be interpleader to ascertain who hath right to his action: there are also bills of interpleader in a court of equity.

To IN-ter-plede', *v. a.* To give and take a pledge.

To IN-ter-point', *v. a.* To distinguish by stops.

IN-ter-punc'-tion, 158, 89: *s.* The practice of pointing sentences, punctuation.

To IN-ter-po-late, *v. a.* Originally, to polish or brighten the parts between: hence, to renew, to furnish up; and, from the notion of polishing in parts, to carry on with intermission; in these senses, it is no longer used in its present sense, to foist into, so as to give a new appearance to what is old; to insert into another's composition.

IN-ter'-po-la'-tor, 38: *s.* One who interpolates.

IN-ter'-po-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of interpolating; the word or passage interpolated; in algebra, a mode of finding an intermediate term of a series, its place in the series being given.

To IN-ter-pol'-ish, *v. a.* To polish between: this word belongs, etymologically, to the previous class.

To IN-ter-pose', (-pōz-, 137) *v. a.* and *n.* (Some old authors use **To Interpone**.) To place between:—*new.* To act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

IN-ter-pose, *s.* Interposal. [Spenser.]

IN-ter-po'-sal, *s.* Interposition; intervention.

IN-ter-po'-ser, *s.* One that interposes; a mediator.

IN-ter-po'-sit, *s.* Place of deposit between one commercial city or nation and another. [Miford.]

IN-ter-po'-sure, (-zh'oor, 147) *s.* The act of interposing. [Montague.]

IN-ter-po-si'-ūn, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *s.* State of being placed between; any thing interposed; intervening agency; mediation.

To IN-ter-pret, *v. a.* To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to expound.

☞ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EN*-.

in-ter'-pret-er, *s.* One who interprets.

in-ter'-pret-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be interpreted.

in-ter'-pre-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* Collected by interpretation; containing interpretation. [Barrow.]

in-ter'-pre-ta'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation. [Ray.]

in-ter'-pre-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of interpreting; the sense interpreted; the power of interpreting.

INTERPUNCTION.—See under *To Interpret*.

in'-ter-reg'-num, *s.* The time in which a throne is vacant. [Lat.]

in-ter-reign', (-rān, 100, 157) *s.* Interregnum. [Bacon. Milton.]

To in-ter-ro-gate, 129: *v. a. and n.* To question; to examine:—*new.* To ask questions.

in-ter-ro-gate, *s.* Interrogation. [Obs.]

in-ter'-ro-ga'-tor, 38: *s.* An asker of questions.

in-ter-ro-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of questioning; question put; the mark of a question, *us* (?).

in-ter-ro-g'-a-tive, 105: *a. and s.* Denoting a question; expressed as a question;—*s.* A word that indicates a question.

in-ter-ro-g'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* In form of a question.

in-ter-ro-g'-a-tor-y, 129, 105: *s. and a.* A question, an inquiry:—*adj.* Containing or expressing a question.

☞ The Latin phrase, *in-ter-ro-rem*, has no relationship to the words in progress. It is compounded of *in* and the substantive *Terror*, and signifies, *as a warning*.

To in-ter-rupt', *v. a.* To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the progress of; to divide, to separate.

in-ter-rupt', *a.* Broken, containing a chasm; interrupted. [Milton.]

in-ter-rupt'-ed-ly, *ad.* Not without stoppages.

in-ter-rupt'-ter, *s.* One who interrupts.

in-ter-rupt'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of interrupting; state of being interrupted; a cleft or chasm; hence, intervention, hindrance.

in-ter-scar'-u-lar, *a.* Placed between the shoulders.

To in-ter-scind', 59: *v. a.* To cut off.

To in-ter-scribe', *v. a.* To write between.

To in-ter-sect', *v. a. and n.* To cut or divide mutually:—*new.* To meet and cross each other.

in-ter-sec'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

in-ter-se'-cant, *a.* Dividing into parts; crossing.

To in-ter-set', *v. a.* To set or put in between.

in-ter-ser'-tion, 89: *s.* A putting between.

in-ter-space, *s.* Intervening space. [Hacket.]

To in-ter-sperse', *v. a.* To scatter here and there among other things.

in-ter-sper'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of interspersing.

in-ter-sper'-lar, 34: *a.* Intervening between the stars; situate beyond the solar system.

in-ter-stice, (-stiss, 105) *s.* The space that stands between, generally used of things closely set: interval.

in-ter-sti'-al, (-stish'-āl, 90) *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

in-ter-stinc'-tive, 158, 105: *a.* Distinguishing.

in-ter-strat'-i-fied, 105, 114: *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.

To in-ter-tan-gle, 158, 101: *v. a.* To intertwist.

in-ter-terx'-ture, (-tēks'-tūre, 147) *s.* Act of interweaving; state of being interwoven.

The sciences entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāx: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *juv*, 55: *a. e. i.* &c. *muti*, 171.

☞ For words not found under *IN*-, seek under *EN*-.

in-ter-tie, (-tī, 106) *s.* A small timber between summers in carpenters' work, also called an *interdace*.

To in-ter-twine', *v. a.* To twine mutually.

To in-ter-twist', *v. a.* To twist one with another.

in-ter-val, 12: *s.* Space between places; time between acts or events; interstice; remission.

in-ter-veined', (-vānd, 100, 114) *a.* Intersected as with veins. [Milton.]

To in-ter-vene', *v. n.* To come between persons or things; to come between points of time; to interrupt.

in-ter-vene', 81: *s.* Opposition: interview. [Obs.]

in-ter-ve'-ni-ent, 90: *a.* Coming between.

in-ter-ven'-tion, 89: *s.* Agency between; interposition.

in-ter-ven'-ue, 189: *s.* Interposition. [Blount.]

To in-ter-vert', *v. a.* To turn to another course.

in-ter-view, (-vū, 110) *s.* Mutual sight or view; a meeting, usually a formal or appointed meeting for conference.

To in-ter-volve', 189: *v. a.* To involve one with another.

To in-ter-weave', 189: *v. a.* (Milton uses

in-ter-wove', } *Interwove* for the par-

in-ter-woven, 114: } ticiple, and Denham

the regular form, *interweaved*.) To weave together, to intermix, to intermingle.

in-ter-weav'-ing, *s.* Intertexture.

To in-ter-wish', *v. a.* To wish mutually. [Donne.]

in-ter-work'-ing, 141: *s.* Act of working together.

in-ter-wreathed', (-rēathd, 157) *a.* Woven in a wreath.

INTESTATE=*in-tēs'-tāt*, *a.* Wanting a will; dying without a will.

in-tēs'-ta-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Want of a will.

in-tēs'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Disqualified to make a will.

INTESTINE, *in-tēs'-tīn*, 105: *a. and s.* Internal; contained in the body; domestic, not foreign:—*s.* That which is in the body, namely, a gut: it is most frequently found in the plural number, *Intestines*, the guts, the bowels.

in-tēs'-tī-nal, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the intestines.

To in-thirst=*in-therst'*, 35: *v. a.* To make thirsty. [Bp. Hall.]

To in-thral, *in-thrāl'*, 112: *v. a.* To enslave, to reduce to servitude, to shackle. [Shaks. Milton.]

in-thral'-ment, *s.* Servitude, slavery. [Milton.]

To in-thronize=*in-thrō'-nize*, *v. a.* To en-throne. [Unusual.]

in-thrō'-ni-za'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being enthroned. [Warburton.]

INTIMATE, *in-tē-māte*, 105: *a. and s.* Inmost, inward; near, close; close in friendship: Some old authors use *intīme*:—*s.* One who is trusted with our thoughts, a familiar friend.

To in-ti-mate, *v. a.* To share as friends. [Obs.]—See its usual sense lower.

in-ti-mate-ly, *ad.* Closely; with close friendship.

in-ti-ma-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Close familiarity.

To in-ti-mate, *v. a.* To suggest obscurely, to hint.

☞ The verb with this signification comes to us through low Latin and French.—See its original but obsolete sense above.

in-ti-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* An obscure suggestion.

To intimidate, *in-tīm'-ē-dāte*, *v. a.* To make fearful to daunt, to make cowardly.

in-tīm'-ē-dā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of intimidating; state of being intimidated.

INTINCTIVITY, *in-tīngk-tīv'-l-tēg*, 158, 105: *s.* The want of the quality of colouring other bodies.

For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EX*.

INTO, in-'too, 107 : *prep.* Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting entrance with regard to a new state of any kind.

INTOLERABLE, in-'töl-'är-d-bl, 101 : *a.* Not to be borne, insufferable.

IN-tol-'er-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being intolerable.

IN-tol-'er-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond endurance.

IN-tol-'er-a-ted, *a.* Not endured.

IN-tol-'er-a-tion, 89 : *s.* The disposition or conduct which suffers not the opinions of others; want of toleration.

IN-tol-'er-ant, 12 : *a.* and *s.* Not enduring or able to endure; not favourable to toleration : *s.* One who will not tolerate the opinions of others, or the conduct arising out of opinions not agreeing with his own.

IN-tol-'er-ance, *s.* Want of patience and candour as regards the opinions of others.

To INTOMB, in-'tööm, 116, 156 : *v. a.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

To INTONE=in-'tönē, *v. a.* To make a slow, protracted noise.

To IN-to-nate, *v. n.* To sound; to sound loudly; to thunder.

IN-to-na-'tion, 89 : *s.* The act of thundering; the act of singing together; the manner of sounding, as of a flute, or of a voice, compared with another instrument or another voice.

To INTORT=in-'tort, 37 : *v. a.* To twist, to wind.

IN-tor-'tion, *s.* A winding or twisting.

To INTOXICATE, in-'töck-'sä-cäte, 154, 105 : *v. a.* Literally, to poison; to poison or excite by strong drink, to inebriate or make drunk.

IN-tox-'i-cate, *a.* Intoxicated. [Milton.]

IN-tox-'i-ca-'tion, 89 : *s.* Inebriation.

INTRA.—See after the next class.

INTRACTABLE, in-'träck-'tä-bl, 101 : *a.* Not to be governed or managed; not to be taught.

IN-trac-'ta-ble-ness, *s.* Intractability.

IN-trac-'ta-bly, *ad.* Perversely, stubbornly.

IN-trac-'ta-bil-'i-ty, 84 : *s.* Quality of being intractable.

INTRA, A Latin preposition and adverb signifying within. *Intra* has the same meaning : which see.

IN-tra-'fo-'li-a-'ceous, (-sh-'üs, 147) *a.* Growing on the inside of a leaf.

IN-trant, 12 : *a.* Entering into.

INTRANQUILITY, in-'trän-kw'il-'ä-tä-ty, 188, 105 : *s.* Unquietness, inquietude. [Temple.]

INTRANSIENT, in-'trän-'sh-'änt, 147 : *a.* Not transient, not passing suddenly away.

IN-tran-'si-tive, (-sä-'tív, 105) *a.* Expressing a meaning which does not pass over to an object, as a verb which requires not a noun or pronoun in the accusative case.

IN-tran-'si-tive-ly, *ad.* In an intransitive manner.

INTRANSMISSIBLE, in-'tränse-mis-'sä-bl, 105, 101 : *a.* That cannot be transmitted.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-'tränse-mü-'tä-bl, 101 : *a.* Unchangeable into another substance.

INTRANT.—See under *Intra*.

To INTREASURE, in-'trözsh-'oor, 120, 147 : *v. a.* To lay up as in a treasury. [Shaks.]

INTREATFUL, in-'treut-'fööl, 117 : *a.* Full of entreaty, supplicating. [Spenser.]

To INTRENCH=in-'trénch, *v. a.* and *n.* To make a trench or hollow in; to fortify with a trench;—*new*. To cut off part of what belongs to another, with or upon; to invade, to encroach.

IN-trench-'ant, *a.* Properly, not dividing, but in Shakespeare's meaning, (Macbeth, act 5, sc. 7), not to be divided or wounded.

For words not found under *IN*, seek under *EX*.

In-trench-'ment, *s.* Fortification with a ditch, generally including an embankment, fascines, &c.

INTREPID=in-'trép-'id, *a.* Literally, not trembling or shaking; hence, fearless, bravely.

In-trép-'id-ly, *ad.* Fearlessly, boldly, bravely.

IN-tre-pid-'i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Boldness, courage.

INTRICABLE, INTRICACY.—See the next class.

INTRICATE, in-'trè-cäte, 105 : *a.* Entangled, involved, perplexed.

To IN-tri-cate, *v. a.* To perplex. [Camden.]

IN-tri-cate-ly, *ad.* With involutions; perplexedly

IN-tri-cate-ness, *s.* Intricacy.

IN-tri-cu-'cy, 98, 105 : *s.* State of being involved; perplexity; complication of facts or notions.

IN-tri-ca-'ble, 101 : *a.* Entangling. [Shelton.]

IN-tri-ca-'tion, *s.* Entanglement. [Cotgrave.]

IN-trigue, (in-'trégv), 104, 189) *s.* Intricacy, complication; (this sense is not now in use;) the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; [Pope:]

commonly, a plot or scheme of secret contrivances to effect some private or party purpose; a secret understanding or commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes.

To IN-trigue, *v. n.* and *a.* To form plots, to carry on private designs by intrigue; to carry on a commerce of forbidden love :—*act*. [Unusual.] To perplex, to render intricate.

IN-tri-'guer, *s.* One who intrigues.

IN-tri-'guing, *a.* Addicted to intrigue.

IN-tri-'guing-ly, *ad.* With intrigue or plotting.

IN-trin-'si-cate, *a.* Entangled, perplexed : a word ignorantly formed. [Shaks. B. Jonson. The latter uses it in contempt.]

INTRINSECAL, in-'trín-'sä-cäl, *a.* (See *Intra* uses it in contempt.) Literally, internal, or according to the internal qualities; hence, true, genuine, not accidental, not merely apparent :—in some old authors, intimate, closely familiar. *Intrinsic* is now more commonly used, correspondently with which the present form, when employed, is commonly spelled *intrinsic*.

IN-trin-'sic, *a.* Inward; really, true; fixed in the nature of the thing; whence *Intrinsic* : see above.

IN-trin-'si-cal-ly, 105 : *ad.* Internally; in its nature; really, truly.

INTRINSGATE.—See under *Intricate*.

INTRO, A Latin adverb signifying into, within. *In*, *Inter*, *Intra*, and *Intro*, are originally the same word, subsequently modified for the sake of extension or restriction of import.

To IN-tro-'duce, *v. a.* To lead or bring in; to bring into notice or practice; to make known as worthy to be received; to produce.

IN-tro-'du-'cer, 36 : *s.* One who introduces.

IN-tro-'duc-'tor, 38 : *s.* An introducer.

IN-tro-'duc-'tor-y, *a.* Previous, prefatory.

IN-tro-'duc-'tive, 105 : *a.* Serving to introduce.

IN-tro-'duc-'tion, 89 : *s.* The act of introducing; state of being introduced; the ushering of a person into presence; the preliminary part or prefatory matter of a book.

IN-tro-'GRES-'sion, (-grèsh-'ün, 147) *s.* Entrance.

IN-tro-'IT, *s.* A psalm sung or said while the priest enters within the rails of the altar. [Form for Priests, 1519.]

To IN-tro-'mit, *v. a.* and *n.* To send in; to let in, to allow to enter :—*new*. [Scottish law.] To intermeddle with the effects of another.

IN-tro-'mis-'sion, (-mish-'ün, 147) *s.* The act of intramitting; the state of being intramitted.

IN-tro-'RE-cep-'tion, 89 : *s.* The act of admitting into.

To IN-tro-'SPECT, *v. a.* To look into or within.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consontants : msh-ün, i. e. mission, 165 : vish-ün, i. e. vision, 165 : shün, 166 : thén, 166.

For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

IN-tro-spec'-tion, 89: *s.* A view of the inside.
IN-tro-sub-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking in.
IN-tro-ve'-ni-ent, 90: *a.* Coming in or between.
To IN-tro-vert', *v. a.* To turn inwards.
IN-tro-ver'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* Act of introverting.
To INTRUDE, in-trūd', 109: *v. n.* and *a.* To thrust one's self into a place or business; to enter without invitation or permission. It is followed by *on* before persons or *what* relates to persons; to encroach, sometimes followed by *into*—*act.* To force or thrust, (with a reciprocal pronoun); to cast in.
IN-tru'-der, 36: *s.* One who intrudes.
IN-tru'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Intruding or apt to intrude upon.
IN-tru'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* Act of intruding; encroachment; uncalled for undertaking.
To INTRUST=in-trüst', *v. a.* To deliver in trust, to confide to the care of.
INTUITIVE, in-tü'-ë-tiv, 105: *a.* Literally, seeing into, but applied only to the mind or to what the mind perceives; hence, having the power of knowing at once, not using *media*, not coming at a truth by successive intuitions each the step to another, but conscious of the truth at once; seen at once by the mind, understood without *media*. It is opposed to *discursive*.
IN-tu'-i-tive-ly, 105: *adv.* By immediate intellection.
IN-tu'-i-tion, (-ish'-ün, 89) *s.* Sight of any thing; but appropriately, the mental sight or view of a truth without reference to, or consciousness of, any means by which it reached the mind; the truth itself so perceived. All knowledge must begin by intuition, and every subsequent step is equally an intuition if considered apart from the steps that preceded it.
To INTUMESCE=in-tü-měss', 59: *v. a.* To swell, to become tumid, particularly with heat.
IN-tu-mes'-cence, in-tu-mes'-cen-cy, *s.* Tumor.
INTURGESCENT=in-tur-gěs'-sənc, 59: *s.* The act or state of becoming tumid; a swelling.
INTUSE=in-tü-s, *a.* A bruise. [Spenser.]
To INTWINE=in-twinc', *v. a.* To twine together; to twine around.
To INTWIST=in-twist', *v. a.* To twist together.
INULINE, in-ü-lin, 105: *s.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the *Inula Helenium*, or elecampane.
To INUMBRATE=in-üm'-bräte, *v. a.* To shade.
INUNCTED, in-üngk'-tēd, 158: *a.* Anointed.
IN-unc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of oiling or anointing.
IN-unc'-tu-os'-i-ty, 147, 84, 105: *s.* Want of oiliness; hence the prefix has a privative meaning.—See *in*-.
To INUNDATE=in-ün'-däte, *v. a.* To overflow.
IN-un'-dant, 12: *a.* Overflowing. [Shenstone.]
IN-un-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A flood, a deluge.
INUNDERSTANDING=in-ün-der-stä'id'-ing, *a.* Wanting understanding. [Pearson.]
INURBANITY, in-ur-bän'-ë-tēy, 105: *s.* Want of courteousness.
To INURE=in-ür', *v. a.* and *n.* To habituate; to practise.—*new.* [Unusual.] To come into use or power.
IN-ure'-ment, *s.* Use, practice, habit.
To INURN=in-urn', *v. a.* To intomb. [Shaks.]
INUSITATION.—See along with *Inutile*.
INUSTION, in-üst'-yün, *col. oq.* in-üst'-shün, 147: *s.* The act of burning; a branding.
INUTILE, in-ü-til, 105: *a.* Useless. [Bacon.]
Ir-u-til'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Uselessness.
IN-u'-si-ty'-tion, (-ü-zē-tā'-shün, 151, 89) *s.* State of being unused, disuse. [Paley.]

For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INUTTERABLE, in-ür'-tēr-d-bl, 101: *a.* Unutterable, inexpressible. [Milton.]
To INVADE=in-väd', *v. a.* Literally, to go into, but in this simple sense, obsolete; to enter with hostile array; to attack, to invade.
IN-vä'-der, 36: *s.* One who invades.
IN-vä'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Entering on another's possessions; infringing another's rights.
IN-vä'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* Hostile entrance into a country; encroachment.
INVALESCENCE.—See in the ensuing class.
INVALID=in-väl'-id, *a.* Literally, not strong weak, of no force, of no avail.—See the subs. lower.
IN-väl'-id-ness, *s.* Invalidity.
IN-vä-lid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Want of cogency.
To In-val'-i-date, *v. a.* To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy; to prove to be of no force.
IN-vä-i-ty, (in'-väd'-lēd', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A person who is weak and infirm; it is often applied to a man worn out by warfare. The old spelling, *invalide*, is disused.
IN-väl'-i-tu'-di-nar-y, *a.* Wanting health.
IN-väl-ē-ty'-cenc, 59: *s.* (In this word the prefix is intensive.—See *in*-.) Strength, health.
INVALUABLE, in-väl'-ü-d-bl, 101: *a.* Precious above estimation, inestimable.
IN-väl'-u-a-bly, 105: *adv.* Inestimably.
INVARIABLE, in-vär'-ü-d-bl, 41, 105, 101: *a.* Not variable, constant, immutable.
IN-vä'-ri-a-ble-ness, *s.* Immutability.
IN-vä'-ri-a-bly, 105: *adv.* Unchangeably.
IN-vä'-ried, 114: *a.* Unvaried. [Blackwall.]
INVASION, **INVASIVE**.—See under *To Invade*.
INVECTION, **INVECTIVE**.—See in the ensuing class.
To INVEIGH, in-väy', 100, 162: *v. n.* Literally, to carry, that is, to carry a reproach for the purpose of casting it; to utter censure or reproach: with *against*.
IN-veigh'-er, 36: *s.* A vehement railer.
IN-vec'-tive, 105: *s.* and *a.* A railing speech or expression.—*adj.* Satirical, abusive.
IN-vec'-tive-ly, *adv.* Satirically.
IN-vec'-tion, 89: *s.* An invective. [Fulke, 1586.]
To INVEIGLE, in-vē'-gl, 103, 101: *v. a.* Literally, to blind, but used only in the sense of to entice, to seduce, to wheedle.
IN-vei'-gler, 36: *s.* Seducer; allurer to ill.
IN-vei'-gle-ment, *s.* Enticement, seduction.
INVEILED, in-väild', 100: *a.* Covered as with a veil.
To INVENT=in-vēnt', *v. a.* Literally, to come or light upon; [Spenser:] hence, its common meaning, to find out, to excogitate, to produce as new or not known before; to contrive falsely; to feign, or make by imagination; less properly, to discover or bring to light, when the object itself has previous existence.
IN-ven'-ter, 36: *s.* An inventor. [Garth.]
IN-ven'-tress, *a.* A female that invents.
IN-vent'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of invention. [Gifford.]
IN-ven'-i-ble, *a.* Discoverable. [Marq. of Worcester.]
IN-ven'-tive, 105: *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance.
IN-ven'-ti-ve, 89: *s.* The act of inventing, the thing invented; forgery, fiction; less properly, discovery.
IN-ven'-tor, 38: *s.* One that invents; a contriver.
IN-ven'-tor-y, 129, 105: *s.* That by which we may find our things, a catalogue of movables.
To IN-ven-tor-y, *v. a.* To place in a catalogue.
IN-ven-to'-ri-al-ly, 90: *adv.* In manner of an inventory.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Novels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: i'wō, i. e. *new*, 55: ā, ē, &c. *muta*, 171.

For words not found under IN-, seek under EN-.

INVERSE, &c.—See in the next class.

To INVERT=in-vert', 35: v. a. To turn into a contrary position; to place the last first: in a disused sense, to divert or convert.

In-ver'-ted-ly, ad. In reversed order.

IN-VERSE, a. Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct.

☞ The accent is tending to the first syllable:—See Prin. 83.

In-verse-ly, ad. In inverse order.

In-ver'-sion, (-shün, 147) s. Change of order, time, or place: a turning backwards.

INVERTEBRAL, in-ver'-tū-brāl, a. Destitute of a vertebral column, as certain animals. Invertebrate, or

in-ver'-te-brā'-ted, a. Destitute of a backbone.

To INVEST=in-vest', v. a. To clothe or dress; hence, to clothe figuratively, as with an office or dignity, the accusative followed by *with* or *in*: to clothe money, that is, to fix it in something permanent, in which use the accusative is always followed by *in*, as, "to invest money in land or landed property;" to surround so as to intercept entrance, as in a siege; to give or confer, which last sense is not common in modern writings.

In-vest'-ient, (-yēnt, 146) a. Covering [Woodward.]

In-vest'-ive, 105: a. Clothing, encircling.

In-vest'-iture, (-tūr, 147) s. The act or right of clothing with, or giving, legal possession.

In-vest'-ment, s. Clothes, vestment; the act of surrounding in a siege; the act of placing money in some permanent property yielding an interest, rent, or annuity: the property in which money is so placed or to be placed.

To INVESTIGATE, in-vest'-tē-gāte, 105: v. a. Literally, to follow the footsteps of, and hence the common meaning, to search out, to inquire into.

In-vest'-i-gā-ble, 101: a. That may be investigated.

In-vest'-ti-gā'-tive, 105: a. Curious and deliberative in making inquiry.

In-vest'-ti-gā'-tor, 38: s. A diligent inquirer.

In-vest'-ti-gā'-tion, 89: s. The act or process of searching after truths or facts.

INVESTITURE, &c.—See under To Invest.

INVETERATE=in-vet'-ēr-āte, a. Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.

To In-vet'-er-ate, v. a. To fix or harden by long continuance. [Bentley.]

In-vet'-er-ate-ly, ad. With obstinacy; violently.

In-vet'-er-ate-ness, s. Inveteracy.

In-vet'-er-a-cy, 105: s. Long continuance, particularly of an evil habit, or of a disease; obstinacy confirmed by time.

In-vet'-er-a'-tion, 89: s. Act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, in-vid'-ū-s, 105, 146, 120: a. Envious, malignant; (literally, looking against;) the common sense is, likely to incur ill-will or hatred.

In-vid'-i-ous-ly, ad. In a manner likely to provoke hatred; in old authors, enviously.

In-vid'-i-ous-ness, s. Quality of being invidious.

INVIGILANCE, in-vid'-gē-lānce, 105: s. Want of vigilance. [Cutgrave.]

To INVIGORATE=in-vig'-ō-rāte, v. a. To give vigour to, to strengthen.

In-vig'-ō-rā'-tion, 89: s. Act of invigorating, state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, in-vīn'-cē-bl, 105, 101: a. Not to be conquered, unconquerable, insuperable.

In-vīn'-ci-bly, ad. Unconquerably.

In-vīn'-ci-bil-ness, s. Invincibility. [Hammond.]

In-vīn'-ci-bil'-i-ty, 84: s. The quality of being unconquerable.

INVIOABLE, in-vī'-ō-lē-bl, 101: a. Not to be broken, injured, or profaned; insusceptible of hurt.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Comments: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: ān, 166: ān, 166

In vul'-ner-a-ble-ness, *s.* The quality of being invulnerable.

To INWALL, in-wā'wəl', 112: *v. a.* To enclose with a wall, to fortify. [Spenser.]

INWARD, in'-wōrd 38: *a., ad., and s.* Internal, placed within; intimate, domestic; seated in the mind—*adv.* Toward the inside; concavely or bending inward; into the mind or thoughts; *in-wards* (see lower) is the same:—*s.* Any thing within (see as a plural substantive lower). Shakespeare uses it to signify an intimate or near acquaintance.

In'-wards, 143: *ad. and s. pl.* Inward:—*s. pl.* [Milton. Mortimer.] The bowels.

In'-ward-ly, *ad.* In the inner parts; 'in the heart.

In'-ward-ness, *s.* Intimacy. [Shaks.] internal state. [More.]

To INWEAVE, in-wē'av', 189: *v. a.* (Milton uses I INWOVE=in-wōv',

INWOVEN, in-wō'-vn, 114: } *participle.* The regular preterit, *Interwoven*, is unusual, but may be met with.) To weave together, to intertwine, to complicate.

To INWHEEL, in-hweel', 56: *v. a.* To surround.

INWIT=in'-wīt, *s.* Mind, understanding. [Obs.]

To INWOOD, in-wōod', *v. a.* To hide in woods. [Obs.]

INWORKING, in'-wōrk-Ing, 141: *s.* Operation or energy within.

IN-WROUGHT, (-rāwt, 126) *a.* Adorned with work.

To INWRAP, in-rāp', 157: *v. a.* To involve.

To INWREATH, in-rēath', 157, 171: *v. a.* To surround or encompass as with a wreath.

IODINE, i'-ō-dīn, 105: *s.* An undecomposed substance, of a bluish black colour, and metallic lustre when solid, and at a temperature of about 70° producing a violet vapour, from the colour of which it takes its name. It is ranked among the acidifying substances of combustion.

I'-o-dous, 120: } *a.* Pertaining to iodine: *iodous acid* [o-d'-ic, 88: } contains but one degree of oxygen; *iodic acid* contains more than one degree.

I'-o date, *s.* A salt consisting of iodine, oxygen, and a base.

I'-o-ide, 6: *s.* Any incombustible compounded substance, having no sensible properties of an acid, of which iodine is a part. Some chemists prefer I'-ons to this form of the word: but see *ide*, in the Index of Terminations.

I'-od'-i-ret, *s.* Any combustible compounded substance, having no sensible properties of an acid, of which iodine is a part.

I'-o-lite, *s.* A mineral of a violet colour.

IONIC=i-ōn'-ick, 6, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Ionia, the Asiatic part of ancient Greece: it is applied to an order of architecture, to an airy kind of music; to the sect of philosophers founded by Thales of Miletus, &c.

IOTA=i-ō'-tā, *s.* Primarily, the Greek *i*, which in contractions is often signified by a sort of dot under another letter: hence, a title, the least quantity assignable. A *jot* has the same meaning and origin.

IPECACUANHA, ip'-ē-cāk'-ū-ān'-ā, 160: *s.* An Indian plant of emetic virtues.

IPSE DIXIT, ip'-sē-dīk'-t'-ait: [Lat.] "He himself said it." It is often used substantively to signify mere assertion. *Ipso facto*, &c., see *Supp.*

IRASCIBLE, &c.—See in the next class.

IRE=ir, 45: *s.* Anger, wrath, hatred.

Ire'-ful, 117: *a.* Angry, raging, furious.

Ire'-ful-ly, *ad.* In an angry manner.

I'-rous, 120: *a.* Angry, passionate. [Chaucer.]

I-ras'-ci-BLE, 6, 105, 101: *a.* Partaking of the nature of anger; prone to anger.

I-ras'-ci-ble-ness, *s.* Irascibility.

I-ras'-ci-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being irascible.

IRENICAL, i-rēn'-ē-cāl, 105: *a.* Peaceful.

I'-ren-arch, (-ark, 161) *s.* An officer of the old Greek empire employed to preserve public tranquillity.

IRIS=i-rē'-is, 45: *s.* The rainbow; any appearance resembling the rainbow. [Lat.] See further in *Sup*

I'-ri-sa'-ted, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colours.

I'-ri-des'-cent, *a.* Irisated; coloured as an iris.

I-ris'-i-um, 90: *s.* A whitish metal exhibiting a variety of colours while dissolving in muriatic acid.

IRISH=ir'-ish, 45: *a. and s.* Made or produced in, or pertaining to Ireland:—*s.* The language of Ireland; a linen made in Ireland; a game of older times; as a plural, the people of Ireland.

I'-rish-ism, 158: *s.* An Hibernicism.

To IRK=erk, 35: *v. a.* To weary, to give pain to: it is scarcely used except impersonally; as, It irks me. Irk'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Wearisome, tedious.

Irk'-some-ly, *ad.* Wearisomely, unpleasantly.

Irk'-some-ness, *s.* Wearisomeness.

IRON, i'-urn, 159: *s. and a.* The most common and useful of the metals, extremely hard, yet malleable and fusible; an instrument made of iron; in the plural, it often signifies fetters:—*adj.* Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; figuratively, harsh; stern; hard; indissoluble; impenetrable; miserable, as opposed to golden or silver in the sense of happy.

To I'-ron, *v. a.* To smooth with an iron; to shackle; to furnish or arm with iron.

I'-ron-y, (-i'-urn-ēy) *a.* Made of iron; resembling iron, hard. See also the next class.

Among the compounds are *Iron-clay*, (a sort of bay salt;) *Iron flint*, (ferruginous quartz;) *Iron hearted*, (hard-hearted.) *Iron-monger*, (a dealer in iron:) *Iron-mould*, (a mark on linen by the rust of iron:) See *Mould*; *Iron sick*, (having her bolts and nails rusty and corroded, so as to be leaky—a sea term;) *Ironstone*, (an ore of iron;) *Iron-wood*, (a very hard and ponderous wood;) *Iron-work*, (the parts of any thing which consist of iron: in the plural, a manufactory for working pig-iron into bars, &c.;) *Iron-wood*, (a plant,) &c. The *Iron crown* is the crown of Italy.

IRONY, i'-ron-ēy, 185, 105: *s.* A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words—See also under *Iron*.

I'-ron-ist, *s.* One who speaks by contraries.

I'-ron'-ic, 88: } *a.* Expressing one thing and meaning

I'-ron'-i-cal, } another; sarcastic.

I'-ron'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an ironical manner.

IROUS.—See under *Ire*.

IR-, A prefix used for *In-*, which see: like *in*, it sometimes signifies negation or privation, being in such case equivalent to *not* or *un*:—sometimes it implies simply *in* or *into*; sometimes *on* or *upon*. The pronunciation of this prefix in actual use always gives to the *i* the sound it would have before any other consonant (129), although abstractly the two letters are sounded *cr*. (33.)

To IR-RA'-DI-ATE, (ir-rā'-dē-āte, 129, 90, 146) *v. a. and s.* To dart rays *into*; to adorn with light; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments; to enlighten intellectually:—*neu.* To emit rays.

Ir-ra'-di-ate, *a.* Adorned with brightness.

Ir-ra'-di-ā-tion, 89: *s.* Illumination; the act of emitting minute particles from some substance.

Ir-ra'-di-ance, Ir-ra'-di-ōn-ēy, *s.* Emission of rays of light; beams of light emitted.

IR-RAT'-ION-AL, (-rāsh'-ūn-āl, 89, 92) *a.* Not rational, void of understanding; contrary to reason.

Ir-rat'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* Without reason, absurdly.

Ir-rat'-ion-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Want of reason.

Ir'-re-claim'-a-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be reclaimed.

Ir'-re-claim'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* So as to be irremediable.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā: lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

- IR'-RE-CON-CI"-I-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be recalled to amity; unappeasable.
- IR'-re-con-ci"-la-bly, *ad.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.
- IR'-re-con-ci"-la-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being irreconcilable.
- IR'-re-con-cile"-ment, *s.* Disagreement.
- IR'-re-con-cil-i-a"-tion, *s.* Want of reconciliation.
- To IR'-rec-on-cile, 92: *v. a.* To prevent being reconciled to. [Ld. Clarendon.]
- IR'-rec-on-ciled, *a.* Not atoned. [Shaks.]
- IR'-RE-COV"-ER-A-BLE, (-cūv'-ēr-ġ-bl, 116, 101) *a.* Not to be recovered; not to be restored or remedied.
- IR'-re-cov"-er-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond recovery.
- IR'-re-cov"-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being irrecoverable.
- Some of our old authors use for the preceding the Anglo-Latin words IRRECUPERABLE and IRRECUPERABLY.
- IR'-RE-DEEM"-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not redeemable.
- IR'-re-deem"-a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be redeemable.
- IR'-RE-DU"-CI-BLE, 101: *a.* Not reducible.
- IR'-REV"-RA-GA-BLE, 101: *a.* Literally, not to be broken; not to be refuted or overthrown.
- IR'-ref'-ra-ga-bly, 105: *ad.* Irrefutably.
- IR'-ref'-ra-ga-ble-ness, *s.* Irrefragability.
- IR'-ref'-ra-ga-bil"-i-ty, 84: *s.* Strength of argument not to be refuted.
- IR'-RR-FU"-TA-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be refuted.
- IR'-re-fu"-ta-bly, *ad.* So as not to be refuted.
- IR'-REG"-U-LAR, 34: *a.* and *s.* Not regular, deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical; anomalous; not restrained as to personal conduct; — *s.* One not following a settled rule.
- IR'-reg'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* In an irregular manner.
- IR'-reg'-u-lar"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Deviation from rule; neglect of order; inordinate practice, vice.
- To IR'-reg'-u-late, *v. a.* To disorder. [Brown.]
- IR'-REL"-A-TIVE, 105: *a.* Not relative, unconnected.
- IR'-rel"-a-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* Unconnectedly.
- IR'-REL"-E-VANT, *a.* Not assisting the purpose in hand, not applicable, not to the purpose.
- IR'-rel'-e-vant-ly, *ad.* Without being to the purpose.
- IR'-rel'-e-van-cy, *s.* State of being irrelevant.
- IR'-RE-IEV"-A-BLE, (-lēv'-ġ-bl, 103, 101) *a.* Not relievable.
- IR'-RE-IG"-IOUS, (īr'-rē-lid'-j'ūs, 146, 120) *a.* Not religious; impious; contrary to religion.
- IR'-re-lig"-ious-ly, *ad.* With irreligion.
- IR'-re-lig"-ion, *s.* Want of religion; impiety.
- IR'-RE-IE-A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting a return. [Dryden.]
- IR'-RE-ME"-DI-A-BLE, 90, 101: *a.* Not to be remedied, admitting no cure.
- IR'-re-me"-di-a-bly, *ad.* So as to preclude remedy.
- IR'-re-me"-di-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being irremediable.
- IR'-RE-MIS"-SI-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be remitted; unpardonable.
- IR'-re-mis"-si-bly, *ad.* Unpardonably.
- IR'-re-mis"-si-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being unpardonable.
- IR'-RE-MO"-VA-BLE, (-mō'-va-bl, 107, 101) *a.* Not removable, immovable, not to be changed.
- IR'-RE-MU"-NER-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be rewarded.
- IR'-RE-NOWNED", 114: *a.* Not renowned.
- IR'-RUF"-A-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not reparable, not to be recovered or repaired.
- IR'-rep'-a-ra-bly, *ad.* So as to be irreparable.
- IR'-rep'-a-ra-bil"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality or state of being irreparable.
- IR'-RR-PEAL"-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not repealable.
- IR'-re-peat"-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond the power of repeal.
- IR'-RE-PEN"-TANCE, *s.* Impenitence.
- IR'-RE-PLEV"-E-A-BLE, 92, 101: *a.* Not to be redeemed. [Law term.]
- IR'-REP"-RE-HEN"-SI-BLE, 92, 105, 101: *a.* Not reprehensible, exempt from blame.
- IR'-rep'-re-hen"-si-bly, *ad.* Without blame.
- IR'-rep'-re-hen"-si-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being irreprehensible.
- IR'-REP"-RE-SEN"-TA-BLE, (-zēn'-td-bl, 151) *a.* Not to be figured by a representation. [Stillington.]
- IR'-RE-PRES"-SI-BLE, 101: *a.* Not repressible.
- IR'-RE-PROACH"-A-BLE, *a.* Not reproachable.
- IR'-re-proach"-a-bly, *ad.* Blamelessly.
- IR'-re-proach"-a-ble-ness, *s.* Blamelessness.
- IR'-RE-PRO"-VA-BLE, (-prō'-vd-bl, 107) *a.* Not liable to reproof, irreproachable.
- IR'-re-pro"-va-bly, *ad.* Beyond reproach.
- IR'-REP-TIT"-IOUS, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Crept in; privately introduced. [Castell. Nichols.]
- IR'-RR-SIST"-ENCE, (-zist'-ēnce, 151) *s.* The non-resistance of insults, patience under sufferings. [Paley.]
- IR'-RR-SIST"-I-BLE, (-zist'-ġ-bl, 151, 105, 101) *a.* Not to be resisted. [A relation of the preceding.]
- IR'-re-sist"-i-bly, *ad.* So as not to be resisted.
- IR'-re-sist"-i-ble-ness, *s.* Irresistibility.
- IR'-re-sist"-i-bil"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality or state of being irresistible.
- The barbarous word IR'-resist"-less, used by Glanvil (the best authority) for Resistless, would, if inserted, belong to this class.
- IR'-RES"-O-LU-BLE, (-rēz'-ō-l'oo-bl, 151, 109, 101) *a.* Not to be resolved into parts; indissoluble.
- IR'-res"-o-lu-ble-ness, *s.* Indissolubleness.
- IR'-RES"-O-LUTE, (-rēz'-ō-l'oot, 151, 109) *a.* Not resolute. [A relation of the preceding.]
- IR'-res"-o-lute-ly, *ad.* Without firmness of mind.
- IR'-res"-o-lute-ness, *s.* Irresolution.
- IR'-res"-o-lu"-tion, 89: *s.* Want of resolution; in decision.
- IR'-re-so"-ved-ly, *ad.* Without settled determination. [Boyle.]
- IR'-RE-SPECT"-IVE, 105: *a.* Not regarding circumstances.
- IR'-re-spect"-ive-ly, *ad.* Regardless of circumstances.
- IR'-RES"-PI-R-A-BLE, *a.* Unfit for respiration.
- IR'-RE-SPON"-SI-BLE, *a.* Not responsible.
- IR'-re-pon"-si-bil"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Want of responsibility.
- IR'-RE-TEN"-TIVE, 105: *a.* Not retentive.
- IR'-RE-TRIEV"-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be retrieved, irreparable, irrecoverable.
- IR'-re-triev"-a-bly, *ad.* Irreparably.
- IR'-re-triev"-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being ir retrievable.
- IR'-REV"-ER-ENT, *a.* Not reverent, not expressing due reverence or respect: old authors use Irreverend.
- IR'-rev'-er-ent-ly, *ad.* Without reverence.
- IR'-rev'-er-ence, *s.* Want of reverence; state of being disregarded.
- IR'-RE-VER"-SI-BLE, 101: *a.* Not reversible.
- IR'-re-ver"-si-bly, 105: *ad.* Irrevocably.
- IR'-re-ver"-si-ble-ness, *s.* State of being irrevocable.
- IR'-REV"-O-CA-BLE, 101: *a.* Not to be revoked.
- IR'-rev"-o-ca-bly, *ad.* Beyond recall.
- IR'-rev"-o-ca-ble-ness, *s.* State of being irrevocable.
- IR'-rev"-o-ca-bil"-i-ty, 84: *s.* Irrevocableness.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165. vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ūn, 166: thēn, 166.

IR-REV'-O-LE-BLE, 109, 101: *a.* That has *no* revolution. [Milton: prose.]

IR-RHE-TOR'-I-CAL, 164: *a.* Not rhetorical; inelegant in phrase; unpersuasive.

To IR-RI-GATE, (ir'-rê-gâ-të, 105) *v. a.* To sprinkle water on, to wet, to moisten; to supply with streams of water.

Ir'-ri-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of watering.

Ir'-rig'-u-ous, 92, 120: *a.* Watered, moist.

IR-RIS'-ION, (-rîzh'-ûn, 147) *s.* The act of throwing a laugh on any one; a laughing at.

To IR-RI-TATE, 105: *v. a.* To excite ire or anger in, to provoke, to exasperate; to agitate or heighten; to fret, or excite heat or redness in the skin, as by friction.—See another sense below.

Ir' ri-tate, *a.* Heightened. [Bacon.]

Ir'-ri-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* Serving to excite; producing irritation.

Ir'-ri-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Provocation; heat; excitement.

Ir'-ri-ta'-tor-y, *a.* Stimulating.

Ir'-ri-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Easily provoked.

Ir'-ri-ta-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being irritable.

To IR-RI-TATE, *v. a.* To render void. [Bp. Bramhall.] See also the preceding class.

Ir'-ri-tant, *a.* Rendering void. [Hayward.]

IR-RUP'-TION, 89: *s.* A bursting in, a sudden invasion or incursion.

Ir-rup-tive, 105: *a.* Rushing in or upon.

IS, iz, 151: *Third pers. sing. pres. of To Be*: which see.

SAGOGICAL, i'-sâ-gôd'-gê-câl, 105: *a.* Literally, leading in; introductory.

ISAGON=i'-sâ-gôn. *s.* An equal-angled figure.

ISCHIADIC, is'-kê-âd'-ick, 161, 105, 89: *a.* Pertaining to the hip, or the parts near the hip.

ISCHURY, is'-kû-rêy, 161, 105: *s.* A stoppage of urine.

Is'-chu-ret'-ic, *a. and s.* Relieving ischury:—*s.* A medicine to relieve ischury.

ISICLE=i'-cê-cl, 105, 101: *s.* An icicle; which see under ice.

ISING-GLASS, (i'-zîng-glâss, 151, 11) *s.* (Literally, ice glass.) A white glutinous substance made from the sounds of certain fresh-water fishes.

Is'-ing-glass-stone, *s.* Mica, a fossil.

ISLAMISM, iz'-la-mîzm, 153: *s.* Orthodoxy among the Mahometans; Mahometan faith, generally.

ISLAND.—See in the ensuing class.

ISLE, île, 115, 157: *s.* A tract of land surrounded by water; an island; a small island. It is sometimes incorrectly written for *isle*.

Is'-land, (i'-land, 12) *s.* Tract of land surrounded by water.

Is'-land-er, 36: *s.* Inhabitant of an island.

Is'-let, *s.* A little island, an isle.

To IS'-O-LATE, (iz'-ô-late, 92, 151) *v. a.* To place in a detached situation; to insulate.

Is'-o-la'-ted, *a.* Insulated, detached.

ISO, A prefix shortened from *isos*, a Greek adjective signifying equal. See other compounds in *Supp.*

ISOCH'-RO-NAL, (-sôck'-rô-nâl, 161) *a.* Having equal times; performed in equal times.

ISOCH'-RO-NOUS, *a.* Isochronal.

IS'-O-MOR'-PHOUS, (-fûs, 163, 120) *a.* Equal as to form; preserving its original form. See *Supp.*

IS'-O-N'-O-MY, 87: *s.* Equal law or rights.

IS'-O-PER'-I-MET'-RI-CAL, *a.* Equal in extent of periphery or circumference.

IS'-O-S'-CE-LES, (-sê-lêcz, 59, 101) *a.* Literally,

having equal legs, applied to a triangle having only two sides equal.

IS'-O-THER'-MAL, *a.* Having equality of temperature.

IS'-O-TON'-IC, *a.* Having equal tone.

To ISOLATE.—See under Isle.

ISRAELITE, iz'-râ-êl-îte=iz'-râl-îte=iz'-rêl-îte, 14, 13: *s.* A descendant of Israel, a Jew.

ISSUE, ish'-oo, 147, 148: *s.* The act of passing out; the passage out; hence, evacuation; a vent or fontanel made in a muscle for the discharge of humors; hence, also, that which turns out or happens, event, consequence, sequel, conclusion; in law, the fruit of the body, or children; also profit as proceeding from certain sources; also, the point or matter depending in suit on which the parties join, and put their cause to trial, and are hence said *to join issue*; and an issue upon a matter of fact may be general or special; general, when it is left to the jury to determine guilty or not guilty; special, when a material point alleged by the defendant in his defence is to be tried, as in assault and battery, where the defendant pleads that the plaintiff struck first.

To IS-sue, *v. n. and a.* To pass or come out; to proceed:—*act.* To send out or forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively, often followed by *out* or *forth*.

Is'-sued, *a.* Descended. [Shaks.]

Is'-suing, *s.* The act of passing out.

Is'-sue-less, *a.* Childless, without descendants.

ISTHMUS, ist'-mûs, 166: *s.* A neck of land joining two continents, or a peninsula to another tract of land.

IT=it, *pron.* (As a possessive, *Its*.) The thing spoken of before. Sometimes there is no definite antecedent; as in the phrase: *It rains*: Is it come to this? It is plain he was wrong; It is I; we must fight it out. Our ancestors used *he* and *his*, *we* now use *it* and *its*.

It'-self, *pron.* The reciprocal of *It*.

ITALIAN, ê-tâl'-yân, 105, 92, 146: *a. and s.* Pertaining to Italy:—*s.* A native of Italy; the language of Italy.

To I-tal'-ian-ate, *v. a.* To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian. [Ascham, 1589.]

I-tal'-ic, *a. and s.* Relating to Italy, but applied particularly to a type first used by Italian printers, and now employed to distinguish words or sentences:—*s.* In the plural, *Italics*, it means Italic letters.

To I-tal'-i-cise, *v. a.* To distinguish by Italics. [Dr. Parr.]

ITCH=itch, *s.* The uneasy sensation in the skin which is eased by scratching; distinctively, a cutaneous disease accompanied by excessive itching from pustules which, as microscopes show, are raised by small animals; figuratively, a constant teasing desire.

To Itch, *v. n.* To feel the sensation called itching; to have a teasing inclination.

Itch'-ing, *s.* The state of the skin when we desire to scratch it; a teasing desire.

Itch'-y, 105: *a.* Infected with the itch.

ITEM=i'-têm, [Lat.] *ad. and s.* Also,—a word often used in catalogues, or any detail of particulars, in introducing each particular as it follows a foregoing.—*s.* Any thing which might form part of a detail; a hint of something to follow, but not said; no innuendo.

To I'-tem, *v. a.* To make a note of.

To ITERATE=i'-êr-âte, *v. a.* To go over a second time, to repeat.

It'-er-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Repeating. [Cutgrave.]

It'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Repetition.

It'-er-ant, *a.* Repeating. [Bacon.]

It'-er-a-ble, *a.* That may be repeated. [Hammond.]

ITINERANT=i'-tîn-êr-ânt, *a. and s.* (This word is etymologically related to the foregoing.) Passing or travelling; wandering, not settled:—*s.* One who travels; a vagrant.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gât'-wâ: châp'-mân: pd-pâ: lâw: gôod: j'oo, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a. t. i. &c. mude*, 171.

I-tin'-er-a'-ry, 105: *s.* and *a.* A book of travels; a guide for travelling:—*a.* Itinerant; done on a journey, or during frequent change of place.

To I-tin'-er-ate, *v. n.* To travel. [Cockeram.]

ITSELF.—See under **It**.

ITTRIA.—See **Ytria**.

IVORY, **I'-vō-rēy**, 105: *s.* and *a.* A hard substance of a fine white colour, being the tusk of an elephant when removed from the animal, and properly prepared:—*adj.* Made or consisting of ivory; prepared from burnt ivory or bones, as ivory black; hard and white like ivory.

IVY, **I'-vēy**, *s.* A parasitic plant.

I'-vyed, (-vid, 114) *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

J.

J is the tenth letter of the alphabet, but having been usually identified with **I**, the tenth letter in popular reckoning is **K**. Till of late years, English dictionaries have absurdly imitated those of the Latin language, in which the words commencing with **I** and **J** are mingled, because in the ancient mode of pronouncing Latin there was no other difference between the sounds of these letters than that we hear between *i* in *re-tal'-i-ate*, when pronounced in four distinct syllables, and the same letter in *re-tal'-i-ate*, pronounced in three by the added action which converts the vowel into a consonant sound. (See **Prin.** 58.) With us, and even in our pronunciation of Latin, **J** has not the smallest affinity with **I**; in the single word *Hallelujah* it retains its ancient sound; in all other words, it is a monograph or single mark for two consonant sounds considered as one, and forming the 64th element of the schemes prefixed. The ancient alliance between *s* and *v* was of the same nature as between *i* and *j*; and a correspondent difference exists in their modern sounds: moreover, as the ancient *j* is replaced by consonant *y*, so the ancient *v* is replaced by consonant *w*: (See **V**.) In contractions, **J** is still frequently used for **J**: thus **I. H. S.** often appear for **J. H. S.** (*Jesus Hominum Salvator* *Jesus the Saviour of men*.)

To JABBER=**jāb'-ber**, 36: *v. n.* and *a.* To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to prate or chatter idly:—*act.* To utter with confused sounds.

Jab'-ber, *s.* Prate; indistinct talk.

Jab'-ber-er, *s.* One who jabbbers.

Jab'-ber-ment, *s.* Praising discourse. [Milton: prose.]

JACENT=**jā'-cēt**, 92: *a.* Lying at length.

JACK=**jäck**, *s.* The diminutive of John, used as a general term of contempt for a saucy or a paltry fellow, or for one who puts himself forward in some office or employment.—See also lower in this class, and also the following classes.

Jack'-of-all'-trades, *s.* One clever at any business.

Jack'-a-dan'-dy, *s.* A little impertinent fellow.

Jack'-a-lent', *s.* Originally, a puppet thrown at in Lent; hence, a boy in ridicule.

Jack'-an-apes, *s.* An ape; one full of apish tricks; a coxcomb.

Jack'-a-lan'-tern, *s.* Will o' the wisp, or an *ignis fatuus*.

Jack'-of-the-clock'-house, *s.* A little figure that strikes the quarters of the clock.

Jack-pud'-ding, (-pood'-ing, 117) *s.* A merry-andrew.

Jack'-sauce, *s.* An impudent fellow. [Shaks.]

Jack'-by-the-hedge, *s.* A name given to a plant.

Jack'-in-the-box, 183: *s.* A toy; also the name of a plant.

JACK, *s.* The name of various instruments, many of

which act in place of a boy; as a stock to pull off boots; an engine to turn a spit; also a cup of waxed leather; (See **Black Jack**;) a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of a harpsichord, virginal, or spinet; a support to saw wood on; the colours of a British ship. There are other significations of this word, but it is doubted, in some of them, whether the etymology is not different: See after the present class, and under **Jacket**.

Jack'-smith, *s.* A smith that makes jacks.

JACK.—A prefix signifying male.

Jack'-ass, *s.* A male ass.

Jack'-daw, *s.* A species of crow.

JACK=**jäck**, *s.* A young pike.

JACKAL, **jäck'-šāl**, 112: *s.* A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKET=**jäck'-ét**, 14: *s.* A short coat.

Jack'-et-ed, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

JACK, *s.* A coat of mail; a kind of military coat worn over a coat of mail.

Jack'-boots, *s. pl.* Boots serving as armour.

JAGOBINE, &c.—See in the next class.

JACOBUS=**jā-cō'-būs**, *s.* The Latin for James; appropriately, a gold coin struck in the reign of James I.

Jac'-o-bin, 81, 92: *s.* and *a.* A monk of the order of Dominicans, and of a monastery dedicated to St. James; a pigeon with a high tuft, probably named from some fancied resemblance to a monk's hood; a French revolutionary society which met at a monastery of Jacobin friars or the church of St. Jacobus; hence, a secret opposer of monarchy, a democrat:—*adj.* Holding the principles of a Jacobin.

Jac'-o-bi-nism, 153: *s.* The principles and practice of a Jacobin. [Burke.]

Jac'-o-bite, 6: *s.* and *a.* One attached to the cause of James II. after his abdication, and to the subsequent pretenders of the Stuart line. It is also the name of one of a sect of heretics who were a branch of the Eutychians; but in this application the word is allied to Jacob, (a Syrian preacher of the sixth century,) and not to Jacobus:—*adj.* Holding the principles of a Jacobite.

Jac'-o-bi-tism, *s.* The principles of a Jacobite.

JACONET=**jäck'-ō-nēt**, *s.* A coarse muslin.

JACTANCY, **jäck'-tān-cēy**, *s.* Literally, a casting or throwing; figuratively, a boasting. [Out of use.]

Jac'-ti-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Tossing, restlessness; [Harvey.] a false pretension to marriage. [Canon Law.]

To Jac'-u-late, *v. a.* To dart.

Jac'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Darting out; ejaculatory.

Jac'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of throwing.

JADE=**jādā**, *s.* A horse of no spirit, a hack; hence, a woman in contempt; sometimes a young woman in good-natured irony.

To Jade, *v. a.* and *n.* To harass to dispirit; to overbear; to employ in vile offices:—*ans.* To lose spirit.

Ja'-dish, *a.* Vicious as a horse; vicious as a woman.

Ja'-der-y, 105: *s.* Jadiah tricks.

JADE=**jādā**, *s.* A species of the jasper.

To JAG=**jäg**, *v. a.* To cut into notches.

Jag, *s.* A notch or denticulation: in provincial use a small parcel or load.

Jag'-gy, (-gwey, 77) *a.* Uneven, denticulated.

Jag'-ged-ness, 77: *s.* The state of being notched or uneven.

JAGUAR=**jäg'-ū-ar'**, *s.* The American tiger.

JAIL=**jāil**, *s.* A prison.—See **Gaol**.

Jail'-bird, *s.* One used to be put in prison.

JAKES=**jākas**, *s.* A house of office or privy.

JALAP=**jäl'-āp**, *s.* A purgative root. See **Supp.**

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: **mish-ūn**, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: **vish ūn**, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: **šin**, 166: **thēn**, 166.

To JAM=jām, *v. a.* To thrust between two bodies so as to render immovable.
Jam, *s.* A thick bed of stone in a lead mine.
JAM=jām, *s.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water: it is also found as a contraction of *jāmūh*, a muslin dress worn in India.
JAMB=jāmb, *s.* Literally, a leg; hence, a door-post, or other supporter in building.
JAMBHUK, (zhāmb'-oo, [Fr.] 170) *s. pl.* Armour for the legs, greaves. [Dryden.]
Jam-bee, *s.* A walking cane. [Tatler.]
JAM=jānē, *s.* A coin of Genoa; a kind of fustian, perhaps originally from Genoa.
To JANGLE, jāng'-gl, 158, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To bicker in words:—*act.* To cause to sound discordantly.
Jan'-gle, *s.* Babble; discordant sound.
Jan'-gler, *s.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.
Jan'-gling, *s.* Babble; dispute, quarrel.
JANITOR, jān'-ē-tor, 38: *s.* A door-keeper.
JANIZARY, jān'-ē-zar-ēy, *s.* A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards: they are now abolished.
JANNOCK=jān'-nōck, *s.* Oatbread. [Local.]
JANSENISM, jān'-sē-nīzm, 158: *s.* The doctrine concerning grace which Jansen, who died in 1638, opposed to that of the Jesuits.
Jan'-se-nist, *s.* A holder of Jansenism.
JANTY, jān'-tēy, 23, 122: *a.* Showy, fluttering, dashing.
 ☞ This word, a corruption of the French *gentil*, was in common colloquial use till the end of the last century.
Jan'-ti-ness, *s.* Originally, genteelness; airiness, flutter, showiness: it is often written *jauntiness*.
JANUARY, jān'-ū-d-rēy, 105: *s.* The first month of the year.
JAPAN=jā-pān', *s.* Work figured and varnished, as that done by the natives of Japan.
To Ja-pān', *v. a.* To varnish; to make black and glossy.
Ja-pān'-ner, *s.* One who japans.
Ja-pān'-ning, *s.* The art of a japanner.
To JAPE=jāpe, *v. n.* and *a.* To jest:—*act.* To trick. Hence, *Jape*, (a jest,) and *Ja'-per*, (a buffoon.) [Obs.]
To JAR=jar, 33: *v. n.* and *a.* To strike together with imperfect vibration, to clash; hence, to interfere; to quarrel, to dispute:—*act.* To shake; to sound untunably.
Jar, *s.* An imperfect vibration of sound; a vibration of a pendulum; [Shaks.] clash of interests, discord. *To leave a door ajar*, is, to leave it in a state to jar with the door-post, or, according to others, to leave it to gyre or turn.
Jar'-ring, 33, 129: *s.* A shaking; collision; dispute.
JAR=jar, 33: *s.* A large earthen or glass bottle with a broad mouth.
To JARBLE.—See *To Javel*.
JARDES, zhardz, [Fr.] 170: *s. pl.* Callous tumors on the legs of a horse below the bend of the ham.
To JARGLE, jar'-gl, 101: *v. n.* (Probably allied to the following word.) To emit a harsh sound. [Obs.]
JARGON=jar'-gōn, *s.* Confused or unintelligible talk, gibberish. It also occurs as a corruption of *Zircon*, the name of a mineral.
JARGONELLE, jar-gō-nēl', [Fr.] *s.* A sort of pear.
JASEY, jā-zēy, 151: *s.* A worsted wig.
JASHAWK=jās'-hāwk, *s.* A young hawk.
JASMINE, jāz'-mīn, 151, 105: *s.* The proper word for the flower generally called a Jessamine.
JASPER=jās'-per, *s.* A silicious mineral of several varieties, generally of a bright green colour. Spenser uses *Jasp*.

Jas'-el, *s.* Mixed with jasper.
Jas'-pa-chate, (-kātu, 161) *s.* Agate-jasper. [Obs.]
JAUNDICE=jān'-dīs, 122, 105: *s.* A disease accompanied by a suffusion of bile, giving the eyes and skin a yellow hue, and making things seem yellow to the patient.
Jaun'-diced, *a.* Having jaundice; prejudiced.
To JAUNT, jānt, 122: *v. n.* To wander here and there, to ramble; to make an excursion. The old word was *To Jaunce*, signifying, to bustle about.
Jaunt, *s.* Excursion, ramble.
To JAVEL=jāv'-ēl, *v. a.* To bemire. [Obs.]
 ☞ This is also found under the forms *To Jav'le*, and *To Jar'ble*.
Jav'-el, *s.* A wandering or dirty fellow. [More.]
JAVELIN, jāv'-līn, 101: *s.* A spear or halfpike nearly six feet long, anciently used by horse or foot.
JAW=jāw, *s.* (Compare *Chaw*.) The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are set; the mouth. In low language, loud talk, cross abuse: hence, *To Jaw*, in the same dialect, is to abuse.
Jaw'-y, 105: *a.* Relating to the jaws. [Gayton.]
Jaw'-fall, 112: *s.* Fall of the jaw; depression.
To JAWN=jāwn, *v. n.* (See *Chawn*.) To open. [Obs.]
JAY=jāy, *s.* A chattering bird of the crow kind, with a partly-coloured plumage.
JAZE=jā-zēl, *s.* An azure-coloured gem.
JEALOUS, jēl'-ūs, 120: *a.* Originally, zealous, but by modern appropriation, angry at rivalry: more commonly, suspicious of a rival, and more particularly of a rival in love; suspiciously fearful; suspiciously vigilant; emulous.
Jeal'-ous-ly, 105: *ad.* In a jealous manner.
Jeal'-ous-ness, *s.* State of being jealous. [K. Charles.]
Jeal'-ous-y, 105: *s.* Suspicion in love; in a more general sense, suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.
JEER=jēr, *s.* A rope for awaying the yards.
To JEER=jēr, 103, 43: *v. n.* and *a.* To scoff, to flout, to utter mockery:—*act.* To treat with scoffs.
Jeer, *s.* A flout, a jibe; mockery.
Jeer'-er, 36: *s.* A scoffer, a scorner.
Jeer'-ing, *s.* Mockery, derision.
Jeer'-ing-ly, *ad.* Scornfully, with mockery.
JEGGET=jēg'-guēt, 77: *s.* A kind of sausage.
JEHOVAH=jē-hō'-vāh, *s.* The Eternal.
JEJUNE, jēd'-joon, 81, 94, 109: *a.* Literally, hungry; hence, deficient in matter, dry, bare, unaffecting.
Jēl'-une-ness, *s.* Penury; dryness.
Je-jū'-ni-ty, 84: *s.* Poverty or barrenness of style.
JELLY, jēl'-lēy, 105: *s.* Any thing brought to a glutinous state; sweetmeat in a state of jelly.
Jel'-lied, 114: *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly.
JEMMY, jīm'-mēy, 113: *a.* (See *Gim*.) Spruce. [Vulgar.] Hence the subs. *Jemminess*.
JENNET.—See *Genet*.
JENNETING=jēn'-nēt-īng, *s.* (Corrupted from *Juneting*.) An apple which is ripe about June.
JENNY, jīn'-nēy, 113, 105: *s.* A machine for spinning used in manufactories.
JEOFAIL, jēf'-fāl, 120: *s.* An oversight in pleading, or the acknowledgement of a mistake. [Law.]
JEOPARDY, jēp'-ar-dēy, 120, 34, 105: *s.* A state of chance; hazard, danger, peril.
To Jeop'-ard, *v. a.* To put in danger.
Jeop'-ard-ous, 120: *a.* Hazardous.
To JERK=jerk, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike by suddenly thrusting out and retracting the arm; otherwise *To Yerk*: to throw, as a stone, by twitching the arm against the side:—*neu.* [Dryden.] To strike up to with a sudden motion in order to accost.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

Jerk, *s.* A stroke or a throw with the motion of jerking; the act of jerking; a jolt.
Jerk-er, 36: *s.* One who jerks
JERKIN=*jer'-kīn*, *s.* A jacket.
JERKIN=*jer'-kīn*, *s.* (*Orgyrkin*.) A kind of hawk.
JERSEY, *jer'-zēy*, 151: *s.* Fine yarn of wool.
JESS=*jēss*, *s.* One of the short straps round the legs of a hawk by which it is held on the fist.
Jess-ed, *a.* Having jesses on. [Her.]
JESSAMINE, *jēs'-sā-mīn*, 105: *s.* A fragrant climbing flower.—See *Jasmine*.
JESSE, *jēs'-sēy*, *s.* The large branched candlestick in churches, so called as resembling the genealogical tree of Jesse, of which a picture used to be hung up in churches.
To JEST=*jēst*, *v. n.* To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke; in old authors, to play a part in a mask.
Jest, *s.* Something to raise laughter, a joke; a laughing stock; *in jest*, not serious, not in earnest; in old authors, a mask; also a jest, which see.
Jest-er, *s.* One who jests; a buffoon.
Jest-ing, *s.* An act or the practice of jesting.
Jest-ing-ly, *ad.* With merriment; in jest.
JESUIT, *jēz'-hīt*, 151: *s.* One of a society called of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in the 16th century. The Jesuits to the qualities of great learning, policy, and address, are commonly deemed to join those of craft, equivocation, and deceit: which latter are alluded to in the derivative words: *Jesuit's bark* is the Peruvian bark.
Jes-u-it-ed, *a.* Conforming to the principles or practice of the Jesuits. [Milton: prose.]
Jes-u-it-ess, *s.* A woman who is a Jesuit in principle.
Jes-u-it-ism, 158: *s.* The principles or practice of Jesuits.
Jes-u-it'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits;
Jes-u-it'-i-cal, } equivocating with address.
Jes-u-it'-i-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* Craftily.
JET=*jēt*, *s.* A beautiful fossil of a fine deep black colour.—See also under *To Jet*.
Jet-ty, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet.
To JET=*jēt*, *v. a.* To shoot forward; to jut out; to throw the body out in walking, to strut; in old authors, to jolt, to be shaken.
Jet, *s.* A spout or shoot of water; in old authors, the drift or scope of a discourse; the place or yard where fowls or other animals jet or strut.
Jet-ter, *s.* A spruce fellow, or strutter. [Obs.]
To Jet-ty, *v. n.* To jut, which see.
Jet'-tee, *s.* A projection in a building.
JET-ty, 105: *s.* A mole projecting into the sea.
JET-D'EAU, (*zhāy-dō'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* An ornamental water-spout or fountain. Addison calls it *jetteau*, (*jēt'-tō*.) The plural is *Jets-d'Eau*, with no difference of pronunciation from the singular.
JET-SAM, 12: *s.* The act of *throwing* goods overboard to lighten a ship; the goods so thrown after they have floated ashore. The word is also spelled *Jetton*, *Jettison*, and *Jotson*.
JEW, *jō*, 110, 109: *s.* Literally, one of the tribe of Judah, but always used in the sense of an Israelite or Hebrew generally.
Jew-ess, *s.* A Hebrew woman.
Jew-ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.
Jew-ish-ly, *ad.* In the manner of the Jews.
Jew-ish-ness, *s.* The rites of the Jews; [Obs.] the quality of resembling a Jew.
Jew-ty, *s.* Judea; hence, a place inhabited by Jews.
To Jew The compounds of this word have little to do with its original meaning: *Jew's ear*, *Jew's frankincense*, *Jew's mallow*, are plants; *Jew's harp*, (a small instrument played between the teeth by vibrating a

metal spring while breathing;) *Jew's-pitch*, (aspiratum;) *Jew's stone*, (an extraneous fossil found in Syria;) *Jew's-trump*, (the same as *Jew's harp*.) &c.
JEWEL, *jō'-ēl*, 110, 109, 14: *s.* Any ornament of dress of precious metal or other valuable material; hence, a precious stone as being often a part of such ornament; hence, again, a name expressive of fondness.
To Jew-el, *v. a.* To adorn with jewels; to place the balance on a diamond, as a watch.
Jew-elled, 194, 114: *a.* Adorned with jewels running on a diamond.
Jew-el-ler, *s.* One who makes or deals in jewels.
Jew-el-ry, *s.* Jewels collectively.
To Jew-el-ry, *s.* Among the compounds are *Jew-el-house*, or *Jew-el-office*, (the place where the royal ornaments are repaired;) *Jew-el-like*, (brilliant as a jewel,) &c.
JEWESS, *JEWISH*, &c.—See under *Jew*.
JEZEBEL=*jēz'-ē-hēl*, *s.* The name of the wife of Ahab, used as a common noun for a forward, rapacious woman, of faded beauty repaired by art.
JIB=*jīb*, *s.* The foremost sail of a ship; hence, in cant language, a man's face in profile. *To Jib* is to shift a boom-sail; as a horse, to go back obstinately. *S.*
JIFFY, *jīf'-lēy*, *s.* An instant. [Vulg. and local.]
JIG=*jīg*, *s.* Originally a sort of fiddle; hence a light quick tune played upon it; hence the motion of the body in keeping time to it, or a sort of light careless dance; and hence, in and about Shakespeare's time, an entertainment in rhyme, partly sung and partly said by the clown or other of the comic persons in the play, with dancing or other action, after the play was finished, and so occupying the place of the modern farce.
To Jig, *v. n.* To dance a jig; to move with a light jolting motion.
Jig'-ger, (*-guer*, 77) *s.* One that jigs; a machine used in ships to stay or keep steady the cable in heaving it on board.
Jig'-gish, 77: *a.* Disposed or suitable to a jig.
Jig'-ma-ker, *s.* A player or writer of a dramatic jig. [Shaks.]
Jig'-pin, *s.* A pin used by miners to hold the turn-frames, and prevent them from turning.
Jig'-jog, *s.* A jolting motion, a jog, a push. R. Johnson writes it *Jick'ngjog*.
To Jig In Hudibras, the word *Jio'oum-bon* is a corruption of *thing'um-bob*.
JILL=*jīll*, *s.* A name for a woman.—See *GILL*.
Jill'-flirt, *s.* A g. ldy, light woman. [Guardian.]
JILT=*jīlt*, *s.* A woman who gives her lover hopes and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.
To Jilt, *v. a. and n.* To trick a man in love affairs:—*neu.* To play the jilt.
JIMMER=*jīm'-mēr*, *s.* A jointed hinge. [Obs.]
To JINGLE, *JINGLE*, &c.—See *To Gingle*.
JIPPO.—See *Jump*. (a waistcoat.)
To JOB=*jōb*, *v. a. and n.* Primarily, to strike, hit, or chop at:—See also lower after the noun:—*neu.* To work at chance work.
JOB, *s.* A sudden hit or chop; [Obs.] a piece of work taken on the occasion; any petty work or undertaking at a stated price: an undertaking or work set on foot for the purpose of deriving from it some unfair private emolument.
To Job, *v. a. and n.* (See the primary and immediate derivative senses above.) To hire or let, as a horse, or carriage, for a short time:—*neu.* To deal in gambling bargains in the public funds.
Job'-ber, *s.* One that jobs, particularly in the funds.
JOBBERNOWL=*jōb'-ber-nowl*, *s.* A stupid-head, a logger-head. [Hudibras.]
JOCKEY=*jōck'-lēy*, *s.* (Compare *Jack*.) Primarily, a boy; but particularly, a boy that rides horses in a race; hence, a dealer in horse-bait; hence, a cheat in horse-dealing; and a cheat generally.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* missus 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

To Jock-ey, *v. a.* To play the jockey; to trick or cheat.

JOCOSE=jō-cōc', 152: *a.* Given to jokes; merry; containing a joke.

Jocose-ly, *ad.* In jest; waggishly.

Jocose-ness, *s.* The quality of being jocose. Brown uses *Jocosity*.

Joc-se'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Between joking and seriousness. [Green.]

Joc'-u-lar, 81, 92: *a.* Merry, waggish, jocose.

Joc'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* In a joking manner.

Joc'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Disposition to mirth; acts of mirth.

Joc'-u-lar'-tor, *s.* A kind of strolling actor. [Obs.]

Joc'-u-lar'-tor-y, *a.* Droll. [Obs.]

Joc'-und, 94: *a.* Lively, merry. [Poet.]

Joc'-und-ly, *ad.* Merrily, gaily.

Joc'-und-ness, *s.* State of being jocund; (Sherwood.) *Jocundity* is scarcely met with.

To JOG=jōg, *v. a.* and *n.* To push or shake as with the elbow or hand;—*adv.* To move by small shocks, as in a slow trot; and hence to travel idly and heavily.

Jog, *s.* A push, a slight shake, a rub, a hint given by a push.

Jog-ger, (-guer, 77) *s.* One who jogs.

Jog-ging, 77: *s.* A slight push; a shake.

To JOG-GLE, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To shake; to push.

JOHANNES, jō-hān'-nēz, 101: *s.* The Latin or uncontracted name for John, used as the name of a Portuguese gold coin; and often contracted into Joe.

JOHN, (jōn, 160) *s.* A proper, often used as a common name, generally in contempt; (compare Jack.) Hence the fictitious names in law proceedings and in ludicrous writings, *John-a-nokes*, *John-a-stiles*, (John at or of the oak, &c.) Other compounds are *John'-apple*, (a sort of apple that keeps well;) *John Dory*, (supposed to be a corruption of *jaune dorée*), &c.

To JOIN=join, 29: *v. a.* and *n.* To place in connection with, to combine, to annex; to couple, to unite as in league or marriage, to unite with; to bring into collision;—*adv.* To adhere; to close; to unite in some league.

Join'-der, *s.* Conjunction; [Shaks.] as a law term, a joining.

Join'-er, *s.* One who joins, but particularly one who works in wood:—See Carpenter.

Join'-er-y, 129, 105: *s.* A joiner's art.

Join'-ing, *s.* A joint; juncture.

Joint, *s.* and *a.* The joining of two or more things, particularly if admitting motion of the parts; articulation of limbs; a hinge; a knot in a plant; the junction of two pieces in one line; a limb of an animal, though no longer joined, but cut off by the butcher: *Out of joint*, slipped from the socket; hence, figuratively, going wrong, disordered:—*a.* Combined; united in the same possession; shared among many.

To Joint, *v. a.* To form with joints or articulations; to form many parts into one; Shakspeare uses it for *To join*; to cut into joints, as meat, or to separate the joined parts. Joint'-ives are leath joined together.

Joint'-er, *s.* A sort of plane used by joiners.

Joint'-ly, *ad.* Together; unitedly.

Joint'-ress.—See Jointress below.

Joint'-stool, *s.* A stool made by nice joining.

JOINT'-URE, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Literally, that which is held jointly with another; appropriately, estate settled on a wife to be still held after the man's decease.

To Joint'-ure, *v. a.* To endow with a jointure.

JOINT'-u-ress, *s.* She who has a jointure. [Aubrey.] Shakspeare uses *Jointress*, but in a sense more general.

JOIST=joiſt, 29: *s.* (Webster doubts the alliance of this word with the foregoing.) A small or secondary beam of a floor.

To Joist, *v. a.* To fit in joists.

JOKE=jōke, *s.* (See its relations under *Jocose*.)

A jest; something not serious.

To Joke, *v. n.* and *a.* To jest, to be merry in words or actions;—*act.* To cast jokes at; to rally.

Jok'-er, 36: *s.* One that jokes; a jester.

Jok'-ing, *s.* Utterance of a joke.

Jok'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a jesting, merry way.

JOLE=jōle, *s.* The face or cheek, used in the phrase *cheek by jole*; the head of a fish. It is otherwise spelled *jōlet*, *chowl*, and *geoule* or *choule*.

To JOLLY, (jōle, 116) *v. a.* To beat the head against; to clash. [L'Estrange.]

JOLLY, jōl'-lēy, 105: *a.* Primarily, jovial; hence, having the plumpness of one habitually jovial; in Spenser, handsome: *A Jolly boat* is a sailor's corruption of a *gaul*, or *gaul boat*.

Jol'-li-ly, *ad.* Jovially; with noisy mirth.

Jol'-li-ment, *s.* Jollity. [Spenser.]

Jol'-li-ty, *s.* Merriment: Some old authors quaintly use it to signify beauty. *Jolliness* is scarcely used.

To JOLT, jōlt, *v. n.* and *a.* To shake as a carriage on rough ground;—*adv.* To shake as a carriage does.

Jolt, *s.* Shock as in a carriage, a sudden jerk.

Jolt'-er, *s.* He or that which jolts.

Jolt'-head, (-hēd, 120) *s.* A dunce, a dolt.

JONQUILLE, jūng'-kwil, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A species of daffodil.

JORDEN, jor'-dn, 114: *s.* A vessel for chamber uses. [Shaks. Swift.]

JORUM=jor'-ūm, 47: *s.* A drinking vessel. [Cant language.]

To JOSTLE, jōs'-al, 156, 101: *v. n.* To knock against, to jostle. [To *Juttle* is the same with a different spelling.]

Jos'-ting, *s.* A running against.

JOT, jōt, *s.* A tittle. Compare Iota and Dot.

Jot'-ting, *s.* A memorandum. [Local.]

JOUISSANCE, jō'-is-sānce, 125: *s.* Jollity, merriment. [Spenser.]

JOURNAL, jur'-nāl, 132: *a.* and *s.* Daily. [Obs.] *s.* A diary, a daily register.

To Jour'-nal-ize, *v. a.* To enter in a journal.

Jour'-nal-ist, *s.* A writer of a journal.

JOUR'-NEY, *s.* Primarily, the travel of a day; [Milton:] hence, travel generally, but particularly by land; passage.

To Jour'-ney, *v. n.* To travel, to pass on.

Jour'-ney-ing, *s.* A travelling.

JOUR'-NEY-WORK, (-wurk, 141) *s.* Literally, work done by the day; hence, work done for hire.

Jour'-ney-man, *s.* A hired workman.

JOUST=jūst', 120: *s.* (Compare *Jostle* and *Juttle*.) Tilt, tournament, mock fight.

To Joust, *v. n.* To run in the tilt.

JOVIAL, jō'-vē-āl, 105, 146: *a.* (In old authors, it was often used to signify, under the influence of the planet Jove or Jupiter; but that this is the true origin of the word in its other senses, is doubted.) Gay, merry; jolly; expressive of mirth.

Jov'-i-al-ly, *ad.* In a jovial manner.

Jov'-i-al-ness, *s.* Gaiety, merriment.

Jov'-i-al-ty, *s.* Jovialness.

Jov'-i-al-ist, *s.* One who lives jovially.

JOWL.—See Jole. It is supposed that *Jowler*, the name of a dog, is derived from this word; but in this, the sound of *ow* is regular.

JOWTER=jow'-ter, *s.* A fish-driver. [Carew.]

JOY=joy, 29: *s.* Gladness of the mind, or delight arising from the contemplation of a present or a future good; happiness, felicity; fruition; gaiety, festivity; a term of fondness.

To Joy, *v. n.* and *a.* To rejoice, to exult, to be glad.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-tē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

—*act.* To congratulate; [Prior:] To gladden; [Pope:] To enjoy. [Milton.]
Joy-ance, *s.* Festivity. [Spenser.]
Joy-ful, 117: *a.* Glad, exulting.
Joy-ful-ly, 105: *ad.* With joy, gladly.
Joy-ful-ness, *s.* Gladness, joy.
Joy-less, *a.* Destitute of joy.
Joy-less-ly, *ad.* Without joy.
Joy-less-ness, *s.* State of being joyless.
Joy-ous, 120: *a.* Glad; giving joy.
Joy-ous-ly, *ad.* With joy.
Joy-ous-ness, *s.* State of being joyous.
JUB=jüb, *s.* A jug, a bottle. [Chaucer.]
JUBILANT, j'wō-bē-lānt, 109, 105: *a.* Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing.
Jub-ilan'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of declaring triumph.
Jub-il-lee, *s.* A public festivity.
JUCUNDITY, j'oo-cūn'-dē-tē, 109, 105: *s.* Pleasantness, agreeableness. [Brown.]
JUDAISM, j'wō-dā-ism, 109, 2, 158: *s.* The religion of the descendants of Judah or the Jews.
To Ju' da-ize, *v. n.* To conform to the manners of the Jews.
Ju-da'-ic, 88: } *u.* Pertaining to the Jews.
Ju-da'-i-cal, }
Ju-da'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* After the Jewish manner.
To JUDGE=jūdg, *v. n.* and *a.* To discern; to decide; to pass sentence:—*act.* To pass sentence upon; to examine; to decide; in Scripture, it sometimes means, to pass severe censure.
Judge, *s.* One invested with authority to determine a question at issue in a court of law; hence, one who is competent to decide on the merit of any thing.
Jud'-ger, *s.* One that judges.
Judge-ment, 196: *s.* The power of judging; the act of deciding as a judge; administration of law; the sentence, determination, or decision of one that judges; criticism; opinion; notion, condemnation; punishment; final doom.
Judge-ship, *s.* Office or dignity of a judge.
Ju'-di-ca'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to judge.
Ju'-di-ca'-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Dispensing justice;—*s.* Dispensation of justice; court of justice.
Ju'-di-ca'-ture, 147: *s.* Power of distributing justice; court of justice; dispensation of justice.
Ju'-dic'-tal, (-dīsh'-āl, 90) *a.* Pertaining to a judge; practised in courts of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by a court; foretelling, as by stars.
Ju'-dic'-tal-ly, *ad.* According to judicial practice.
Ju'-dic'-iar-y, (-dīsh'-ār-ēy) *a.* Passing judgement: In America they use it for Judicature.
See other relations of the foregoing under JUST.
Ju'-dic'-ious, (-dīsh'-ūs) *a.* Acting with judgement in the ordinary affairs of life; prudent, wise.
Ju'-dic'-ious-ly, *ad.* Prudently, wisely.
Ju'-dic'-ious-ness, *s.* State of being judicious.
JUG=jūg, *s.* A large drinking vessel with a swelling belly.
To Jug, *v. a.* To cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water.
To JUG=jūg, *v. n.* and *a.* To make a noise something like the sound of the word, as certain birds do:—*act.* To call by imitating the sound.
To JUGGLE, jūg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To play tricks by slight of hand; hence, to practise artifice or imposture:—*act.* To effect by artifice or trick.
Jug'-gle, *s.* A trick, an imposture, a deception.
Jug'-gler, *s.* He who juggles; a cheat; hence, *Jug'gler-y*.
Jug'-gling, *s.* Legerdemain; imposture.
Jug'-gling-ly, *ad.* In a deceptive manner.
JUGULAR, j'wō-gū-lar, 109, 34: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the throat:—*s.* A large vein of the neck.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

JUICE, j'wōce, 110, 109: *s.* The sap of vegetables, the fluid in animal bottles.
To Juice, *v. a.* To moisten. [Fuller.]
Ju'-cy, 105: *a.* Full of juice, succulent; moist.
Ju'-ci-ness, *s.* State of being juicy; succulent
Juice-less, *s.* Without juice; dry.
JUISE, j'wōce.—See Justice, under JUST. [Obs.]
JUJUBE, j'wō-j'wōob, 109: *s.* A plant or its fruit, which is like a small plum, and was formerly much used in pectoral decoctions. It is also spelled *Jajub*: a sweetmeat imitating the jujube.
To JUKE, j'wōk, 109: *v. n.* To perch on something; to beat the head and toss it back as in acts of civility. [Obs.]
JULEP, j'wō-lēp, *s.* An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serving as a vehicle for other medicine. It is also spelled *Julp*.
JULIAN=j'wōi'-yān, 109, 146: *a.* Noting the regulation of the year established by Julius Cæsar, in contradistinction to the Gregorian. See also *Supp.*
Ju'-ly, (j'wō-l'y) *s.* The seventh month of the year.
Ju'-ly-flow'-er, *s.* See Gillyflower.
JULUS, j'wō-lūs, 109: *s.* A catkin. [Bot.]
JUMART, j'wō-mart, *s.* The offspring of a bull and a mare.
To JUMBLE, jūm'-bl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To mix confusedly.—*neu.* To be agitated into a medley.
Jum'-ble, 101: *s.* Confused mixture. Some old authors, as well as the modern vulgar, use *Jumblement*.
Jum'-bler, 36: *s.* He who jumbles something.
JUMENT, j'wō-ment, 109: *s.* Beast of burden.
To JUMP=jūmp, *v. n.* and *a.* To spring over a distance by raising both feet, to leap; to jolt; to come together to the same point, to agree, to tally:—*act.* [Shaks.] To put to the hazard as of a jump.
Jump, *s.* and *ad.* Act of jumping; hazard:—*adv.* [Shaks.] So as to meet at one point.
Jump'-er, *s.* A person or animal that jumps; one of those who jump in their devotions, as some among the methodists.
JUMP=jūmp, *s.* (See also in the previous class.) A sort of waistcoat or loose stays. It was originally called *Jippo*, and is supposed to come from the French word *Jupe*.
JUP-PON, *s.* A short, close coat. [Chaucer. Dryden.]
JUNCATE.—See Junket.
JUNCOUS, jūng'-cūs, 158, 120: *a.* Full of bullrushes. See *Supp.*
JUNK, 158: *s.* Pieces of old cable: (ropes were anciently made of bullrush.)
JUNCTION, jūngk'-shūn, 158, 147: *s.* (Compare To Join, &c.) Union, coalition.
Junc'-ture, (-tōre, 147) *s.* The line or point at which two bodies join; any critical point of time; joint; union.
JUN'-to. In the original Spanish, *Junta*, a congress or council in a good sense; as an English word, a set of men joined for a purpose not deemed praiseworthy a cabal.
JUNE, j'wōn, 109: *s.* The sixth month of the year.
JUNGLE, jūng'-gl, 158, 101: *s.* A thick wood of small trees in Hindoostan.
JUNIOR, j'wō-nē-or, 109, 105, 38: *a.* and *s.* Younger:—*s.* One younger than another.
Ju'-ni-or-ity, 129, 105: *s.* State of being junior.
JUNIPER, j'wō-nē-per, 109: *s.* A tree or shrub bearing bluish berries of a pungent sweet taste.
JUNK, jūngk', 158: *s.* A Chinese boat or ship.—See also under Juncous.
JUNKET, jūng'-kēt, 158: *s.* (Corrupted from Juncate.) A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.
To Jun'-ket, *v. n.* To feast secretly, to feast.

JUNTO.—See under Junction.

JUPPON.—See under Jump, (*s.*)

JURATORY, j'wō-rd-tōr-ēy, 109, 129, 105 : *a.* Comprising an oath. *Juro divino*, &c., see *Supp.*

Ju-rat, 12 : *s.* A person sworn to some particular duty; appropriately, a sort of alderman in some corporations.

Ju-ror, 38 : *s.* A jurymen.

Ju-ty, 105 : *s.* A company of men, as twenty-four, twenty-three, or twelve, sworn to deliver truth on such evidence as shall be delivered to them touching the matter in question.

Ju-ty-man, *s.* One who is impanelled on a jury.

JURIDICAL, JURISCONSULT, JURISDICTION, JURISPRUDENCE, JURIST.
—See under Just.

JURYMAST, j'wō-rēy-mäst. *s.* A temporary mast, so called, as some suppose, because it is a mast for a day (*jour*).

JUST, and To JUST.—See Joust, and To Joust.

JUST=just, *a.* and *ad.* Literally, ordered or commanded by acknowledged authority; hence, conformable or acting conformably to the laws of God,—to the laws of man,—to the suggestions of a well-trained conscience; conformable in conception. In plan, in execution, in shape or in size, to some preconceived standard;—equitable in distributing justice; grounded on principles of justice; honest; innocent; true, not forged; accurate; regular;—*adv.* Exactly, accurately; hence, merely, barely; nearly, almost.

Just-ness, *s.* Quality or state of being just.

Just-ly, *ad.* In a just manner; exactly.

JUS-tice, (-iss, 105) *s.* (Our old authors use *Juise* as from the Latin *Jus*.) The virtue of rendering to every man his due, as opposed to *Injury* or *Wrong*; it is distributive in magistrates, commutative in the ordinary dealings of man with man; justness; punishment as opposed to mercy; vindication of right.—See also lower under the next word.

JUS-tic-i-AR-Y, (-tish'-ār-ēy, 90) *s.* An administrator of justice; our old authors sometimes use it to signify one who boasts of the justice of his own actions.

Jus-tic-i-a-ble, 101 : *a.* Proper to be brought before a justice.

Jus-tice, (-tiss, 105) *s.* One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement; a justice of the peace distinctively from the justices or judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

67: See in its other senses higher in this class.

To Jus-tice, *v. a.* To administer justice to. [Obs.]

Jus-tice-a-ble, *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. [Obs.]

Jus-ti-cer, *s.* An administrator of justice. [Obs.]

Jus-tice-ment, *s.* Procedure in courts. [Obs.]

Jus-tice-ship, *s.* Rank or office of justice.

To Jus-ti-vy, (-fȳ, 6) *v. a.* To prove or show to be just; to render just; in a theological sense, to free from past sin by pardon.

Jus-ti-fi-er, *s.* He who justifies.

Jus-ti-fi-a-ble, 101 : *a.* Defensible by law or reason.

Jus-ti-fi-a-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility of being justified.

Jus-ti-fi-a-bly, *ad.* Rightly; defensibly.

Jus-ti-fi-ca-tive, (-fē-cā-tīv, 105) *a.* Having power to justify; making right.

Jus-ti-fi-ca-tor, 38 : *s.* One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

Jus-ti-fi-ca-tor-y, *a.* Vindicatory.

Jus-ti-fi-ca-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of justifying; the state of being justified; absolution; defence; deliverance by pardon from sins past.

Ju-ri-s-i-CAI, *a.* Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.

Ju-ri-d-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a juridical manner.

Ju-ris-con-sult, *s.* One who gives his opinion in cases of law, particularly of Roman law, a civilian.

Ju-ris-dic-tion, 89 : *s.* District to which the power of dispensing justice extends; power of dispensing justice, legal authority.

Ju-ris-dic-tion-al, *a.* According to legal authority.

Ju-ris-dic-tive, 105 : *a.* Having jurisdiction.

Ju-ris-pru-denc, 109 : *s.* The science of law.

Ju-ris-pru-dent, *a.* Understanding law.

Ju-ris-pru-den-tial, (-dēn-sh'āl, 90) *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

Ju-r-ist, *s.* One versed in law, but particularly Roman law, a civilian.

67: See in the previous classes, *Jury*, and other words that intervene alphabetically.

To JUSTLE, j'us-al, 156, 101 : *v. n.* and *a.* (Compare *To Jostle*, and *Joust*.) To encounter, to clash;—*act.* To push, to force by rushing against; it is frequently used with *out* or *off* after the accusative.

Jus-tle, *s.* Slight encounter, shock.

Jus-tling, *s.* The act of encountering another with slight shocks.

JUSTLY, &c.—See under Just. **JUSTE-MILIEU**, *s.* **To JUT**=jūt, *v. n.* *To jet* or shoot into prominence, to project.

To Jut-ty, *v. a.* To shoot beyond. [Shaks.]

Jut-ty, *s.* A projection; a jetty.

Jut-win-dow, *s.* A window that juts out.

JUVENILE, j'wō-vē-nīl, 109, 105 : *a.* Young, youth; pertaining to youth.

Ju-ve-ni-l-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSITION, j'ucks-tā-pō-zish'-ūn, 154, 89 : *a.* Placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, apposition.

K.

K is popularly the tenth letter of the alphabet, though really the eleventh: See *J*: its sound is the 76th element of the schemes prefixed. Before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it needlessly usurps the place of *C*. As a contraction, it frequently stands for *Knight*; as *K. G.* (Knight of the Garter), *K. B.* (Knight of the Bath), &c.

KAIL=cāle, *s.* A kind of cabbage; in some places, a sort of pottage, also written *Kale* or *Kell*.

KALEIDOSCOPE, cā-lī'-dōs-cōpe, 106 : *s.* An instrument in which, by optical contrivance, the fortuitous changes of position in small objects within it produce beautifully regular and diversified figures.

KALENDAR.—See Calendar.

KALI, cāl'-lēy, 105 : *s.* A species of *salsola*, a plant, the ashes of which are used in making glass; hence, *Akhil*, which see.

KALMIA, cāl'-mē-d, 105 : *s.* An elegant evergreen shrub.

KAM=cām, *a.* (Compare Camous.) Crooked. [Shaks.]

KANGAROO, cāng-gā-rōō, 158 : *s.* An animal of Australia that leaps on its hind legs, a marsupial.

KAOLIN=cā'-ō-līn, *s.* A clay used for porcelain.

To KAW.—See Caw.

KAYLE=cāl, *s.* A ninepin. In Scotland, the game of *Kayles* is played with nine holes and an iron bullet.

To KECK=kēck, *v. n.* To heave the stomach.

Keck, *s.* An effort to vomit. [Cheyne.]

To KECKLE, kēck'-kl, 101 : *v. a.* To defend [a cable] by winding a rope or chain round it.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fourtes gā'tē-wāy: chāp'-māu: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'wō, *i. e.* *jeu*, 55 : *a, t, v, &c. mule*, 171.

KECKSY, kěck'-sēy, *s.* Hemlock.

Ker, (kěcks, 154) *s.* The same as kecksy.

Keck'-y, *a.* Resembling a ke.

To KEDGE=kědg, *v. n.* To drive down or up a river with the tide, and set the sails so as merely to avoid the shore when the wind is contrary.

Kedge-an-chor, (-äng-kor, 158, 161) *s.* An anchor used in kedgeing, also called a kedge.

KEDLACK=kěd'-lăck, *s.* The weed charlock.

KEE=kē, *s.* The plural of cow, kine. [Provincial.]

KEECH=kēetch, *s.* A lump of tallow. [Shaks.]

KEEL=kēl, *s.* The timber of a ship that extends at the lower part of the hull exteriorly from head to stern; figuratively, the whole ship; in a special sense, a low flat-bottomed vessel used on the river Tyne; something resembling a keel, as certain parts of some flowers. A false keel is a second keel sometimes put under the first.

To Keel, *v. a.* To navigate; to turn keel upwards.

Keel'-age, *s.* Duty paid for entering port. [Local.]

Keeled, 114: *part. a.* Carinated. [Botany.]

Keel'-er, Keel'-man, *s.* A bargeman. [Local.]

To Keel'-hale, *v. a.* To haul under the keel of a ship, a punishment at sea.

Keel'-son, (kēl'-sūn, 120, 116) *s.* The piece of timber in a ship right over her keel, next above the floor timber.

To KEEL=kēl, *v. a.* and *n.* To render cool, as "to keel the pot." [Shaks.]-*new.* To become cool. [Obs.]

Keel'-fat, *s.* A cooling vat, a cooler.

KEELING=kēl'-īng, *s.* A kind of small cod.

KEEN=kēn, *a.* Sharp, well-edged; severe, piercing; acrimonious; eager, vehement.

To Keen, *v. a.* To sharpen. [Thomson.]

Keen'-ly, *ad.* Sharply, vehemently.

Keen'-ness, *s.* The quality of being keen.

To KEEP=kēp, *v. a.* and *n.* To have in possession, in use, in care or custody; to hold; hence, to preserve; to protect; to detain; to tend; to attend to; to retain with some degree of force, or with some care, followed by *down*, *under*, *up*, *in*, *off*, *out*, &c.; to support with the necessities of life; to have in one's house or cohabitation. To *keep company*, to have familiar intercourse; sometimes, to accompany:—*new.* To remain or continue in some state or place; to remain unhurt; to dwell. To *keep to*, to adhere strictly; To *keep on*, to go forward; To *keep up*, to continue unsubdued, to continue.

Keep, *s.* The donjon, or strongest part of the old castles; custody; guardianship.

Keep'-er, *s.* One that keeps somebody or something; a maintainer; a defender, a guardian, a gaoler, &c.

Keep'-er-ship, *s.* Office of a keeper.

Keep'-ing, *s.* Care; custody; guard; maintenance; in painting, the management of light and shade, so as to make all the other parts of a picture keep their proper relationship to the main part, or the chief figure.

Keep'-sake, *s.* A gift for the sake of the giver.

KEG=kēg, *s.* A small barrel, otherwise *cag*.

KELL=kēl, 155: *s.* A caul; a chrysalis.—It is sometimes used for Kail or Kale, which see.

KELP=kēlp, *s.* A sea-plant; the calcined ashes of the plant, used in the manufacture of glass.

KELPY, kēl'-pēy, *s.* A spirit of the waters in Scotland, supposed to have the form of a horse.

KELSON.—See Keelson.

KELTER=kēl'-ter, *s.* Readiness. [Obs. or Prov.]

To KEMB=kēm, 156: *v. a.* To comb. [Obs.]

KEMELIN=kēm'-ē-līn, *s.* A tub. [Chaucer.]

To KEN=kēn, *v. a.* and *n.* To see at a distance to know:—*new.* To look round. [Obs. or Prov.]

Ken, *s.* View; reach of sight. [Obs.]

Ken'-ning, *s.* View, ken. [Bacon.]

KENDAL-GREEN=kēn'-dāl-grēn'', *s.* A green cloth made at Kendal. [Shaks. 1p. Hall.]

KENNEL=kēn'-nēl, *s.* A cot for a dog; a house for a pack of hounds; hence, the pack itself.

To Ken'-nel, *v. n.* and *a.* To lie, to dwell, used of beasts, and of man in contempt:—*act.* To keep in a kennel.

KENNEL=kēn'-nēl, *s.* The channel or little canal for carrying off water in a street.

KENTLEDGE=kēnt'-lēdg, *s.* Sort of ballast.

KEPT.—See To Keep.

KERCHIEF, ker'-chīf, 103, 119: *s.* Literally, a head covering; any loose cloth used in dress.

Ker'-chiefed, (-chīft, 105, 143) *a.* Hooded. [Milton.]

KERF=kerf, *s.* The slit made in sewing.

KERMES, ker'-mēz, 101: *s.* A substance consisting of round reddish granules, the offspring of an insect adhering to the scarlet oak in Italy and Spain, and used for dyeing red.

KER'-MES-MIN'-ER-AL, *s.* A reddish mineral.

KERN=kern, *s.* An Irish foot-soldier; as an old law term, an idle person, a vagabond.

KERN=kern, *s.* A hand-mill or *quern*, which see; a churn:—See also under Kernel. [Obs. or Prov.]

KERNEL=ker'-nēl, 14: *s.* The edible substance in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; any thing included in a husk; the seeds of pulpy fruits; the central part of any thing.

To Ker'-nel, *v. n.* To ripen to kernels.

To Kern, *v. n.* To harden as corn; to granulate.

Kern'-baby, (Corn baby,) an image at harvest-house. [Obs.]

Ker'-nel-ly, 105: *ad.* Full of, or resembling kernels.

Ker'-nel-wort, 141: *s.* An herb.

KERSEY, ker'-zēy, 151: *s.* A coarse woollen stuff.

KER'-SEY-MERE'', *s.* A fine twilled woollen stuff: the name seems to be confusedly related to the previous word, and to *Cushmere*.

To KERVE=kerve, *v. a.* To curve. [Spenser.]

KESAR, kē'-zar, 151: *s.* A Caesar. [Spenser.]

KEST=kēst, *pret. tense.* Cast. [Spenser.]

KESTREL.—See Coistril.

KETCH=kēтч, *s.* A vessel with two masts, from 100 to 250 tons, generally a yacht, or a bomb-vessel.

KETCHUP.—See Catchup.

KETTLE, kēf'-tl, 101: *s.* A metal vessel used for putting liquids to boil, with or without some substance for cooking; but generally without.

Ket'-tle-drum, *s.* A drum of metal, except the head.

KEVEL=kēv'-ēl, *s.* A wooden pin on ship-board.

KEX.—See Keckay.

KEY, kē, 103: *s.* That by which a lock is fastened or unfastened; an instrument, generally of metal, with cavities correspondent to the wards of the lock; hence, any instrument by which something is turned or screwed; that which solves a difficulty; that which, being struck or moved, produces a required note on a musical instrument; hence, the note itself; and hence, distinctively, the fundamental note to which every other in the air has reference; it is used by Evelyn to signify the husk which shuts up or encloses the seed of an ash. The word *Quay*, always pronounced as this word, is sometimes confounded with it in spelling:—See Quay and Quaya.

Keyed, 114: *a.* Furnished with a key; set to a key.

Key'-cold, (-cōld) *a.* Cold as an iron key. [Shaks.]

Key'-hole, *s.* An aperture for receiving the key.

Key'-stone, *s.* The top or fastening stone of an arch

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

KIAN, *kān*, 160, 112: *s.* In Asia, a governor, a chief, a prince; also, a place which serves as an inn.
KIBE=*k'ibē*, 76: *s.* An ulcerated chilblain, particularly in the heel.
Kibed, 114: *a.* Troubled with kibes; as, *Kibed herit*.
To KICK=*k'ick*, *v. a. and n.* To strike with the foot:—*new*. To thrust out the foot with violence; to manifest opposition.
Kick, *s.* A blow with the foot.
Kick'er, 36: *s.* One that kicks.
Kick'ing, *s.* The act of striking with the foot.
KICKSHAW=*k'ick'-shāw*, *s.* A something made up, particularly by cookery for the table: it is a corruption of *quelque chose*.
KICK'-SHOG, (=shoo, 127) *s.* Another corruption of, or allusion to, the foregoing, used to signify a dancer in contempt. [Milton: prose.]
KICKSY-WICKSEY, *k'ick'-sēy-w'ick'-sēy*, *s.* A man's wife, in contempt, between whom and her husband kicks or winks pass, as the humour happens. [Shaks.]
KID=*k'yd*, *s.* The young of a goat.
To Kid, *v. n.* To bring forth kids.
Kid'-ling, *s.* A young kid.
To KID=*k'yd*, *v. a.* To make known. [Obs.]
KIDDER=*k'id'-der*, *s.* An engrosser of corn; a travelling dealer. [Obs. or local.]
KIDDLE, *k'id'-dl*, 101: *s.* A wear in a river to catch fish, corruptly called Kettle or Kittle.
To KIDNAP=*k'id'-nāp*, *v. a.* To steal, applied exclusively to the stealing of a child or adult, male or female.
Kid'-nap-per, *s.* One who kidnaps.
Kid'-nap-ping, *s.* The stealing of human beings.
KIDNEY=*k'id'-nēy*, *s.* One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood:—See also the next word.
KID'-NEY-BEAN, *s.* A sort of bean, so called from its resemblance to a kidney. And because kidney is here used to distinguish the sort, it is ludicrously employed on other occasions with the like purport; as, Men of the same kidney.
 ♂ Other compounds are *Kidney-vetch* or *Kidney-root*, (a plant supposed of wholesome effect on the kidneys,) &c.
KILDERKIN=*k'il'-der-k'in*, *s.* A small barrel.
To KILL=*k'ill*, 155: *v. a.* (Kilt for killed is used by Spenser.) To deprive of life; to deprive of active qualities.
Kil'-ler, 36: *s.* One who kills.
KILLOW=*k'il'-lōw*, *s.* A deep blue or blackish earth.
KILN, *k'il*, 156: *s.* A fabric for drying or burning.
To Kiln'-dry, *v. a.* To dry in a kiln.
KILOGRAM=*k'il'-ō-grām*, *s.* (Compare Chiliad.) A thousand grams. The term belongs to the French system of weight:—See Gram.
Kil'-o-lit'-ter, *s.* A thousand liters. [Fr.]
Kil'-o-me'-ter, *s.* A thousand meters [Fr.]
KILT=*k'ilt*, *s.* The short petticoat of a highlander.
KIMBO=*k'im'-bō*, *a.* Crooked, arched: the arms are a *kimbo* when the hands are on the hips, and the elbows arched outwards.
KIN=*k'in*, *s. and a.* Relationship by blood or marriage: people related to each other; relationship by the nature of the things:—*adj.* Of the same nature; congenial.
Kin'-dred, *s. and a.* People related to each other; relationship; consanguinity; affinity:—*adj.* Related; cognate, congenial.
Kins'-folk, (=fōke, 139) *s. pl.* Relations.
Kins'-man, **Kins'-wom-an**, 116: *s.* A relation.

KIND, (*k'ind*, 115) *s.* Literally, a race or family, a genus; (see Genus;) that distribution or classification of things of which the subdivision is into sorts, or species; in a looser sense, sort or species, nature, manner, way.

Kind'-ed, *a.* Begotten, generated. [Spenser.] *To Kind's*, in the sense of to bring forth, is related to this word.

Kind'-ly, *a. and ad.* Homogeneous, congenial; natural, fit, proper:—*adv.* Naturally, fitly:—See also lower.

Kind'-li-ness, *s.* Natural disposition:—See also lower.

Kind'-less, *a.* Unnatural. [Shaks.]

KIND, *a.* Having qualities fit for one who is related to every child of Adam:—benevolent, filled with general good will; favourable, beneficent.

Kind'-ly, *a. and ad.* Bland; mild:—*adv.* Benevolently, favourably, softening.

Kind'-li-ness, *s.* Favour, affection:—See also above.

Kind'-ness, *s.* Benevolence; favour; love; benefit conferred.

To KINDLE, *k'in'-dl*, 101: *v. a. and n.* To set on fire; to inflame as the passions. In the sense of to bring forth, which is used of some particular animals, it is related to *Kind*, (a race), and *Kindled*:—*new*. To take fire; to grow into rage.

Kin'-dler, *s.* One that lights; one that inflames.

KINDLY, KINDLESS, &c.—See under *Kin*.

KINE=*k'ine*, 77: *s. pl.* Cows. [Obs. or local.]

KING=*k'ing*, *s.* The ruler of a nation, a monarch, a sovereign; a piece or a card representing a king in a game; *Kings at arms*, the three principal heralds, namely, *Quarter*, *Clarenceux*, and *Norroy*.

To King, *v. a.* To supply with a king; to make royal; a word rather ludicrous. [Shaks.]

King'-ly, *a. and ad.* Belonging to, or suitable to, a king; royal:—*adv.* In the manner of a king.

King'-dom, 18: *s.* The dominion, territory, or people of a king; a division in natural history; a region, a tract.

King'-domed, 114: *a.* Proud of kingly power. [Shaks.]

King'-hood, 118: *s.* State of being a king. [Gower.]

King'-ship, *s.* Royalty, monarchy. [K. Charles.]

♂ Among the compounds are *King'-apple*; *King'-bird*; *King'-craft*, (the art of governing, generally used in reprehension); *King'-cup*, (a flower); *King'-fisher*, (a bird:—See *Haleyon*); *King'-like*; *King'-bench*, (a tribunal in which the king used to sit in person); *King's'-evil*, (the scrofula, a disease which it was believed a king could cure by touching the patient); *King's'-spear*, (a plant); *King's'-stone*, (a fish,) &c.

KINIC=*k'in'-ick*, 88: *a.* Pertaining to Cinchona bark, as kinic acid.

Ki'-nate, *s.* Kinic acid with a base.

KINK, *kingk*, 158: *s.* A twist or turn in a rope occasioned by being stiff, or close laid.

KINSFOLK, KINSMAN, &c.—See under *Kin*.

KIPPER=*k'ip'-per*, 36: *s.* A salmon during the season when unfit to be taken; the unfit season for salmon.

KIRK=*kerk*, 35: *s.* Church. [Obs. or Scottish.]

Kirk'-man, *s.* One of the church of Scotland.

KIRTLE, *ker'-tl*, 35, 101: *s.* An upper garment or gown; a petticoat.

Kir'-tled, 114: *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

To KISS=*k'iss*, *v. a.* To salute by applying and separating the lips; to touch gently, as by a kiss; to treat with fondness.

Kiss, *s.* A salute by kissing.

Kiss'-er, 36: *s.* One who kisses.

♂ Among the compounds are *Kiss'-ing-comfit*, (perfumed sugar plums for sweetening the breath:); *Kiss'-ing-crust*, (crust formed when one loaf in baking has touched another,) &c.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'wē, *i. e. few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

KIT=*kít*, *s.* A vessel which in different parts of the country is of various size, make, and purpose; as a bottle, a sort of churn, a wooden vessel in which salmon is sent up to town; from the last is probably derived the phrase, a *kit* of people, or the whole *kit* of them, &c.

KIT=*kít*, *s.* A diminutive fiddle.

KIT-CAT=*kít'-cät*, *a.* The epithet of a club of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished wits were members, who chose this name because they were served with mutton-pies by one Kit (Christopher) Cat; also, the epithet of a portrait, when a person is represented not at half-length, but rather more than three-quarters, such being the size of the portraits of the Kit-cat Club, their original room of meeting not being lofty enough for a larger size.

KITCHEN=*kitch'-én*, 14: *s.* The place or room in a house where the provisions are cooked; the corresponding place in a ship; a compact utensil for cooking.

Among the compounds are *Kitch'en-garden*, (garden for raising vegetables for the table:.) *Kitch'en-wind*, or *Kitch'en-wench*; *Kitch'en-stuff*, (fat collected from pots and dripping-pans:.) *Kitch'en work*, &c.

KITE=*kíte*, 76: *s.* A rapacious bird; a rapacious man; a paper toy raised by a string and the action of the wind into the air.

KITES'-FOOT, (-fööt, 118) *s.* A plant.

KITTI=*kíth*, *s.* Acquaintance. [Obs.]

KITLING=*kít'-líng*, *s.* A whelp. [Obs.]

KIT'-TEN, 114: *s.* A young cat.

KIT'-TEN, *v. n.* To bring forth kittens.

KITTIWAKE=*kít'-tè-wake*, *s.* A sort of gull.

TO KLICK.—See **TO CLICK**. In Scotland, it means to pilfer. *Klicker* is properly Clicker.

TO KNAB, *näb*, 157: *v. a.* (Compare **TO KNAP**.) To bite or nibble; to seize suddenly as with the teeth. [Vulg.]

TO KNAB'-BLE, *v. n.* To nibble. [Brown.]

KNACK=*näck*, 157: *s.* Primarily, any little ingenious toy, a knick-knack, which in modern colloquial style is used for the word in this sense; a nice or neat trick; a readiness or dexterity in some slight operation.

KNACK'-ER, *s.* A maker of knacks; [Obs.] A rope-maker; [Ainsworth.] One that makes collars and other furniture for cart-horses; [Mortimer.] In modern use, a man who buys old horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's-meat.

KNACK'-ISH, *a.* Trickish; [More, 1660.] Hence, *Knackishness*.

TO KNACK, *näck*, 157: *v. n.* To make a sharp quick noise, of which the word is imitative.

KNAG, *näg*, 157: *s.* A knot in wood; a peg; shoot of a deer's horn; rugged top of a rock or hill.

KNAG'-GY, (-gü, 77) *a.* Knotty; rugged; ill-humoured.

KNAP, *näp*, 157: *s.* A prominence, a hillock. It seems to have been the original way of spelling *Nap*, the down of plants, or the villous part of cloth: hence the compounds *Knäp'-bottle* and *Knäp'-weed*, names of plants.

TO KNAP=*näp*, 157: *v. a.* To bite; to break short. The verb **TO SNAP**, and the adj. *Saappish*, originate from this verb.

KNAP'-SACK, *s.* The little sack or bag in which a soldier carries what he *knaps* or eats:—See also **TO KNAB**.

TO KNAP, *v. n.* and *a.* To make a noise like that of the teeth when they meet:—*act.* To strike so as to make a sharp noise:—Compare **TO KNACK**.

TO KNAP'-PLE, *v. n.* To Knäp.

KNAR, **KNARLED**.—See **Gnar**, &c.

KNAVE, *näve*, 157: *s.* Originally, a boy, as a knave-child; a servant; [in these senses, obs.] the coat or court-card next below the king and the queen;

in modern use, a term of reproach, always implying want of honesty,—a base, cheating fellow.

KNÄ'-VISH, *a.* Dishonest, fraudulent; it is also used with slighter reproach to signify, full of tricks, mischievous, waggish.

KNÄ'-VISH-ly, *ad.* In a knavish manner.

KNÄ'-VISH-NESS, *s.* State or quality of being knavish.

KNÄ'-VERY, *s.* Petty villainy; tricks; sometimes in old colloquial style, knacks or trifling ornaments.

TO KNEAD, *nëäd*, 157: *v. n.* To work or press ingredients into a mass, as in making flour into dough.

KNEAD'-ing-trough, (-tröff, 125, 162) *s.* A trough used in kneading.

KNEE, *nëe*, 157: *s.* The joint of the leg with the thigh; something that resembles a human knee when bent, as a crooked piece of timber, or the angle where two pieces join.

To KNEE, *v. a.* To supplicate by kneeling. [Sinaks.]

KNEED, 114: *a.* Having knees; geniculated. See **Knock**.

Among the compounds are *Kneel'-crook*ing, (obsequious:.) *Kneel' deep*, (deep, so as to reach the knees:.) *Kneel'-holly* or *Kneel'-holm*, (a plant:.) *Kneel'-pan*, (the round bone on the fore part of the knee:.) *Kneel'-timber*, (timber with crooks or angles:.) *Kneel' tribute*, (worship on the knees:.) &c.

To KNEEL, 1 *kneel*, *kneet*, 135: *v. n.* (The regular form is obsolete.) To bend the knee; more commonly, to bend and rest one or both knees on the ground.

Kneel'-er, *s.* One who kneels.

KNELL, *nëll*, 157: *s.* Primarily, the stroke of a bell; appropriately, the sound of a bell rung at a person's death, or at his funeral.

KNELT, See **To Kneel**: **KNEW**, See **TO KNOW**.

KNICK-KNACK, *níck'-näck*, *s.* See **Knack**.

KNIFE, *níft*, 157: *s.* An edged instrument for **KNIVES**, *nívez*, 143: *pl.* cutting meat, and for other common uses; in old authors, it has a more general sense, including a sword, a dagger, &c.

KNIGHT, *nít*, 157: 139, 162: *s.* Originally, an attendant; a military attendant, and hence, a soldier, a champion; a man on whom the king or his lieutenant has conferred the distinction of being addressed by the style of *Sir* before his Christian name, as *Sir Thomas*, *Sir Richard*; anciently, when the Christian name was not known, the style was *Sir Knight*. *Knight'-errant*, a wandering knight, or one who went in quest of adventures: *Knight of the Shire*, he who represents the shire in parliament: *Knight of the Post*, an ironical name for a rogue, or one who was dubbed at a whipping-post; it used to be given especially to one who was ready to perjure himself and hazard the pillory for a reward.

To Knight, *v. a.* To dub or make a knight.

Knight'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Becoming a knight:—*adv.* So as to become a knight.

Knight'-li-ness, *s.* Duties of a knight. [Spenser.]

Knight'-less, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. [Spenser.]

Knight'-hood, (-hööd, 118) *s.* The character or dignity of a knight; the order or fraternity of knights.

Knight'-er'-rant-ry, *s.* The principles and practices of the ancient knights-errant.

TO KNIT, *nít*, 157: *v. a.* and *n.* (The regular 1 **KNIT**, *nít*, form is also used.) To make or **KNIT**, *nít*, unite by texture without the loom; to unite closely, to join, to contract:—*new*. To weave without a loom; to join.

Knit, *s.* Texture. **Knit'-ting**, *s.* Junction.

Knit'-ter, 36: *s.* One that knits.

Knit'-ting-nee'-dle, *s.* A wire used in knitting.

Knit'-tle, 101: *s.* A purse-string; a hammock-string.

Knitch, *s.* That which is knit up, a fagot. [Wicliffe.]

KNOB, *nöb*, 157: *s.* A hard bunch or part that swells out suddenly; Chaucer writes it *Knop*.

To Knob, *v. n.* To grow into knobs; to bunch.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Comments: mish-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vñh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thñ, 166: thën, 166.

Knob-bed, 114: *a.* Set with knobs, bunched.
Knob-by, *a.* Full of knobs, knotty, stubborn.
Knob-bi-ness, *s.* The quality of being knobby.
To KNOCK, nōck, 157: *v. n. and a.* To strike or beat with something hard, followed by *at*: to drive or be driven against something, to clash: *To knock under*, to knock under the table in token of giving in, as at a carousing party, and hence to give in generally, to yield: (See *To knuckle*.)—*act.* To give blows to, with or against something hard: it is followed by various particles, as *up down, off, out*. *To knock up* is to rouse by knocking, and in another colloquial sense, to knock about or so use as to exhaust the powers; *To knock on the head*, or *at head*, is, to kill by a blow on the head. **Knock-kneed**, having knees that knock.
Knock, *s.* A blow, a stroke with something hard or heavy; a stroke on the door for admittance.
Knock-er, *s.* One that knocks; the hammer of a door.
Knock-ing, *s.* The act of one who knocks; a rap.
To KNOLE, nōle, 157, 116: *v. a. and n.* (Compare *To Knell*.) To ring for a funeral:—*new*. To sound as a bell.
KNOLL, nōle, *s.* A little round hill; the top or cap of a hill or mountain.
KNOP, KNOPPED.—See **Knob**, &c.
KNOT, nōt, 157: *s.* Such complication of cord or string as cannot be easily disentangled; a place in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and a consequent transverse direction of fibres or grain; hence, any arrangement of parts of which the lines frequently intersect; any bond of union; difficulty, intricacy, perplexity; a cluster, a band; a division of the log-line used at sea, or the space between one knot and another, answering to a mile; a shoulder-knot or epaulet. It was a name given by Canute to a bird of the snipe kind.
To Knot, *v. a. and n.* To complicate in knots; to tie:—*new*. To form knots or joints while growing; to knit knots for fringes.
Knout-ted, *a.* Full of knots.
Knout-ty, *a.* Knotted; hard; intricate; difficult.
Knout-ti-ness, *s.* Quality or state of being knotty.
Knout-less, *a.* Without knots. [Congreve.]
Kn. Among the compounds are **Knob**-berry-bush and **Knob**-grass, names of plants.
KNOU, nouw, 157, 31: *s.* A punishment by the whip in Russia, accompanied sometimes by slinging the criminal so as to dislocate the shoulders.
To KNOW, nō, 157, 125: *v. a. and n.* To perceive intellectually, when—
KNOWN, nōwn, nōnt, *for* intuitively or by the previous use of means: to recognise, to distinguish; to be familiar with; to have sexual commerce with:—*new*. To have intellectual perception, sometimes with *of*; to have information generally, or of any specific kind; *To know for*, a colloquialism used instead of *To know of*.
Know-a-ble, *a.* That may be known or ascertained.
Know-er, 36: *s.* One who knows.
Know-ing, *a. and s.* Having knowledge, general or particular; intelligent; skilful; cunning:—*s.* [Shaks.] Quality of knowing.
Know-ing-ly, *ad.* With knowledge; with design.
KNOWLEDGE, (nōl'-ēdʒ, 136, 168) *s.* Truth ascertained; metaphysical truth ascertained, or the discovery of what is necessarily contained in previous admissions, which was not perceived when the admissions were made,—(this is knowledge in the distinctive or emphatic sense); physical truth or facts ascertained by experiment; that intellectual state when belief or opinion ends in moral certainty,—assured belief, confirmed opinion; learning as opposed to ignorance; skill; coquignance; acquaintance; information.
To Know-ledge, *v. a.* To acknowledge. [Obs.]
To KNUBBLE, nūb'-bl, 157, 101: *v. a.* To beat. [Obs.]
KNUCKLE, nūc'-kl, 101: *s.* A joint of the fin-

gers, particularly when protuberant by closing the finger; the knee joint of a calf, as a knuckle of veal; formerly, the joint of a plant.
To KNUC-kle, *v. n.* To bend the fingers; to yield, from an old custom of striking the under side of a table when defeated in an argument.
Knuc-kled, 114: *a.* Jointed.
KNUFF, nūff, 157: *s.* (Compare **Gnoff**.) A jaw.
KNUR, nur, 157: *s.* See **Knar** and **Gnar**. It is also written **Knurle**; hence, **knurled**, (full of knots.) [Obs.]
KOPECK=kō'-pēck, *s.* A Russian copper coin.
KORAN=kōre'-ān, *s.* The same as *Alkoran*, the prefix of the latter being equivalent to *The*.
KRAAL=krā'-āl, *s.* A Hottentot village.
KRAKEN=krā'-kēn, *s.* A supposed enormous sea animal, so large as to be taken for an island.
KUFIC=kū'-fick, *a.* An epithet of the ancient Arabic letters, so called from *Kufa* on the Euphrates.
KUMISS=kū'-mīss, *s.* A spirituous liquor which the Tartars make from mare's milk.

L

L is popularly the eleventh letter of the alphabet, though really the twelfth; see *J*: its sound is the 69th element of the schemes prefixed. It is frequently silent; see *Prin.* 139. It is very frequently written double where the pronunciation would be equally indicated by being written single:—See the word *Participle* in the dictionary. As a contraction it often stands for *Libra*, a pound in money, as *lb.* stand for a pound in weight. It also often stands for *Liber*, book, or division in a work. *L. L. D.*, *legum doctor*, a doctor of the canon and civil law.
LA, lāw, *interj.* The Saxon form of the interjection *Lol* and often taking its place in our old dramas. In vulgar use, it is still prevalent.
LA, lā, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A term in music: see *Fa*.
LAB=lāb, *s.* A blab. [Chaucer.]
LABDANUM=lāb'-dā-nūm, *s.* A resin that exudes from a shrub in *Cyete*.
To LABEFY=lāb'-ē-fy, 6: *v. a.* To impair.
Lab-e-fac-tion, 89: *s.* A weakening or impairing.
LABEL=lā'-bēl, *s.* A narrow slip of silk, paper, or other material, sometimes metal, containing a name or title, and affixed to something to indicate its nature or contents; a codicil; an appendage consisting of fillets to the family arms; a thin brass rule used in taking altitudes; one segment of a corolla, often pendulous.
To La-bel, *v. a.* To affix a label to.
LABENT=lā'-bēnt, *a.* Sliding, gliding.—See the relations under *Lapse*.
LABIAL, lā'-bē-āl, 105, 146: *a. and s.* Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips:—*s.* A letter, or its sound, which is articulated by the lips.
La-bi-a'-ted, *a.* Having parts resembling lips.
La-bi-o-den-tal, *a.* Articulated by the joint use of the lips and teeth.
La-bra, *s.* The Spanish word for lip. [Shaks.]
LABORATORY, &c.—See in the next class.
LABOUR, lā'-bur, 120, 40: *s.* The act of doing what requires exertion and consequent relaxation of strength; pains, toil, work, travail; the work to be done; the work done; exercise with some violence; the toil or force of nature in childbirth.
To La-bour, *v. n. and a.* To toil; to take pains; to move with difficulty; to move with the action of all its parts, spoken of a ship or of machinery; to be in the agony of bearing a child; to suffer from disease, pain, or other cause, followed by *under*:—*act.* To be slow labour on; to beat.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gātē'-wily; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ā, i.e. *jeu*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

Lac'-bour-er, *s.* One who labours, especially who does work requiring toil rather than skill.

Lac'-bour-less, *a.* Without labour.

Lac'-bour-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* With great labour. [Shaks.]

☞ *Laborious* and *lab'orously* are now supplanted by *laborious* and *laboriously*.

Lac'-o-rant, 92: *s.* A chemist. [Obs.]

Lac'-o-rat'-ory, 129: *s.* A chemist's work room.

Lac'-o-ri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Using labour; requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

Lac'-o-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With labour, with toil.

Lac'-o-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being laborious.

LABRA.—See under *Labial*.

LABURNUM=*lă-bur'-nūm*, *s.* A garden shrub.

LABYRINTH, *lăb'-ê-rînth*, 105: *s.* A maze, a place with inextricable windings.

Lac'-y-rinth'-i-an, *a.* Winding, intricate.

LAC=*lăck*, *s.* A substance considered a gum, but inflammable, and insoluble in water. See *Supp.*

LAC=*lăck*, *s.* An East-Indian word for 100,000.

LACE=*lăce*, *s.* Primarily, a string or cord; hence, a snare, noose, or gin; in modern use, a platted string which women use to fasten their clothes; texture in a more general sense, and hence, specially, a texture of very fine linen thread curiously adorned; texture of linen thread mingled with gold and silver; from the notion of ornament or something additional, it was a cant word for spirits added to coffee or other beverage.

To lace, *v. a.* To fasten with a lace or string; to run on to a string by insertion through eyelet holes; to strike with a cord or rope's end, and hence, to beat; to adorn as with lace or embellishments; in old cant language, to add spirits to a beverage. *Laced Mutton* (set off with laces) is an old cant word for a prostitute.

Lace'-man, **Lace'-wom-an**, *s.* A dealer in lace.

To LACERATE=*lăss'-êr-ăt*, *v. a.* To rend.

Lac'-er-a-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to tear.

Lac'-er-a-tion, 89: *s.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

Lac'-er-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* That may be rent.

LACERTUS=*lă-cer'-tūs*, *s.* The lizard fish.

Lac'-er-tine, 105: *a.* Like a lizard. Or *Lacer'tian*.

LACHE, [Norman Fr.] *lăch*, 170: *s.* Neglect, negligence. [Law.] It is also spelled *Laches*.

LACHRYMAL, *lăck'-rê-măl*, 161, 105: *a.* Generating tears.

Lach'-ry-mar-y, *a.* Containing tears. [Addison.]

Lach'-ry-ma'-tor-y, *s.* A vessel in which tears are collected to the honour of the dead.

Lach'-ry-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of shedding tears.

LACINIATED, *lă-cîn'-ê-ăt*, 105: *a.* Adorned with tinges; in botany, jagged.

To LACK=*lăck*, *v. a.* and *n.* To want, to be destitute of;—*neu.* To be in want; to be wanting.

Lack, *s.* Want, need; failure. In any other sense, see *Lac*.

Lack'-er, *s.* One who lacks. In any other sense, see *Lacquer*.

☞ Shakespeare, in comedy, uses the compounds *Lack'-brain*, *Lack'-linen*, and *Lack'-lustre*.

LACKADAY=*lăck'-ă-dăy*, *interj.* Alas! the day. Ludicrously, *Lackadaisy!* hence, *Lack'-adai'sical*, affectedly pensive.

LACKEY=*lăck'-êy*, *s.* A footman, a footboy.

To Lack'-ey, *v. a.* and *n.* To attend servilely;—*neu.* To act as a footboy; to pay servile attendance.

LACONIC=*lă-côn'-ick*, 83 } *a.* After the man-
LACONICAL, *lă-côn'-ê-căl*, } ner of the *La-*
co'nes or Spartans,—brief, concise, pithy.

Lă-côn'-i-căl-ly, *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

Lac'-o-nim, *s.* A brief, pithy phrase or saying.

LACQUER, *lăc'-ker*, 76, 145: *s.* A kind of varnish.

To Lac'-quer, *v. a.* To varnish with lacquer.

LACTAGE=*lăck'-tăge*, *s.* Produce from animals yielding milk. [Shuckford.]

Lac'-tar-y, *a.* and *s.* Milky;—*s.* A dairy.

☞ See *Lactate*, *Lactation*, lower in the class.

Lac'-teal, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to milk; conveying chyle;—*s.* A vessel in animal bodies which conveys chyle from the intestines. *Lac'tean* and *Lac'teous*, adjectives of like meaning, are out of use.

Lac'-tes-cent, *a.* Producing milk; abounding with any milky liquid.

Lac'-tes-cence, *s.* Quality of being lactescent.

Lac'-tif'-er-ous, *a.* Bearing, conveying, or producing milk, or a milky fluid.

Lac'-tic, *a.* Procured from milk, as lactic acid.

Lac'-tate, *s.* A salt from lactic acid with a base.

Lac'-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Act or time of giving suck.

LACUNAR=*lă-cū'-nar*, *s.* An arched ceiling.

Lă-cū'-nous, 120: *a.* Farrowed; pitted.

LAD=*lăd*, *s.* A boy, a stripling.

Lad'-kin, *s.* A youth. [Obs.]

LAD, the old pret. of *To Lead*, now *Led*.

LADDER=*lăd'-der*, *s.* A frame with steps between two upright pieces; any thing for the purpose of climbing; a gradual rise.

LADE=*lăde*, *s.* Mouth of a river. [Obs.]

To LADE=*lad*, *v. a.* and *n.* (It is regular except that *Laden* is more used than *Laded* for the *part.*) To load, to freight; also, to heave or throw out [a fluid], by small loads at a time;—*neu.* To draw water.

Lă-den, 114: *a.* Laded or loaded; burthened.

Lă-ding, *s.* Freight; burthen; weight.

Lă-dle, 101: *s.* A large deep spoon for lading fluids; the receptacle of a mill-wheel.

Lă-dle-ful, 117: *s.* Quantity contained in a ladle.

LADY, *lă'-dêy*, *s.* A woman of distinction, correlative to *Lord*; the proper title of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl; as a common name without being a title it is given to almost every well-dressed woman, though it should be confined to those who are distinguished by their manners, their education, and the elegance of their recreative pursuits.

Lă-dy-like, *a.* Having the manners of a lady.

Lă-dy-ship, *s.* The title of a lady.

Lă-dy'-day, *s.* The day of our Lady, that is, of the Virgin Mary, March 25.

Lă-dy'-bird, *s.* A corruption of *lady-bug*, the name of a small red insect, also called *Lă-dy-cow* and *Lă-dy-fly*.

☞ The other compounds are chiefly names of plants, as *Lă-dy's-bed'-straw*; *Lă-dy's-bow'er*; *Lă-dy's-comb*; *Lă-dy's-cush-ion*; *Lă-dy's-pin'-ger*; *Lă-dy's-ma'-tle*; *Lă-dy's-ent*; *Lă-dy's-slip'-per*; *Lă-dy's-snoek*; *Lă-dy's-tră'-ces*; &c.

LĂG=*lăg*, *a.* and *s.* Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, tardy; last;—*s.* He that hangs behind; the lag end or rump of something.

To Lag, *v. n.* and *a.* To loiter, to stay behind;—*act.* To slacken.

Lăg'-ger, 77: *s.* A loiterer, an idler.

Lăg'-gard, *a.* Backward, slow, sluggish.

LAGUNE=*lă-gū-ne*, *s.* An Italian lake.

LAICAL.—See under *Lay*, *adj.*

LAIN.—See *To Lie*; **LĂID**.—See *To Lay*.

LĂIR=*lăir*, 41: *s.* The couch of a wild beast.

LĂIRD=*lăird*, 41: *s.* A lord of the manor in Scotland.

LĂITY.—See under *Lay*, *adj.*

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: tshûn, 166: thên, 166.

LAKE=lāke, *s.* A large diffusion of inland water.

La'-ky (*adj.*) is little used. *La'-custrine* (*adj.*) see *Sup.*

LAKE=lāke, *s.* A red colour between ultramarine and vermillion, made of cochineal.

LAMA=lā'-mā, *s.* The god of the Asiatic Tartars. Also, a small camel of South America.

LAMB, lām, 156: *s.* The young of the sheep kind; typically, the Saviour.

To Lamb, *v. a.* To yearn, or bring forth as a ewe.

Lamb'-kin, *s.* A little lamb.

Among the compounds are *Lamb'-ale*, (a country feast at lamb-shearing;) *Lamb'-like*, (mild, innocent;) *Lamb'-wool*, (the corruption of an Irish word pronounced lam'asool, signifying the day of apple fruit, and used in English for a mixture of ale with the pulp of roasted apples;) &c. In all these, as in the primary word, *b* is silent.

LAMBATIVE, lām'-bā-āiv, 105: *a.* and *s.* Accompanied by an action as of the tongue in licking; taken by licking:—*s.* A medicine taken by licking.

LAM'-BENT, *a.* Playing about, as the tongue of a snake or chameleon; gliding; licking.

LAMDOIDAL=lām'-doi'-dāl, *a.* Having the form of the Greek letter lamda, or *λ*.

LAME=lām, *a.* Crippled, disabled in the limbs, but particularly the legs; hobbling, in a figurative sense; imperfect, unsatisfactory.

Lame'-ly, *ad.* Like a cripple; imperfectly, poorly.

Lame'-ness, *s.* The state of a cripple; weakness.

To Lame, *v. a.* To make lame, to cripple.

LAMELLAR.

LAMELLATED, &c. } See under *Lamina*.

To LAMENT=lā-mēnt', *v. n.* and *a.* To mourn, to wail, to grieve:—*act.* To bewail, to mourn for.

La-ment', *s.* Lamentation; [Poetical:] an elegy or mournful ballad.

La-ment'-er, 36: *s.* One who laments.

La-ment'-ing, *s.* Lamentation. [Shaks.]

LAM'-EN-TA-BLE, 92: *a.* To be lamented; mournful; as a word of contempt or ridicule, sorry, pitiful.

Lam'-en-ta-bly, *ad.* Mournfully; pitifully.

Lam'-en-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Expression of sorrow; audible grief; a discourse full of lamentation.

LAMENTINE=lām'-ēn-tīn, *s.* A large fish, being a species of walrus, sea cow, or manatee.

LAMIA, lām'-ē-d, *s.* A witch or she-demon.

LAMINA, lām'-ē-nā, [Lat.] *s.* A thin plate or scale. The plural is *Lam'-i-næ*, (-næ, 103.)

Lam'-i-na'-ted, *a.* Having a contexture as of plates one lying over another.

Lam'-i-nar, 34: *a.* Consisting of layers.

Lam'-i-na-ble, 101: *a.* That may be formed into laminae.

LAM'-EL-LAR, *a.* Composed of thin scales or flakes.

Lam'-el-la'-ted, *a.* Formed of, or covered with thin plates.

LA-MRI-LÆ, (-læ, 103) *s. pl.* Thin scales which are found in various natural objects; as those which compose certain shells, and those which form the under part of some species of fungus. This is the parent word of the two preceding, and is a diminutive of the leading word. It occurs in the *sing.* *Lamella*, *S.*

La-mel'-li-form, *a.* Having the form of lamellæ.

To LAMM=lām, *v. a.* To beat; an old cant word.

LAMMAS=lām'-mās, *s.* Literally, loaf-mas, or day of thanksgiving for the first fruits of the earth;—the first of August.

LAMP=lāmp, *s.* A light produced from oil with a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; figuratively, a light of any kind. *Safety Lamp* is one used in coal mines.

Lamp'-ic, *a.* Obtained by using a lamp, as *lampic acid*.

Lamp'-ing, *a.* Shining, sparkling. [Spenser.]

Lamp'-black, *s.* Black pigment originally obtained from the smoke of a lamp.

LAMPASS=lām'-pās, *s.* A lump of flesh in the roof of a horse's mouth, about the size of a nut.

LAMPOON=lām'-pōon', *s.* A personal satire to vex rather than reform; abuse, censure.

To Lam'-pōon', *v. a.* To censure abusively.

Lam'-pōon'-er, *s.* A scurrilous writer of personal satire.

LAMPREY=lām'-prēy, *s.* A fish much like the eel. *Lam'-pron*, *Lam'-prel*, are the same, or of the same kind.

LANATED=lā'-nā-tēd, *a.* Woolly.

La'-nar-y, *s.* A store-place for wool.

LANCE=lānce, 11: *s.* A long spear.

To Lance, *v. a.* To cut with a lance; to cut or open with a lancet; to let blood; to throw in the manner of a lance:—See *To Launch*.

Lan'-cet, *s.* Literally, a small lance,—a surgical knife of delicate make for cutting a vein and similar operations; a thin pointed window so called as resembling a lancet in shape.

Lan'-cer, *s.* One that lances; a soldier that carries a lance; anciently, a lancet.

Lance'-ly, *a.* Suitable to a lance. [Sidney.]

Lan'-ce-o-la'-ted, *a.* Shaped as a lance. [Bot.]

Lance'-pe-sade', *s.* An old name for an officer under a corporal, or a reduced officer.

To LANCH, *v. a.* To throw or let loose, as a lance from the hand.—See *To Launch*.

To LAN'-CI-NATE, 105: *v. n.* To tear, to lacerate.

Lan'-ci-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A tearing; laceration.

LAND=lānd, *s.* A district or country distinct from other countries; earth distinct from water, or as opposed to sea; ground; the ground which a man possesses as his own, real estate; the people who inhabit a land or country, nation: *To make land*, to approach land when at sea.

To Land, *v. a.* and *n.* To set on shore, to disembark:—*new*. To go on shore from a ship or boat.

See *LANDAU* after the present class.

Land'-ed, *a.* Disembarked; having an estate in land; consisting of real estate.

Land'-ing, *s.* A landing-place.

Land'-less, *a.* Destitute of land.

Land'-ward, *ad.* Toward the land.

To LAND'-DAMN, 156: *v. a.* To damn so as to prevent living in the land; it is supposed, however, to be the corruption of a phrase, signifying to kill, in which *land* meant urine, and the remaining syllable was *dam*, to shut in or up. [Shaks.]

LAND'-GRAVE, *s.* In Germany, the title of certain princes having estates called *Landgraviates*.

To LAND LOCK, *v. a.* To enclose or encompass by land.

LAND'-LORD, *s.* The lord of the manor or of land; hence, the holder of a tenement to whom a rent is paid; the master of a house who entertains his friends or tenants; hence, the host or master of an inn.

Land'-la-dy, *s.* A female land-holder; much more commonly, the mistress of an inn.

LAND'-MAN, *s.* One who serves on land, opposed to *sea-man*. *Land'-man* has the same meaning, but is generally applied by sailors to a novice in the service.

LAND'-MARK, *s.* A mark to designate the boundary; a guide on land to ships at sea.

LAND'-SCAPE, *s.* A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend at a view; a picture taken in an extent of country.

To Land'-scape, *v. a.* To represent in landscape. [Obs.]

Among the remaining compounds are *Land'-breeze*, *Land'-fall*, (a falling of property to any one, by a

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāi'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lām: gōōd: j'wō, *i. e. Jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule* 171.

death; also, in seaman's language, the first land seen after a voyage; *Land-flood*; *Land-force*, (as opposed to naval force;); *Land-holder*; *Land-jobber*, (one who speculates on land as a trade;); *Land-loper*, (a word of contempt for a landman;); *Land-slip*, (the falling of a mass of earth down the sides of a mountain;); *Land-strait*, (a narrow strip of land;); *Land-tax*; *Land-turn*, (a land breeze;); *Land-waiter*, (a custom-house officer who waits for and watches the landing of goods;); *Land-wind*, (wind blowing from the land;); *Land-worker*, (one who tills or prepares ground;); &c.

LANDAU=län'-dāw, *s.* A coach which opens and closes at the top, originally from *Landau* in Germany.

Land-dau-let', *s.* A chariot opening as a landau.

LANE=lāne, *s.* A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street; a narrow pass.

LANGRAGE, lāng'-grāge, 158: *s.* A sort of chain-shot, otherwise called *LANO'REL shot*.

LANGTERALOO=lāng'-tēr-d'-loo'', *s.* The name of an old game at cards, often abridged to *Lang-terloo* and *Langtra*.

LANGUAGE, lāng'-gwāge, 158, 145, 99: *s.* Human speech; the speech of any one nation; style, manner of expression; a nation as distinguished by its language; any manner of expressing thought.

To Lan'-guage, v. a. To express in language. [Obs.]

Lan'-guaged, 114: *s.* Skilful in languages; eloquent.

Lan'-guage-mas'-ter, *s.* A teacher of languages.

LAN'-GUET, *s.* Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LANGUID, lāng'-gwīd, 158, 145: *a.* Faint, weak, feeble; dull in spirits, heartless.

Lan'-guid-ly, *ad.* Weakly, feebly.

Lan'-guid-ness, *s.* State of being languid.

To LAN'-GUISH, v. n. and a. To grow feeble; to pine away; to be no longer vigorous; to sink or pine under some slow passion; to look with softness or tenderness;—*act.* [Milton, Dryden.] To make feeble; to depress.

Lan'-guish, *s.* State of pining; soft appearance.

Lan'-guish-er, *s.* One who languishes.

Lan'-guish-ing, *a.* and *s.* Having a soft appearance, or look as of fainting;—*s.* Loss of strength.

Lan'-guish-ment, *s.* State of pining; [Spenser:] softness. [Dryden.]

LAN'-GUOR, (lāng'-gwor, 38) *s.* Lassitude, faintness, wearisomeness; softness, laxity; listlessness.

Lan'-guor-ous, 120: *a.* Tedious, melancholy. [Spenser.]

To LAN'-GUOR, v. n. To languish. [Spenser.]

LANIARD, lān'-yard, 146: *s.* A short piece of line or rope used in fastening tackle on shipboard.

To LANIATE, lān'-ē-āte, 92, 146: *v. a.* To divide or cut up, as a butcher; to tear in pieces.

Lan'-iar-y, (-yār-ēy) *s.* Shambles. [Cockeram.]

LAN'-NER, *s.* A species of hawk.

Lan'-ner-et, *s.* A little hawk.

LANIFEROUS, lā-nīf'-ēr-ūs, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing wool, as plants; *LANIFEROUS*, bearing wool, as sheep.

Lan'-i-fice, 105: *s.* Woollen manufacture. [Brown.]

LA-NU'-G-NOUS, *a.* Covered with down or soft hair.

LANK, lāngk, 159: *a.* (Compare *Languish*, &c.)

Loose, not filled or stiffened out, not plump; thin, slender: Milton has used it for *languid*.

To Lank, v. n. To become lank. [Shaks.]

Lank'-y, 105: *a.* Lank and tall. [Vulgar.]

Lank'-ly, *ad.* Loosely, thinly.

Lank'-ness, *s.* Want of plumpness.

LANNER, &c.—See under *To Laniate*.

LANSQUENET, lānc'-kēn-ēt, 76, 145: *s.*

Literally, a lance-soldier; a foot-soldier; it is also the name of a game at cards vulgarly called *Lance-ket*.

LANTERN=lān'-tern, *s.* A transparent case for a candle; a lighthouse; a little dome or a sort of turret raised over the room of a building to let in light. *Lanthorn* is a wrong orthography of this word. Among the compounds are *Lan'tern-fly*, (the glow-worm,) and *Lan'tern-jaws*, (jaws thin as the case of a lantern,) &c.

LANUGINOUS.—See under *Laniferous*.

LAP=lāp, *s.* Any loose part or *flap* of a garment, the part of the clothes spreading horizontally above the knees when a person is seated; hence, the same horizontal place in a sitting position, without reference to the clothes.

To Lap, v. a. and n. To infold, to involve;—*neu* To be spread or turned over something.

Lap'-per, *s.* One that laps or wraps himself up.

Lap'-ling, *s.* One wrapped up in pleasures of sense. [Hewytl.]

Lap'-pet, 14: *s.* A little lap or flap hanging from a head-dress.

Lap-el, 12: *s.* The facing or front of a coat that laps over.

LAP'-DOG, *s.* A small dog fondled in the lap.

LAP'-FUL, 117: *s.* A quantity that fills the lap.

LAP'-STONE, *s.* A stone which a shoemaker places on his lap to hammer his leather on.

LAP'-WING, *s.* A bird that flaps his wings a great deal, the pewit.

LAP'-WORK, (-wurk, 141) *s.* Work in which one part laps over another.

To LAP=lāp, *v. n. and a.* To take up liquid food by frequent and rapid dips of the tongue;—*act.* To lick up.

Lap'-per, *s.* One that takes up with his tongue.

LAPEL, **LAPPER**, **LAPPET**, &c.—See under *Lap*, and *To Lap*.

LAPIDARY, lāp'-dār-ēy, 105: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to stones; inscribed on stone as an epitaph;—*s.* One who cuts and polishes precious stones or skilled in the nature of precious stones.

Lap'-i-dist, *s.* A lapidary. [Ray.]

Lap'-i-cide, 6: *s.* A stone-cutter.

To Lap'-i-date, v. a. To stone or kill by stoning.

Lap'-i-da"-tion, 89: *s.* A stoning.

La-pid'-e-ous, 120: *a.* Stony, of the nature of stone.

Lap'-i-des"-cent, *a.* Growing or turning to stone.

Lap'-i-des"-cence, *s.* Stony concretion.

To La-pid'-i-fy, 81, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To form into stone;—*neu.* To become stone.

La-pid'-i-fi-ca"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of growing into stone by process of natural chemistry.

Lap'-i-dif"-ic, 88: *a.* Forming or converting to stone.

LA'-PIS, 94: *s.* A stone: this word is the parent of the class. See other relations in *Supp.*

La'-pis-laz'-u-li, *s.* Azure stone.

LAPSE, lāps, 189: *s.* A glide or gliding, flow, fall, smooth course; a slight declension from duty, a little fault; an omission to present to a benefice, which translates the right to another.

To Lapse, v. n. and a. To glide slowly; to flow; to slip in religious or moral faith or conduct; to slip by inadvertency; to fall to another proprietor through the negligence of a former;—*act.* To suffer to slip, or be vacant.

Lapsed, (lāpst, 114, 143) *a.* Fallen by event; let slip; lost.

LAPSTONE, **LAPWING**, &c.—See under *Lap*.

LAR=lar, 33: *s.* A household god. The classical plural is *La'-res*, (101,) but Milton uses *Lars*.

LARBOARD=lar'-board, *s.* The left-hand side to a person on shipboard in looking towards the head; it is opposed to starboard.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants. ūsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

LARCENY, lar'-cē-nē, 105: *s.* Theft of another's goods in his absence or without his knowledge; if the goods stolen be under the value of 12d. it is *petty larceny*; otherwise, it is *grand larceny*; the word thus defined, in both degrees, is *simple larceny*; *mixed larceny* always includes some atrocious circumstance that changes the nature of the crime.

LARCH=lartch, *s.* A kind of pine tree.

LARD=lard, 33: *s.* Fat of swine; bacon.

To Lard, *v. a. and n.* To stuff with bacon; to put lard upon, to baste; to mix with something by way of seasoning;—*new.* To grow fat.

Lar-da'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Of the nature of lard. [Coxe.]

LAR'-DEN, 36: *s.* The room where meat is salted or kept; in some old authors it is called a Lardry.

LAR'-der-er, *s.* One who has charge of a larder.

LARGE, large, 33: *a.* Spread out in size, big, bulky; wide, extensive; comprehensive; copious; and hence, liberal, abundant: *At large*, without restraint; diffusely: *Largeheartedness*, comprehensive and liberal qualities of heart.

Large-ly, *ad.* Widely; copiously; liberally.

Large-ness, *s.* Bigness; amplitude; liberality.

LAR'-GESS, *s.* A gift, a bounty, a present.

Lar-gif'-ion, (-gish'-n, 89) *s.* The act of giving. [Obs.]

LAR'-GO, [Italian *adj.*] *adv.* Slowly: *i. e. enlarge* or prolong the notes:—it indicates a slow movement, but not so slow as *adagio*. A large was formerly a musical note equal to four breves.

Lar-ghet'-to, (-guet'-tō, 161) *adv.* Rather slowly, or not so slowly as *largo*.

LARK=lark, *s.* A bird that rises in the air perpendicularly while singing. *To Lark*, to catch larks, and in vulgar cant language to sport, to make sport; hence, Lark, in vulgar language, is sport.

Lark'-er, 36: *s.* A catcher of larks.

Among the compounds are *Lark-like*; and, as names of plants, *Larks'-heel*, and *Lark'-spur*.

LARMIER, lar'-mē-er, 105, 36: *s.* Literally, the tear-dropper,—the flat jutting part of a cornice; the eave or drip of a house.

LARUM=lar'-ūm, *s.* Alarm; noise using danger.

LARVA=lar'-vā, 2: *s. sing.* } Literally, a fly.

LARVÆ=lar'-væ, 103: *s. pl.* } ing insect in a masked state, that is, a caterpillar state, when the parts which are to be unfolded lie concealed under a skin.

LAR'-VA-TED, *a.* Masked; clothed as in a mask.

LARYNX, lār'-īngks, 158: *s.* The windpipe.

Lar-yn'-ge-al, (-rīng'-guē-āl, 77) *a.* Pertaining to the larynx. *Lar-yn'-ge-an* has the same meaning.

Lar-yn'-got'-o-my, *s.* The operation of cutting the windpipe to give respiration when it is obstructed.

LASCAR=lās-car', *s.* A native seaman or native gunner in the East Indies.

LASCIVIOUS, lās-civ'-ē-us, 59, 105, 146, 120: *a.* Lewd, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.

Las-civ'-i-ous-ly, *ad.* In a lascivious manner.

Las-civ'-i-ous-ness, *s.* Wantonness, looseness.

LAS-CIV'-I-ENT, *a.* Lascivious. [Obs.]

LAS-CIV'-I-EN-CY, *s.* Lasciviousness. [Obs.]

LASH=lāsh, *s.* The thong or pliant part of a whip; the stroke given with the thong; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm; in an obsolete sense, the same as *lash*, or the string with which an animal is held.

To Lash, *v. a.* To strike with a lash or any thing pliant; to beat with a sharp sound as in lashing; to satirize; to throw up with a sudden spring; in sea-language, to tie or bind as with a lash,—to lace;—*new.* To ply the whip. Our old writers sometimes use this verb as we now use *To launch* or *Launch out*, in the sense of to break into extravagance or unruliness.

Lash'-er, *s.* One that lashes or whips.

Lash'-ing, *s.* A rope to lash or tie with.

LASK=lāsk, *s.* The state of lax bowels. [Obs.]

LASS=lāss, 11: *s.* A girl, a young maiden; it is now seldom said but of a country girl, or of a girl whose appearance gives the notion of one.

Lass'-lorn, *a.* Forsaken by his mistress.

LASSITUDE, lās'-sē-tūde, 105: *s.* Weariness, fatigue; a morbid languor.

LAST=lāst, 11: *a. and ad.* (See *Late*.) That comes after all the rest in time,—latest; that comes after the rest in order of place,—hindmost; that has none beyond; next before the present; utmost;—*At last*, in conclusion: *The last*, the end;—*ad.* The last time; the time next before the present; in conclusion.

Last-ly, *ad.* In the last place.

To LAST=lāst, *v. n.* To endure, to continue.

Last-ing, *a.* Continuing, durable, perpetual.

Last-ing-ly, *ad.* Durably; perpetually.

Last-ing-ness, *s.* Quality of being lasting.

LAST=lāst, *s.* A mould for forming shoes.

LAST=lāst, *s.* A load; a certain measure.

Last-age, *s.* Duty paid for freightage; ballast.

LATCH=lātch, *s.* The catch of a door moved by a string or handle.

To Latch, *v. a.* To catch; to fasten with a latch.

LATCH'-ET, *s.* A sort of buckle, or a string, for fastening the shoe.

Latch'-es, 14, 151: *s. pl.* Small lines like loops used in connecting the head and foot of a sail, otherwise called Latchings.

To LATCH=lātch, *v. a.* To smear. [Shaks.]

LATE=āte, *a. and ad.* (See the comparative and superlative below.) After the usual time; existing but now, or a little time ago; that came or arrived but a little time ago;—*ad.* After long delays, or a long time, often preceded by *too*, implying that the proper time is past; not long ago; far in the season, or in the day, or in the night, but specially in the night; *Of late* lately, in time near the present.

La'-ted, *a.* Belated. [Shaks.]

Late-ly, *ad.* Not long ago, recently

La'-tish, *a.* Somewhat late.

Late-ness, *s.* Time far advanced; state of being beyond the proper time.

Late-ward, 38: *a. and ad.* Somewhat late. [Obs.]

La'-ter, **Late-ter**, *adj. comp.* } Of these words, the **La'-test**, **Last**, *super.* } regular forms, **Later** and **Latest**, are used with reference to the first and simplest meaning of the positive word, **Late**. For the senses of **Later** and **Last**, see these words in their respective alphabetic places.

LATENT=lā-tēnt, *a.* Hid, concealed, secret.

Lat'-en-cy, *s.* State of being latent.

Lat'-i-TANT, *a.* Lurking, lying hid

Lat'-i-tēn-cy, *s.* State of being latent.

Lat'-i-tat, (literally, he lies hid,) *s.* A writ to summon a person, as from a supposed hiding-place, before the Court of King's Bench.

Lat'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* State of lying concealed.

LATERAL=lāt'-ēr-āl, *a.* Of or belonging to the side; proceeding from the side; having a direction at right angles to a vertical line: A legate *à latere* is a pope's legate sent as from his side. *Lateran* has no connection with this, but is the name of a church at Rome.

Lat'-er-al-ly, *ad.* By the side, sideways; at right angles to a vertical line.

Lat'-er-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of having distinct sides. [Brown.]

Lat'-er-i-to'-i-ous, 120: *a.* Growing on the side of a leaf at the base. [Bot.]

LATERITIOUS, lāt'-ēr-īsh'-ūa, 90: *a.* Resembling brick.

LATEWARD.—See under *Late*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, *i. e. jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c made*, 171

LATH *lath*, *pl.* *laths*, 122, 166: *s.* A thin slip of wood, used in roofing a house, previously to placing the tiles.

To Lath, *v. a.* To fill up with lath.

Lath-y, 105: *a.* Thin or long as a lath.

LATH, *lath*, *pl.* *laths*, *s.* A part of a county, containing sometimes three, sometimes four hundreds; but in Ireland, a portion less than a hundred.

LATHIE=*lathie*, 171: *s.* An engine by which any substance, as wood, ivory, &c. is cut and turned.

To LATHER=*lath'-er*, *v. n.* and *a.* To form a foam with water and soap; to become frothy:—*act.* To spread over with the foam of soap.

Lath'-er, *s.* Foam made with soap and water; a foam of like kind, as the sweat of a horse.

LATHY.—See under *Lath*.

LATIBULUM=*lā-tīb'-ū-lūm*, [*Lat.*] *s.* A hiding-place, a cave, a burrow.

LATICLAVE.—See under *Latitude*.

LATIN=*lāt'-in*, *a. and s.* Pertaining to the Latins, Roman:—*s.* The language of the ancient Romans; A-scham uses it to signify a Latin exercise.

Lāt'-in-ly, *ad.* So as to understand Latin. [*Obs.*]

To Lāt'-in, *v. a.* To turn into Latin. [*Obs.*]

To Lāt'-in-ize, *v. n.* and *a.* To use Latin words or phrases:—*act.* To give Latin terminations to.

Lāt'-in-ism, 158: *s.* A Latin idiom.

Lāt'-in-ist, *s.* One skilled in Latin.

Lā-tin'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

LATIROSTROUS.—See under *Latitude*.

LATISH.—See under *Late*.

LATITANT, **LATITATION**, &c.—See under *Latent*.

LATITUDE=*lāt'-ē-tūde*, *s.* Breadth, width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shorter axis; in equal bodies, the line from right to left; the extent of the earth or heavens reckoned from the equator to either pole, opposed to longitude; hence, the distance of any place from the equator towards either pole; generally, room, space, extent; figuratively, breadth or extent with respect to the meaning of words,—to principles of action,—to knowledge; laxity; unde-fined freedom; diffusion.

Lāt'-i-tū'-di-nal, *a.* Pertaining to latitude.

Lāt'-i-tū'-di-nal'-ri-an, 90, 41: *a. and s.* Not restrained, not confined by precise limits; free, thinking or acting at large:—*s.* One who indulges in latitude of opinion, particularly in religious opinions; hence, one who departs from orthodoxy.

Lāt'-i-tū'-di-nal'-ri-an-ism, 158: *s.* The manner of thinking of a latitudinarian.

Lāt'-i-clave, *s.* An ornament worn by Roman senators, supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple set with *studs*.

Lāt'-i-ros'-trous, *a.* Broad beaked, as a bird. & **LATRANT**=*lā'-trānt*, *a.* Barking.

To Lā'-trate, *v. n.* To bark; hence, *Latration*. [*Cockeram.*]

LATRIA=*lā-trī'-d*, *s.* The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from *Dulia*: the former is sometimes understood as the worship of God; the latter, as adoration paid to saints.

LATROCINY, *lāt-rō-cin-ēy*, 105: *s.* Theft, larceny. [*Stackhouse.*]

LATTEN=*lāt'-tēn*, *s.* Iron plate covered with tin; a mixed metal made of copper and calamine.

Lāt'-ten-brass, *s.* Plates of milled brass.

LATTER=*lāt'-ter*, *a.* (See *Late*.) Happening or existing after something else, opposed to *former* in time; mentioned last of two, opposed to *former* in order of place: sometimes it is used for *later* simply as the comparative of *late*.

Lāt'-ter-ly, 105: *ad.* Of late, lately.

Lāt'-ter-math, *s.* The after mowing; aftermath.

LATTICE=*lāt'-tiss*, 105: *s.* (Compare *Lath*.)

Any work of wood or iron made by crossing laths or thin pieces, and forming open squares like net-work.

To Lāt'-tice, *v. a.* To form with cross-bars and open work; to furnish with a lattice.

LAUD=*lāud*, *s.* Praise; honourable mention; that part of worship which consists of praise; in Chaucer and Spenser we meet with *Loos*, equally related to the original Latin word *laus*.

To Laud, *v. a.* To praise, to celebrate, to extol.

Laud'-er, *s.* One who lauds.

Laud'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Praiseworthy, commendable; hence, good, salubrious.

Laud'-a-bly, *ad.* In a manner deserving praise.

Laud'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Praiseworthiness.

Laud'-a-tive, 105: *s.* A panegyric. [*Bacon.*]

Laud'-a-tor-y, 129, 105: *a. and s.* Containing praise:—*s.* That which contains praise.

Laud'-a-num, (*lōd'-d-num*, 119) *s.* Opium dissolved in spirit or wine, so called from its *laudab.* or health-restoring qualities in certain cases.

To LAUGH, *lāf*, 122, 162: *v. n.* and *a.* (The old pret. was *Lough*.) To make that convulsive noise which sudden merriment excites, and which is accompanied when vehement with a shaking of the sides; in poetical language, to be gay, to appear gay or lively: *To Laugh at*, to ridicule; *To Laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery and contempt. (These examples show the active sense.) *Laugh and lay down* is the name of a game at cards.

Laugh, *s.* The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden mirth.

Laughed, (*lāft*, 143) *pret.* and *part.* of *To Laugh*.

Laugh'-er, *s.* One who laughs; one who loves mirth.

Laugh'-ing, *a.* In a state of laughter; gay, mirthful.

Laugh'-ing-ly, *ad.* With laughter; in a merry way.

Laugh'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may excite laughter.

Laugh'-ter, *s.* Convulsive expression of merriment.

Laugh'-ing-stock, *s.* An object of ridicule, a butt.

To LAUNCH, *lāntch*, 122: *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare *To Lance*, under *Lance*.) To move or cause to slide into the water; to send from the land, to lance:—*new*. To move or slide into the water, as a ship; to move as into a large space, to expatiate in language; to plunge.

Launch, *s.* The act of letting a ship out of dock, and causing her to slide into the water; a kind of boat, lower, longer, and more flat-bottomed than a long boat.

LAUND=*lāund*, *s.* A lawn. [*Obs.*]

LAUNDRESS, **LAUNDER**.—See under *To Lave*.

LAUREL, *lōr'-ēl*, 119: *s.* The bay-tree, or cherry-bay, with which honorary wreaths were made.

Lau'-elled, 114: *a.* Crowned with laurel.

To LAU'-re-ate, (*lāw'-rē-āte*) *v. a.* To crown in token of merit, particularly of literary merit.

Lau'-re-ate, *a.* and *s.* Invested with a laurel wreath:—*s.* One crowned with laurel; specially, the king's poet, first so called in King Edward the Fourth's time.

Lau'-re-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of conferring a degree together with a wreath of laurel.

LAU-RUS-TI'-NUS, *s.* An evergreen shrub.

LAVA, **LAVATION**, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To LAVE=*lāve*, *v. a.* and *n.* To wash; to bathe:—*new*. To bathe, to wash one's self:—See also after this class.

Lau'-ver, 36: *s.* One that washes; [*Obs.*] A washing vessel; a large basin; an aquatic plant; see *Supp.*

Lav'-a-tor-y, 92, 129, 18, 105: *s.* A wash or fluid for washing diseased parts; a place for washing.

La'-va'-tion, 89: *s.* A washing or cleansing.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *vīzh-un*, *i. e. vision*, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

LAV-VA, 97: *s.* The matter which washes down from a burning mountain.

LAV-EN-DER, *s.* A laundress. [Chaucer.] A plant, or a genus of plants, so called as having been used in places for *laving*.

LAUN-der, (12n-der, 122) *s.* (Originally, Laven-der, and *n* in old English spelling being the same letter.) A laundress.

To Laun'-der, *v. a.* To wash, to wet. [Shaks.]

Laun'-der-er, *s.* One who launders. [Butler.]

Laun'-dress, *s.* A washerwoman: some of our old authors use it as a verb signifying to work as a laundress.

Laun'-dry, *s.* A washing; a place for washing.

To LAVE=lāv, *v. a.* To throw up or out; to lade out. [Out of use.]

LAVE-EARED, 114: *a.* Large-eared. [Bp. Hall.]

To LAVEER=lā-vēr', *v. a.* To veer. [Dryden.]

LAVEROCK=lāv-ēr-ōck, *s.* A lark. [Lz. Walt.]

LAVISH=lāv'-ish, *a.* Indiscreetly liberal, prodigal, wasteful; wild, unrestrained.

To Lav'-ish, *v. a.* To waste, to squander.

Lav'-ish-er, *s.* One who lavishes, a prodigal.

Lav'-ish-ly, *ad.* With profusion, wastefully.

Lav'-ish-ment, **Lav'-ish-ness**, *s.* Prodigality.

LAVOI-TA=lā-vōi'-tā, [Ital.] *s.* An old dance requiring activity: *La volti* is the same.

LAW=lāw, *s.* (Compare To Lay.) That which is laid down by competent authority as a rule of action for intelligent beings,—a statute, an edict, a commandment, whether express or tacitly admitted; a theoretical principle deduced from practice; a permanent effect inductively ascertained as taking place throughout some defined class of natural phenomena. Of the first of these three senses, the following are special or consequential applications: the Mosical institution, distinguished from the Gospel, the books containing that institution, distinguished from the prophetic books of the Old Testament; any body of decrees with reverence to the time, the place, or the purpose of their institution; the subject or science of laws collectively,—jurisprudence; judicial process:—it is to be observed that when edicts or commands from different sources clash, only one can be truly a law, namely, that which emanates from the paramount authority.

Law'-ful, 117: *a.* Agreeable to law; constituted by law; rightful.

Law'-ful-ly, *ad.* Legally.

Law'-ful-ness, *s.* Legality.

Law'-ing, *s.* The act of complying with a forest law by cutting off the claws and balls of a mastiff's fore feet,—expediation.

Law'-less, *a.* Unrestrained by law; illegal.

Law'-less-ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

Law'-less-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law.

Law'-yer, *s.* One versed in the laws; a practitioner of law.

Law'-yer-ly, *a.* Judicial. [Milton: prose.]

Law'-giv-ER, *s.* A legislator.

Law'-giv-ing, *a.* Legislative.

LAW'-SUIT, *s.* A process in law; a litigation.

Among the remaining compounds are *Law'-breaker*; *Law'-day*, (a day of open court; a leet or sheriff's tour); *Law'-maker*; *Law'-monger*, (a pettifogger); *Law'-yer-like*, &c.

LAWN=lāwn, *s.* An open space between woods; a plain in a park.

Lawn'-y, 105: *a.* Level as a plain. [Thomson.]

LAWN=lāwn, *s.* and *a.* A sort of fine linen used in the sleeves of bishops:—*adj.* Made of lawn.

Lawn'-y, *a.* Made of lawn. [Bp. Hall.]

LAWYER, &c.—See under *LAW*.

LAX, lācks, 169: *a.* and *s.* Loose, slack, not firmly united; not rigidly exact, not strict; not healthily retentive in body:—*s.* A loose-ness: with a different etymology, it is an obsolete name for a sort of salmon.

Lax'-ly, 105: *ad.* Loosely; without exactness.

Lax'-ness, *s.* State of being lax.

Lax'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Loose-ness of texture, slackness; want of precision.

Lax'-i-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of rendering lax:—*s.* A medicine gently purgative.

Lax'-i-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of relaxing.

Lax-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of loosening; state of being loosened.

LAY, *pret.* of the *v. n.* To Lie, which see.

To LAY=lāy, *v. a.* and *n.* To place or put so

Laid=lāid, that the object shall be flat or ex-

Laid=lāid, tended, sometimes with the notion of its not being easily movable when placed; to place or put generally; to beat down, as corn or grass; to keep from rising, as dust; to allay; to prohibit from walking, as a spirit; to give or offer to give in the way of deposit, as a wager; to exclude from the body, as an egg; to apply; to apply with violence; to place in mental view, as a plan; to impose; to impute: *To lay apart* or *aside*, to put away: *To lay by*, to put from one; also, to reserve for a future time: *To lay down*; to deposit; to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition: *To lay for*, (an old phrase,) to wait for insidiously: *To lay forth*, to lay out as a dead person; also, in old phrase, to enlarge in words: *To lay hold*, to seize: *To lay in*, to store: *To lay on*, to apply with violence: *To lay open*, to expose: *To lay out*, to expend; to display; to plan; also, with the reciprocal pronoun, to predetermine the employment of time and exertions; also, to dress in grave-clothes and place in decent posture: *To lay to*, to charge upon; in old phrase, to apply with vigour; likewise, in old phrase, to harass: *To lay to heart*, to permit to affect deeply: *To lay up*, to store up; also, to confine to the bed or chamber: *To lay the land*, to sail from it so that it sinks or disappears:—*new*. To produce egg; in old phrase, to coquette: *To lay about*, to strike or throw the arms in all directions: *To lay at*, to aim at with a blow: *To lay on*, to strike: *To lay out*, to purpose: *To lay upon*, to wager upon; also, in old phrase, to importune.

Lay, *s.* A row, a stratum; a wager; grassy ground, meadow, ground unploughed:—See *Lea*.

Lay'-er, *s.* One that lays, as a hen; that which is laid, a stratum, a row, a bed; a twig or shoot laid or put under ground for propagation.

Lay'-land, *s.* Fallow land, lea land.

Lay'-man, **Lay'-fig-ure**, *s.* An image used by painters in contriving attitudes:—See also *hereafter*.

Lay'-stall, (-stāwl, 112) *s.* A place for laying what is swept from the stables, a dunghill.

LAY=lāy, *s.* A song or poem. [Poet.]

LAY=lāy, *a.* Regarding or belonging to the people distinct from the clergy. The lay clerk of a church is the one who leads the people in their responses, and is not in orders.

Lay'-man, *s.* One of the people distinct from the clergy.

Lay'-i-cal, *a.* Lay, belonging to the people.

Lay'-i-ty, 105: *s.* The people as distinct from the clergy.

LAZAR=lā'-zar, *s.* One like Lazarus in the parable, unsightly and infectious from disease and sores.

Laz'-zar-like, **Laz'-zar-ly**, *a.* Full of sores.

Laz'-zar-house, *s.* A hospital. [Milton.]

Laz'-zar-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant.

Laz'-a-ri-ty, [Ital.] *s.* A lazhar-house: it is sometimes contracted to *Laz'-a-ret*.

To LAZE=lāz, *v. n.* and *a.* To be idle:—*adv.* To waste in idleness. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: jōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

La'-zy, 105: *a.* Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.

La'-zi-ly, *ad.* Idly, sluggishly, heavily.

La'-zi-ness, *s.* Idleness, sluggishness.

LAZULI, lăz'-û-lî, *s.* Azure-stone: *La'-u-lîte* is a mineral like it, but not so intense in colour.

LEA=lē, 103: *s.* (See Lay under To Lay.) A pasture, a meadow, a plain.

To LEACH.—See To Letch along with Letch (*s.*); or To Leech under Leech (*s.*).

LEAD, lēd, 120: *s.* A soft heavy metal of a dull white colour with a cast of blue; a plummet for sounding at sea; in the plural, a flat roof covered with lead.

To Lead, *v. a.* To fit with lead in any manner.

Lead'-y, *a.* Of the colour of lead. [Sir T. Elyot.]

Lead'-en, 114: *a.* Made of lead; heavy, motionless; unwilling; dull, stupid.

Among the compounds are *Lead'-en-hearted*; *Lead'-en-heeled*; *Lead'-en-stepping*; and *Lead'-en-wort*, the name of a plant.

To LEAD=lēad, } *v. a. and n.* To guide by the
1 **LEAD**=lēd, 135: } hand; hence, to conduct, to

LEAD=lēd, 135: } go before in showing the way, to conduct as a chief; to induce; to entice; to proceed in, as to lead a pleasant life:—*new.* To go before; to take precedence or pre-eminence in any affair: *To lead off*, to begin.

Lead, *s.* Guidance; precedence; in some cases, distance.

Lead'-er, 36: *s.* One that leads; a guide; a chief.

Lead'-ing, *a. and s.* Principal, chief:—*s.* Guidance, conduct.

Lead'-man, *s.* He who leads a dance. [B. Jon.]

Lead'-ing-strings, 143: *s. pl.* Strings by which children are supported before they can walk without help.

Among the compounds are *Lead'-horse*, (a sumpter horse:); *Lead'-captain*, (a favourite that follows as if led by a string:); &c.

LEADY, &c.—See under Lead, (the metal.)

LEAF=lēaf, 103: *sing.* } *s.* The green, and

LEAVES, lēavz, 189, 143: *pl.* } generally deciduous parts of plants and flowers; that which resembles a leaf in thinness and extension, as a part of a book whose two sides are pages; and from analogy to this last, one side of a double door; the movable side of a table; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

To Leaf, *v. n.* To shoot out or produce leaves.

Leaf'-y, 105: *a.* Full of leaves: this is better than *Leaf'-y*, which may also be met with. So *Leaf'-iness*, the *sub.* is better than *Leaf'-i-ness*.

Leaf'-age, *s.* Leaves collectively; store of leaves.

Leafed, (lēaf, 114, 143) *a.* Having leaves: in composition, *Leafed* (lēavd) is most in use; as in *Two-leaved*, *Thick-leaved*, &c.

Leaf'-less, *a.* Having no leaves: this is better than *Leaf'-less*, which may also be met with.

Leaf'-let, *s.* A little leaf.

Leaf'-stalk, (-stăwk, 139) *s.* The petiole or stalk which supports the leaf.

LEAGUE, lēag=lēgus, 189: *s.* A confederacy; a combination for interest or friendship.

To League, *v. n.* To unite, to confederate.

Leagued, 114: *a.* Confederated.

Leaf'-guer, (-gwer) *s.* One united in a confederacy; also, in a sense now disused, a camp; an investment.

LEAGUE, lēgus, *s.* Originally, the stone laid or fixed to mark the end of a league; now, the distance itself, namely, three miles. A French league is two miles and a half all but 132 yards; a Dutch or German league is equal to four miles.

LEAK=lēak, *s.* A hole which lets in water: Spenser uses it as an adjective for *Leaky*.

To Leak, *v. n.* To let out in drops, or to receive in,

as a containing vessel, some fluid substance. It may be found as an active verb in some phrases, as *To leak* or *to leak out* air, that is, to let out air.

Leak'-age, *s.* A leaking; the quantity that leaks out; an allowance in commerce for loss out of vessels holding liquids.

Leak'-y, *a.* Defective in power to retain or exclude fluid; figuratively, unretentive of secrets.

LEAM=lēam, *s.* A string to hold a dog; hence, *Leam'-er*, a dog, a sort of hound. [Obs.]

To LEAN=lēan, *v. n. and a.* To incline, or deviate from an upright position; to tend towards; to rest against; to be in a bending posture; to waver, to totter:—*act.* To cause to lean. With a different etymology, it has the obsolete or provincial signification of *to conceal*. It is reg., but *lëant* is often used for the pret.

LEAN=lēan, *a. and s.* Wanting flesh, meagre, not fat; not unctuous; thin; hungry; low, poor, in opposition to *great* or *rich*; jejune, not embellished; shallow, dull:—*s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

Lean'-ly, *ad.* Meagrely. [Sherwood.] Spenser uses *Lean'-ly*, which Todd interprets alert, active, deriving it from a different word.

Lean'-ness, *s.* Want of flesh; meagreness; want or poverty of matter; want of spiritual comfort.

To LEAP=lēap, *v. n. and a.* (See the pret. and part. below.) To move upward or progressively by a spring without change of the feet,—to jump; to bound, to spring; to start:—*act.* To pass over or into by leaping; to compress, as the male of certain beasts.

Leap, *s.* Jump; act of leaping; space passed, or proposed to be passed, by leaping; assault by leaping; embrace by leaping; figuratively, a sudden transition.

Leap'-er, *s.* One that leaps; a dancer.

Leap'-ing-ly, *ad.* By leaps.

LEAP'-FROG, *s.* A play of leaping like frogs.

LEAP'-YEAR, *s.* Every fourth year, which has one day more than other years, and which does not make every day in each respective month from March to March fall on the day of the week following that on which it fell in the previous year, as is the case with common years, but *leaps* over a day to make it fall on the next day of the week, that is, two days after that of the previous year.

I LEAPED, **LEAPED**, (lēpt, 135, 120, 114, 143)

The preterit tense and the past participle of *To Leap*: the old pret. *Lope* is quite obs.

To LEARN, lern, 131, 120: *v. a. and n.* To gain knowledge of, or skill in; our old writers, and the vulgar to this day, also use it in the sense of to teach, which sense in good society is obsolete:—*new.* To gain or receive knowledge, followed by *of*.

Learned, 114: *part.* Obtained as knowledge or information: it is commonly though irregularly pronounced not lernd, but lernt.

Learn'-ed, 114: *a.* Versed in literature and science; skillful, followed by *in*; in old authors, wise.

Learn'-ed-ly, *ad.* With erudition.

Learn'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being learned.

Learn'-er, *s.* One who is yet in his rudiments.

Learn'-ing, *s.* Knowledge, erudition; skill in languages or the sciences, but particularly such as form the ordinary course of a scholastic education; less frequently, skill in something not pertaining particularly to the schools.

To LEASE=lēace, 189: *v. a.* Literally, to let or allow to have for a time; properly, to let by a written contract.

Lease, *s.* A letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments for a fixed term, sometimes at will, for a rent or compensation; the instrument by which the contract is made valid; poetically, any tenure.

Leas'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be leased.

Lease'-hold, (-hōld, 116) *s. and a.* A tenure by lease:—*adj.* Held by lease.

Lease'-hold-er, *s.* A tenant under a lease

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn. *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

LEN'-BOR, 177: *s.* One who grants a lease: as correlative to the following word, it is accented on the last.

LES'-see, 177: *s.* One to whom a lease is granted.

To LEASE, lē'az=lē'zi, *v. a.* To gather what the harvest-men leave,—to glean. [Dryden.]

Leas'-er, *s.* A gleaner:—See also under Leasing.

LEASH=lē'ash, *s.* A leather thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a huntsman his dog: a band for tying anything; the things collectively which are held or joined by a leash real or imaginary, but properly meaning three things, as three greyhounds, three foxes, three hares, &c.

To Leash, *v. a.* To hold by a string; to bind.

LEASING=lē'-zīng, *s.* Lies, falsehood. [Obs.]

Leas'-ter, *s.* A liar. [Obs.] See also under To Lease.

LEASOW=lē'-sōw, *s.* A pasture. [Obs.]

LEAST=lē'ast, *a.* and *ad.* A word used as the superlative of little; little beyond others; smallest:—*adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree. *At least*, *At the least*, to say no more, not to speak or affirm more strongly: *At leastwise*, which was identical in meaning, is obsolete.

LEASY, lē'-zēy, *a.* Flimsy, thin. [Obs.]

LEAT=lē'at, *s.* A water trench to a mill. [Obs.]

LEATHER, lēth'-er, 120: *s.* The skin of an animal prepared for use; akin, ludicrously; it is sometimes used adjectively for *leathery*: As a verb, in low language, it signifies to beat as with a thong of leather; and also to dash or hurry along as by sparing no leather, though Todd derives this last sense from a Saxon verb of a different meaning.

Leath'-er-y, 105: *a.* Resembling leather.

Leath'-ern, *a.* Made or consisting of leather.

➤ Among the compounds are *Leath'-er-cont.* (a name given to a tough-skinned apple;) *Leath'-er-dres'-ser*; *Leath'-er-jack'-et*, (a jacket of leather, and also a name given to a fish of the Pacific;) *Leath'-er-mouthed*, (applied by Iz. Walton to fish that have their teeth in their throat, as the chub); *Leath'-er-sel'-ler*; *Leath'-er-winged*, (an epithet of a bat) &c.

LEAVE=lē'av, 189: =lē've, *s.* Permission, licence, allowance; permission to depart, and hence, farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE=lē've, } *v. a.* and *n.* To quit, to for-
LEFT=lēft, } sake; to go away from; to
LEFT=lēft, } establish and decrease from;
 to suffer to remain, not to carry away; to give up; *To leave off*, to desist from, to forbear; less commonly, to forsake: *To leave out*, to omit: *To be left to one's self*, to be deserted; to be permitted to follow one's inclinations:—*neu.* To cease, to desist, frequently followed by *up*.

Leav'-er, 36: *s.* One who deserts. [Shaks.]

Leav'-ing, *s.* Something left, mostly used in the plural.

To LEAVE=lē've, *v. a.* To raise, to levy. [Spenser.]

LEAV'-EN, (lēv'-ēn, 120) *s.* That which is used to raise a substance and make it light, as a piece of sour dough in a mass of bread; ferment mixed with any body; anything which mixes with, and changes a mass, and in figurative language, generally understood as also depraving it.

To Leav'-en, *v. a.* To raise or ferment by a leaven; to imbue, to taint.

Leav'-en-ing, *s.* Something used to leaven.

Leav'-en-ous, 120: *a.* Containing leaven; tainted. [Milton: prose.]

LEAVER.—See under To Leave, (to quit.)

LEAVES, LEAVED, &c.—See under Leaf.

To LECH=lē'tch, *v. a.* To lanch or smear; to lick, as something tasteful. [Obs.]

LECHER=lē'tch'-er, *s.* (Allied, as is supposed, to the foregoing.) A man given to lewdness and debauchery.

To Lech'-er, *v. n.* To act the part of a lecher.

Lech'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Lewd, lustful; provoking lust.

Lech'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* Lewdly, lustfully.

Lech'-er-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of lewdness; lechery.

Lech'-er-y, *s.* Practice of lewdness, lust.

LECTION, lē'ck-shūn, 89: *s.* Something read, as a portion of scripture in divine service; a mode of reading a passage in an author, in which some variation in the words, the arrangement, or punctuation, is proposed.

Lection-ar-y, 129, 105: *s.* A book containing parts of scripture which were read in churches.

LEC'-TURE, (-tūre, *colloq.* -ch'oor, 147) *s.* Literally, the act or practice of reading; a discourse given by reading; a discourse in any way pronounced; a magisterial reprimand; a pedantic discourse.

To Lec'-ture, *v. a.* and *n.* To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically:—*neu.* To read, or to instruct in public.

Lec'-tu-rer, *s.* One who lectures; an instructor; a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

Lec'-ture-ship, *s.* The office of a lecturer.

Lec'-turn, *s.* A reading desk. [Chaucer.]

LED, LED-CAPTAIN, &c.—See To Lead.

LEDDEN=lē'd'-dēn, *s.* Language; true meaning of words. [Chaucer. Spenser. Fairfax.]

LEDGE=lē'dge, *s.* (Compare To Legge.) That which is laid along,—a row, a layer, a stratum; a ridge; a prominent part.

LEDGER=lē'd'-ger, *s.* and *a.* A book into which merchants collect a summary of the accounts of the journal; some etymologists ally this word with the foregoing as taking its name from being laid like a fixture in the counting-house:—*adj.* An epithet for the lines added to the staff of five lines in music: this word may also be allied to the preceding, but it most likely signifies light or slight:—Compare Legerity.

LEE=lē, *s.* Sediment:—See Leas.

LEE=lē, *s.* and *a.* Primarily, a calm or sheltered place; hence, that side which is under the shelter of the ship, or not opposite the quarter whence the wind blows; and hence, with reference to the lee side of the ship, the shore which is opposite the quarter whence the wind blows:—*adj.* Lying under or to the lee of the ship.

Lee'-ward, (lē'-word, 148, 38: *colloq.* lew'-ard =l'w'-ard, 110, 109, 134) *a.* and *ad.* Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows.

➤ Among the compounds are *Lee'-board*, (a frame affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel to prevent from falling to leeward when close hauled;) *Lee'-gauge*, (state of being at a greater distance than some other vessel from the point whence the wind blows;) *Lee'-lurch*, (a sudden rolling of a ship to leeward;) *Lee'-shore*, (the shore to the lee of a ship;) *Lee'-side*, (the side opposed to the weather side;) *Lee'-tide*, (tide running in the same direction that the wind blows, and distinguished from a *tide-under-the-lee*, which is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind;) *Lee'-way*, (the lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course,) &c.

LEECH=lē'tch, *s.* A professor of the art of healing—a physician; [Obs. or Poet.] a sort of aquatic worm that sucks the blood, and is applied for this purpose to cure diseased parts. It is an epithet applied on shipboard to the border or edge of a sail; in which sense *Leech'-line*, or *Leech'-rope*, is a rope attached to the edge of a sail.

To Leech, *v. a.* To treat with medicament, to heal.

Leech'-craft, *s.* The art of healing.

LEEK=lē'k, *s.* A plant with a bulbous root; it is the emblem of Wales, as the Rose is of England, the Thistle of Scotland, and the Shamrock of Ireland.

LEER=lē're, *s.* Originally the cheek; thence, complexion, face; and hence the modern sense, a laboured cast of countenance, an oblique view or side-long look.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā'; lāw; gōd; j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mud*, 171.

To Leer, *v. n. and a.* To look obliquely; to look rarely;—*act.* [Dryden.] To beguile with leering.
Leer'-ing-ly, *ad.* With a leer; sneeringly.
LEER=lēre, *a.* Empty; frivolous, foolish. [Obs.]
LEES, lēz, 151: *s. pl.* Dregs. The *stng.* is unusual.
To LEESE, lēz, 151, 189: *v. a.* To hurt, to destroy. [Obs.] This is no relation of the obs. noun *Leasing*, nor of the old word for *To Lose*:—See *To Lose*.
Le'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* A hurting, an injury. [Modern coinage.]
LEET=lēte, *s.* An ancient court having the same jurisdiction within some particular precinct which the sheriff's town has in the county, the business of both of which has now for the most part devolved on the quarter sessions; generally, the period or day of holding legal inquiries, a law-day.
Leet'-ale, *s.* A feast at the time of a leet.
LEEWARD, &c.—See under *Lee*.
LEFT.—See *To Leave*.
LEFT=lēft, *a. and s.* Primarily, weak or weaker as contrasted with strong, *right*; hence, substantively, the weaker arm or hand; the side of the weaker arm; sinistrous.
Left-hand'-ed, *a.* Using the left hand rather than the right; unlucky; unseasonable.
Left-hand'-ed-ness, *s.* Quality of being left-handed.
Left-hand'-i-ness, *s.* Awkward manner.
LEG=lēg, *s.* The limb by which we walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot; that by which any thing is raised from and supported on the ground; *To make a leg*, to bow, because, in bowing, the leg is often drawn backwards; hence, a leg in old authors sometimes means a bow: *To stand on one's own legs* is to support one's self in the less literal sense.
Legged, 114: *a.* Having legs; as two-legged, bandy-legged.
Leg'-ging, (-gūng, 77) *s.* Covering for the legs.
LEGACY, lēg'-d-cēy, 105: *s.* (Compare *Legate*, &c.) A bequest, a particular thing, or a sum of money given by last will and testament.
Leg'-a-cy-hun'-ter, *s.* One who flatters people in order to get legacy.
Leg'-a-tar-y, 105: *s.* One to whom a legacy is left.
Leg'-a-tee', 177: *s.* The same as the preceding, but specially opposed to *Legator*.
Leg'-a-tor', 177: *s.* One who leaves a legacy, a testator who bequeathes something.
LEGAL.—See under *Legist*.
LEGATE=lēg'-āte, 94, 99: *s.* (*Legacy*, &c. are related to this class.) A deputy, an ambassador, particularly the pope's ambassador.
Leg'-ate-ship, *s.* Office of a legate.
Leg'-a-tine, 6: *a.* Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.
Le-gal'-tion, 89: *s.* Deputation; embassy.
To LEGE, lēdg, *v. a.* To lighten or ease. [Obs.] It is used by Chaucer, who also uses it for *To Allege*.
LEGEND=lēd'-gēnd, 94: *s.* Literally, something to be read; a chronicle of the life of a saint or of saints, read in Catholic churches; any memorial or relation, particularly if of an incredible or romantic kind; an inscription, as on a medal or coin.
To Leg'-end, *v. a.* To detail as a legend. [Bp. Hall.]
Leg'-en-dar-y, 129, 105: *a. and s.* Fabulous, romantic;—*s.* A book of legends; a relation of legends.
LEGER.—See under *To Legge*.
LEGERITY, lē-ž'ēr'-ē-tēy, 105: *s.* Lightness, nimbleness. [Shaks.]
Leg'-er-de-main', *s.* Sleight of hand, juggling.
To LEGGE, lēdg, 143: *v. a.* To lay. [Chaucer.]

LEG'-ER, (lēd'-ger) *s.* He or that which is laid down, so as to rest or remain in a place; a *leger* ambassador is a resident ambassador, by our old authors called a *Leger*, *Leiger*, or *Lieger*. *Leger* (an account book) is by some referred to the same origin.
LEGGED, **LEGGING**.—See under *Leg*.
LEGIBLE, lēd'-gē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* (Compare *Legend*.) That may be read; clear in its characters; apparent, discoverable.
Leg'-i-bly, *ad.* In a legible manner.
Leg'-i-bl-ness, *s.* The quality of being legible.
Leg'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Legibleness.
LEGION, lē'-j'ūn, 90: *s.* A body of soldiers among the ancient Romans, generally about five thousand; a military force; any great number.
Le-gion'-ary, 129, 105: *a.* Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number. Milton uses it substantively for *Legion*.
To LEGISLATE, &c.—See in the next class.
LEGIST=lē'-gīst, *s.* One skilled in the laws. [Marston, 1599.]
Leg'-al, 12: *a.* According to law, lawful; Milton uses it to signify, according to the old dispensation.
Leg'-al-ly, *ad.* Lawfully; according to law.
To Leg'-al-ize, *v. a.* To make lawful, to sanction.
Leg'-al-i-ty, 84: *s.* Lawfulness.
Le-git'-i-mate, *a.* Lawful; in a special sense, lawfully begotten, born in wedlock; hence, genuine, not spurious.
To Le-git'-i-mate, *v. a.* To make lawful; to place in the situation and rights of one born legitimately.
Le-git'-i-mate-ly, *ad.* Lawfully; genuinely.
Le-git'-i-mate-ness, *s.* Legality.
Le-git'-i-ma-cy, *s.* Lawfulness of birth; genuineness.
Le-git'-i-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.
To LEO'-is-LATE, (lēd'-gis-lāte, 92) *v. n.* To make or enact a law or laws.—See the note below.
Leg'-is-la'-tive, 105: *a.* Giving law, lawgiving.
Leg'-is-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of giving laws.
Leg'-is-la'-tor, 38: *s.* A lawgiver.
Leg'-is-la'-tress, *s.* A female legislator; also called a *Leg'islat'rix*.
Leg'-is-la'-ture, (-dūre, 147) *s.* The power in a state that makes the laws.
 ⚠ These words, viz. *To Legislate* and the following, are marked for utterance according to the custom and idiom of the language, without regard to any affected deviation sometimes heard. Our *Legislators*, as some of them enounce themselves, in any changes they propose, whether by the force of law or the influence of example, should surely take their stand on *English* ground.—See the remark at *Sematology*.
LEGUMEN=lē-gū'-mēn, *s.* Pulse, as beans and peas; which are two of the sorts of *legumens*. [Boyle.]
Le-gu'-mi-nous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of pulse.
Leg'-ume, 81, 94: *s.* Legumen. [Arbuthnot.]
LEIGER.—See *Leger* under *To Legge*.
LEISURE, lē'-zh'oor, 103, 147: *s.* Freedom from business or hurry; convenience of time; Shakespeare in one place uses it for want of leisure. It is sometimes used adjectively; as *leisure time*, a *leisure hour*.
Leis'-ure-ly, 105: *a. and ad.* Not hasty, acerbate;—*adv.* Slowly, deliberately.
Leis'-u-ra-ble, (lē'-zh'oo-rā-bl) *a.* Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.
Leis'-u-ra-bly, 105: *ad.* With leisure, without hurry.
LEMAN=lēm'-ān, *s.* Literally, a love-man, man being understood as either man or woman; Chaucer spells it *Lehman*: a sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

LEME=lēm, *s. A ray. To Leme, to blaze.* [Obs.]
LEMMA=lēm'-mǝ, *s. That which is taken as demonstrated, and assumed as the ground of a subsequent demonstration.*
LEMMING=lēm'-mǝ, *s. A sort of rat.*
LEMNIAN, lēm'-ne-ān, 90: *a. Pertaining to Lemnos in the Egean Sea.*
LEMNISCATE=lēm-nis'-cāte, *s. A curve in the shape of 8, named as if formed by a ribbon.*
LEMON=lēm'-ōn, 18: *s. A foreign fruit that furnishes a cooling acid juice; the lemon-tree.*
Lem'-on-ade', *s. Liquor made of sweetened lemon-juice.*
LEMURES, lēm' ō-rēz, 101: *s. pl. Hobgoblins, evil-spirits.* [Lat.] Lemurs, a genus of monkeys.
To LEND=lēnd } *v. a. To afford or supply on*
LENT=lēnt } *condition of return or repay-*
LENT=lēnt } *ment; sometimes on the further*
condition of interest till the return is made; to afford or grant in general.
Lend'-er, 36: *s. He that lends.*
Lend'-a-ble, *a. That may be lent.*
Lend'-ing, *s. The act of making a loan.*
See the other relations under LOAN.
LENDS=lēndz, *s. pl. Loins.* [Chaucer.]
LENGTH=lēngth, *s. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line parallel to the sides; extent whether of space or duration; reach; uncontracted state: At length, at last, in conclusion. Some old authors use To length in the sense of To lengthen.*
Length'-y, 105: *a. Rather long, protracted in matter or words till rather tedious.* [Gen. Washington.]
Length'-ful, 117: *a. Of great measure in length.* [Pope.]
Length'-wise, (-wīz, 151) *ad. According to the length.*
To Length'-en, 114: *v. a. and n. To extend in length; to protract; to continue:—neu. To increase in length.*
Length'-en-ing, *s. Continuation; protraction.*
LENIENT, lē'-nē-ēnt, 90: *a. and s. Softening, assuasive; laxative:—s. That which softens, an emollient.*
Lē'-ni-ent-ly, *ad. Softly, gently.*
To Len'-i-fy, 92, 105, 6: *v. a. To assuage.*
Len'-i-ment, *s. An assuaging.* [Unusual.]
Len'-i-tive, 105: *a. and s. Having the quality of softening or mitigating:—s. A medicine or application to relieve pain.*
Len'-i-ty, 105: *s. Mildness in temper, mercy.*
LENS.—See under Lentiform.
LENT.—See To Lend.
LENT=lēnt, *s. The quadragesimal fast from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday.*
Len'-ten, *a. Such as is used in Lent, sparing.*
LENT=lēnt, *a. Slow.* [B. Jon.]
Len'-ti-tude, *s. Slowness.* [Unusual.]
LEN'-TOR, *s. Slowness; sluggish coldness; the coagulated part of the blood which obstructs the vessels in malignant fevers.*
Len'-tous, 120: *a. Viscous, tenacious.*
Len'-tis'-cus, *s. The tree which produces the gum called mastich: it is often shortened into Len'tisk.*
LENTIFORM, lēn'-tē-form, 38: *a. Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.*
Len'-tic'-u-lar, 34: *a. Doubly convex.*
LENS, 151: *s. (The plural is regular. Lens'-es.) A glass spherically convex on both sides like the seeds of a lentil, used chiefly for optical purposes; hence, any glass used as a sight-glass, whether convex or concave.*

LEN'-TIL, *s. A sort of pulse with orbicular seeds which are for the most part convex.*
LEN'-ti'-go, 5: *s. A scurvy eruption.*
Len'-tig'-i-nous, (-tid'-gē-nūs) *a. Freckly.*
LENTISK, LENTITUDE, LENTOR, LEN-TOUS.—See under Lent, *a.*
LENTNER=lēnt'-ner, *s. A sort of hawk.*
L'ENVOY.—See Envoy.
LEO=lē'-ō, *s. The lion.* [Astron.]
Le'-o-nine, 6: *a. Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion: an epithet of that sort of verses of which the end rhymes with the middle, so named from Leo, the inventor.*
LEOD=lē'-ōd, *s. People; a nation.* [Obs.]
LEOF=lē'-ōf, *s. Love.* [Obs.]
LEOPARD, lēp'-ard, 120, 34: *s. A spotted beast of prey. The word is a compound of Leo and pard.*
LEPER=lēp'-er, 36: *s. One whose body, through disease, is covered with loathsome white scales.*
Lep'-er-ous, 120: *a. Causing leprosy; leprosa.*
Lep'-ro-sy, (-cēy, 152) *s. The disease of a leper.*
Lep'-rous, *a. Infected with leprosy.*
Le'-pros'-i-ty, 84: *s. Squamousness.* [Bacon.]
LE'-PID'-O-LITE, *s. A scaly mineral.*
LEP'-ID-O-P'-TER, *s. An insect whose wings have minute scales resembling powder. See other words in S.*
LEPID=lēp'-id, 94: *a. Pleasant, lively.*
LEPORINE=lēp'-ō-rīn, *a. Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.*
LEPROSY, LEPROUS, &c.—See under Leper.
LERE=lēre, 43: *s. Lore, learning.* [Obs.]
To Lere, *v. a. To learn; to teach.* [Obs.]
LEN'-RY, 129, 105: *s. A lecture, a rating.* [Rustic.]
LESION.—See To Leese.
LESS=lēss, *conj. Unless.* [Milton.]
LESS=lēss, *a. ad. and s. (A word used for the comparative of Little.) Smaller, not so great or large:—ad. In a smaller or lower degree:—s. Not as much, opposed to more, or to as much. It is also used as a verb by some of our old writers.*
Les'-ser, *a. and ad. Another form of less of high antiquity in the language, which may be used instead of less whenever the rhythm can be aided, or the double occurrence of terminal s avoided.*
To LES'-SEN, 114: *v. a. and n. To make less in bulk; to make less in degree or importance:—acu. To become less.*
LESSEE.—See under To Lease.
LESSES, lēs'-sēz, 14, 151: *s. pl. The leavings or dung of cattle.*
LESSON, lēs'-sn, 114: *s. A lection pronounced to a teacher in order to improvement; the instruction or lecture given at one time by a teacher; a subject or task given to a pupil for one exercise; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; precept, generally; a rating lecture.*
To Les'-son, *v. a. To teach, to instruct.*
LESSOR.—See under To Lease.
LEST=lēst, *conj. That not; for fear that: originally, the past part. of a Saxon verb signifying To dismiss.*
To LET=lēt, *v. a. and n. (The pret. and part. are regular, I let'-ted; and Let'-ted.) To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose:* [Bible. Hooker. Dryden.]—*neu.* [Bacon.] *To forbear.*
Let, *s. Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction.* [South.]
Let'-ter, *s. One who obstructs.* [Sherwood.]
To LET, } =let, *v. a. To allow, to suffer, to permit;*
I LET, } *to leave in one state or course: it is often*
LET, } *followed by an infinitive, which always drops the sign to: To let alone, to suffer to be alone.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

To *let a house or any other object*, to let a tenant have it for a rent: *To let go*, to allow or suffer to go: *To let be*, to suffer to be as at present; and also, to suffer to go, or to cease: *To let blood*, to suffer or make blood come out: *To let in, or into*, to suffer or make come in or into: *To let off*, to make go off. This verb is used with a neuter application in the phrase, *a house to let*; the terse brevity of which is ill replaced by the apparent correctness of *a house to be let*.

Let'-ter, *s.* One who lets or permits.

LETCHE=lětch, *s.* A vessel to make lye in: hence, *To Letch*, to percolate, as in making lye.

LETHAL, LETHARGIC, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

LETHE=lě'-thě, 101: [Gr.] *s.* Oblivion; a draught of oblivion: hence, death.

Le-the'-an, 86: *a.* Oblivions, causing oblivion. Shakespeare (*Ant. and Cleo. a. ii. s. 1*) uses *Le-theed*.

LE'-THAL, 12: *a.* Deadly. **Le-thal'-i-ty**, *s.* [Unusual.]

Le-thi'-fer-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bringing death; deadly.

LETH'-AR-AY, 105: *s.* A morbid drowsiness of the nature of apoplexy; dulness.

To Leth'-ar-gy, *v. a.* To lay asleep. [Shaks.]

Le-thar'-gic, 88: } *s.* Sleepy through disease; heavy.

Le-thar'-gi-cal, } *s.* Sleepy through disease; heavy.

Le-thar'-gi-cal-ly, *ad.* With morbid sleepiness.

Le-thar'-gi-cal-ness, *s.* State of being lethargic.

Le-thar'-gi-ness is the same, and both are unusual.

LETTER=lět'-ter, 36: *s.* (See also under *To Let*, the regular, and *To Let*, the irregular verb.) A character used in expressing syllables to the eye; that which is formed of such characters,—an epistle; type with which books are printed: the verbal expression, the literal meaning: in the plural, learning: *Letters-patent*, a royal grant not sealed, but spread open, that all may be aware of it. *Dead-letter*, a writing or present without authority or force.

To Let'-ter, *v. a.* To stamp with letters.

Let'-tered, 114: *a.* Literate, learned; belonging to learning, suiting letters.

Let'-ter-less, *a.* Illiterate. [Waterhouse, 1653.]

Let'-ter-press, *s.* Print from type as distinguished from print of copper-plate, &c.

Other compounds are *Let'-ter-case*, (a case or book for letters or memorandums.) *Let'-ter-founder*, (a type-founder.) &c.

LETTUCE, lěv'-tiss, 109: *s.* A plant, some sorts of which are much used for salads.

LEUCINE, l'w'-cīn, 109, 105: *s.* A term formed from a Greek word signifying white, and used as the name of a white pulverulent substance obtained from animal flesh, by sulphuric acid.

Leu'-cite, *s.* A white volcanic mineral.

Leu'-co-e'-rhi-op'-ic, *a.* White and black.

Leu'-co'-thi-op, *s.* An albino.

Leu'-co-phleg'-ma-cy, (-flěg'-mă-cěy, 163) *s.* Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

Leu'-co-phleg-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Disposed to leucophlegmy.

LEVANT, LEVATOR, &c.—See under *Levee*.

LEVE.—See *Lief*. *To Leve*.—See *To Believe*.

LEVEE=lěv'-ět,=lěv'-ěy, *s.* The time of rising; hence, a morning assembly of visitors.

Lev'-ant, *a.* Pertaining to the quarter where the sun rises,—eastern. [Milton.]

Lev'-et, *s.* A blast of the trumpet as a *réveil*.

Le'-vant', *s.* The east, but particularly the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

Le-vant'-er, *s.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean: a cant name for one who runs from his horse-racing debts.

Le-van'-tine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the Levant.

Le'-va'-TOR, *s.* That which raises or lifts up,—the name of a surgical instrument; also, a muscle.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

Lev'-en.—See *Leaven* under *To Leave*.

Le'-ver, 92: *s.* A bar for raising a great weight by turning on a fulcrum or prop. It is the second of the mechanical powers.

To Lev'-y, (lěv'-ěy) *v. a.* To raise, to collect, as *To levy an army*: the phrase, *To levy a war*, is less proper, though used by Milton.

Lev'-y, *s.* The act of raising men or money; the men when raised.

Lev'-i-a-blē, 101: *a.* That may be levied.

LEVEL=lěv'-ěl, 14: *a.* and *s.* Even, flat; in the same line or plane; having no gradations.—*s.* A plane or plain: customary height, rate, standard; state of equality: an instrument by which masons' work is adjusted: hence, a rule, a plan; line of direction.

To Lev'-el, *v. a.* and *n.* To make even; to reduce to the same height; to lay flat; to aim at; to suit in proportion.—*adv.* To be in the same direction with something, to aim, to make attempts; to attempt; to guess; to be in accordance.

Lev'-el-ler, 194: *s.* One who levels; one who seeks to bring persons or things to one level.

Lev'-el-ling, *s.* The art or practice of finding a horizontal line.

Lev'-el-ness, *s.* Evenness; equality.

LEVEN, (OR LEAVEN).—See under *Levee*, and *To Levee*. (To raise.)

LEVER.—See under *Levator*, subjected to *Levee*: See also *Lief*.

LEVERET=lěv'-ěr-ět, *s.* A young hare.

LEVEROCK=lěv'-ěr-ock, *s.* A lark.

LEVET.—See under *Levee*.

LEVIA-BLE.—See under *To Levy*, subjected to *Levee*.

LEVIATHAN=lě-vī'-d-thān, *s.* A water animal mentioned in the book of Job, by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To LEVIGATE, lěv'-ě-gāte, 92, 105: *v. a.* Primarily, to render smooth, to plane; hence, to grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

Lev'-i-gate, *a.* Levigated.

Lev'-i-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of grinding a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

LEVIN=lěv'-in, *s.* Lightning. [Spenser.]

LEVITATION.—See under *Levity*.

LEVITE=lě'-vīte, *s.* One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews: a priest, generally with reference to the parable of the good Samaritan, and therefore in an odious sense.

Le-vit'-i-cal, *a.* Belonging to Levites; priestly.

Le-vit'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a Levitical manner.

LEVITY, lěv'-ě-těy, 105: *s.* The quality by which one body has less weight than another,—lightness; lightness in a figurative sense, want of seriousness; laxity of mind; idle pleasure; vanity.

Lev'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making light buoyancy.

To LEVY, &c.—See under *Levator*, subjected to *Levee*.

LEW, l'w, 109: *a.* Lukewarm; wan. [Obs.]

LEWD, l'wōd, *a.* (Compare *Lead*.) Originally, not clerical, not instructed or restrained by instruction hence, wicked; and hence its appropriated sense lustful, libidinous.

Lewd'-ly, 105: *ad.* Foolishly, wickedly; libidinally. The former two senses are obsolete.

Lewd'-ness, *s.* The quality of being lewd.

Lewd'-ster, *a.* A lecher. [Shaks.]

LEXICON, lěks'-ě-cōn, 188, 105: *s.* A dictionary in a special sense, a Greek dictionary.

Lēx'-i-cōg'-ra-phy, (-lěy, 163) 87: *s.* The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

- Lex'-i-cog'-ra-ph-er**, 36: *s.* A writer of dictionaries;—a harmless drudge," says Johnson, in *loc.*, "that busies himself in tracing the original and detailing the signification of words."
- Lex'-i-co-graph'-ic**, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the
Lex'-i-co-graph'-i-cal, } writing of dictionaries.
- Lex'-i-col'-o-gy**, 87: *s.* The science of the meaning and just application of words.
- LEY**, *lê*, 103: *s.* (Compare *Lea*.) A field. [Obs.]
- LIABLE**, *lî'-d-bl*, 101: *a.* Bound as by circumstances, answerable, not exempt, subject; with *to*.
- Li'-a-ble-ness**, *s.* The old word for Liability.
- Li'-a-ble'-i-ty**, 84: *s.* State of being liable.
- LIAR**.—See under *To Lie*.
- LIARD**=*lî'-ard*, *a.* Gray. [Chaucer.]
- To LIB**=*lîb*, *v. a.* To castrate. [Chapman, 1618.]
- LIBATION**, *lî-bâ'-shûn*, 89: *s.* The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.
- LIBBARD**=*lîb'-bard*, 34: *s.* An obsolete spelling of Leopard. [Milton.]
- LIBEL**=*lî'-bêl*, *s.* The word by itself means a little book or writing, but is almost always understood in English as including the sense of the adjective *famous*, having or giving an ill name, which adjective once accompanied it in Latin; a lampoon; a satire; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court against some one.
- To Li'-bel**, *v. n. and a.* To spread defamation written or printed, with *against*. [Shaks. Donne.]—*act.* To lampoon, to satirize.
- Li'-bel-ler**, 194: *s.* A defamer, a lampooner.
- Li'-bel-ling**, *s.* Act of defaming.
- Li'-bel-lous**, 120: *a.* Defamatory.
- LIBERAL**=*lîb'-êr-âl*, *a.* Primarily, of good birth; hence, becoming a gentleman; not mechanical; generous; (see *Generous*;) bountiful, not parsimonious; allowing freedom of opinion; consistent with freedom of opinion; not narrow; free to excess, licentious.
- Lib'-er-al-ly**, *ad.* In a liberal manner.
- Lib'-er-al'-i-ty**, 84: *s.* Quality of being liberal.
- To Lib'-er-al-ize**, *v. a.* To make liberal.
- To LIB'-er-ATE**, *v. a.* To free, to release.
- Lib'-er-a'-tor**, 38: *s.* One who liberates.
- Lib'-er-a'-tion**, 89: *s.* The act of setting free.
- LIB'-ER-TINE**, (*-tîn*, 105) *s. and a.* Originally, among the Romans, the son of one who had been manumitted or made free; in a general sense, now obsolete, one unconfined or at liberty; in the modern restricted sense, derived through the French, he who lives without personal restraint, particularly as regards commerce with the other sex:—*adj.* Lax in morals, licentious.
- Lib'-er-ti-nage**, *s.* Libertinism.
- Lib'-er-ti-nism**, 158: *s.* The state of a libertine; the practices of a libertine; licentiousness; hence, irreligion.
- LIB'-ER-ty**, 105: *s.* The power of acting according to the impulses of an untaught will; the power of acting under no restraint but such as is approved and sanctioned by enlightened reason and a well-trained conscience; the state or condition of a society which abrogates the former, and guarantees to every individual the enjoyment of the latter; freedom; privilege; immunity; relaxation of restraint; permission; a space within which certain rights or certain exemptions are enjoyed, often in this sense used plurally.
- LIBIDINOUS**, *lê-bîd'-ê-nûs*, 120: *a.* Lewd, lustful.
- Li-bid'-i-nous-ly**, *ad.* Lewdly, lustfully.
- Li-bid'-i-nous-ness**, *s.* Lewdness.
- Li-bid'-i-nist**, *s.* One that lives lewdly. [Junius, 1631.]
- LIBRA**=*lî'-brâ*, *s.* The balance. [Astron.]
- Li'-bral**, 12: *a.* Weighing a pound.
- To Li'-brate**, *v. a. and n.* To poise, to balance;—*new.* To move as a balance.
- Li'-bra-tor-y**, 129, 105: *a.* Playing like a balance.
- Li'-bra'-tion**, 89: *s.* State of being balanced; a balancing; an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, by which she seems to librate about her axis.
- LIBRARY**, *lî'-brd'-rî*, 105: *s.* An arranged collection of books; the place where the collection is kept.
- Li'-bra'-ri-an**, 41: *s.* A library-keeper; in a less usual sense, a transcriber.
- To LIBRATE, LIBRATORY, &c.**—See under *Libra*.
- LICE**.—See *Louse*.
- LICENCE**=*lî'-cênsê*, 137, 153: *s.* Leave, permission; exorbitant liberty, contempt of necessary restraint; an authorized grant or permission; the legal instrument of such grant.
- To Li'-cense**, *v. a.* To permit, but especially by legal grant; in some old authors, to dismiss.
- Li'-cen-ser**, *s.* An authorized grantor of permission.
- Li'-cen'-ti-ATE**, (*-shê-âtê*, 147) *s.* A man who uses licence, [Camden;] one who has a degree in Spanish universities; one who has a licence from the College of Physicians to practise in the faculty of medicine.
- To Li'-cen'-ti-ate**, *v. a.* To license. [L'Estrange.]
- Li'-cên'-tious**, (*-shûs*, 147, 120) *a.* Using licence in its bad sense; unrestrained by law or by decency; loose; unconfined.
- Li'-cên'-tious-ly**, *ad.* In a licentious manner.
- Li'-cên'-tious-ness**, *s.* Contempt and violation of just restraint; it is often opposed to *Liberty*, in order to limit the meaning of the latter to a regulated liberty; laxity of manners.
- LICH**=*lîch*, *a.* Like, resembling. [Spenser.]
- LICH**=*lîch*, *s.* A dead carcase. [Obs.]
- Lich'-owl**, *s.* A sort of owl supposed to foretell death.
- LICHEN**=*lîch'-ên*, *s.* Liverwort: as the name of a letter or ringworm it is pronounced *lî'-hên*, (161.)
- LICIT**=*lîsê'-it*, *a.* Lawful. [Unusual.]
- Lic'-it-ly**, *ad.* Lawfully. **Lic'-it-ness**, *s.*
- To LICK**=*lick*, *v. a.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap with the tongue: **To lick up**, to devour:—See also *lower*.
- Lick**, *s.* An act of the tongue in licking; a smearing: that which is used as for smearing, a wash; in vulgar metaphor, a stroke with the hand or a whip.
- To Lick**, *v. a.* To treat with licks of the hand or of a whip: Todd needlessly derives this verb from a different source. [Vulgar]
- Lick'-er**, *s.* One that laps up; one that beats.
- LICKERISH**=*lick'-êr-ish*, } *a.* (Probably
LICKEROUS, *lick'-êr-ûs*, 120: } allied to the preceding.) Nice in the choice of food; eager, not with hunger, but gust; nice, tempting the appetite.
- Lick'-er-ish-ly**, } *ad.* Daintily, deliciously.
- Lick'-er-ous-ly**, } *s.* Niceness of palate; dainti-
Lick'-er-ish-ness, } ness of taste.
- Lick'-er-ous-ness**, } *s.* Niceness of palate; dainti-
Lick'-er-ous-ness, } ness of taste.
- LICORICE**, *lick'-ôr-iss*, 129, 105: *s.* (Possibly allied to the foregoing, though originally Greek.) A root of sweet taste.
- LICTOR**=*lick'-tor*, 38: *s.* A Roman beadle.
- LID**=*lîd*, *s.* A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel, but does not enter it; the membrane that occasionally covers the eye.
- LIE**, *s.* An alkaline mixture.—See *Lye*.
- LIE**=*lî*, 106: *s.* A criminal falsehood; something intended to deceive or mislead; a fiction, in a ludicrous sense: **To give the lie**, to charge with falsehood.
- To Lie**, *v. n.* (This verb is regular.) **To utter criminal falsehood**; to represent falsely.
- Li'-ar**, 34: *s.* One who lies.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâtê'-wâ-y: châp'-mân: pâ'-pâ': lâw: gôod: j'ôo, *i. e.* j'-w, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*. 171.

Ly'-ing, a. and s. Deceiving by untruth:—*s.* The practice of telling lies.

Ly'-ing-ly, ad. Falsely.

To LIE=*lī*, 106: } *v. n.* (The old form, as used
LAY=*lāy*, } by Spenser, is *To Lig*: the old
LAIN=*lāin*, } *part.* is *Li'-en*.) To rest hori-

zontally, or with very little inclination against some-
 thing else; to rest; to be; to be placed; to consist;
 to be in the grave; to be reposed; to reside; to press
 upon: *An action lies against*, an action is valid against;
To lie at, [Obs.] to importune; *To lie by*, to rest; *To*
lie down, to go to repose; to sink into the grave; *To*
lie in, to be in childbed; *To lie to*, to have the sails so

set that the ship rests in her course; *To lie under*, to

be subject to; *To lie upon*, [obsolescent] to become

matter of obligation; *To lie with*, to have sexual commerce with.

Li'-er, s. One that rests in a place.

Ly'-ing-in, s. The act or state of child-birth.

LIEF, lēf, 103: *a. and ad.* (Compare *Leof*.) Be-

loved, dear. [Shaks.]—*ad.* With inclination or good will; willingly; as, I would as *lief* stay as go. [Colloq.] *Lieco* is the same word, but of inferior use.

Li'-ver, a. and ad. The comparative of *Lief*. [Obs.]

LIEGE, lēge, 103: *a.* Literally, bound; bound by some feudal tenure.

Liege'-man, s. A subject. [Spenser. Shaks.]

LIEGE, a. and s. Claiming obedience by feudal right: a sense loosely consequent on the first: hence, *Liege'-lord*, the lord of liege-men; and hence, *Liege*, a sovereign: these senses are common in Shakspeare.

LIEGER.—See *Leger*, under *To Legge*.

LIEN=*lī'-ēn, part.* *Lain*.—See *To Lie*. [Obs.]

LIEN=*lī'-ēn. s.* An obligation, tie, or claim annexed to, or attaching on, any property, without satisfying which, such property cannot be demanded by its owner. [Law.]

LIENTERY, lī'-ēn-tēr-ēy, 105: *s.* A flux of the bowels in which the food passes with little alteration.

Li'-en-tēr'-ic, 88: a. Pertaining to a lientery.

LIER.—See under *To Lie*, (to rest.)

LIEU, lī-ō, 109: *s.* Place, room, stead; as *in lieu* of: it is scarcely met with but in this phrase.

LIEU-TEN'-ANT, (lēv-tēn'-ānt, 167) s. A deputy; in military service, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination; as a lieutenant-general, *i. e.* a general's lieutenant; a lieutenant simply is a captain's lieutenant.

Lieu-ten'-an-cy, s. The office or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEVE, lēv, 189: *ad.* See *Lief*.

LIFE=*līf, sing.* } *s.* The state of a natu-

LIVES, līvz, pl. 151: } rally organized being, in which the organs, or the most important of them, perform their functions; vitality; animatus; briskness; animal existence; vegetable existence; present state of man's existence; continuance of our present state; conduct; condition; the blood, as the supposed vehicle of life; the living form as opposed to copies; living person; state of man generally; course of things; narrative of a life past; a term of endearment equivalent to heart or soul.

Life'-less, s. Without life; without power; without spirit.

Life'-less-ly, ad. In a lifeless manner.

Among the compounds are *Life'-blood*; *Life'-estate*; *Life'-everlasting*; *Life'-giving*; *Life'-guard*; *Life'-like*; *Life'-rent*; *Life'-serving*; *Life'-time*; *Life'-weary*, &c.

See for other relations, *To Live*, &c.

To LIFT=*līft, v. a. and n.* (*Up* is often added emphatically.) To raise, to elevate, to exalt; to elevate mentally; Spenser uses it for *To bear*:—See also lower in the class under *Lifter*—*new*. To try to raise.

Lift, s. The act of lifting; the manner of lifting; effort, struggle; a rope to raise or lower a sail; a dead lift is a fruitless effort to lift; and hence, any state of inability.

Lift'-ing, s. Act of lifting.

Lift'-er, 36: s. One that lifts; in an appropriated sense, or perhaps from a different branch of the family stock, a thief.

To LIFT, v. a. and n. To rob; to practise theft.

To LIG.—See the verb irreg. *To Lie*. [Obs.]

LIGAMENT=*līg'-d-ment, s.* Any thing which ties or unites, particularly a substance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body.

Lig'-a-men'-tal, 12: } a. Binding; composing a

Lig'-a-men'-tous, 120: } ligament.

Lig'-a-ture, 147: s. Any thing that binds; act of binding.

Li-ga'-tion, 89: s. Act of binding; state of being bound.

LIGHT=*lītē*, 115, 162: *s. and a.* One of the imponderable agents or substances of the material universe, being that by which objects are made perceptible to the sense of seeing; state of the elements in which things become visible, as opposed to darkness; power of perceiving external objects, as opposed to blindness; day; life; artificial illumination; any thing that gives or procures light; illumination of mind, knowledge; mental view; public view, the public; the illuminated part of a picture; direction in which the light falls:—*adj.* Bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

To Light, v. a. (In modern written style, this verb is regular: *Lit* for the *pret.* and *part.* is obs. or *colloq.*) To set on fire, to kindle; to give light to; to illuminate; to guide by light.

Light'-er, s. One who lights or illumines.

Light'-less, a. Wanting light, dark. [Shaks.]

Light'-some, (-sūm, 107) a. Luminous, not dark, not obscure.

Light'-some-ness, s. Luminousness.

Among the other compounds are *Light'-bearer*, (a torch-bearer; *Light'-house*, (a pharos; *Light'-room*, (a room for lighting the powder magazine in a ship;) &c.

To LIGHTEN, 114: v. a. and n. To flash, to burst forth or dart as lightning; to shine like lightning; figuratively, to dart out words with vehemence;—*new*. To illuminate; to enlighten; to dart like lightning.

Light'-ning, s. The flash that attends thunder, or that accompanies in any way the passage of the electric fluid from a body in a positive to one in a negative state.

LIGHT, lītē, 115, 162: *a.* Not tending to the centre with force, not heavy; consequently, not burdensome; active, nimble; with allusion to the cause, unencumbered, unembarrassed; and, with regard to soldiers, not heavily armed; slight; dense; figuratively, easy to be endured, or performed, or acted upon; hence, wanting solidity, trifling, gay; unsettled; loose; not regular in conduct, unchaste. To make light of, to treat as of little consequence; To set light by, to undervalue, to slight. As a *subs. pl.* see lower.

Light'-er, s.—See lower in the class.

Light'-ly, 105: ad. With little weight, in a light manner.

Light'-ness, s. The quality of being light or without weight in a plain, a consequential, or a figurative sense.

Light'-some, (-sūm, 116) a. Light, lively, cheerful, ing.

Light'-some-ness, s. Liveliness, gayety.

Among the other compounds are *Light'-armed*, (as applied to soldiers; *Light'-brained*, (thoughtless;) *Light'-fingered*, (active in fingering; thievish;) *Light'-footed*, (nimble;) *Light'-headed*, (disordered in the head, delirious; giddy; thoughtless;) *Light'-hearted*, (free from grief, gay;) *Light'-horse*, (cavalry with light armour or arms;) *Light'-logged*, (nimble;) *Light'-minded*, (unsettled, volatile;) &c.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ūn *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

To LIGHT'-EN, 114: *v. a.* To make lighter, to alleviate.

Light'-ning, *s.* Abatement; alleviation.

LIGHT'-EN, *s.* Properly, a lightenor or a barge used to lighten ships of their cargo.

Light'-er-man, *s.* One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTS, *s. pl.* The lungs, so named from their lightness. The name is vulgar except as applied to brutes.

To LIGHT=*lite*, 115, 116: *v. n.* (This verb is regular: *Lit* as the *pret.* occurs only in vulgar use.) To fall by chance, followed by *on*, to happen; to settle, as a winged animal; to fall in any particular direction; to come down from a horse or carriage, more commonly to alight.

→ See this verb in other senses under *Light*, (*s.*)

To LIGHTEN, &c.—See under *Light*, *s.* and also under *Light*, (not heavy) *a.*

LIGHTER, &c.—See under *Light*, (not heavy) *a.*

LIGHTNING, **LIGHTSOME**, &c.—See under *Light*, *s.* and also under *Light*, (not heavy) *a.*

LIGHTS—See under *Light*, (not heavy) *a.*

SIGNALS, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

LIGNUM VITÆ, *lign'-nūm-vī'-tē*, 103: *s.* Literally, the wood of life,—guaiacum, a very hard wood.

Lig'-nal'-oes, (*-lāz=ōz*, 151) *s.* Aloes wood.

Lig'-ne-ous, **Lig'-nous**, 120: *a.* Wooden.

Lig'-nin, *s.* The proximate chemical principle of wood.

LIGURE=*lī'-gūre*, *s.* A precious stone.

LIKE=*līke*, *a. s. ad.* and *prep.* Resembling, similar; equal; likely:—*s.* Some person or thing resembling another: *I had like*, I had likelihood or probability:—*adv.* In the same manner, in the same manner as:—*prep.* Similar to, similarly to: It has become a preposition by the permanent ellipsis of *to* or *unto* in many phrases in which these particles were once indispensable.

Like'-ly, *a. and ad.* Literally, like or coming near to resemblance,—having verisimilitude; that may be thought more reasonable than the contrary,—probable—*Ad.* Probably.

Like'-li-hood, 118: { *s.* Appearance, show; resemblance, likeness; [in these senses, obs.] probability.

Like'-ness, *s.* The quality of being like; resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; he or that which resembles another.

Like'-wise, 151: *ad.* In like manner, also, too.

To Li'-ken, 114: *v. a.* To represent as having resemblance; to compare.

To LIKE=*līke*, *v. a.* and *n.* To choose with some degree of preference; to approve:—*neu.* To be pleased, to choose: *To like of*, to be pleased with, is obs.

Like'-ly, 105: *a.* That may be liked; that may please.—See also in the previous class.

Li'-king, *a. and s.* Approving; being pleased with; having an appearance to raise a liking, and hence, specially, plump in appearance. [Dan. i. 10.]—*s.* Pleasure in, with *to*; inclination, desire; specially, a likely appearance, plumpness of person: *To be on liking*, to be on trial.

LILAC=*lī'-lāck*, *s.* A plant originally from Persia. → This word, without any reason for it, is often spelled *Lilach*; and is often corruptly pronounced *lay'-lock*.

LILIACEOUS, &c.—See under *Lily*.

To LIUT=*līt*, *v. n.* To jerk in gait while dancing, or with the voice in singing. [Local.]

LILY=*līl'-ēy*, *s.* A plant or flower of various species: distinctively, the white species.

Lil'-ied, (*-id*, 114) *a.* Embellished with lilies.

→ The word is compounded to signify white in *Lily'-hand'ed* and *Lily'-liv'ered*, (which latter is a figurative term for cowardly;) and for names of plants resembling the lily in *Lily'-dof''fodil*, *Lily'-hy'acinth*, *Lily'-of-the-val'ley*, &c.

Lil'-i-a''-ceous, (*-āh'ūs*, 147) *a.* Lily-like.

LIMATURE=*līm'-mā-tūre*, 147: *s.* A filing: the particles of any metal rubbed off by a file,—filings.

LIMB, *līm*, 156: *s.* A jointed or articulated part of an animal body, a member.—See also under *Limbs* or *Limbus*.

To Limb, *v. a.* To supply with limbs; also, to dismember, to tear asunder.

Limb'ed, (*līmd*, 114) *a.* Formed with regard to limbs.

Limb'-less, *a.* Destitute of limbs.

Limb'-meal, *ad.* Piecemeal [Shaks.]

LIMBECK=*līm'-bēck*, *s.* An alembic.

To Lim'-beck, *v. a.* To strain as through a still [Unusual.]

LIMBER=*līm'-ber*, *a.* Easily bent, pliable.

Lim'-ber-ness, *s.* Flexibility; pliancy.

LIMBERS, *līm'-berz*, 151: *s. pl.* Military carts for ammunition boxes; little square apertures in the timbers of a ship for conveying the bilge water to the pump: the original sense is, boughs or timbers.

LIMBO=*līm'-bō*, { *s.* Literally, a margin or

LIMBUS=*līm'-būs*, } border; hence, the frontier of hell, where there is neither pleasure nor pain; popularly, hell; any place of misery or restraint.

Lim'b, *s.* An edge or border.—See also in its place.

LIME=*lime*, *s.* A viscous substance laid on twigs to entangle and so to catch birds: see also lower in this class. It is compounded in *Lime'-twig* and *Lime'-twigged*, (smeared with lime; prepared to entangle.)—See other compounds lower.

To Lime, *v. a.* To smear with lime; to entangle, to ensnare: formerly, to stick together or make to cohere; whence the word *lime* in the sense it bears below.

Li'-mous, 120: *a.* Muddy, slimy, thick.

Li'-my, 105: *a.* Viscous.—See also lower.

LIME, *s.* Oxide of calcium used as an ingredient in mortar and other cements, from which use the name is derived.—See above.

To Lime, *v. a.* To manure with lime.—See also above.

Li'-my, 105: *a.* Containing lime.—See also above.

Lime'-kiln, (*-kīl*, 156) *s.* A kiln where stones are burned to lime.

→ Other compounds are *Lime'-burner*, *Lime'-stone*, and *Lime'-water*.

LIME=*lime*, *s.* A name given to two distinct sorts of tree: the linden tree, common in our country; and a species of lemon tree.

LIMEHOUND=*lime'-hownd*, *s.* A hound so called as being led by a *leam* or string. [Obs.]—See the real compounds of *lime* under that word.

LIMIT=*līm'-it*, *s.* Bound, border, utmost extent.

To Lim'-it, *v. a.* To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.

Lim'-it'er, *s.* He who limits; anciently, one limited, particularly a friar who had licence to beg or to teach within a certain district.

Lim'-it-ed, *a.* Narrow, circumscribed.

Lim'-it-ed-ly, *ad.* With limitation.

Lim'-it-less, *a.* Unbounded, unlimited.

Lim'-it-ar-y, 129, 12: *a.* Placed as a boundary, posted as for a limit. [Milton.]

Lim'-it-a-ble, *a.* That may be limited.

Lim'-it-a''-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Pertaining to limits.

Lim'-it-a''-tion, 89: *s.* Restriction.

LIMMER=*līm'-mer*, *s.* A limehound. [Obs.]

To LIMN, *līm*, 156: *v. a.* To paint, to draw.

Lim'-ner, *s.* A painter: generally applied to one who does not assume any high object in the art.

Lim'-ning, *s.* The art of painting, especially in water-colours.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw; gōod; j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

LIMOUS.—See under Lime.

LIMP=*lîmp*, *a.* Vapid, weak. [Obs.] It has also in colloquial use the sense of limber, that is, pliant, not stiff.

To LIMP=*lîmp*, *v. n.* To walk lamely, to halt.

Limp, *s.* A halt; the act of limping.

Limp'er, *s.* One that limps.

Limp'ing-ly, 105: *ad.* Lamely.

LIMPET=*lîm'-pêt*, 14: *s.* A kind of shell-fish.

LIMPID=*lîm'-pîd*, *a.* Pure, clear, transparent.

Lim'-pid-ness, *s.* Clearness: *Lim'pitude* is less used.

LIMY.—See under Lime.

LIN=*lîn*, *s.* A pool or mere. [Obs.]

To LIN=*lîn*, *v. n.* To yield, to cease. [Obs.]

LINCHPIN=*lîntch'-pîn*, *s.* A pin used to prevent a wheel from sliding off its axle-tree.

LINCOLN-GREEN, *lîng'-côn-grêen'*, 158, 157: *s.* The colour of a cloth originally made at Lincoln. [Spenser.]

LINCTUS, *lîngk'-tûs*, 158: *s.* Medicine adapted to be licked up with the tongue.

Linct'-ure, 147: *s.* The same as linctus. [Brown.]

LINDEN=*lîn'-dên*, *s.* The lime-tree.

LINE=*lîne*, *s.* That which has length, but no breadth; hence, a string, a thread, and hence, in old authors, *lint* or *flax*: an extension or limit, and distinctively the equatorial circle; that which has the form of a line,—the row of letters from margin to margin in a written or printed page, and hence a verse; a row or rank of soldiers; a military trench, or other work carried to some length; a series, a succession, a course; hence, a family as traced through successive generations; an occupation as being pursued in one course; that which is made up of lines,—a delineation, a sketch; hence the marks on the hand or face, *lineaments*; in a particular definite sense, the tenth part of an inch.

To Line, *v. a.* To cover or defend as by military lines: but see the word lower in the sub-class next to *Line*.

Lin'-e-al, *a.* Composed of lines; descending in a direct genealogy; hereditary; allied by descent.

Lin'-e-al-ly, *ad.* In a direct line.

Lin'-e-age, 146: *s.* Descendants in a direct line, race.

Lin'-e-a-ment, 146: *s.* Feature, form.

Lin'-e-ar, 146: *a.* Composed of lines; having the form of lines; like a line.

Lin'-e-ate, 146: *a.* Marked longitudinally. [Bot.]

Lin'-e-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Delineation. [Unusual.]

LIN'-EN, 14: *s.* and *a.* Cloth made of flax or hemp; (in the original Latin, from which the Anglo-Saxons borrowed it, this word is the parent of the whole class;) the under part of dress as being chiefly of linen—*adj.* Made of linen.

Among the compounds is *Lin'-en-dra'per*, who by our older writers is often called a *Lin'-ener*, and a *Lin'-en-man*.

To LINE, *v. a.* To cover in the inside as with linen; to put in the inside, a sense rather ludicrous, as to line a purse, meaning with money; to impregnate; to make safe by a guard within; but this and some other senses seem to come from the notion of military lines of defence; thus to line, in the sense of to cover with something soft, is to protect either the substance underneath, or that which is to be applied to it; on the other hand, to line an enterprise, or to line a hope, (expressions of Shakspeare,) imply the strengthening of a hope or of an enterprise as things are often strengthened by an inner lining.

Li'-ning, *s.* The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LING=*lîng*, 72: *s.* A long grass, heath.

Ling'-wort, 141: *s.* A herb.

LING=*lîng*, 72: *s.* A kind of sea-fish.

To LINGER, *lîng'-guer*, 158, 77: *v. n.* and *a.* To remain long in any state with hesitation or tediousness; to be long in producing an effect;—*act.* [Shaks.] To protract, to draw out to length.

Lîng'-ger-er, *s.* One who lingers.

Lîng'-ger-ing, *s.* Tardiness; procrastination.

Lîng'-ger-ing-ly, *ad.* With delay; tediously.

LINGET, *lîng'-guêt*, 158, 77: *s.* Literally, a little tongue; a small mass of metal.

Lîng'-gle, 101: *s.* A shoe-latchet, and hence, shoe-maker's thread. [Obs.]

LINGO, *lîng'-gô*, 158: *s.* (Compare the foregoing.) Language speech. [Vulgar.]

LINGUAL, *lîng'-gwâl*, 158, 145: *a.* (Compare the foregoing.) Pertaining to the tongue.

Lîng'-gua'-cious, (-sh'ûs, 147) *a.* Full of tongue, loquacious.

Lîng'-gua-den'-tal, *a.* and *s.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth:—*s.* A linguadental consonant.

Lîng'-gua-form, *a.* Like a tongue.

Lîng'-guist, *s.* A man skilful in languages.

LINGWORT.—See under Ling.

LINIMENT, *lîn'-ê-mênt*, 105: *s.* Ointment.

LINING.—See under Linen and To Line.

LINK, *lîngk*, 158: *s.* A single ring or division of a chain; any thing doubled and closed like a link; figuratively, any single part of a chain of consequences; it is improperly used, even by Addison, for the whole chain.

To Link, *v. a.* and *n.* To complicate; to unite in concord or in confederacy; to unite in a series of consequences:—*new.* To be connected; with in.

LINK, *lîngk*, 158: *s.* A torch made of tow or flax and pitch.

Compounds are *Link'-boy* and *Link'-man*.

LINET, LINSEED, LINSEY, LINSTOCK.

—See in the ensuing class.

LINT=*lînt*, *s.* The soft substance commonly called flax; specially, the linen scraped into a woollen substance to lay on a sore.

LIN'-NET, *s.* A small singing bird so called from feeding on the flax seed.

LIN'-SEED, *s.* The seed of flax.

LIN'-SKY, (-zêy, 151) *s.* A corruption of *linen*.

Lîng'-sey-wool'-sey, (-wôol'-zêy, 118, 151) *s.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed; light course stuff, hence, what is mean and vile.

LIN'-STOCK, *s.* A stock or staff holding some lint, and so forming a match used by gunners.

LINTEL, *lîn'-têl*, *s.* That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.

LION=*lî'-ôn*, 18: *s.* The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts; a sign in the zodiac.

Li'-on-ess, *s.* A she lion.

Li'-on-ly, *a.* Lion-like. [Milton.]

Li'-on-met'-tled, 114: *a.* Courageous as a lion. [Shaks.]

Compounds are chiefly names of plants; as, *Li'-on-leaf*; *Li'-on's-foot*; *Li'-on's-paw*; *Li'-on's-tail*, *Li'-on's-tooth*; &c.

LIP=*lîp*, *s.* The outer part of the mouth, or the muscles which shoot beyond the teeth, of so much use in speaking, that their name often stands for all the organs of speech; the edge of any thing: *To make a lip*, to hang the lip in silliness and contempt.

To Lip, *v. a.* To kiss. [Shaks.]

Lipped, (lîpt, 114, 143) *a.* Having lips.

Compounds are *Lip'-devotion*, (devotion by the lips only, not from the heart;) *Lip'-good*, (good in talk without practice;) *Lip'-labour*, and *Lip'-wisdom*.

LIPOGRAM=*lî'-pô-grâm*, *s.* A writing that leaves out or dispenses with one of the letters of the alphabet. *Li'-pô-gram-mat'-ic*, *a.* (88.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vîsh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165; thîn, 166; thên, 166.

Lith'-i-a, *s.* An alkali found in a mineral called *petalite*.
Lith'-i-ate, *s.* A salt formed with the lithic acid and a base.
LITH'-ARGE, *s.* Literally, *stone-silver*.—a vitreous oxide of lead produced in refining silver by cupellation with lead. The word comes to us through the French language.
LITH'-AN'-THRAX, 188: *s.* *Stone-coal*.
LITH'-O-CARP, *s.* *Petrified fruit*.
LITH'-O-COI'-LA, *s.* Glue or cement for uniting stone.
LITH'-O-DEN'-DRON, *s.* Literally, *stone tree*.—coral.
LITH OD'-LY-PHITE, 105: *s.* A *stone* which presents the appearance of being engraved.
LITH-OD'-RA-PHY, (-ôg'-râ-têy, 163) 87: *s.* The art of engraving on *stone*; and, as a modern improvement, of taking impressions as from an engraving on metal.
Lith-og'-ra-pher, *s.* One who practises lithography.
Lith'-o-graph'-ic, 88, } *a.* Pertaining to lithogra-
Lith'-o-graph'-i-cal, } *phy*.
Lith'-o-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By lithographic art.
To Lith'-o-graph, *v. a.* To etch on stone.
Lith'-o-graph, *s.* A print from a drawing on stone.
LITH-OL'-O-UY, 87, 64: *s.* The science or natural history of *stones*; a treatise on stones found in the body.
Lith-ol'-o-gist, (-jîst) *s.* One skilled in lithology.
Lith'-o-log'-ic, (-lod'-jîck) } *a.* Pertaining to litho-
Lith'-o-log'-i-cal, 88, } *logy*.
LITH'-O-MAN'-CY, 83: *s.* Divination or prediction by means of *stones*.
LITH'-O-MARGE, *s.* Literally, a stony marl.—an argillaceous earth otherwise called *fuller's earth* or *potter's clay*.
LITHONTRIPTIC.—See lower, after *Lithotrixy*.
LI-THOPH'-A-ROUS, (lê-thôf'-d-gûs, 87, 105, 163) *a.* Eating *stones* or gravel, as the ostrich.
LITH'-O-PHOS'-PHOR, (-fôs'-fôr, 163) *s.* A *stone* that becomes phosphoric by heat.
LITH'-O-PHYL, (fîl, 163) *s.* A *fossil leaf*.
LITH'-O-PHYTE, (-fîte, 163) *s.* Literally, *stone-plant*.—coral.
LI-THOT'-O-MY, (lê-thôf'-ô-mêy, 105, 87) *s.* The act or practice of cutting for the stone.
LI-thot'-o-mist, *s.* An operator in lithotomy.
Lith'-o-tom'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.
LITH'-O-TRI'-TY, } *s.* The operation of triturating
Lith'-on-trip'-ty, } *the stone* in the bladder.
Lith'-o-trip'-sy, }
Lith'-on-trip'-tic, *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the kidney.—*s.* A medicine for dissolving the stone.
Lith'-o-tri'-tor, } *s.* An instrument used in litho-
Lith'-on-trip'-tor, } *trity*.
Lith'-o-tri'-tist, } *s.* An operator in lithotrixy.
Lith'-on-trip'-tist, }
LI-THOX'-YLE, (lê-thôcks'-îl, 105) *s.* *Petrified wood*. See other relations in *Supp.*
LITHY.—See under *Lithe*.
To LITIGATE, lit'-ê-gâte, *v. a.* and *n.* To contest in law;—*new*. To carry on a cause by judicial process.
Lit'-i-gant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Contending in law:—*s.* One engaged in a law-suit.
Lit'-i-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Judicial contest, law-suit.
LI-TIO'-D, (lê-tîdg'-ûis, 148, 120) *a.* Given to the practice of contending by law-suits; wrangling, quarrelsome.

Li-tig'-ious-ly, *ad.* In a litigious manner.
Li-tig'-ious-ness, *s.* A disposition for going to law.
LITMUS=lit'-mûs, *s.* A blue pigment.

LITOTES=lit'-tôtz, 101: *s.* A phrase or figure in which the speaker seems to extenuate or lessen what he speaks of, though he means otherwise.

LITTER=lit'-ter, *s.* A carriage permitting recumbency as a *bed*, anciently carried between two horses or sometimes by men; a *bed* for beasts, or the straw scattered for them; hence, straw scattered for other purposes; and hence, any number of things scattered negligently about.

To Lit'-ter, *v. a.* To cover with straw; to senter about with things in a negligent, careless manner; to supply [beasts] with bedding; and sometimes in a neuter sense, to be supplied with bedding.

To LITTER=lit'-ter, *v. a.* To produce as a new generation, but in present usage applied only to certain quadrupeds, as pigs, cats, and dogs, or to human beings in contempt. [Compare *Leod*, with which it is supposed to be allied.]

Lit'-ter, *s.* The young produced at a birth by a quadruped, but particularly by a sow, a cat, or a bitch; the act of giving birth to young.

LITTLE, lit'-tl, 101: *a. ad.* and *s.* (*Comp.* *Less*, or *Lesser*;—see *Less*;—*super. Last.*) Small in size, in extent, in duration, in importance; some:—*ade*. In a small degree:—*s.* A small space, part, proportion, affair, &c.: *A picture in little* was a phrase formerly in use to signify a miniature.

Lit'-tle-ness, *s.* Smallness of bulk; contraction of a mental quality, narrowness, meanness.

LITTORAL=lit'-tôr-âl, *a.* Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY, lit'-ur-gêy, 105: *s.* Literally, a public work,—a form or formula of public devotions.

Li-tur'-gic, 88, } *a.* Belonging to a formula of
Li-tur'-gi-cal, } public devotions.

To LIVE, liv, 104, 189: *v. n.* To be in a state of animation, to be not dead; to vegetate; to exist; to abide, to dwell, to continue; to live emphatically, that is, in a state of happiness; in a theological sense, to be exempt from death temporal or spiritual; to cohabit, followed by *with*; to feed, followed by *upon*; to have, use, or exercise for the means of support, followed by *on* (formerly by *of*), *upon*, or *by*; to be in an active or flourishing state, as a thing alive. It is scarcely ever used actively except by reduplication of meaning, as in the phrase, *To live a life*.

Liv'-er, *s.* One who lives;—it is often used with a qualifying word; as a *high liver*, a *loose liver*.

Liv'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Vigorous, active, having natural energy:—*s.* Power of continuing life; he or they that live; livelihood, support; means by which one lives; specially, the beneficence of a clergyman.

Liv'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a living state. [Brown.]

LIVE'-long, *a.* That lives or endures long.—tedious, long in passing, as the *livelong day*: Milton once uses it in the simple sense of durable, as a *livelong* monument.

LIVE, (live) *a.* and *s.* Alive, quick, not dead; vegetating; active, not extinguished; vivid, spoken of colour:—*s.* [Obs.] Life: in the plural, it is still the word in use.

Lived, *a.* Having a life, as *long-lived*.

LIVE'-less, *a.* Lifeless. [Shaks.]

LIVE'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Having animation, brisk vivacious; gay, aliy; vigorous, strong, energetic, representing *live*:—*adv.* [Livelily is little used.] Briskly vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.

LIVE'-li-ness, *s.* Vivacity, sprightliness; appearance of life.

LIVE'-li-hood, (-hôd, 118) *s.* Means of living, support of life; old authors use *Live'-lude*, (means of leading life.)

LIVER=liv'-er, 36: *s.* (See also under *To Live*.) A vicus of a reddish colour, situated under the false ribs, which supplies the intestines with the fluid called

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vizh-ûn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: tîn, 166: then, 166.

bile; *Liver of antimony* is so called because it has the colour of the liver.

Liv'-ered, (liv'-erd, 114) *a.* Having a liver.

Among the compounds are *Liv'er-colour*; *Liv'er-grown*, (having an enlarged liver); *Liv'er-wort*, a plant; see *Lichen* in its place, and *Lichenia* in *Supp.*

LIVERY, liv'-er-ey, *s.* Primarily, delivery, or the act of giving possession; the phrase, *livery and seize*, means delivery and possession; *delivery* of a person or of a corporate body to his own care,—release from wardship; *delivery* of food at a certain rate and stated times; thus, a *horse at livery* is a horse placed for the purpose of being regularly fed and tended; and *livery-stables* are such as receive horses for this purpose; *delivery* of a badge or favour as a mark of service; this was a practice which originated in the days of chivalry, when ladies distinguished their knights by ribbons or scarfs of chosen colours, and from this custom of wearing the *livery* of their mistresses in token of serving them, was derived the practice of attiring mental servants so that it might be known in whose service they were retained; hence, a uniform given to servants; and hence, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing: in London, the collective body of *livery-men*.

To Liv'-er-y, *v. a.* To clothe in a livery.

Liv'-er-y-man, *s.* One who wears a livery; one of a company or corporation advanced by election to assist the masters and wardens, and hence having a right to wear a livery-gown on solemn occasions.

LIVID=liv'-id, *a.* Of a lead colour, conveying the impression of discoloration as from a bruise.

Liv'-id-ness, *s.* The state of being livid.

Liv'-id-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Lividness.

LIVING.—See under *To Live*.

LIVRE, liv'-vur, 159: *s.* A French money of account, now disused; the franc piece is a little more than a livre in value, 80 francs being equal to 81 livres.

LIXIVIUM, liks-iv'-e-um, 188, 105, 146: *s.*

Lye.—a liquor impregnated with alkaline salt.

Lix-iv'-i-ul, *a.* Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

To Lix-iv'-i-ute, *v. a.* To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes.

Lix-iv'-i-ate, *a.* Lixivated.

Lix-iv'-i-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, which passes through and imbibes the salt.

LIZARD=liz'-ard, 34: *s.* A reptile whose body is scaly, and its feet palmate; it resembles a serpent with legs added to it; the genus includes the crocodile and alligator, but the word popularly refers only to the smaller and less noxious sorts.

Among the compounds are *Liz'-ard-s-tail*, (a plant); and *Liz'-ard-stone*.

LO=lō, *interj.* Look! behold!

LOACH=lōatch, *s.* A little fish inhabiting small clear streams, and esteemed dainty food.

LOAD=lōad=lōde, *s.* (See also the next class.) A burthen; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance; a freight (of a ship) in poetic or oratorical, but not in common language; the quantity a cart will carry; and hence, ludicrously, the quantity a man can drink or eat; weight, pressure, encumbrance; any thing that depresses.

To Load, *v. a.* (The verb is regular, but it also has the irreg. part *La'-den*; *Load'-en* is unusual.) To burthen, to encumber; to charge with powder and shot; to make heavy with something appended, either in a literal or a figurative sense.

Load'-er, *s.* One who loads.

LOAD=lōde, *s.* Literally, a *lead*.—a vein in a mine which the workmen follow.

LOAD'-STAR, *s.* The *leading* or pole star.

Load'-man, *s.* He who leads the way, a pilot; the old spelling is *lodeman*. (Chaucer.)

Load'-man-age, *s.* The skill or art of navigation. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

FOUNTS: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *maie*, 171.

Load'-stone, *s.* The stone (an ore of iron in its lowest state of oxidation) which communicates to the needle of the mariner's compass its disposition to indicate the poles, and thus to supply by day and by night the place of the pole-star.

LOAF=lōaf, *s. sing.* } A large cake of bread
LOAVES, lōavz, 189: *pl.* } as formed by the baker; any thick mass into which a body is wrought, as of snaw.

LOAM=lōam, *s.* Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth,—mud.

To Loam, *v. a.* To smear with loam, to clay.

Loam'-y, 105: *a.* Marly; smeared with loam.

LOAN=lōan, *s.* A lending; any thing lent; especially, a sum of money raised by contribution, and lent to a government at a fixed rate of interest: this word was once in use as a verb.

LOATH=lōath, *a.* Unwilling, unready, disliking, not inclined.

Loath'-ly, 105: *a.* and *ad.* Hateful, disgusting; [Obs.]—*ade.* Unwillingly, without liking.

Loath'-ness, *s.* Unwillingness.

To Loathe, (lōath, 137, 171) *v. a.* To feel disgust at, to hate; to see food with disgust.

Loath'-er, 36: *s.* One that loathes.

Loath'-ing, *a.* Hating from disgust.

Loath'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

Loath'-ful, 117: *a.* Abhorring, hating; more commonly in modern use, abhorred, hated.

Loath'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Disgusting, hateful.

Loath'-some-ness, *s.* Quality of being loathsome.

LOAVES.—See *Loaf*.

LOB=lōb, *s.* (Compare *Looby* and *Lubber*.) Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish,—a clown; a big worm; *Lob'-pound* was probably a prison for sturdy beggars.

To Lob, *v. a.* To let fall in a lazy manner.

Lob'-cock, *s.* A lob. (Sherwood.)

Lob'-i-oi-i-y, *s.* Water-gruel; spoon-meat, such as is fit for a *lob*, a *lubber*, or one that *lolls* about from idleness or sickness. [A sea term.]

LOB-SIDED, *a.* Hanging heavily on one side, perhaps originally *lap-sided*, but associated with the present class by the natural affinity of the notions.

LOBBY, lōb'-bēy, 105: *s.* An opening before a room, or the way to a principal apartment presenting considerable space from the first entrance.

LOBE=lōbe, *s.* A division, a part, commonly applied to the lungs, and used to signify a part of the lungs; it also signifies the lower soft part of the ear.

Lob'-ule, *s.* A little lobe. *Lobate*, *a.* See *Supp.*

LOBSTER=lōb'-ster, 36: *s.* A crustaceous fish, black before it is boiled and red a/ter.

LOCAL=lōc'-al, *a.* Pertaining to a place; having the properties of place; limited or confined to a place or spot. In *Loco*, &c., see *Supp.*

Lo'-cal-ly, 105: *ad.* With respect to place.

Lo'-cal-i-ty, 84: *s.* Existence in a place; relation of place or distance; position, situation.

To Lo'-cate, *v. a.* To place.

Lo'-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of placing; situation; in the civil law, a leasing on rent.

See for other relations *Locomotive*, &c., and *Locu-lament*.

LOCH, lōck, *s.* A lough or lake.

LOCH.—See *Lohock*.

LOCHAGE, lōck'-age, 161: *s.* An officer who commanded a *lochos*, or certain body of ancient Greek soldiers. [Miffoz.]

LOCHIA, lō-kī'-d, 161: *s. pl.* Evacuations which follow child-birth.

LOCK=lōck, *s.* Primarily, any thing that fastens; appropriately, an instrument composed of a spring, of wards, and a bolt, acted upon by a key: the part of fire-arms which consists of the trigger and priming.

pan, a gate in a canal which confines the water; a grapple in wrestling; any narrow place which shuts in or encloses something; that of which the parts enfold each other and form a curl.—a tuft as of hair or wool.

To Lock, *v. a. and n.* To fasten, to shut up, to close fast; to embrace; to furnish with locks; to confine the sword-arm of an antagonist in fencing;—*new*. To become fast; to unite by mutual insertion.

Lock'er, 36: *s.* Anything that is closed with a lock, a box or small cupboard.

Lock'-age, 99: *s.* Materials for locks in a canal; works which form the locks; toll paid for passing through locks.

Lock'-et, 14: *s.* Literally, a small lock; the catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other small ornament; a little case attached to a necklace, often containing a lock of hair.

Lock'-ram, 12: *s.* A coarse stuff made from the locks clipped off wool. [Shaks.]

Lock'-ron, 18: *s.* A sort of ranunculus, sometimes called golden knap or nap.

Lock'-smith, *s.* A maker of locks.

Of the remaining compounds, the following relate to the lock of a canal: *Lock'-keeper*, *Lock'-sill*, and *Lock'-weir*.

LOCOMOTIVE, lō'-cō-mō'-tīv, 105: *a.* (Compare Local, &c.) Changing place, having the power of changing place.—*s.* A rail-way engine.

Lo'-co-mo-tiv'-ity, 84: *s.* Power of changing place.

Lo'-co-mo'-tion, 89: *s.* Power of changing place.

LOCULAMENT=lōck'-ū-lā-mēnt', *s.* (Compare Local, &c.) The little place or cell in the pericarp of a plant in which the seed is lodged. See *Supp.*

LOCUST=lō'-cūst, *s.* A migratory devouring insect of several species, of which some described by old writers are not now known.

Lo'-cūst-tree, *s.* Several trees go by this name, and sometimes the word *Locust* alone is used to signify the tree.

LODE, LODESTAR, &c.—See *Load*, &c.

To LODGE=lōdʒ, *v. a. and n.* To set, lay, or deposit for a longer or a shorter time for keeping or preservation; specially, to afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for a night; to fix or settle in the heart, mind, or memory; to drive to covert; to lay flat, as corn.—*new*. To reside or dwell for a temporary season; to fall flat, as grain.

Lodge, *s.* A small house or tenement appended to a larger; a den, a cave.

Lodge'-a-ble, *a.* That affords lodging. [Smollett.]

Lod'-ger, *s.* One who lives at board; one who lives in a hired room; one who resides in a place for a time.

Lod'-ging, *s.* Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another; harbour, covert; in old authors, convenience to sleep on.

Lodge'-ment, 196: *s.* The act of lodging, or state of being lodged; accumulation of something that remains at rest; in war, the establishing of a post in the advances toward a besieged place.

To LOFFE, lōf, 189: *v. n.* To laugh. [Obs.]

LOFT=lōft, 17: *s.* Properly, an elevation; hence, in a building, a story above another, as the first, second, or third loft; in modern usage, the term is restricted to the place immediately under the roof when not used as an abode.

Loft'-ry, 105: *a.* Elevated in place, high; elevated in sentiment, sublime; proud, haughty.

Loft'-ti-ly, *ad.* With elevation of place or sentiment, proudly, haughtily.

Loft'-ti-ness, *s.* The quality of being lofty.

LOG=lōg, *s.* A Hebrew measure, being a quarter of a cab, or live-sixths of a pint.

LOG=lōg, *s.* A bulky, shapeless piece of wood; a piece of wood which, with its line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea.

The word is compounded in the former sense to form *Log'-house*, (a house built of logs; *Log'-man*, (a

bearer of logs;) and *Log'-wood*, (a wood from Spanish America, much used in dyeing;) and in the latter sense, it is compounded in *Log'-board*, (the board on which the log-reckoning is first noted;) *Log'-book*, (a book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board;) *Log'-line*, (a line of about 150 fathoms, fastened to the log;) *Log'-reef*, (a reef in the gallery of a ship on which the log-line is wound.)

LOG'-GATS, *s. pl.* An ancient game like nine pins.

LOG'-GER-HEAD, (lōg'-gēr-hēd, 77, 120) *s. a* dolt, a blockhead: *To fall to loggerheads*, to scuffle.

Log'-ger-head-ed, *a.* Dull, stupid, doltish.

LOGARITHM, &c.—See under *Logical*.

LOGGATS, LOGGERHEAD, LOGWOOD, &c.—See under *Log*.

LOGICAL, lōd'-jē-cāl, *a.* Rational, relating to reason; according to reason; relating to words, which are the result of reason; relating to ratios or proportions discernible only by reason.—See also lower in the class.

Loō'-ic, (lōd'-jīck) *s.* The science of the connection between the laws of thought, (see *Axiom*), and the methods or formula by which admitted truths are stated demonstratively; (that is, so that what is sought to be proved is shown to be included in what is admitted;) the art of stating admitted truths demonstratively, and of exposing the wrong procedure in methods that conform not to the formula of logic; the art thus defined being not at all concerned with the inductive process by which unknown truths are discovered, is proposed by some writers to be included in rhetoric, and in its stead another definition of logic is offered, namely, the skillful and just use of *media* in the investigation of truth: among writers who do not discriminate the important difference here referred to, logic is made to include both these meanings, under the definition of "The art of reasoning." (See *Induction* and *Syllogism*.)

Log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to logic; furnished with logic; taught in logic.—See the general senses above.

Log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the laws of logic.

Lo-gic'-ian, (lō-gīsh'-ān, 90) *s.* A teacher or professor of logic; an able arguer.

Lo-gis'-tic, *a.* Logical.—See also lower.

Loō'-A-RITHM, (lōg'-d-rīthm) *s.* Literally, a *rational* number, or a number having a *ratio* or proportion to another number: this *ratio* may be various, and accordingly there are various systems of logarithms; that in common use is a system in which the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, &c. in arithmetical progression, answer respectively to 1, 10, 100, 1000, &c. in geometrical progression.

Log'-a-rith'-mic, 83, **Log'-a-rith'-mi-cal**, **Log'-a-rith-met'-ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of logarithms.

Lo-gis'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms of sexagesimal fractions which are used in astronomical calculations.

LOG'-O-MET'-RIC, 88: *a.* The epithet of a scale which is intended to ascertain or measure chemical equivalents.

Lo-gōō'-RA-PHY, (-rēy, 163) 87: *s.* Literally, the writing or impression of a word,—a method of printing in which whole words in type instead of single letters are used.

LOG'-O-GRIPH, 163: *s.* A net of words, a riddle. [B. Jon.]

Lo-gōō'-A-CHY, (-kēy, 161) *s.* A war of words.

LOHOCK=lō'-hōck, *s.* A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a sirup: the word may be met with under the forms *loch* and *lochet*.

LOIN=loin, 29: *s.* In the singular number, the back of a beast cut for food: in the plural number, the reins, or the lower part of the human back adjoining the hip on each side: the loins, by nerves connected with the brain and the spermatic chord, are supposed to supply the germ of new existence.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e. mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e. vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To LOITER=*loi'-ter*, 29, 36: *v. n.* To linger, to be idly slow in moving.
Loi'-ter-er, s. A lingerer, an idler.
To LOLL=*löl*, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* To lean idly or rest lazily against something; to hang out, said of the tongue:—*act.* To thrust out, as the tongue.
To Loll'-lop, v. n. To loll. [Vulgar.] Lollipop, *see S.*
LOLLARD=*löl'-lard*, 34: *s.* One of the followers of Wicliffe, the name in its first use being a word of contempt; *Lol'-ter* is a less usual form of the same word.
Loll'-lar-dy, 105: *s.* The doctrine of the Lollards.
LOMBARD, *lüm'-bard*, 116, 34: *s.* A native of Lombardy in Italy; a goldsmith or banker, which profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards.
Lom-bar'-dic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards, but specially applied to a form of written characters introduced by the Lombards into Italy in the middle of the sixth century, and used so late as the beginning of the thirteenth.
LOMENT=*löl'-ment*, *s.* An elongated pericarp which never bursts. [Bot.]
LOMP, *lump*, 116: *s.* A roundish fish.
LONDONER, *lün'-dön-er*, 116, 18, 36: *s.* A native of London.
To Lon'-don-ize, v. a. To give a manner or character which distinguishes the people of London.
Lon'-don-ism, 158: *s.* A mode of expression peculiar to London.
LONE=*lön*, *a.* Solitary, single; retired, standing alone.
Lone'-ly, a. Solitary, retired; addicted to solitude.
Lone'-li-ness, s. Solitude, retirement; love of solitude: *Lone'-ness* is less used.
Lö'-nish, a. Rather lonely. [Inelegant.]
Lone'-some, (-süm, 107) a. Solitary, secluded.
Lone'-some-ness, s. State of being lonesome.
LONG=*läng*, 72: *a.* (Compare Length, &c.) Extended; not short; drawn out in a line; drawn out in time: of a certain measure in length; dilatory; tedious; protracted; protracting thought, as a *long head*:—*adv.* To a great length, not for a short time; at a time far distant; all along:—*s.* A character in music equal to two breves.
See To Lono, lower in this class, and again at the head of the next: *See also long, adv.* in the next class.
Lon'-ger, (läng'-guer, 158, 77) a. and ad. More long:—*adv.* For more time.
Lon'-gest, (läng'-güest) a. and ad. Most long:—*adv.* For most time.
Long'-ish, (läng'-ish, 72) a. Rather long.
Long'-ly, 105: ad. Tediously. [Unusual.]
Long'-ness, s. Length. [Unusual.]
Long'-some, (-süm, 107) a. Extended; tedious. [Prior.]
Long'-ways, ad. Longwise. [Vulgar.]
Long'-wise, (-wize) ad. Lengthwise.
Other compounds are *Long'-boat*, (the largest boat of a ship;) *Long'-continued*; *Long'-legged*; *Long'-lived*, (see Live, subjected to the verb To Live;) *Long'-measure*, (the measure of length;) *Long'-primer*, (printing type of a size between small pica and bourgeois;) *Long'-shanked*, (having long legs;) *Long'-sighted*, (able to see at a great distance;) *Long'-spun*, (spun out in a figurative sense, tedious;) *Long'-sufferance*, (forbearance to punish, clemency;) *Long'-suffering*; *Long'-tail*, (having an uncut tail, particularly a dog: a *long'-tail* was a gentleman's dog, or one qualified to hunt; other dogs being required to have their tails cut; hence *cut* and *Long tail* signified gentlefolks and others as they might come;) *Long'-tongued*, (babbling;) *Long'-tongued*, (retaining the breath a long time; figuratively, tedious in speaking;) &c.

Long'-ga-nim'-i-ty, (läng'-gä-nim'-i-tëy, 158,

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fourts: *gät'-wäy; chäp'-män; pä'-pä'; läu; gööd; j'oo, i. e. jaw, 55; a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.*

84, 105) *s.* Literally, long-mind-ness,—patience & offences, forbearance.

LON-GE'-VAL, (lön'-jë'-vāl) a. Long-lived.

See This and the following words would keep the *g* hard if they were formatives of our own, but they come to us from words already formed in Latin, whence we likewise derive the primitive *Long*. See other relations, *S.*

Lon-ge'-vous, 120: a. Longeval.

Lon-gev'-i-ty, 84, 92, 105: s. Length or duration of life; great length of life.

LON-GIM'-A-NOUS, (lön'-jim'-ä-nūs, 120) a. Long-handed.

LON-GIM'-E-TRY, 105: s. The art or practice of measuring lengths or distances accessible or inaccessible.

LON-GIM'-QUI-TRY, (lön'-jing'-kwë'-tëy, 158, 188, 105) s. Remoteness, distance in length.

LON'-GI-TUDE, (lön'-jë'-tüde) s. Length; the circumference of the earth measured east and west, and varying at different degrees of latitude; the distance of a place as lying east or west of another place, *e. g.* of London or Paris, &c., estimated in degrees of the equator; the distance of a heavenly body from the first degree of Aries, measured by the arc intercepted on the ecliptic by meridian lines that meet at the pole of the ecliptic.

Lon'-gi-tu'-di-nal, a. Extended in length; pertaining to longitude.

Lon'-gi-tu'-di-nal-ly, ad. In the direction of length.

To LONG, v. n. To reach or stretch forward the mind, that is to desire or wish with eagerness continued, *for* or *after* being used before the thing desired.—*See also* the next class.

Long'-er, s. One who longs for something.

See *Longer*, the comparative of *Long*, above, which, be it observed, is pronounced differently.

Long'-ing, s. An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.

Long-ing'-ly, ad. With eager wish or appetite.

Long'-ly, ad. Longingly. [Shaka].—*See also* above under *Long (a)*

To LONG=*läng*, 72: *v. n.* To belong. [Obs].—*See also* in the previous class.

LONG, ad. Along, followed by *of*; as *the mischief was long of you*, that is, it belonged to you, or was in consequence of you.

To LONGE, lunge, 116: v. n. To make a pass with a rapier.

Longe, s. A thrust with a sword.—*See Allonge.*

LOO=*löö*, *s.* A game at cards.

To Loo, v. a. To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.

LOOBY, löö'-bey, 105: s. A lubber, an awkward, clumsy fellow, a clown.

Loo'-bi-ly, ad. Like a looby.

LOOF=*löf*, *s.* The after part of a ship's bow, or where the planks begin to be incurvated as they approach the stem.

To LOOF, v. a. To bring the *loof* round,—to bring [the ship] close to the wind, to luff.

To LOOK, lök, 118: v. n. and a. To direct the eye to or from any object; (when the present object is mentioned, the preposition *after look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*: *to* was sometimes used anciently for *at*;) *to see*; to form the air or manner in regarding or beholding; to direct the intellectual eye; hence, to expect, to be directed as to view or purpose: *to seem* to the look of others,—to have a particular appearance, to have an air, mien, or manner, with the purpose of some impression on a beholder: *To look about one*, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; *To look after*, to attend, to take care of, to observe with anxiety or tenderness; *To look black*, to frown, to show displeasure; *To look for*, to expect; *To look into*, to examine, to sift; *To look on*, to consider, to conceive of; to be a mere idle spectator; *To look over*, to try one by one; also, to pass over or not

to look at nicely; *To look out*, to be on the watch; *To look to*, to see to, or take care of, to behold.—*act.*
To turn the eye upon; to seek or search for: to influence by looks.

Look I interj. *Lo!* see! originally, the imperative of the foregoing verb.

Look, s. Act of looking; air of the face, cast of the countenance: *Look-out*, view; watch.

Look'er, 36: s. One that looks:—*Look'er-on'*, spectator, not agent.

Look'ing, s. Expectation: with *for*.

Look'ing-glass, s. A mirror.

LOOL=looł, s. A vessel used in metallurgy.

LOOM=loom, s. Originally, a general name for a tool, instrument, utensil, or thing of use, whence the word *Heir-loom*; at present, it is restricted to signify the frame in which weavers work their cloth.

LOOM=loom, a. A term signifying gentle as applied to a gale at sea.

LOOM=loom, s. A large sized bird.

To LOOM=loom, v. a. To appear large at sea; spoken of a ship at a distance.

LOON=loon, s. A sorry fellow. [Obs. or local.]

LOOP=loop, s. A fiddling or doubling of string or like substance through which another string may be drawn,—a noose; a loop-hole.

Looped, (lōpt, 114, 143) a. Full of loops.

Loop-hole, s. Aperture; hole to give a passage, particularly for fire-arms; figuratively, an evasion.

Loop'-holed, a. Full of holes or openings.

LOOPING=loop'-ing, s. The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is heated only for calcination.

LOORD=lōrd, s. A lubber, a drone. [Spenser.]

LOOS=See Land.

To LOOSE=lōcc, 189, 152: v. a. To untie or unbind; to relax; to free from corporal or from mental bonds; to disengage: it often appears neuter by the ellipsis of *anchor*; as we loosed, and set sail.

Loose, a. and s. Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crowded, free; disengaged, followed by *from*, sometimes by *of*; remiss; not close to the purpose, not concise, but lax in language; unconnected, rambling; not strict, not rigid; lax of body, not castive; lax in personal conduct, wanton, unchaste: *To break loose*, to gain liberty; to break from restraint into wildness: *To let loose*, to set at liberty:—*s.* Freedom from restraint; in old authors, a letting loose.

Loose-ly, ad. Not fast; so as to be easily disengaged: in a loose manner, literally, or figuratively.

Loose-ness, s. State of being loose; diarrhoea; unchastity.

Loose'-strife, s. The name of certain herbs, so called because they are said to relax the fierceness of beasts that feed on them.

To LOO'-SEN, (lōw'-sn, 114) v. a. and n. To free from tightness; to make less coherent; to free from restraint; to remove cohesiveness from:—*neu.* To become loose; to become less tight.

To LOP=lōp, v. a. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing.

Lop, s. That which is cut off from trees.

Lop'-per, 36: s. One that lops trees.

Lop'-pings, s. pl. Tops lopped from branches.

LOPE.—See Leaped under To Leap. [Obs.]

Lop, s. A flea.

LOPSIDED.—See Lobsided

LOQUACIOUS, lō-kwā'-sh'ūs, 147, 120: a. Full of talk; apt to blab.

Lo-quā'-cious-ness, s. Quality of being loquacious.

Lo-quā'-cī-ty, (-kwā'sh'-tē, 188, 92, 105) s. Talkativeness.

LORD=lārd, 37: s. Master, supreme person; one at the head of any business; ruler, monarch; hus-

band; appropriately, a peer of the realm; specially, a baron, as distinguished from the higher degrees of nobility; by courtesy, the sons of a duke, and the eldest son of an earl; officially, the mayor of London, of York, and of Dublin, and the judges while presiding in court; also, he who hath the use of a manor, and consequently the homage of the tenants, but in this last case, the party, if not of noble birth, is not addressed as a lord: in a ludicrous sense, a hump-backed person, from a Greek word which signifies crooked.

To Lord, v. a. and n. To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord:—*neu.* To domineer; to rule despotically, with over the subject ruled.

Lord'-ly, a. and ad. Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord; proud, haughty:—*adv.* Proudly, imperiously.

Lo d'-li-ness, s. Dignity; pride, haughtiness.

Lord'-ship, s. The state or quality of being a lord; this is also the meaning in the address "Your lordship," which, however determined by the pronoun, is a noun in the third person; domain, dominion; seignory.

Lord'-ing, s. In our old authors, sir or master; otherwise, the same as Lordling, but in less use.

Lord'-ling, s. A little lord.

Lord'-like, a. Lordly.

LORE=lōre, 47: s. Learning, doctrine; lesson, instruction; figuratively, by Spenser, for workmanship.

Lore'-man, 151, 12: s. An instructor. [Obs.]

Lo'-ring, s. Instructive discourse. [Spenser.]

LORE.—See Lorn.

LOREL=lōr'-ēl, 129: s. A lost wretch. An abandoned scoundrel, a loser, which see under *To Lose*, [Obs.]

To LORICATE, lōr'-l-cāte, 105: v. a. To plate over; to cover with a crust, as a chemical vessel for resisting fire.

Lor-i-ca'-tion, 89: s. The act of loricating; the surface or defence produced by loricating.

LORIMER, lōr'-l-mer, s. A maker of bits, spurs, and metal-mountings for bridles and saddles; and hence, a saddler: it is also written and pronounced *Lor'-l-ner*.

LORIOT, lōr'-l-ōt, 105: s. The bird witwad.

LORN=lārn, 37: a. Left, forsaken, lost: it is the part of the verb *To Lose* in its original Saxon form: *Lore* in one of its senses is the same word in a different shape.

To LOSE, lōwz, 107, 151: } v. a. and n. (The
1 LOSE=lōst, 17: } old form of this verb

LOST=lōst, } was To Losee.) To
 To cease to have in possession through want of power, or will, or watchfulness to keep; to separate, to alienate; to ruin; to bewilder; not to enjoy; to employ ineffectually; to deprive of, as to lose a man his wife: (this application is unusual):—*neu.* To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win; to decline, to fail.

Lo'-sa-ble, (lōw'-zā-bl, 101) a. That may be lost.

Lo'-ser, 36: s. One that loses.

Lo'-sing, a. That brings loss:—*s.* Loss.

Lo'-sel, s. A lost wretch, a sorry, worthless creature, a scoundrel. [Obs.]

Loss, (lōss, 17) s. Privation; the contrary to *gain*; that which is lost; failure; forfeiture; destruction; useless application: *To be at a loss*, to be unable to proceed or determine, as dogs when they have lost sight and scent of their game.

Loss'-ful, 117: a. Detrimental, noxious. [Bp. Hall.]

Loss'-less, a. Exempt from loss.

Lost, a. No longer perceptible; no longer existing; no longer possessing virtue, respect, reputation.

LOSENGER, lōz'-ēn-ger, 151: s. A flatterer, a deceiver. [Chaucer.]

LOT=lōt, s. That which comes to any one as his portion,—fortune, state assigned; a chance; the die or

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 163: thīn, 166: thēr'n, 166.

other means used in determining a chance; generally, a portion or parcel, one division of an aggregate; proportion of taxes:—See *Escot*.

To Lot, *v. a.* To assign; to portion; to distribute in lots.

Lot-ter-y, *s.* Allottery; allotment; [Obs.] a distribution of prizes and blanks by chance.

LOTE=*lōtā*, *s.* A sort of oel:—See also *Lotos*.

LOTH.—See *Loath*.

LOTION, *lō'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A wash used for a medical purpose.

LOTOS=*lō'-tōss*, 18: *s.* A tree highly esteemed by the ancients, but of which there seem to have been two distinct kinds: what we call the Lote-tree is otherwise called nettle-tree, from the resemblance of its leaves to those of a nettle. The Lat. Eng. form is *Lotus*.

LOTTERY.—See under *Lot*.

LOUD=*lowd*, 31: *a. and ad.* Strong or powerful in sound, striking the ear with force; noisy, clamorous, turbulent:—*ade.* So as to sound with force.

Loud-ly, *ad.* With violence of voice; noisily.

Loud-ness, *s.* Force of sound; noise; clamour.

LOUGH, *lōck*, 125, 162: *s.* A lake.

LOUGH, *lōff*, 125, 162: *pret.* Laughed:—See *To Laugh*: compare also *To Loffe*. [Obs.]

LOUIS D'OR, *lōw'-dy-dōr'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A French gold coin first struck in the reign of Louis XIII., valued at about 20s.

To LOUNGE=*lowndgē*, 31: *v. n.* To idle, to live lazily; to pass the time in idly moving about; to loit: the last seems a modern, but is certainly a common sense.

Lounge, *s.* An idle gait; a stroll; a place that idlers frequent.

Loun-ger, *s.* One who lounges.

Loun-ging, *a.* Idling; lounging; fit for indulging idleness, as a *loun-ging* chair.

LOUSE=*lowce*, 189, 152: } *s.* A small insect, of

LICE=*lice*, *pl.* } which there are many species, that live on animal bodies: that which is found in the head of uncleanly people being the species most frequently alluded to:—Among the immediate compounds is *Louse-wort*, the name of a plant.

To Louse, (*lowz*, 137) *v. a.* To clean from lice.

Lou-sy, (-zē) *a.* Swarming with lice; figuratively, bred as on a dunghill, mean; and applied as a term of reproach even to things,—dirty, contemptible: the figurative applications now occur only in vulgar speech.

Lou-si-ly, *ad.* Dirtily; scurvily.

Lou-si-ness, *s.* State of being lousy.

LOUT=*lowt*, 31: *s.* (Compare *Leod*.) One of low degree, a bumpkin, a clown.

To Lout, *v. a.* To treat as a villain or lout, to bring under lordly subjection. [Shaks.]

Lout-ish, *a.* Clownish.

Lout-ish-ly, 105: *ad.* With the gait of a lout.

To LOU, *v. n.* To bow, to pay obeisance. [Obs. or local.]

LOUVER, *lōw'-ver*, 125: *s.* An opening in a cottage roof for the smoke to escape. [Spenser.]

LOVAGE, *lōv'-āgē*, 116: *s.* A plant.

To LOVE, *lūv*, 107, 189: *v. a. and n.* Generally, to regard with good will; of which the following are special senses: to regard with the feelings of one sex toward the other; (in which application the general sense is quite abandoned, and the word artfully applied to a meaning wholly different if the mere instinctive passion is intended, the word being in such case used for *To lust after*;) to regard with the feelings of a near relation, as of a mother, a father, a son, a brother, &c.; (in the case of the first of these relations, an original instinct seems to precede the rational sentiment;) to regard with the feelings of a friend; to regard with the feelings of a creature sen-

sible of, and rejoicing in, an entire dependence on a being of infinite wisdom and benevolence: to be pleased with to delight in, (*things* being the object,) to like:—*new.* To delight, to take pleasure.

Love, *s.* Regard for some one with feelings of good will: for the chief special senses see the verb: liking; union, concord; courtship; object beloved; a sweet-heart; a word of endearment; a picturesque representation of love. Cupid; a soft word for lust or for lewdness:—*ad.* Scored (in a game) against nothing.

Love-a-ble, (*lūv'-d-bl*, 101) *a.* That may be loved.

Love-er, *s.* One who loves.

Love-ing, *a.* Affectionate, expressing love.

Love-ing-ly, *ad.* In a loving manner.

Love-ing-ness, *s.* Kindness, affection.

Love-ing-kind'-ness, 115: *s.* Tenderness, favour, mercy

Love-ly, 105: *a.* Exciting love, amiable.

Love-li-ly, *ad.* In a lovely manner.

Love-li-ness, *s.* Amiability; beauty.

Love-less, *a.* Void of love. [Milton.]

Love-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Lovely. [Dryden.]

Among the compounds are *Love-apple*, (a plant, or its fruit;) *Love-broker*, (an agent in love affairs;) *Love-darling*, (a poetical epithet of the eyes;) *Love-day*, (a day in old times appointed for the amicable settlement of differences;) *Love-favour*, (something given to be worn in token of love;) *Love-in-r'-dness*, (a kind of violet;) *Love-knot*, (sort of love-favour;) *Love-laboured*, (laboured by the prompt of love;) *Love-luss*, (a sweetheart;) *Love-letter*, (letter of courtship;) *Love-lies-a-bleed-ing*, (a kind of amaranth;) *Love-lock*, (a particular sort of curl worn by men of fashion in the days of Elizabeth and James;) *Love-lorn*, (forsaken by one's love;) *Love-monger*, (one used to love matters;) *Love-pine*, (wasted by love;) *Love-secret*, (a secret between lovers;) *Love-shift*, (Cupid's arrow;) *Love-sick*, (languing with love;) *Love-song*, (an amorous song;) *Love-suit*, (courtship;) *Love-tale*, (narrative of love;) *Love-thought*, (amorous fancy;) *Love-tok*, *n.* (a present in token of love;) *Love-toy*, (a love-token;) *Love-trick*, (artifice expressive of love,) &c.

LOW=*lōw*=*lō*, 7: *a. and ad.* Placed or having place so that other things to which reference is tacitly made are above, or high,—not high, not elevated, not coming up to some mark or standard; in figurative senses, depressed or mean in rank, or in importance, in sentiment, in speech, in intellect, &c., not rising into antiquity; not rising much toward the north or south pole of the globe; not amounting to much in number or price; not carrying a principle to extremes; grave as opposed to *high* or *acute* in tone; soft as opposed to *loud*: (this is less proper):—*ade.* Not on high, not at a great rate; not highly; down; softly; as, to roice.

The compounds are *Low-born*, *Low-bred*, *Low-land*, *Low-spirited*, *Low-thoughted*, *Low-wines*, (inferior wines or those obtained in preparing for others or from the lees of others,) &c.

Low-er-most, (-mōst, 116) *a.* Lowest.

Low-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being low.

To Low, (*lō*) *v. a.* To lower. [Swift.]

See it in another sense at the head of the next class.

To Low-er, *v. a. and n.* (See also at the head of the next class but two.) To bring low; to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen:—*new.* To grow less, to fall, to sink.

This word is also the comparative of *Low*.

Low-ly, (*lō'-lēy*, 105) *a. and ad.* Humble; mild:—*ade.* Not highly, meanly, without grandeur.

Low-li-ly, *ad.* Humbly; meanly.

Low-li-ness, *s.* Humility; meanness.

Low-li-hood, (-hōod, 118) *s.* Low state. [Obs.]

To LOW=*lōw*=*lō*, 7: *v. n.* To bellow as a cow

Low-ing, *s.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

LOW=*lōw*=*lō*, *s.* Flame, fire. [Obs. or local.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Flours: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōod: j'wō. *i. e. few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

To Low'-bell, v. a. To awaken (as birds) with a bell, and attract by a flame into a net; to decoy.

Low'-bell, s. A net with a bell attached.

To LOWER=low'-er=lower, 53, 134: *v. n.* To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded; to frown, to peck, to look sullen.

See also with a different pronunciation under Low. **Lower, s.** Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look. [Sydney.]

Lower-y, 105: a. Overcast; threatening to be wet.

Lower-ing-ly, ad. With cloudiness; gloomily.

LOWN=lown, 31: *s.* A lout. [Obs.]

It is with all probability more nearly allied to *lout* than to *lown*, though originally perhaps to both.

To Lowt.—See **To Lout.**

LOXODROMIC, lóck's-ð-dróm'-íck, 188, 88: *s.* and *a.* Literally, obliquity of course, the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb:—*adj.* Pertaining to oblique sailing.

LOYAL=loy'-ál, 29, 12: *a.* Faithful to a prince or superior; hence, faithful in love

Loy'-al-ly, 105: ad. With fidelity to a prince; with fidelity in love.

Loy'-al-ty, s. The quality of being loyal.

Loy'-al-ist, s. One who adheres to his sovereign, particularly in times of rebellion or revolution.

LOZENGE=lóz'-enge, *s.* A rhomboid or oblique angled parallelogram; strictly, a rhombus or equilateral rhomboid, called popularly a diamond; hence, a small cake of preserved fruit, or a medicine originally of a diamond shape to be put in the mouth at once, though now prepared in other shapes.

Lóz'-enged, 114: a. Shaped as a lozenge.

Lóz'-en-gy, (-jéy, 105) a. Having the field or charge covered with lozenges. [Heraldry.]

LU.—See **Loo.**

LUBBARD.—See the next word.

LUBBER=lúb'-ber, 36: *s.* A loby, a looby, a lout; an idle bulky booby; **Lub'-bard** is another form of the same word, and perhaps the more proper term for a landsman to use, the sailors having appropriated the other to suit their own notions.

Lub'-ber-ly, a. and ad. Big and awkward:—*adv.* [Dryden.] Awkwardly, clumsily.

LUBRIC, l'wó'-bríck, *a.* Slippery, smooth on the surface; hence, uncertain, unsteady; and hence, wanton, lewd.

Lu'-bri-cous, 120: a. Lubric.

To Lu'-bri-cate, v. a. To make smooth or slippery: **To Lu'-bri-cate** is oba.

Lu''-bri-ca'-tor, 38: s. That which lubricates.

Lu'-bri-c-i-ty, (-bríss'-è-téy, 84, 105) s. Slipperiness, smoothness; uncertainty; wantonness.

To Lu'-bri-c-i-tate, v. a. To make smooth or slippery.

Lu'-bri-fi-ca'-tion, 89: s. The act or operation of making smooth or slippery.

Lu'-bri-fac'-tion, 89: s. Lubrification.

LUCE, l'wéc, 109: *s.* A pike full grown.

LUCENT.—See under **Lucid.**

LUCERNE, l'wó'-cern, 109, 189: *s.* A sort of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, l'wó'-cid, 109: *a.* Shining, bright; transparent; bright with radiance of intellect, not darkened by madness.

Lu'-cid-ly, ad. With brightness, clearly.

Lu'-cid-ness, s. Brightness, clearness.

Lu'-cid-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Lucidness.

Lu'-cent, a. Lucid. [B. Jon. Milton.]

Lu'-ci-fer, s. That which brings light; hence, the name of the morning star; the name of Satan before his fall, and derivatively since his fall; a match which readily produces light.

Lu'-ci-fer-i-ty, 90: a. and s. Pertaining to Lu-

cifer; devilish:—*s.* One of a sect in the fourth century who followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari.

Lu'-cif-er-ous, 87, 120: a. Giving light.

Lu'-cif-er-ous-ly, ad. So as to discover.

Lu'-cif-ic, a. Producing light.

Lu'-ci-FORM, a. Having the form of light.

Lu'-cu-LENT, a. Clear, lucid; evident, certain.

LUCK=lúck, *s.* Chance, (see **Chance**.) accident, fortune, casual event.

Luck'-y, 105: a. Fortunate, happy by chance.

Luck'-i-ly, ad. Fortunately; by good fortune.

Luck'-i-ness, s. State of being lucky, luck.

Luck'-less, a. Unfortunate; unhappy.

LUCRE, l'wó'-cur, 109, 159: *s.* Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage, almost always with reproach some old authors have used it as a verb.

Lu'-cra-tive, (-tív, 105) a. Gainful, profitable.

This word does not necessarily include reproach.

Lu'-crif-er-ous, 87, 120: a. Lucrative. [Little used.]

Lu'-crif-ic, 88: a. Lucrative. [Little used.]

LUCUTATION, lúck-tá'-shún, 89: *s.* Struggle, effort, contest.

LUCTUAL=lúck'-th-ál, 147: *a.* Lamentable. [Sir G. Buck.]

To LUCUBRATE, l'wó'-cú-brát, *v. n.* (Related to **Lucid**, &c.) To employ one's self by candle or lamp-light, particularly in literary labours.

Lu''-cu-bra'-tor-y, a. Composed by candle-light.

Lu'-cu-bra'-tion, 89: s. Study by candle-light, or at night; a composition or writing prepared or imagined to have been prepared by candle-light.

Lu'-cu-LENT, a. See under **Lucid.**

LUDIBRIOUS.—See in the ensuing class.

LUDICROUS, l'wó'-dé-crús, 109, 105, 120: *a.* Sportive; exciting laughter; burlesque.

Lu'-di-crous-ly, ad. Sportively; in burlesque.

Lu'-di-crous-ness, s. Sportiveness; burlesque; ridiculousness.

Lu'-di-fi-ca'-tion, 89: s. The act of sporting with some one; the act of mocking.

Lu''-di-fi-ca'-tor-y, a. Mocking; trifling.

Lu'-di-b'-ri-ous, a. Sportive; ridiculous. [Unusual.]

LUFF=lúff, *s.* Palm of the hand. [Local.]

To LUFF=lúff, *v. n.* (See **To Lout**.) To keep close to the wind.

LUFF'-TAC-KLE, 101: s. Large tackle.

To LUG=lúg, *v. a.* and *n.* To haul or drag, to pull with violence; to pull by the ears as a bear:—*new.* [Dryden.] To drag along.

LUG, s. The ear. [Local.] Spenser uses it for a land-measure.

LU'-GAGE, s. That which is *lugged* or carried with some labour; a traveller's packages or baggage.

LUG, s. A sort of small fish.

LUGGER, lúg'-gér, 77: *s.* A vessel with three masts and a running bowsprit, often with two masts.

Lug'-sail, s. A square sail used by luggers, hoisted occasionally on a yard at right angles with the mast.

LUGUBRIOUS, l'oo-gú'-bré-us, 109, 105, 120: *a.* Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKE, l'wók, *a.* Not fully hot; it is sometimes spelled **Leuke**; **Lukeness, s.** Warmth. [Obs.]

LUKE'-WARM, (-wárm, 140) a. Warm, so as not to be at all hot; just warm and no more; figuratively, not zealous, not ardent, indifferent.

Lu'ke'-warm-ly, ad. With little warmth.

Lu'ke'-warm-ness, s. State or quality of being luke-warm.

To LULL=lúll, *v. a.* To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

Lull, s. Power or quality of soothing.

Lul'-ler, s. One who fondles children.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ún, *i. e.* *mission*, 163: vízh-ún, *i. e.* *vision*, 163: Áin, 166: thén, 166.

Lul'-la-by, (-bý, 6) *s.* A song to lull asleep.

LUMACHEL, l'w'-má-kél, 161: *s.* A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral conglutinated.

LUMBAL=lúm'-bál, 12: } *a.* Pertaining to the
LUMBAR=lúm'-bar, 34: } loins: *Lumbrical*
may be met with as allied to these words, but see it
also under Lumbriciform.

LUM-BÁ'-GO, *s.* A pain in the small of the back.

Lum-bag'-i-nous, (-bád'-gé-nūs, 92) *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

LUMBER=lúm'-ber, 36: *s.* Any thing useless and cumbersome; hence, *Lumber-room*.

To Lum'-ber, *v. a.* and *n.* To heap in disorder; to fill with lumber:—*new*. To move heavily.

LUMBRICIFORM, lúm-briss'-é-form, 81, 92, 105: *a.* Shaped as a worm.

Lum'-bri-cal, *a.* and *s.* Worm-shaped, as the *lumbrical muscles*:—*s.* One of the muscles of the fingers or toes.

See this word with another relationship has a different meaning.—See Lumbal.

LUMINARY.—See in the ensuing class.

To LUMINE, l'w'-mín, 109, 105: *v. a.* To illuminate, to lighten intellectually. [Spenser.]

Lú'-mi-nous, 120: *a.* Shining; enlightened.

Lú'-mi-nous-ly, *ad.* In a bright or shining manner.

Lú'-mi-nous-ness, *s.* Quality of being luminous.

To Lú'-mi-nate, *v. a.* To illuminate. [Cockeram.]
Lú'-mi-nar-y, 129, 105: *s.* He or that which gives light; an enlightener of men's minds.

Lú'-mi-na'-tion, *s.* Emission of light. [Unusual.]

LUMP=lump, *s.* A small shapeless mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole, the gross.

To Lump, *v. a.* To throw into the gross; to take in the gross.

Lump'-y, *a.* Full of lumps or compact masses.

Lump'-ing, *a.* Large, heavy. [A low word.]

Lump'-ish, *a.* Heavy, gross, dull, bulky.

Lump'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a lumpish manner.

Lump'-ish-ness, *s.* Stupid heaviness.

Lump'-en, *s.* A long greenish fish.

Lump'-fish, *s.* A thick ill-shaped fish called also the sucker, and the sea owl.

LUNA=l'w'-nā, 109: *s.* The moon. [Lat.]

Lú'-nar, 109, 34: } *a.* Pertaining to the moon;

Lú'-nar-y, 129: } measured by the moon; resembling the moon; sometimes Lunar means silver or silvery, as *Lunar Cistic*, (nitrate of silver fused at low heat:) as a substantive, *Lunary* is the name of a plant, otherwise called *Moonwort*.

Lunacy.—See lower in the class.

Lú'-na-ri-an, 90: *s.* An inhabitant of the moon.

Lú'-na-ted, *a.* Formed as a crescent, or as the half-moon.

Lú'-na-tion, 89: *s.* A revolution of the moon.

Lune, (l'wū) *s.* Any thing in the shape of a moon:—See also lower in the class:—the *lune* of a hawk is of different etymology, and means a *line* or leash.

Lú'-net, *s.* A little moon or satellite. [Bp. Hall.]

Lú'-nette, (l'oo-nét' [Fr.] 170) *s.* A small half-moon. [Fortif.]

Lú'-ni-form, *a.* Resembling the moon.

Lú'-ni-sú'-lar, *a.* Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

Lú'-ni-stice, (-stiss, 105) *s.* The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing.

Lú'-nu-lar, 34: *a.* Shaped as a crescent. [Botany.]

Lú'-nu-late, *a.* Lunular. [Botany.]

Lú'-na-ric, *a.* and *s.* Literally, under the influence of the moon, as was supposed of persons labouring under a sort of madness:—*s.* A person labouring under a sort of madness; a mad-man generally.

Lú'-na-cy, *s.* A species of insanity; insanity or madness generally.

Lune, *s.* A fit of madness, a freak. [Shaks.] See also its literal sense above.

LUNCH=lüntch, 63: } *s.* A meal be-

LUNCHEON=lüntch'-ōn, 146: } tween break-fast and dinner; formerly, it was between dinner and supper; Gay uses it in the sense of as much food as one's hand can hold.

To Lunch, *v. n.* To take a luncheon.

LUNE, LUNET, &c.—See under Luna.

To LUNGE.—See To Lorge.

LUNGS, lüngz, 143: *s. pl.* (The singular is rarely met with.) The organs of respiration in man, and of all creatures having a like animal economy, vulgarly called the *lights*; formerly a cant term for a straggled fellow; and also for an alchemist's attendant who pushed his coals.

Lunged, (lüngd, 114) *a.* Having lungs; having the nature of lungs.

Lung'-grown, (-grōwn, 8) *a.* Labouring under the complaint in which the lungs grow to the skin that lines the breast within.

Lung'-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant so called.

LUNIFORM, LUNISOLAR, LUNULAR, &c.—See under Luna.

LUPERCAL, l'oo-per'-cál, 109: *s.* The feast of Pan in ancient Rome: Shaks. accents it *Lú'percal* [Lat.]

LÚPINE, l'w'-pín, 109, 105: *s.* A kind of pulse.

To LURCH=lurch, *v. n.* and *a.* To evade by stooping; to get away by ready shifts of position; hence, in an active sense, to defeat, to disappoint; to be in a stooping position with a view to an act which will require ready evasion; hence, (again in an active sense,) to flinch or pifer; to stoop or roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

Lurch, *s.* A heavy roll of a ship at sea: *To be left in the lurch* is to be left in a state of embarrassment and danger, as a ship when she requires to be righted, or as a thief when he thinks himself on the watch with others, and is left by them in the position he has taken.

Lurch'-er, 36: *s.* One that watches to steal; a dog that watches for his game.—See also lower.

To LURCH=lurch, *v. a.* To swallow or eat greedily. [Bacon.] *Lurchion* (a gormandizing) is nearer the original Latin from which this word is derived; but it is not in use.

Lurch'-er, *s.* A glutton. [Barret.] See also the previous class.

LURDAN=lur'-dán, *s.* A loord. [Obs. or local.]

LURE, l'wū, 109, 51: *s.* Originally, something held out to a hawk; hence, any enticement.

To Lure, *v. n.* To call hawks:—*act.* To bring to the lure; to entice, to allure.

LURID, l'wū'-íd, 109: *a.* Gloomy, dismal; having the colours of a tempestuous sky. [Thomson.]

To LURK=lurk, 39: *v. n.* (Perhaps allied to Lurch.) To lie hid; to lie in wait; to keep out of the way.

Lurk'-er, *s.* One that lies in wait; a thief.

Lurk'-ing-place, *s.* A hiding place.

LUSCIOUS, lúsh'-ūs, 147: *a.* Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; delicious.

Lú'-cious-ly, *ad.* Deliciously.

Lú'-cious-ness, *s.* Quality of being luscious.

LUSERN, l'wū'-cern, 109: *s.* A lynx.

LUSH=lush, *a.* Juicy, full, succulent. [Shaks.]

LUSK=lusk, *a.* and *s.* Lazy, slothful:—*s.* An idle, lazy fellow, a lubber. [Obs.]

To Lusk, *v. n.* To be idle, to be careless. [Obs.]

Lusk'-ish, *a.* Rather lazy. [Marston, 1599.]

Lusk'-ish-ness, *s.* Disposition to be lazy. [Spenser.]

LUSORY, l'wū'-sōr-ēy, 109: *a.* Used in play.

The schemes, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fourts: gāt-wāy: cháp-mán: pá-pá: lāw: gōd: j'wū, i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

L u-so-ri-ous, 90: *a.* Used in play, sportive.

LUST=*lúst*, *s.* Primarily, inclination, will. [Spenser. Shaks.] Carnal desire; any violent, irregular desire: in old authors, vigour, active power.

To Lust, *v. n.* To list, to like. [Obs.] To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to have irregular dispositions.

Lust-er, *s.* One inflamed with lust.

Lust-ing, *s.* Eager desire.

Lust-ful, 117: *a.* Libidinous; in iting to lust: in old authors it also meant vigorous.

Lust-ful-ly, *ad.* With sensual desire.

Lust-ful-ness, *s.* Libidinousness.

Lust-ry, 105: *a.* Stout, vigorous, healthy: in old authors it also meant handsome; pleasant; and sometimes saucy.

Lust-ty-ly, *ad.* Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

Lust-ty-ness, *s.* Stoutness, sturdiness, vigour.

Lust-ty-head, (-héd, 120) *s.* Vigour, sprightliness.

Lust-ty-hood, (-hóód, 118) *s.* Corporal ability.

Lust-less, *a.* Not vigorous, languid. [Spenser.]

Lust-wort, (-wür, 141) *s.* The name of a plant.

To LUSTRATE=*lúst-trát*, *v. a.* To purify.

Lust-tral, *a.* Used in purification.

Lust-tra-tion, 89: *s.* A purification, particularly a public purification as among the ancients.

Lust-tri-cal, *a.* Pertaining to purification. [Mid-dleton.]

LUSTRE, (*lúst-tur*, 159) *s.* Literally, that which has been cleansed; appropriately, brightness, splendor, glitter; the splendor of birth, of de-ty, or of fame; a sconce for holding lights.—See also lower in the class.

Lust-trous, 120: *a.* Bright, shining, luminous.

Lust-tring, *s.* A shining silk, erroneously written lutestring, which see.

Lust-trum, *s.* The space of five years, or fifty completed months, among the ancient Romans, so called from the periodical lustration of the city at that time.

Lust-tre, 159: *s.* A lustrum.—See also above.

LUSTY, **LUSTWORT**.—See under **Lust**.

LUTATION, **LUTARIOUS**.—See in the next class but one.

LUTE=*l'út*, 109: *s.* A stringed instrument of music much used by our ancestors, and played like a guitar.

Lut-ta-nist, *s.* A lutist. [Johnson.]

Lut-tist, **Lut-ter**, *s.* A lute player.

Lute-case, (-cás, 152) *s.* Case for a lute.

Lute-string, *s.* The string of a lute. By misapprehension of its etymology, the word *lustring* is also often spelled thus: but however presenting this form to the eye, it has long since regained its true character to the ear: see *l'rin*, 167.

LUTE, *l'út*, 109: *s.* Literally, mud; but appropriately, a composition like clay with which chemists close up their vessels.

To Lute, *v. a.* To coat or close with lute.

Lut-ting, *s.* Material to be used for coating vessels.

Lut-tion, 89: *s.* The act of luting.

Lut-tal-ri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Living in mud; of the colour of mud.

Lut-tu-lent, (-tób-lént, 147) *a.* Muddy, turbid.

LUTHERAN, *l'út-thér-án*, *a* and *s.* Conformable to the doctrines of Luther:—*s.* One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther—one of a body of Christians who, in certain points of faith and practice, are generally esteemed to stand midway between the Roman Catholics and the Calvinists.

LUTHERN, *l'út-thér-n*, 109: *s.* A sort of window over a cornice in the roof of a building.

LUTING, **LUTULENT**.—See under **Lute**, (mud.)

To LUX, *lücks*, 188: } *v. a.* To put out of
To LUXATE, *lücks'-át*, } joint, to disjoin.

Lux-a-tion, 89: *s.* A dislocation, a disjoining.

LUXE.—See in the ensuing class.

LUXURIANT, *lüg-zü'-ré-ánt*, 154, 90, 105

12: *a.* Abundant as from *larity* of restraint, exuberant, superfluously plentiful.

Lux-u'-ri-ant-ly, *ad.* Abundantly.

Lux-u'-ri-ance, } *s.* Wanton growth or plenty.

Lux-u'-ri-an-cy, } exuberance.

To Lux-u'-ri-ate, *v. n.* To grow luxuriantly.

Lux-u'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Luxuriant, exuberant; [Milton] hence, wanton from the plentifulness of pleasures; disposing to wantonness; voluptuousness.

Lux-u'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Deliciously, voluptuously.

Lux-u'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Voluptuousness; and hence, lewdness.

Lux-u'-ri-r, (*lücks'-ú-ré*, 154, 105: *colloq.*

lücks'-sh'oo-ré, 147) *s.* Luxuriance, abundance;

[Bacon.] delicious fare; lust, lewdness; more commonly, voluptuousness generally, or addictedness to the pleasures which wealth and abundance place within the reach.

Luxe, (*lücks*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Luxury. [Prior. Shenstone.]

LYAM=*l'ám*, *s.* A leam; which see. [Obs.]

LYCANTHROPY, *lí-cán'-thró-pé*, 87, 105: *s.* A madness in which men have the qualities of wolves and other beasts.

LYCEUM=*lí-cé-úm*, *s.* The place where Aristotle gave his instructions.

LYDIAN, *lí-d'-án*, 105, 146: *a.* Pertaining to the Lydians, soft, effeminate; soft in cadence or air.

LYE=*ly*, 189: *s.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

LYING.—See **To Lie**.

LYM=*lím*, *s.* (Compare **Lyam** and **Leam**.) A dog held in a leam,—a bloodhound. [Shaks.]

LYMPH, *límf*, 163: *s.* A colourless fluid.

Lymph-e-duct, *s.* A vessel which conveys the lymph.

Lymph-at-ic, *a*, and *s.* Pertaining to the lymph in animal bodies:—*s.* A lympheduct.—See also below.

LYMPH-A-TIC, *a.* Frighted to madness, as they say the nymphs were by seeing their spectres in the water-mad.

Lym-phat-ic, *a*, and *s.* Mad:—*s.* A madman.—See also above.

LYNX, *língks*, 158, 188: *s.* A cat-like beast remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

LYRE=*líre*, 45: *s.* The harp of the ancients, the instrument to which poetry is supposed to be sung.

Ly'-rist, *s.* A player on the lyre; a poet.

Ly'-rate, *a.* Formed as a lyre. [Botany.]

Ly'-ic, *lí'-íck*, 88, } *a.* Pertaining to a lyre;

Ly'-i-cal, *lí'-é-cál*, } sung, or fitted to be sung, to the lyre; unequal in measure, or formed in stanzas, as songs:—as a *sub*. *Lyric* signifies a lyric poet.

LYTERIAN, *lí-tér'-é-án*, 90, 43: *a.* Indicating the solution or termination of a disease.

M.

M is popularly the twelfth letter of the alphabet, though really the thirteenth: see **J**: its sound is the 70th element of the schemes prefixed. It is scarcely ever silent. As a contraction, it stands for *Magister* or *Master*, (as **A. M.** *Artium Magister*, *Master of Arts*;) *Majesty*; *Manuscript*, (i. e. **M. S.** *manuscript*,

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ún*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vízh-ún*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thín*, 166: *thén*, 166.

M. S. S. manuscripts; Medicine, (as M. D. Medicine Doctor;) Member, (as M. P. Member of Parliament;) Meridium, (noon; as A. M. ante or before noon; P. M. post or after noon;) Mille, (a thousand;) Monsieur; Mundi, (of the world, as A. M. Anno Mundi, in the year of the world;) &c.

MAC=mäb, *s.* The queen of the fairies.

MAC=mäck, *s.* In names of Scotch and Irish origin, *son of*, as Mac Adam.

To MACADAMIZE=mäck-äd'-äm-ize, *v. a.* To cover, as a road or path, with small broken stones whose angular parts unite by pressure and form a smooth, hard surface: so called from the projector, Mac Adam.

MACARONI, mäck'-d-rö'-néy, 105: *s.* Food of mixed ingredients, formed into a paste, and moulded into strings, in which shape it is cooked: consequently, a medley; something extravagant, something to please an idle fancy; hence, a sort of droll, or fool; also a fanciful, foppish fellow, a coxcomb.

MAC-a-RON'-ic, 83: *s.* and *a.* A confused heap or mixture of several things, but particularly of languages:—*adj.* Consisting of, or expressed in words of barbarous burlesque coinage, as of vulgar words Latinized, or Latin words modernized.

MAC-a-RON'-s, *s.* A sort of sweet biscuit made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar: Donne uses it for a macaroni, or a pert, meddling fellow.

MACAW=mä-d-äw', *s.* A beautiful species of parrot.

MA-CAW'-TREE, *s.* A species of the palm tree.

MACE=mäc, *s.* A kind of spice.

Mace'-ale, *s.* Ale spiced with mace.

Mace'-reed, *s.* A plant.

MACE=mäc, *s.* Originally, a club; at present, an ensign of authority carried before magistrates; the heavier rod used in billiards.

Mace'-bear-er, (-härc-er, 100) *s.* One who carries the mace.

To MACERATE=mäss'-ër-ätc, *v. a.* To make lean, to wear away; to mortify; to steep almost to solution.

Mac'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of macerating; corporal hardship; infusion so as nearly to dissolve.

MACHIAVELISM, mäck'-ä-d-vél'-izm, 161, 158: *s.* The principles of Nicholas Machiavel, (Nicolo Machiavel'li) a Florentine of the 15th century, who, in a work called "The Prince," systematized and refined upon the craft, hypocrisy, and tyranny, by which governments were then conducted; hence, the word is often used to signify deep, refined, unprincipled policy.

Mach'-i-a-ve'-li-an, 90: *a.* and *s.* Deeply and crookedly politic:—*s.* A follower of Machiavel in principles and practice.

MACHICOLATION, mäsh'-ä-cö-lä'-shün, 161, 89: *s.* Literally, a pouring down of bats or clubs,—the practice, in old castles, of pouring heavy or burning substances through apertures on the assailants.

MACHINAL.—See in the ensuing class.

To MACHINATE, mäck'-ä-nätc, 161: *v. n.* To plan, to contrive; to form schemes, to plot. > This word comes to us directly from the classical languages.

Mach'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* A plotter, a contriver.

Mach'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.

MA-CHINE', (mä-shēn', 161, 104) *s.* An artificial work which serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion; an engine; a stage coach; hence, a machine horse, or machiner. —See also lower.

Ma-chi'-ner-y, *s.* Machines collectively; the works of a machine; machinery. —See also lower.

Ma-chi'-nist, *s.* A constructor of machines.

MA-CHINE', (mä-shēn') *s.* Supernatural agency in

a poem, or a superhuman being introduced to perform some exploit.

> The word, in this sense, as well as in those immediately above, comes to us through the French language.

Ma-chi'-ning, *a.* Having the nature or purpose of machines. [Dryden.]

Ma-chi'-nal, *a.* Relating to machines.

MACILENT, mäss'-ä-lönt, 105: *a.* (Compare To Macerate.) Having little flesh, lean.

Mac'-i-len'-cy, 105: *s.* Leanness. [Little used.]

MACKEREL=mäck'-ër-ël, 14: *s.* A well-known fish, with a streaked or spotted back: Compare *Macula*, &c.: A mackerel gale is a gale or strong breeze that brings mackerel fresh to market: A mackerel sky is a sky streaked or marked as mackerel.

MACKEREL=mäck'-ër-ël, *s.* A pimp. [Obs.]

MACROCOSM, mä'-crö-cözm, 158: *s.* The great or whole world, the visible system, in opposition to the microcosm or little world, the world of man. *See*.

MA-cro'-i-o-gy, 87: *s.* Long talk with little matter; a redundant or too copious style.

MACTATION, mäck-tä'-shün, 89: *s.* The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA=mäck-ü-lä, *s.* A spot. [Lat.]

Mac'-ule, *s.* A spot, a stain; *pl.* Macules or Maculae.

To Mac'-u-late, *v. a.* To spot, to stain.

Mac'-u-late, *a.* Maculated, spotted.

Mac'-u-la'-tion, *s.* Act of spotting; a stain.

MAD=mäd, *a.* Disordered in intellect; expressing disorder of mind; enraged, furious, as with passion; eager to an extravagant degree

To Mad, *v. a.* and *n.* To madden.

Mad'-ly, *ad.* Without reason; furiously.

Mad'-ness, *s.* The state of being mad.

Mad'-man, *s.* An insane man, a lunatic.

Mad'-house, 152: *s.* A house for lunatics.

> Other compounds are *Mad-brained*, *Mad-cap*, (*i. e.* a mad-head) or a mad-headed person, a person of wild behaviour; *Mad-head*, *Mad-headed*, &c., and also *Mad-apple* and *Mad-word*, which are names of plants.

To Mad'-den, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make mad:—*sec.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

MADAM=mäd'-äm, *s.* Literally, my lady,—the term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree: it was anciently accented on the last syllable, and was often used for mistress or lady in the third person, an application that still sometimes occurs, as in the phrase, A proud madam.

Made'-moi-selle', (mäd'-m-wä-zell', [Fr.] 170:) *s.* The compellation to a young unmarried French lady: see Miss.

MADBRAIN, MADCAP, To MADDEN, &c. —See among the compounds and derivatives of Mad.

MADDER=mäd'-d-r, 36: *s.* An annual plant, one species of which is used in dyeing red.

MADE.—See To Make.

To MADEFY, &c.—See under Madid.

MADEIRA=mä-dër'-ä, *s.* Madeira wine.

MADHEAD, MADHOUSE, &c.—See under Mad.

MADID=mäd'-id, *a.* Wet, moist. [Unusual.]

To Mad'-e-fy, 6: *v. a.* To make wet, to moisten.

Mad'-e-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making wet.

MADMAN, MADNESS, &c.—See under Mad.

MADONNA=mä-dön'-nä, *s.* The Italian word answering to *Madam*: it is appropriated to signify a representation of the Virgin Mary: in English use, it sometimes takes the form *Ma-dö-na*.

MADREPORE=mäd'-rè-pörc, *s.* A submarine substance like coral, inhabited by a small animal.

MADRIER, mäd'-rè-er, 105: *s.* A rough plank

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gätc'-wäy: chäp'-mäñ: pä-pä': läw: gööd: j'w, *i. e.* j'w, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

a plank used with a petard in breaking open a gate; a plank used in sapping and mining.

MADRIGAL, mǎd'-rè-gǎl, 105, 12: *s.* A pastoral song; any light, airy song.

MAESTOSO, mǎ'-ès-tō'-zò, [Ital. *adj.*] *ad.* With grand-ur and force. [Music.]

To MAFFLE, mǎf'-fl, 101: *v. n.* To stammer. [Obs.]

MAGAZINE, mǎg'-d-zēn', 104: *s.* A store-house; commonly, for arms or ammunition; sometimes for provisions; a literary receptacle or miscellaneous pamphlet: Mag'-a-zī'-ner (a writer for magazines) is used by Goldsmith.

MAGE.—See lower, before Magi.

MAGGOT=mǎg'-gōt, 18: *s.* A worm or grub, particularly the egg of the green or blue fly, which turns into a fly.—See also lower.

Mag'-got-y, *a.* Full of maggots.—See also lower.

Mag'-got-i-ness, *s.* State of being maggoty.

MAG'-GOR, *s.* That which grows spontaneously as a maggot,—a whim-y, an odd fancy. [A low word.]

MAG'-GOT-Y, *a.* Capricious, whimsical; hence, the compound *Mag'guly-head'ed*.

MAGE=mǎg', *s.* One of the Magi, but used by Spenser for magician.

Ma'-gi, 6: *s. pl.* Wise men of the East.

Ma'-gi-an, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Magi:—*s.* One of the Magi.

Ma'-gi-a-nism, 158: *s.* The philosophy or doctrine of the Magi.

MAG'-IC, (mǎd'-jick) *s.* and *a.* The art practised or pretended to be practised by the Magi, of putting into action the power of spirits or the occult powers of nature; sorcery, enchantment:—*adj.* Done or produced by magic, proceeding by magic; enchanted.

Mag'-i-cal, 88, 12: *a.* Magic. **Mag'-i-cal-ly**, *ad.*

Ma-gic'-ian, (mǎ-gish'-ān, 90) *s.* One skilled in magic; one skilled in the black art.

MAGISTERIAL, mǎd'-jīs-tēr'-ē-āl, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a master; lofty, despotic; among the alchemists it designated a power in certain preparations to change into another body on some other element or substance being added.

Mag'-is-te'-ri-al-ly, 105: *ad.* In a magisterial manner.

Mag'-is-te'-ri-al-ness, *s.* Haughtiness.

Mag'-is-ter-y, *s.* A master-trial or practice,—the name appropriated by the alchemists to certain preparations of more than common power.

Magistracy.—See lower in the class.

Mag'-is-tral, *a.* and *s.* Masterly; artificial, skillful; cunning; suiting a magistrate:—*s.* [Obs.] A sovereign medicine.

Mag'-is-tral-ly, *ad.* Authoritatively.

Mag'-is-tral'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Despotic authority in opinions. [Bacon.]

MAG'-IS-THATE, *s.* A public civil officer invested with authority; a governor; a justice of the peace.

Mag'-is-tra-cy, *s.* Office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

Mag'-is-trat'-ic, 88: *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate.

Mag'-is-tra'-ture, 147: *s.* Magistracy. [Little used.]

MAGNA CHARTA, mǎg'-nd-kar'-td, 161: *s.*

The great charter of English liberties extorted from King John, granted with some alterations by Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First.

MAG-NAL'-I-TY, 84, 105: *s.* Something great or above the common order of things. [Brown.]

MAG-NAN'-I-MOUS, 120: *a.* Great minded, elevated in sentiment; brave.

Mag-nan'-i-mous-ly, *ad.* With greatness of mind; bravely.

Mag-na-nim'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Greatness of mind; elevation of soul.

MAG'-NATE, *s.* A grandee or nobleman.

To MAG'-NI-FY, 105, 6: *v. a.* To make great, to exaggerate; to increase the bulk to the eye, as by a convex glass; to raise in pride and pretension; to exalt; to praise or extol highly; as a cant word, it formerly signified to have effect.

Mag'-ni-fl'-a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be praised. [Brown.]

Mag'-ni-fl'-er, *s.* He or that which magnifies; an encomiast; a convex glass.

MAG-NIF'-IC, 88: *a.* Great in the usual sense of

MAG-NIF'-I-CAL, } grand, illustrious, noble. [Milton.]

To MAG-nif'-i-cate, *v. a.* To magnify by praises.

[B. Jon.]

Mag-nif'-i-cent, *a.* Grand in appearance, splendid,

pompous: fond of splendor.

Mag-nif'-i-cent-ly, *ad.* Pompously, splendidly.

Mag-nif'-i-cence, *s.* Grandeur of appearance; splendor.

Mag-nif'-i-co, *s.* A grandee of Venice. [Shaks.]

To Magnify, &c.—See higher in the class.

MAG-NIL'-O-QUENT, (-kwént, 188) } *a.* Hig in

MAG-nil'-o-quous, (-kwūs, 120) } words; expressing lofty pretensions.

Mag-nil'-o-quence, *s.* Language expressive of pretensions greater than realities warrant; a boasting style or manner.

MAG-NI-TUDE, *s.* Greatness; comparative bulk, grandeur.

MAGNES.—See the two ensuing classes.

MAGNESIA, mǎg-nē'-sè-d, *colloq.* mǎg-nē'-shè-d, 146, 147: *s.* A primitive earth, absorbent, anti-acid, and mildly cathartic.

○ Linnæus allies this word with *magnes*, the classical name of the loadstone, but without assigning a reason.

Mag-nē'-u-an, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia.

Mag-nē'-u-um, *s.* The metallic base of magnesia.

MAGNET=mǎg'-uet, *s.* The loadstone. Spenser calls it the *magnes* stone; *Magnes*, the Greek and Latin word, is thought to be from the city of *Magnesia* in Lydia, where the stone is said to have been first found.

Mag-net'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to the magnet;

Mag-net'-i-cal, } having powers like those of the magnet; attractive: Milton once uses *Magnetic* as a subs. for *Magnet*.

Mag-net'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By means of magnetism; by an attractive power.

Mag-net'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Quality of being magnetic: *Magnet'icness* is scarcely to be met with.

Mag-net'-ics, *s. pl.* The principles or science of magnetism.

To MAG-net-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To communicate magnetic properties to, to render magnetic; to affect by magnetism.—*new.* To become magnetic.

MAG-net-ism, 158: *s.* The science of the properties and laws of magnetic power and influence; in a looser sense, the power of attraction generally: *Animal magnetism* is a method of treating diseases on the principle of a supposed connection of magnetism with the vital powers of animals.

MAG-net-o-e'-lec-tric'-i-ty, *s.* That branch of natural philosophy which is established on the ascertained fact that magnetism and electricity have certain principles in common. [Faraday.]

MAGNIFIC, &c., **MAGNIFICENT**, &c., **MAGNIFICO**, **To MAGNIFY**, &c., **MAG-NILOQUENT**, &c., **MAGNITUDE**.—See under *MAGNA*-charta.

MAGNOLIA, mǎg-nō'-lè-d, 90: *s.* The laurel-leaved tulip tree.

MAGOT'-PIE=mǎg'-ōt-py', } 6: *s.* A bird

MAGPIE=mǎg'-py, } with pied feathers, namely black and white, and prone to *hoarding*, as is implied by *magot*, of which *mag* is a contraction.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

though according to Todd *mag* implies chattering; and according to Johnson, it is the abbreviation of Margery, and applied as *Poll* is applied to a parrot: *Magpie* is the word in use; the other occurs in Shaks.

MAGYDARE, mäg'-güé-där, 77: *s.* A herb.

MAHOGANY, mǎ-hōg'-d-nèy, *s.* A hard reddish wood from the tropical parts of America.

MAIOMET=mǎ-hōm'-ét, *s.* The author of the Mahometan religion. Our old authors and a great many modern speakers pronounce the word *Mah'-o-met*; but the pronunciation assumed is sanctioned by good use and is more consistent with that of the derivatives: the correct orthography is said to be *Moham-med*; but *Mahomet* has been so long established as the English spelling, that there seems an affectation in attempting to disturb it.

Ma-hom'-e-tan, *s.* and *a.* A follower of Mahomet, a Mussulman.—*adj.* Of or belonging to Mahomet or Mahometanism.

☞ The word is also spelled *Mohammedan* and *Mahomedan*.

To Ma-hom'-e-tan-ize, *v. a.* To render conformable to the religion or customs of the Mahometans: otherwise spelled *Mohammedanize*.

Ma-hom'-e-ta-nism, 158: *s.* The religion established by Mahomet; otherwise, though less commonly, spelled *Mohammedanism*. Our old authors use *Mahometism*, *Mahom'etry*, and *Ma'ometism*, all of which are now disused.

Ma'-HOUND, (mǎh'-hownd, 23, 32) *s.* A contemptuous name used by our forefathers for *Mahomet*; thence, from the presumed identity of the persons, applied to the devil; and thence to any mysterious character of seeming power and great wickedness.

MAID=mǎd, *s.* A sort of skate fish.

MAID=mǎde, 100: *s.* A virgin; an unmarried woman; a female; a woman servant.

Maid'-en, 114: *s.* and *a.* A maid:—*adj.* Consisting of maids or young females; fresh, new, unpoluted; applied to assizes it signifies unstained by blood, or having none to condemn to death.

☞ It is applied substantively as the name of a washing machine, and also as the name of an instrument formerly used to behead criminals in Scotland: these may be allied to the present class, or to the adjective *Maiden* with a different etymology, and the sense of strong, impregnable.

To Maid'-en, 114: *v. n.* To speak or act demurely like a maiden; to be continent as a maiden.

Maid'-en-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Gentle, modest, decent:—*adv.* In a maidenly manner.

Maid'-en-li-ness, *s.* Modesty.

Maid'-en-head, (-hēd, 120) } *s.* Virginity; virgin
Maid'-en-hood, (-hōd, 118) } purity; freedom from contamination; newness, freshness; (the figurative senses are obs. or vul.): *Maidenhood* is an orthography quite disused: *Maid'-hood* occurs in Shaks.

Maid-Ma'-ri-an, 41, 105: *s.* Originally, the queen of May, one of the characters in the old Morris dance; which dance degenerating into coarse buffoonery and Maid-Marian being personated by a buffoon, the once elegant queen of May was named a *Matkin*, and the expressive Maid-Marian remained only as the name of a dance.

Maid'-pale, *a.* Pale as a sick girl.

Maid'-ser-vant, *s.* A female servant.

☞ Other compounds are chiefly names of plants; as, *Maid'-en-hair*, *Maid'-en-lip*.

MAIL=mǎle, 1: *s.* Primarily net-work, but applied specially to the steel net-work, or to the plates of metal with which some kinds of armour were made; any armour.

To Mail, *v. a.* To arm defensively.

MAIL=mǎle, *s.* A bag, but particularly that in which letters are enclosed for public conveyance: it sometimes signifies the conveyer of the bag, whether a person or a carriage: with a different etymology it sig-

nifies a rest; and with one again different, a macula or spot; hence, *mailed* may mean speckled.

Mail-coach, *s.* The coach that conveys the mail.

Mail'-er, *s.* A portmanteau. [Shelton.]

To MAIM=māim, 1: *v. a.* To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple.

Maim, *s.* Privation of an essential part; lameness, not connate or original.

Mayhem, (māim) *s.* Maim in law language.

Maim'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being maimed.

MAIN=māne, 1: *a.* and *s.* Originally, great, mighty; whence its usual sense, principal, chief, lending; important:—*s.* Violence, force, as *might* and *main*; more commonly, the gross, the sum, the whole; the great sea as distinguished from bays or rivers; the continent as distinguished from neighbouring isles; a great duct as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it.

Main'-ly, *ad.* Chiefly, greatly; to a great degree.

Main'-land, *s.* The continent.

☞ Other compounds are for the most part terms on shipboard; as *Main'-mast*, *Main'-keel*, *Main'-sail*, *Main'-sheet*, *Main'-top*, *Main'-yard*, &c.

MAIN=māne, *s.* A hand as of dice, or of fighting cocks, in the latter sense the term implying such as are at hand or ready.

MAIN'-OUR, 120: *s.* The thing found in the hand of a thief and taken from him.

MAIN'-PER-NOH, *s.* He to whose hand a man is delivered out of prison on surety to produce him.

MAIN'-PRIZE, (-prize, 151) *s.* The taking or receiving of a person into friendly custody who otherwise might be committed to prison.

To Main'-prize, *v. a.* To bail.

To MAINSWEAR, māne'-swāre, 100, 42: *v. a.* In law, to swear civil or falsely.

☞ This word is etymologically distinct from the foregoing and the following class.

To MAINTAIN=māin-tāin, *v. a.* and *n.* Literally to keep in hand; (See the class previous to the last word;) to hold, preserve, or keep in some state or condition; to defend; to vindicate.—to keep up; to support:—*new*. To assert as a tenet or opinion.

Main-tain'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be maintained; justifiable.

Main-tain'-er, 36: *s.* Supporter, cherisher.

MAIN'-TEN-ANCE, 81: *s.* Support, defence; supply of the necessities of life, sustenance; in law, an officious intermeddling in a suit by assisting either party with money or otherwise.

MAIZE=māiz, 189: *s.* Indian wheat.

MAJESTY, mǎd'-jēs-tēy, 105: *s.* Dignity, grandeur; greatness of appearance; sovereignty; the style or title of kings and queens.

Ma-jēs'-tic, 88: } *a.* Grand, august, having dignity;
Ma-jēs'-ti-cal, } regal, imperial: *Maj'estat'ic*

and *Maj'estat'ical* are quite out of use.

Ma-jēs'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With majesty.

Ma-jēs'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* Dignity of manner and appearance: *Maj'estiness* is not now used.

MAJOR, mā-jor, 38: *a.* and *s.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity:—*s.* He that is greater, particularly in years; that which is greater: a *Ma'jor-du'mo* is the principal in a house next to the master:—See other special applications below.

Ma'-jor-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Enlargement. [Brown.]

Ma-jor'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being greater; in Shaks, the state of being high in rank; full age, end of minority; ancestry:—See also below.

MA'-JOR, *s.* The officer above a captain, being the lowest field officer; sometimes it is found instead of *major*: as an epithet appended to other denominations of men in the army, it implies the superior of the department, as a *Drum-major*: a *Major-general* is next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Towels: gǎt'-wáy: chǎp'-mán: pǎ'-pǎ': lǎw: gǎd': j'w, i. e. j'ew; 55: a, e, i, &c. *mude*, 171,

Ma-jor'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The rank or office of a major.

Ma'-jor, *s.* The first proposition of a syllogism containing some generality; or according to Aristotelian logic, that one of the two premised propositions which contains the major term, the major term being the predicate of the third proposition or conclusion, the subject of which is called the minor term.

To MAKE=māke, } *v. a. and n.* To cause; to
MADE=māde, } cause to be originally, to create;
 } to cause to be secondarily,—
 to form, order, or arrange; to cause through the agency of another person or thing, to produce through some power over the immediate agent,—to force or constrain: these are the senses under which are contained all the special applications of this verb: as, to compose; to perform, to do; to settle; to commit; to gain as a purpose; to secure as a profit; to amount to; to establish in a purposed condition in opposition to *mar*:—*neu.* To have effect; to operate; to do; to proceed: in a distinctive sense now disused, to produce poetry, with the notion that the poet is a creator; other applications of this verb, whether active or neuter, are determined by accompanying words: as *To make away*, to destroy; to transfer,—in the former sense often followed by *with*; *To make account*, to reckon; and followed by *to*, to esteem; *To make free with*, to treat without ceremony; *To make good*, to maintain; to fulfil; to supply an equivalent; *To make land*, to reach land; *To make light of*, to consider of no consequence; *To make love*, to court; *To make merry*, to feast; *To make much of*, to cherish; *To make of*, to understand out of; to produce from; to account; in old authors, to cherish; *To make over*, to transfer, to place with trustees; *To make out*, to ascertain; to explain; to evince; *To make sure of*, to secure; to consider as certain; *To make up*, to get together; to compose; to repair; to reconcile; *To make as if*, to carry an appearance; *To make for*, to tend towards; to tend in favour of; *To make up for*, to compensate; *To make up to*, to approach; *To make at*, to attack; *To make with*, (an old phrase), to concure.

☞ If some of the foregoing and other applications of the verb are not at once resolvable into the general sense, we may always presume an ellipsis out of which the phrase has arisen.

Make, *s.* (See also hereafter.) Form, structure.

Ma'-ker, *s.* He who makes; the Creator; a poet; he who makes any thing.

Ma'-king, *s.* Act of forming; workmanship; structure; in old authors, a poem.

☞ Among the compounds are *Make-bate*, (a breeder of quarrels); *Make-peace*, (a reconciler); *Make-weight*, (that which assists to make an equisite—that which contributes to something not sufficient of itself;) &c.

MAKE=māke, *s.* A mate, or one *matched* with another, a companion. [Spenser. B. Jon.]

Make'-less, *a.* Matchless; without a mate. [Shaks.]

MALACOSTOMOUS, māl'-d-cōs'-tōm-ūs, 120: *a.* (Compare *To Malaxate*, *Soft-jawed*, as a fish. *Supp.*)

MALADY, māl'-d-dēy, *s.* (See *Male*.) An *illness* or disorder of body,—a distemper.

MAL'-AN-DERS, 143: *s. pl.* Scabs on a horse's postern which make him go ill.

MAL'-A-PERT, *a.* *Pert* or sprightly in an *ill* manner, or so as to offend.

Mal'-a-pert'-ly, 105: *ad.* Saucily.

Mal'-a-pert'-ness, *s.* Sauciness, impudence.

MAL'-AP-RO-POS, (māl'-āp-rō-pō'), [Fr.] 170) *ad.* *Ill* to the purpose, unreasonably, unsuitably.

MAL'-A-RI-A, (māl'-ā-rē-dē, [Ital.] 170) *s.* An *ill air*,—a local atmosphere tending to produce disease.

MALAGA=māl'-d-gd, *s.* Malaga wine.

MALAR=māl'-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek.

MALATE.—See under *Malic*.

To MALAXATE, māl-lācks'-ātē, 188: *v. a.* To make soft: hence *Malaxation*, the act of softening.

MALE=māle, *a. and s.* Of the sex that begets

young, not female:—*s.* The he of any species:—in another sense, see *Mail*, (a bag.)

Male'-spir'-it-ed, *a.* Having the spirit of a man.

MALE', A prefix that signifies *ill*. The first syllable is always pronounced short, and if a vowel follows, the sound of the second syllable or of the *e* is sunk, and often omitted in the orthography; hence an inconsistency either of spelling or pronunciation in many of the following words, for which usage alone must plead. Other words in which *mal* has the same origin and meaning are not in this class, because the letters are not so separable as to have the character of a prefix:—See *Malady*, &c., *Malice*, &c.

MAL'-CON-FOI-MA'-TION, 89: *s.* Ill form.

MAL'-AD-MIN-IS-TRA'-TION, (māl'-ād-mīn-is-trā'-shūn, 97, 89) *s.* Ill government of affairs.

MAL'-CON-TENT, 97: *a. and s.* Discontented, dissatisfied:—*s.* One discontented, but particularly with the government; a dissatisfied person.

Mal'-con-tent'-ed, *a.* Discontented.

Mal'-con-tent'-ed-ly, *ad.* Discontentedly.

Mal'-con-ten'-ted-ness, *s.* Discontentedness.

MAL'-X-DI-CENT, *a.* Speaking reproachfully, slanderous: hence, *Mal'-x-di'-cen-cy*. [Little used.]

MAL'-e-dic'-tion, 89: *s.* An execration, a curse.

MAL'-E-VAC-TOI, *s.* An evil-doer, or offender against law, a criminal.

MAL'-e-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* An offence, a crime.

MAL'-e-fice, (-fiss, 105) *s.* A wicked act. [Chaucer.]

To MAL'-e-fic'-iate, (-fish'-yātē, 147: *v. a.* To bewitch. [Burton:] hence, *MAL'-e-fic'-ia'-tion*, [Bp. Hall.]

Mal'-ef'-icent, 87: *a.* Wicked, doing evil.

Mal'-ef'-ic, 88: *a.* Mischievous, hurtful.

MAL'-fea'-sunce, (-fā'-zānce, 100, 151) *s.* Evil doing or deed. [Law.]

MAL'-EN'-GINE, (-gīn, 105) *s.* Evil contrivance, guile, deceit. [Spenser. Milton: prose.]

MAL-E-PRAC'-TICE, (māl'-prāck'-tiss, 97, 105) *s.* Evil practice; practice contrary to established rules.

☞ See *Malespirted* (no relation of this class) under *Male*, and *Malet*, under *Mail*.

MAL'-EV'-O-LENT, *a.* Ill-disposed toward others.

Mal'-ev'-o-lent-ly, *ad.* Malignantly.

Mal'-ev'-o-lence, *s.* Ill-will, malignity.

Mal'-ev'-o-lous, 120: *a.* Malevolent. [Warburton.]

MAL'-for-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong formation.

☞ *Mal'ic* has no relation to this class.—See the next.

MAL'-ICE, &c. **MAL'-IGN**, &c. **MAL'-i-SON**, &c. are related to this class; but see them hereafter.

MAL'-TALENT, *s.* Ill-humour. [Chaucer. Spenser.]

To MAL'-TRTAT, *v. a.* To use roughly.

Mal-treat'-ment, *s.* Ill-usage.

MAL'-VER-SA'-TION, *s.* Evil conduct; fraudulent practices.

MALIC=māl'-lick, *a.* Pertaining to apples, as malic acid. *Malacic*, see in *Supp.*

Mal'-late, *s.* A salt from malic acid with a base.

MALICE, māl'-iss, 105: *s.* (See *Male*.) Badness of design from an evil heart; deliberate mischief: it was once used as a verb in the sense of *to regard with ill-will*.

Mal'-ic'-ious, (-sh'ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Malignant.

Mal'-ic'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* Malignantly.

Mal'-ic'-ious-ness, *s.* Malice.

MAL'-I-AN, (māl'-līnē, 115, 157) *a.* Ill-disposed to any one, malicious; pestilential; fatal, as from some occult influence.

To Mal'-ign, *v. a.* To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to hurt by censure.

Mal'-ign'-ly, *ad.* With ill-will; enviously.

Mal'-ign'-er, *s.* He that maligns; a malicious censurer.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 163: ūin, 166: thēn, 166.

Ma-lig'-nant, (mǎ-līg'-nǎnt) *a.* and *s.* Malign, malicious; envious; hostile to life:—*s.* A malevolent person, applied particularly to the Cavalier party by the Puritans in the days of Cromwell.

Ma-lig'-nant-ly, *ad.* With ill intention, malignly.

Mal'-i-son, (mǎl'-ē-zn, 151, 114) *s.* A malediction. [Chaucer.] Compare Benison.

MALICHO, mǎl'-it-chō: *s.* The corruption of a Spanish word signifying mischief.—See *To Mische*. [Shaks.]

MALKIN, mǎwk'-in, 112, 139: *s.* Originally, a mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; hence, a frighful figure of clouts dressed up; and hence, a dirty wench.—See *Maid marian*.

MALI, *To MALI*, &c.—See under *To Malleate*.

MAL-LARD=mǎl'-lārd. *s.* The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To MALLEATE=mǎl'-lē-āte, 142, 146: *v. a.* To hammer.

Mal'-le-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of extension by the hammer.

Mal'-le-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being malleable.

Mal'-le-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Malleableness.

Mal'-le-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of beating.

MAL'-LET, 142: *s.* A wooden hammer.

MALL, (mǎl) *s.* A kind of beater or hammer; a *beaten* walk; or so called, as is generally supposed, because it was the place where they played with malls and a ball. For the name of the street *Pall mall*, in London, see *Prin* 113.

To Mall, (mǎl) *v. a.* To strike with a mall: this literal sense is obsolete, and the derivative sense has another spelling and a correspondent pronunciation.—See *To Maul*.

MALLECHO.—See *Malicho* and *To Mische*.

MALLOW=mǎl'-lōw, 142, 8: *s.* A plant: it is seldom named but in the plural number.

MAL-va'-ceous, (-shūs, 147, 120) *a.* Pertaining to mallows.

MALMSEY, mǎm'-zē, 122, 151: *s.* A luscious white wine prepared in many places, but originally from *Malvasia* of *Peloponnesus*; a rich sort of grape.

MALT, mǎlt, 112: *s.* Grain, generally barley, steeped in water, fermented, and then dried in a kiln.

To Malt, *v. a.* and *n.* To make into malt:—*neu*. To become malt.

Malt'-man, **Malt'-ster**, *s.* One who makes malt.

Other compounds are *Malt'-drink*, *Malt'-dust*, *Malt'-floor*, (on which malt is dried); *Malt'-horse*, (employed in grinding malt;—hence, a dull, worthless drudge); *Malt'-liquor*, *Malt'-worm*, &c.

MALTALENT, **MALTREAT**, **MALVERSATION**.—See under *Male*.

MALVACEOUS.—See under *Mallow*.

MAMELUKE mǎm'-ē-l'ook, 109: *s.* An Egyptian soldier, or trained Circassian slave.

MAMMA=mǎm-mǎ, *s.* The fond word for mother: it consists of the syllables a child first naturally utters, and is applied to the first object of its affection: it is liable to contraction into *Mam*; and this to the common termination in *y*, as *Mam'-my*.

MAM'-MAL, 12: *s.* An animal that suckles its young. [Zool.] *Pl.* *Mam-ma'-lia*: (90.)

Mam-ma'-li-an, *a.* Pertaining to mammalia.

Mam-mal'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The science of mammalia.

Mam-mar-y, 129, 105: *s.* Relating to the breast, but particularly to the arteries of the breast.

See *MAM'-MER* hereafter.

Mam-mi-fer, *s.* An animal with breasts for nourishing its young.

Mam-mi-form, *a.* Formed as breasts.

Mam-mil-lar-y, *a.* Belonging to the breasts or

teats; also applied to small eminences resembling nipples.

Mam'-mil-la'-ted, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globules like nipples. *Mam'miloid*, like a nipple.

MAMMET=mǎm'-mēt, *s.* A puppet, a figure dressed.

It may be a relation of the previous class, or another spelling of *Mawmet*.

MAMMOCK=mǎm'-mōck, *s.* A shapeless piece of any thing. [Obs.]

To Mam'-mock, *v. a.* To tear, to pull to pieces. [Shaks. Milton: prose.]

MAMMON=mǎm'-mōn, 18: *s.* Riches; the demon of riches.

Mam'-mon-ist, *s.* One devoted to worldly gain.

MAMMOTH=mǎm'-mōth, *s.* A name of Russian origin, designating an extinct animal of huge dimensions.

MAN=mǎn, *s. sing.* } A human being, in which sense it is of both genders;

MEN=mēn, *s. pl.* } sense it is of both genders; a male of the human race is distinguished from a woman; an adult male as distinguished from a boy: it is liable to be used specially, as for *servant*; emphatically, as for one perfect in all main qualities; loosely or generally as for an individual; figuratively, as for a war-ship, a piece at chess, draughts, &c.

To Man, *v. a.* To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify; to wait upon as a man or servant; to tame, a sense used in falconry; to direct with hostile force.

Man'-ful, 117: *a.* Bold, stout, daring.

Man'-ful-ly, *ad.* Stoutly, boldly.

Man'-ful-ness, *s.* Stoutness, boldness.

Man'-hood, (-hōod, 118) *s.* The human state or nature; virility, as distinguished from womanhood or from childhood: courage, stoutness, fortitude. See *Manikin* and *Manikind* lower in the class.

Man'-nish, *a.* Bold, masculine.

Man'-less, *a.* Destitute of men, not manned; becoming a man: in both senses unusual.

Man'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Manlike; becoming a man; stout, undaunted; not womanish, not childish:—*adv.* With courage like a man.

Man'-i-kin, *s.* A little man; a model used by artists.

Man'-ling, *s.* A manikin [B. Jon.]

Man-kind', (-k'ind, 76, 115) *s.* The race of man: in some old authors it signifies humanity: Milton often accents this word on the first syllable.

MAN-KIND', *a.* Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature; hence, ferocious. [Obs.] See as a *sub*s. the previous word.

MAN-SLAUGH-TER, (-slāw-ter, 162) *s.* The killing of a man; strictly, the killing of a man unlawfully, but not with premeditation.

Among the other compounds are *Man'-eater*; *Man'-goby*, (the white eyed monkey with naked eyelids); *Man'-hunter*; *Man'-killer*; *Man'-like*; *Man-mid'-wife*, (a man who does the office of a midwife, an accoucheur); *Man'-pleaser*; *Man'-queller*; *Man'-servant*; *Man'-stealer*; *Man'-tiger*, (a large monkey or baboon; originally, man-tichora, and falling among words of this class through misapprehension;) &c.

MANACLE, mǎn'-ā-cl, 101: *s.* Shackles for the hand, as fetters (strictly) for the feet.

To Man'-a-cle, *v. a.* To chain the hands, to handcuff.

To MANAGE=mǎn'-āge, 99: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to govern with the hand: (see lower in the class, before *Man-ge*); to yield, to move easily; to govern; in a sense consonant to French usage, to treat with caution and consideration:—*neu*. To superintend or conduct affairs.

Man'-age, *s.* Conduct, administration: in old authors, instrumentality, management.—See also under *Manage*.

Man'-age-a-ble, 101: *a.* Easy to be used or directed; tractable; governable.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gǔk'-wáy: chǎp'-mán: pǎ-pǎ: lǎw: gōod: j'wō. *s. e. Jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. male*, 171

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MAN'-I-FRÉ'-TO, *s.* Public protestation. [Ital.]

MANIFOLD, măn'-lê-fôld, 105, 116: *a.* Many in number, multiplied, complicated.

Man'-i-fold-ed, *a.* Having many doubles. [Spenser.]

Man'-i-fold-ly, *ad.* In a manifold manner.

MANIGLION, mđ-nig'-lê-ôn, 105: *s.* One of two handles sometimes at the back of a cannon.

MANIKIN.—See under **Man**.

MANILIO, mđ-nîl'-ê-o, 90: *s.* A sort of bracelet worn in Africa, also called **Ma-nîll'**.

MANIPLE, măn'-ê-pl, 105, 101: *s.* A handful; a small body, as of soldiers; an ornament for the arm, as of a mass priest.

Ma-nip'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Relating to a manipule.

Ma-nip'-u-lar'-tion, 89: *s.* Work by the hand, manual operation; in mining, a manner of digging silver.

MANKILLER, MANKIND, MANLESS, MANLIKE, MANLY, &c., MANLING, MAN-MIDWIFE.—See under **Man**.

MANNA=măn'-nd, *s.* The prepared juice of a certain tree of the ash kind used in medicine, and named, as for its excellence, after the food miraculously furnished in the desert to the Israelites.

MANNER=măn'-ner, *s.* Form, method; custom; sort, kind; way, mode, air or mien; in the plural, (*Manners*), it often means the same as *morals*; but in a stricter sense it is applied to behaviour considered as decorous or indecorous, pleasing or unpleasing, and so distinguished from the higher morals as comprehending virtuous or vicious conduct: *Manner* is sometimes used for the law term *mainour*, which see under **Main**.

To Man'-ner, *v. a.* To instruct in morals. [Shaks.]

Man'-ner-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.—*adv.* Civilly.

Man'-ner-ist, *s.* One who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

Man'-ner-ism, 158: *s.* Sameness of manner.

MANNISH, &c.—See under **Man**.

MANŒUVRE, mđ-nô'-vur, 127, 159: *s.* A stratagem; dexterous management; cunning contrivance; an adroit operation in naval or military duties.

To Ma-nœu'-vre, *v. n.* To perform manœuvre; to act by manœuvres.

MANOMETER=mđ-nôm'-lê-ter, 36: *s.* An instrument to measure the degree of rarity in the air.

MANOR=măn'-or, 38: *s.* (Compare the ensuing class.) A sort of government or jurisdiction which a man has over such as hold within his fee; it was anciently called a *barony*, and the court, which always pertains to a manor, is still called a court baron; the lands and tenements subject to a manor.

Ma-no'-ri-al, 90, 47: *a.* Belonging to a manor.

☞ The compounds are *Man'or house*, *Man'or-seat*, &c.

MANSE=măn'-ce, 153: *s.* Literally, a place to stay or remain in,—a farm and land; a parsonage house, particularly in Scotland.

MAN'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* Primarily, the lord's house in a manor; a large house of residence; a place of abode: it may be met with as a verb, signifying to dwell.

Man'-sion-ry, 105: *s.* A remaining at, as in a mansion. [Shaks.]

MANSLAUGHTER, &c.—See under **Man**.

MANSUETE, măn'-swê-tê, 145: *a.* Mild, gentle, good natured; not ferocious, not wild. [Chaucer. Ray.]

Man'-sue-tude, *s.* Mildness; tameness.

MANTEL, măn'-tl, 114: *s.* Something which serves for a covering, whence the appropriated meaning, the work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

Man'-tel-piece', (-pê-ace, 103) *s.* The shelf placed against the mantel, often called the mantel simply.

MAN'-TEL-KT.—See under the ensuing class.

MAN'-TLE, 101: *s.* A garment which covers the rest of the dress, a sort of cloak. **Man'til'a**, *a. scarf.*

To Man'-tle, *v. a.* To cloak, to cover, to disguise.—See the neuter sense lower in the class.

Man't'-ling, *s.* The drapery which is drawn about a coat of arms. [Herbold.]

Man't'-let, or **Man'-tel-et**, (identical in pronunciation), *s.* A little mantle or cloak; in fortification, a kind of blind to protect pioneers.

Man'-tua, (măn'-tû, 167) *s.* Primarily, a lady's cloak or *manteau*, which last is the original word, and suggests the usual pronunciation: the word has no relationship to the Italian city, and may therefore properly differ from it in sound; it now means a lady's gown.

Man'-tua-ma'-ker, *s.* A dress-maker for women.

To MAN'-TLE, *v. n.* To spread in the manner of a covering,—to expand, to spread luxuriantly; to gather, to cover on the surface, to froth; to heave, to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation; also, to spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; hence, to joy, to revel.—See the active sense above.

MANTIGER, măn'-tî-guer, 77: *s.* A large monkey or baboon.—See among the compounds of **Man**.

MANTOLOGY, măn-tôl'-ô-gî-y, 87, 105: *s.* The art, science, or gift of prophecy.

MANTUA, &c.—See under **Mantel**.

MANUAL=măn'-li-âl, *a.* and *s.* Relating to the hand; performed by the hand; used by the hand:—*s.* A book of a size to be carried conveniently in the hand; it is often applied specially to the service-book of the Roman church.

Man'-u-ar-y, *a.* Performed by the hand. [Bp. Hall.]

MA-NU'-BI-AL, 90: *a.* Taken by force of hand, taken in war.

MA-NU'-BRI-UM, *s.* A hold for the hand, a handle.

MAN'-U-DUC'-TION, 89: *s.* Guidance by the hand.

Man'-u-duc'-tor, *s.* A conductor.

MAN'-U-FAC'-TOR-Y.—See under the next word.

MAN'-U-FAC'-TURE, (-tûr, 147) *s.* The process of reducing materials of any kind into a form fit for use, primarily, by labour of the hand, and hence, by any means which assist or relieve the labour of the hand; any thing made or manufactured.

To Man'-u-fac'-ture, *v. a.* and *n.* To form by manufacture.—*new.* To be occupied in manufacture.

Man'-u-fac'-tu-ter, *s.* One who manufactures.

Man'-u-fac'-tu-ral, *a.* Relating to manufacture.

Man'-u-fac'-to-ry, *s.* The practice of manufacture;—manufacture; more commonly, a place where goods are manufactured.

To MAN'-U-MISK.—See the next word.

To MAN'-U-MIS', *v. a.* To release from slavery; literally, to send from the hand. **To Man'-u-mise** is the same word in a different and less warranted form.

Man'-u-mis'-sion, (-mîsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Release from slavery.

To MAN'-URK', *v. a.* To cultivate by manual labour. [Milton.] This sense is now unusual.—See it for its usual meaning in the ensuing class.

Ma-nu'-ra-blê, *a.* Capable of cultivation.

Ma-nure'-age, [Warner.] **Ma-nu'-rance**, [Spenser.] **Ma-nure'-ment**, [Wotton.] *s.* Cultivation.

MAN'-U-SCRIPT, *s.* and *a.* Writing done by the hand; a book or paper written, not printed.—*s.* **Writ** ten. **M.S.** abbrev. for manuscript; **M.S.S.** manuscripts.

MAN'-U-TEN'-EN-CY, *s.* A supporting as by the hand,—maintenance.

To MANURE=mđ-nûrê, 49: *v. a.* (For the original meaning, see in the class above.) To dung, to fatten with compost, or by any thing of a fertilizing nature.

Ma-nure', *s.* Dung, or any thing that fattens land.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gătê-wây: chăp'-măn: pđ-pă': lîw: gôod: i'ă, i. e. jw, 55: a, e, i, &c. *vate*, 171.

Ma-nu'-ra ble, *a.* Capable of receiving manure.

Ma-nu'-rer, *s.* One who applies manure.

MANUSCRIPT, &c.—See under Manual.

MANY, mēn'-nēy, 119, 105 : *s.* and *a.* (*Comp.* more; *superl.* most.) Numerous, more than few; it is used distributively in such phrases as *many a time*, *many a day*; *To be too many* may mean to be too powerful because literally too many, or figuratively to be too powerful.—*s.* Many persons or people; the multitude, the bulk of the people. With a different etymology, and often with a different spelling, (*meinie*) it occurs in old authors in the sense of a retinue, a household.

→ Among the compounds are *Man'y coloured*; *Man'y cornered*; *Man'y flowered*; *Man'y headed*; *Man'y languaged*; *Man'y leaved*; *Man'y peopled*; *Man'y petalled*; *Man'y times*; *Man'y valued*; &c. *Man'yfold* is also a compound, but with less recollection of its compound character.—See it in its place.

MAP=māp, *s.* A geographical picture of any portion of land and water, accompanied in general by lines of latitude and longitude; in a more limited sense, a plan or delineation of a continent, kingdom, district, or estate, as a *chart* is a plan or delineation of an ocean, sea, &c.

To Map, *v. a.* To delineate geographically.

Map'-ping, *s.* The art of delineating maps.

Map'-per-y, 105 : *s.* A marking out or planning as in a map. [Shaks.]

MAPLE, mā'-pl, 101 : *s.* A tree.

To MAR=mar, 33 : *v. a.* To injure, to spoil, to damage. The correspondent noun is scarcely met with.

Mar'-er, *s.* One that mars: Prin. 129

MARANATHA, mā'-ān-āth'-d, 129, 111 : *s.* A curse or anathema among the Jews, implying "May the Lord come!" that is, "May he take vengeance on thee!"

MARASMUS, mā-rā'-mūs, 151 : *s.* A consumption.

MARAUDER=mā-rāw'-der, 36 : *s.* A plunderer; one of a small party of soldiers who take what they can get in an enemy's country.

Ma-raud'-ing, *s.* and *a.* The practice of going about a country for plunder:—*a.* Plundering, or moving about for plunder.

MARAVEDI, mā'-d-ēv'-dēy, 105 : *s.* A Spanish copper coin of less value than a farthing.

MARBLE, mā'-bl, 33, 101 : *s.* and *a.* A sort of stone of several varieties, generally a limestone or carbonate of lime, capable of a high polish; that which is made of marble or stone, as little balls which boys play with; a stone remarkable for some sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles:—*a.* Made of marble; variegated like marble.

To Mar'-ble, *v. a.* To variegate like veined marble.

Mar'-bling, *s.* The act of variegating as marble.

→ Among the compounds are *Mar'-ble-heart'ed*, &c.

MARCSITE=mar'-cd-sitz, *s.* A name for various minerals and ores; now little used unless for what the Cornish miners call *Mundich*.

MARCESCENT=mar'-cēs'-sēnt, *a.* Fading.

Mar'-cid, *a.* Lean, pining, withered.

Mar'-cor, *s.* A withering, a wasting away.

MARCH=march, *s.* The third month of the year, so named as originally dedicated to Mars.

To MARCH=march, *v. n.* and *a.* To walk with regulated, stately step; to move in military form or order:—*act.* To bring in regular procession; to put in military movement.

March, *s.* Regulated, stately walk; military movement, journey of soldiers; signal to move.

March'-ing, *s.* Military movement.

MARCHES=march'-ēz, 14, 151 : *s. pl.* The marks, borders, limits, or confines.

March'-er, *s.* President of the marches.

MARCHIONESS, mā'-shōn'-ēss, 161, 146 : *s.* The wife of a marquess.

The sign = is used after modes o' spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

MARCHIPANE=march'-pānē, *s.* A sort of sweet biscuit.

MARCID, MARCOR.—See under Marcescent.

MARE=māre, 41 : *s.* The female of a horse: In the compound *Night-mare* it has a different etymology and a different meaning; the *Mara* was a spirit imagined by the nations of the North to oppress sleepers.

MARESCIAL.—See Marshal.

MARGARITE=mar'-gd-rīte, *s.* A pearl.

MAR'-GA-RINE, (-rīn, 105) *s.* A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from hog's lard; called also *Marguite*, and *Marguric acid*.

Mar'-ga-rate, *s.* Marguric acid with a base.

MARGIN=mar'-jīn, *s.* The border, brink, verge, or edge, particularly the blank edge to the page of a book; sometimes the writing or notes inserted in the margin. Spenser uses *Marge*, and Shaks. *Mar'gent*.

To Mar'-gin, *v. a.* To note in the margin; to make a border.

Mar'-gi-nal, *a.* Placed in the margin.

Mar'-gi-nal-ly, *ad.* In the margin.

To Mar'-gin-ate, *v. a.* To make margins.

MARGRAVE=mar'-grāve, *s.* (*fem.* Margravine.) A title in Germany: originally, keeper of the borders.

MARIETS, mā'-ē-ēts, 92, 105 : *s. pl.* Violets of a particular sort.

MARIGOLD, mā'-ē-gōld, 92, 129, 116 : *s.* A yellow flower, dedicated, as is supposed, to the Virgin: *Marigold windows* are circular windows often found in cathedrals.

Mar'-y-bud, *s.* Marigold. [Shaks.]

To MARINATE, mā'-ē-nāte, 105 : *v. a.* (Compare the next class.) To dip as in the sea or salt water,—to salt and preserve.

MARINE, mā-rēnē, 104 : *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the sea:—*s.* Sea affairs; naval force; a soldier employed on shipboard.

Mar'-i-ner, 36 : *s.* A seaman, a sailor.

MAR'-i-TIME, (-tīm, 105) *a.* Relating to the sea; performed at sea; bordering on, or being near the sea; having a navy: *Mar'-i-tim-al* is no longer in use.

MARISH=mar'-ish, 129 : *s.* and *a.* A watery place; (compare the previous class.) a marsh, a bog, a fen, a moor:—*adj.* Marshy, boggy, fenny, swampy.

MARSH, 33 : *s.* The contraction of the previous word into one syllable, and now always used in its stead.

Marsh'-y, *a.* Boggy, wet, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

→ Among the compounds are *Marsh-mā'l-lur*, *Marsh-marigold*, *Marsh'-elder*, *Marsh'-rocket*, &c., all names of plants.

MARITAL=mā-rī'-tāl, *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

Mar'-i-tā'-ted, *a.* Having a husband. [Unusual.]

MARITIME, &c.—See under Marine.

MARJORAM=mar'-jō-rām, *s.* A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARK=mark, 33 : *s.* A token by which any thing is known; a stamp; a proof, particularly of a horse's age; notice; any thing at which a missile weapon is directed; with a different etymology, the name of a weight and of a coin: in money of account, thirteen and eight pence. It is also frequently written for *Marque*, which see.

To Mark, *v. a.* and *n.* To impress with a token or evidence; to notify; to note; to heed:—*acc.* To note

Mark'-er, 36 : *s.* One that marks.

Marks'-man, *s.* A man skilful to hit a mark.

MAR'-QUET-TER, (-kēt-rēy, 145) *s.* Spotted or variegated work.

MARKET=mar'-kēt, 14 : *s.* A public time and appointed place for selling and buying; purchase and sale, rate, price.

To Mar'-ket, *v. n.* To deal at market.

Mar'-ket-a-ble, *a.* Fit for the market, saleable; current in the market.

Mar'-ket-town', *s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

☞ Among the other compounds are *Mar'ket-bell'*; *Mar'ket-cross'*; *Mar'ket-day'*; *Mar'ket-folk'*; *Mar'ket-house'*; *Mar'ket-maid'*; *Mar'ket-man'*; *Mar'ket-place'*; *Mar'ket-price'*; *Mar'ket-race'*; *Mar'ket-woman'*, &c.

MARKSMAN.—See under *To Mark*.

MARL=*marl*, 33: *s.* A sort of calcareous earth which is a compound of carbonate of lime and clay in various proportions.

To Marl, *v. a.* To manure with marl.

Mar'-ly, *a.* Abounding with marl.

Mar'-lite, *s.* A variety of marl.

Mar'-litic, 88: *a.* Having qualities of marlite.

Mar'-pit, *s.* A pit from which marl is dug.

MARLINE, *mar'-līn*, *s.* A small line of two strands but little twisted, and either tarred or white, used for winding round ropes or cables to prevent their being fretted. A marline spike is a spike to marl with.

To Marl, *v. a.* To fasten or wind with marline.

Mar'-ling, *s.* The act of winding with marline.

MARMALADE=*mar'-md-lādē*, *s.* The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMALITE=*mar'-md-lītē*, *s.* A mineral of shining lustre, a hydrate of magnesia.

MARMOREAN, *mar-mōrē'-l-ān*, 90, 47: *a.* Made of or like marble: *Mar'-mo-rā'-ceous* is scarcely used.

Mar'-mo-ra'-ted, *a.* Covered with marble.

Mar'-mo-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Incrustation with marble.

MARMOSE=*mar'-mōsē*, *s.* An animal resembling the opossum, but less.

MAR'-MO-SET', (-zēt', 151) *s.* A small monkey.

MAR-MOT', *s.* The Alpine mouse, an animal bigger than a rabbit.

MAROON=*md-rōon'*, *s.* A free black living on the mountains in the West-Indies:—hence, *To Maroon'*; which means to place in the condition of a maroon, as a sailor who is left for punishment on a desolate island. See *Maroon* in *Sepp.* at *Marroon*.

MARQUE, *mark*, [Fr.] 189: *s.* Reprisal, as *letters of marque*, which authorize reprisals on another state for wrongs done on property captured.

MARQUEE, *mar-kē'*, 145: *s.* A large field tent. [Fr.]

MARQUESS, *mar'-kwēss*, 188, 14: *s.* Originally, a lord of the *marches*; one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke; the present feminine is *Marchioness*, which see; but in old authors *Marquess* is used for the feminine; in Chaucer *Markis* is used for the masculine, and *Markisette* for the feminine. Till of late, *Marquis* was the usual form of the masculine, but this is now in a great degree discontinued, or used only with reference to the foreign title.

Mar'-quis-ate, (*mar'-kwīz-ātē*, 188, 151) *s.* The seignory of a marquess.

MARQUETRY.—See under *Mark*.

MARRER.—See under *To Mar*.

MARRIABLE, MARRIAGE, &c.—See under *To Marry*.

MARROW, *mār-rō*, 129, 8: *s.* A soft oleaginous substance contained in animal bones; the essence or best part of any thing.

To Mar'-row, *v. a.* To fill as with fatness. [Quarles.]

Mar'-row-y, 105: *a.* Medullary; pithy.

Mar'-row-ish, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

Mar'-row-bone, *s.* Bone cooked for its marrow; in ludicrous language, the bone of the knee or leg.

Mar'-row-fat, *s.* A sort of pea, named for its richness.

Mar'-row-less, *a.* Without marrow.

To MARRY, *nār-rēy*, 129, 105: *v. a.* and *n.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy. chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* mute, 171.

(Compare *Marital*.) To unite in wedlock; to give in marriage; to take for a husband or a wife.—*see*. *To enter into the conjugal state.*

Mar'-ri-a-ble, *a.* Marriageable. [Obs.]

Mar'-ried, (-rid) *a.* Conjugal, connubial.

Mar'-riage, (-ridgē, 120) *s.* The act of marrying; the state or condition of being married.

Mar'-riage-a-ble, 101: *a.* Fit for wedlock; of an age to be married; capable of union.

☞ The word is often compounded, as *mar'-riage-ar-ticles*, &c.

MARRY=*mār-rēy*, *ad.* Indeed, forsooth; originally, *by Mary*, that is, by the Virgin. [Obs.]

MARSH, and its compounds.—See under *Marish*.

MARSHAL=*mar'-shāl*, *s.* Originally, under the orthography *Mareschal*, (see lower,) a servant that tended horses,—a groom; and thence, the master of the horse; also the chief officer of arms who regulated the combats in the lists; thence, one who regulated the rank or order at an assembly or feast,—a master of ceremonies; also the pursuivant or harbinger of a prince, a herald; in modern times, it signifies a commander in chief of military forces.

Mar'-esh-āl, (*mar'-ēsh-āl*, [Fr.] by contraction *nār'-shāl*) *s.* A marshal.

To Mar'-shal, *v. a.* To dispose in order, to arrange in a suitable manner, particularly the several parts of an oration; to lead the way as a harbinger.

Mar'-shal-ler, *s.* He who marshals or arranges.

Mar'-shal-ship, *s.* The office of a marshal.

MAR'-SHAL-SEA, *s.* The seat or see of the marshal of the king's household, still retained as the name of a gael in Southwark.

MARSHY, MARSH-ELDER, &c.—See *Marsh* under *Marsh*.

MART=*mart*, *s.* (Compare *Market*, &c., of which this word is a contraction.) A place of public traffic; in *Shaks.* it occurs in the sense of bargain.

To Mart, *v. n.* and *a.* To market:—*act.* To buy or sell as at market.

MARTAGON=*mar'-tā-gōn*, *s.* A sort of lily.

To MARTEL=*mar'-tēl*, *v. n.* To act with noisy force, as a hammer. [Spenser.]

MAR-TEL'-IO, *a.* An Italian epithet applied to an alarm tower.

MARTEN=*mar'-tēn*, *s.* A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued; as the name of a bird (the *martlet*) see *Martin*.

MARTIAL, *mar'-shāl*, *a.* Pertaining to *Mars* or war, warlike; suited to battle; military, not civil; in old chemistry, having the qualities of iron, which was called *Mars*.

Mar'-tial-ly, *ad.* In a martial manner.

Mar'-tial-ist, *s.* A fighter. [Howell.]

MARTIN=*mar'-tīn*, *s.* A sort of swallow that builds in the eaves of houses.

Mar'-tin-et, *s.* A martin:—See the note below.

MAR'-TLET, *s.* The martin; the same as *martin* and *martinet*.

☞ In military language, *Martinet* is a strict disciplinarian, so called from a man of that name who regulated the French infantry in the time of Louis XIV.; but this etymology is forgotten in practical use, and a disciplinarian is also called a martlet; *Martinet*s or *martnets* are also certain lines on shipboard.

MARTINGALE=*mar'-tīn-gālē*, *s.* A strap passing between the forelegs of a horse to the girth, to prevent his rearing: it is also applied to some ropes in a ship.

MARTINMAS=*mar'-tīn-mās*, *s.* The feast of St. Martin, 11th of Nov., often called *Martlem-s.*

MARTYR=*mar'-tūr*=*mar'-ter*, 36: *s.* One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth he maintains. *To Mar'-tyr*, *v. a.* To make a martyr by putting to death; to torment, to destroy.

Mar'-tyr-dom, 18: *s.* The death of a martyr; the

honour of a martyr; testimony borne to truth by submission to death rather than retract what is professed.
Th *Mar'-tyr-ize*, *v. a.* To torment as a martyr. [Spenser.]

Mar'-tyr-ol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* A register of martyrs; in old authors called a *mar'-tyr-o-logē*.

Mar'-tyr-ol'-o-gist, *s.* A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL=*mar'-vél*, *s.* A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Marvel of Peru*, a flower so called.

To *Mar'-vel*, *v. n.* To wonder. [Obs. or poet.]

Mar'-vel-lous, 120: *a.* and *ad.* Wonderful, strange; surpassing belief; in criticism, the *marvellous* stands opposed to the *probable*:—*adv.* [Obs. or poet.] Exceedingly.

Mar'-vel-lous-ly, *ad.* Wonderfully.

Mar'-vel-lous-ness, *s.* Wonderfulness.

MARYBUD.—See under *Marigold*.

MASCLE, *mäs'-cl*, 101: *s.* A lozenge with a void space as a *mash* (mesh) of a net. [Herald.]

MASCULINE, *mäs'-cu-lin*, 105: *a.* Male, not female; virile, powerful, not soft or effeminate; considered of the male gender by a figure or by the usage of speech.

Mas'-cu-line-ly, *ad.* Like a man.

Mas'-cu-line-ness, *s.* The quality of being masculine.

MASH=*mäsh*, *s.* A mixture of ingredients beaten together; particularly, a mixture given to a horse: the word *Mash*, originally *Mash*, is no relation of this word:—See it in its place.

To *Mash*, *v. a.* To mix into a confused mass; particularly, to mix malt and water together in brewing.

Mash'-y, *a.* Of the nature of a mash. [Thomson.]

MAS=*mäsk*, 11: *s.* A cover to disguise the face, —a visor; figuratively, a pretence or subterfuge; an entertainment in which the company is masked, at present called a *masquerade*; figuratively, a piece of mummery, a bustle; a dramatic performance which, on account of the allegorical persons introduced, required all or some of the actors to be masked; hideous faces or visors in sculpture; in the last three senses the spelling used is *masque*.

To *Mask*, *v. a.* and *n.* To disguise with a mask; to cover, to hide:—*new.* To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised in any way.

Mask'-er, *s.* One who revels in a mask.

Mask'-ing, *s.* and *a.* A revelling in masks:—*adj.* Adapted for a revelling in masks.

Mask'-er-y, *s.* The dress or disguises used in masks or masking. [Obs.]

MAS'-QUER-ADÉ, (*mäs'-kër-ädé*, 76, 145) *s.* A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.

⚡ Todd denies the immediate relationship to *mask*; yet that the etymology is originally the same can hardly be questioned; as the name of a Spanish diversion on horseback, it does not stand opposed to its usual meaning.

To *Mas'-quer-ade*, *v. n.* and *a.* To assemble in masks; to go in disguise:—*act.* To put into disguise.

Mas'-quer-a-dér, *s.* A person in a mask; a buffoon.

MASLIN, *mäs'-lin*, 151: *a.* Composed of various kinds, as *maslin* bread of wheat and rye: it is also written *Mastlin*, *Meslin*, and *Mistin*:—See *Meslin*.

MASON, *mä'-sn*, 114: *s.* A builder in stone; one who prepares or cuts stone; one of a society bearing the epithet of *free* and accepted, the insignia of which are chiefly a builder's tools.

Ma'-son-ry, 105: *s.* The craft of a mason; the work of a mason.

Ma'-son'-ic, 88: *a.* Relating to the Society of Freemasons.

MASORAH=*mäs'-ö-räh*, *s.* In Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins.

Mas'-o-ret'-ic, 83: *a.* Belonging to the Masorah;

Mas'-o-ret'-i-cal, *a.* employed in the Masorah.

Mas'-o-rite, *s.* One of those who composed the Masorah.

MASQUERADE.—See under *Mask*.

MASS=*mäss*, 11: *s.* A body or lump; a quantity; bulk, vast body; the bulk or gross body; a heap, congeries, or assemblage indistinct; it has been employed as a verb in the sense of to thicken.

MASS'-y, (*-säy*) } 105: *a.* Bulky; hence weighty,
MAS'-SIVE, (*-siv*) } ponderous.

Mas'-si-ness, } *s.* Bulk; weight, ponderousness.
Mas'-sive-ness, }

MASS=*mäss*, 11: *s.* Originally, a dismission, a rest, a holiday, whence the termination in *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, &c.; the service of the Roman church on festival occasions when the Eucharist is celebrated.

To *Mass*, *v. n.* To celebrate mass.

Mas'-ser, *s.* A mass priest. [Obs.]

MASSACRE, *mäs'-sä-cur*, 159: *s.* Carnage slaughter, butchery; murder.

To *Mas'-sa-crē*, *v. a.* To slaughter indiscriminately.

Mas'-sa-cred, (*-curd*, 114) *part.* Butchered.

Mas'-sa-crēr, (*-crēr*, 36) *s.* One who massacres. [Burke.]

Mas'-sa-criŋg, *part.* Butchering.

MASSETER=*mäs'-sä-ter*, 36: *s.* A muscle of the lower jaw.

MASSICOT=*mäs'-sä-cöt*, 18: *s.* Yellow oxide of lead; when slowly heated so as to take a red colour, it is called *minium*.

MASSIVE, *MASSY*, &c.—See under *Mass*.

MAST=*mäst*, 11: *s.* The beam or post intended, when raised perpendicularly from the hull of a vessel, to bear the sails and their tackle.

Mast'-ed, *a.* Furnished with masts.

Mast'-less, *a.* Having no masts.

MAST=*mäst*, 11: *s.* The fruit of the oak, beech, and chestnut; it has no plural termination.

Mast'-ful, 117: *a.* Abounding in mast.

Mast'-less, *a.* Bearing no mast.

Mast'-y, 105: *a.* Full of mast.

MASTER=*mäs'-ter*, 11, 36: *s.* He who has any rule, government, or direction over others; he who has obtained a superiority in some skill or art; one uncouthed; in special senses, a teacher as opposed to a scholar; a degree in the universities, as *master of arts*; an official title in law, as *master of the rolls*; the commander of a trading vessel; the navigator of a king's vessel; a compellation at present applied according to its regular pronunciation as above only to workmen, or by workmen to their employer, or as a title only to a young gentleman, as *Master James*, *Master Henry*, though formerly applied as we now apply it in its altered pronunciation, *mis'-ter*, to commoners of the highest degree, as when we say *Mr. (Mister) Pitt*, *Mr. Canning*.—See *Mistress*.

To *Mas'-ter*, *v. a.* and *n.* To be a master over, to rule; to overpower; to execute with skill:—*new.* To excel or be skilful in any thing.

Mas'-ter-dom, 18: *s.* Dominion, rule. [Shaks.]

Mas'-ter-ful, 117: *a.* Imperious. [Chaucer.] Having the skill of a master. [Milton.]

Mas'-ter-less, *a.* Having no master; ungoverned, unsubdued.

Mas'-ter-y, 105: *a.* and *ad.* Suitable to a master; executed with the skill of a master; less commonly, imperious:—*adv.* With the skill of a master.

Mas'-ter-i-ness, *s.* Eminent skill.

Mas'-ter-ship, *s.* Dominion, rule; pre-eminence; less commonly, masterpiece; skill, knowledge; headship of a college or hospital; it occurs in *Shaks.* as a term of ironical respect.

Mas'-ter-y, 129: *s.* Dominion, rule; superiority; skill dexterity; attainment of skill or power.

MAS'-TER-PIECE, (*-pēce*, 103) *s.* Capital performance; any thing accomplished with extraordinary skill.

⚡ Among the other compounds are *Mas'-ter-hand*, (—

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Annotations: *mish-lin*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vizh-un* i. e. *vision*, 165: *thin*, 166: *then*, 166.

man eminently skilful; *Mas^{ter-jest}*, (principal jest; *Mas^{ter-key}*, (the key which opens many locks; figuratively, a general clew out of many difficulties; *Mas^{ter-lode}*, (the chief lode or vein of ore in mining; *Mas^{ter-sinew}*, (a large sinew that divides the hough of a horse; *Mas^{ter-string}*, (the string which sets in motion or regulates the whole work; *Mas^{ter-stroke}*, (capital performance; *Mas^{ter-teeth}*, (the principal teeth; *Mas^{ter-touch}*, (the finishing touch; a touch that speaks the master; *Mas^{ter-work}*, (superior or chief performance; *Mas^{ter-word}*, (a plant;) &c.

MASTFUL.—See under *Mast*, (the fruit of, &c.)

MASTIC=*mäs-tick*, *s.* The lentisk tree, an evergreen of the south of Europe; a gum exuding from the tree, astrigent and aromatic, used frequently in varnishes; a name given to a sort of cement: the word is also spelled *mastich*, but less properly.

To MASTICATE, *mäs-té-cäte*, *v. a.* To chew.

Mas-ti-ca-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Chewing, adapted for chewing;—*s.* A substance to be chewed.

Mas-ti-ca-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of chewing.

MASTICH.—See *Mastic*.

MASTICOT.—See *Masticot*.

MASTIFF=*mäs-tif*, 11, 155 : *s.* (The plural is regular; Johnson gives *Mastives*, which is out of use.) A large dog of great strength and courage.

MASTLESS.—See under *Mast*, in both senses.

MASTLIN.—See *Mastlin*.

MASTOID=*mäs-toid*, 30 : *a.* Like a breast or nipple; an epithet applied in anatomy to a muscle, or a process having such resemblance.

MAST-O'-DON, *s.* An animal mammiferous and tusked, —applied as the name to an extinct race of enormous animals known only by their fossil remains.

MAST-OI'-O-GY, 87 : *s.* The natural history of mammalia.

MAT=*mät*, *s.* A texture of sedge or rushes.

To Mat, *v. a.* To twist together or join as the sedge or rushes of a mat; to cover with mat.

Mat-ted, *a.* Twisted together, entangled.

Mat-ting, *s.* Mats collectively, materials for mats.

Mat-weed, *s.* A plant of the genus *Lygeum*.

MATACHIN, *mät'-d-shén'*, [Fr] 170 : *s.* An old grotesque dance.

MATADORE=*mät'-d-dóre'*, *s.* One of the three principal cards at ombre, of which the black aces are always two, and the other frequently a black deuce.

MATCH=*mätch*, *s.* Any thing that catches fire, generally, a card, rope, or small chip of wood, dipped in sulphur.

Match-lock, *s.* The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope prepared to retain fire.

Match'-ma-ker, *s.* A maker of matches.

MATCH=*mätch*, *s.* One equal to another; one that suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married; one able to contest with another; a contest, a game.

To Match, *v. a.* and *n.* To be equal to; to show an equal to; to oppose as an equal; to suit; to give in marriage to;—*acc.* To be proportionate, to tally, to be married.

Match'-a-ble, 101 : *a.* Equal; correspondent.

Match'-er, *s.* One who matches.

Match'-less, *a.* Having no equal.

Match'-less-ly, *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

Match'-less-ness, *s.* State of being matchless.

Match'-ma-ker, *s.* One who contrives marriages.

MATE, *s.* A companion; on shipboard, the second in subordination, as the master's mate, the surgeon's mate; a husband or wife; the male or female of animals.—See also the ensuing class.

To Mate, *v. a.* To match; to marry.

Mate'-less, *a.* Without a companion.

To MATE=*mät*, *v. a.* Literally, to weaken, to confound; in which sense it is used by our old authors; specially, at the game of chess, to place the king in such a situation that he cannot stir, by which the game is won.

Mate, *s.* The situation of the king at the game of chess when the game is won.

MAT-FELON, *s.* (Contracted from *Mate-felon*.) A species of knap-wood growing wild.

MATEOLOGY=*mät'-é-öl'-o-gy*, 87 : *s.* A discourse to no purpose; vain, empty science.

MATER=*mä-ter*, 36 : *s.* The Latin word for mother; it is the primitive of *Matrice*, &c. which see for its signification as a term of anatomy, see *Du-mater* under *To Dure*.

Ma-ter-nal, *a.* Motherly.

Ma-ter-ni-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* The character or relationship of a mother.

MATERIAL, *mä-tér'-é-äl*, 43, 105 : *a.* and *s.* (See *Matter*, &c. for the relations not found below.) Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; substantial, not merely formal; hence, essential, important, with to before the thing to which relation is noted;—*s.* The substance or matter of which any thing is made; as wool is the *material* of cloth; as a substantive, often found in the plural, *Materials*, of which *Matéria* is the correspondent Latin word, and this occurs in the phrase, *Materia Medica*, a general name for substances used in medicine, and the title of that auxiliary branch of medicine which treats of the nature and properties of such substances.

Ma-ter-i-al-ly, *ad.* In the state of matter; substantially, essentially; importantly.

Ma-ter-i-al-ness, *s.* State of being material.

Ma-ter-i-al-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Corporeity; not spirituality.

To Ma-ter-i-al-ize, *v. a.* To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter.

Ma-ter-i-al-ism, 158 : *s.* The opinions of a materialist.

Ma-ter-i-a-list, *s.* One who admits not the reality of any thing of a nature to be imperceptible by the human senses; one who considers the material universe to be self-existent and self-directed, and the functions of life, sensation, and thought, to arise solely out of certain modifications and arrangements of matter.

Ma-ter-i-ate, *a.* and *s.* Material in its first or literal sense, [Bacon].—*s.* The thing formed of matter. [Johnson.]

Ma-ter-i-a-tion, 89 : *s.* The forming of matter, as at the creation. *Material* [Fr.] see *Supp.*

MATERNAL, **MATERNITY**.—See under *Mater*.

MAT-FELON.—See under *To Mate*, (to weaken.)

MATH=*mäth*, *s.* A mowing; as, After-math.

MATHEMATIC=*mät'-é-*
mät'-ick, 88 : *a.* Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians; demonstrative.

Math'-e-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to mathematic.

Math'-e-mat'-ica, *s. pl.* Literally, learning in general; (see the last word in the class;) in the restricted sense in which the word is always understood, it is the science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixed: pure considers quantity in the abstract without relation to matter, and hence is metaphysical and demonstrative; mixed is interwoven with physical considerations, and so far as dependent on these, is experimental or inductive.

Math'-e-mat'-i-cian, (-tsh'-än, 90) *s.* A man versed in mathematics.

MA-THE'-sis, (mä-thé'-sis,) *s.* Learning, knowledge; distinctively, mathematical knowledge, because this is the only part of knowledge whose origina-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy; chäp'-män; pä-pä; läw; göd; 'rö, i. e. *few*, 55: e, é, i, &c. *mate*, 171.

assumptions are not questioned, and therefore the only knowledge which, being deduced from its first assumptions, is not liable to be affected by subsequent discoveries or new lights shed by new knowledge, but remains the unchanged and unchangeable property of the mind in all its operations and under all its acquirements: in this second sense, the word may be pronounced on the authority of Pope with the accent on the first syllable, so as to correspond with the related words in the same sense, all of which have an accented, though not the principal one, on the first syllable.

MATIN=măt'-in, *a.* and *s.* Morning, used in the morning:—*s.* Morning; in the plural, **MATINS**, it signifies morning worship, as *Vespers* evening worship.

MAT'-U-RI'-NAL, *a.* Relating to the morning.

MATRASS=măt'-räss, *s.* A bolt-head, or long straight-necked chemical glass vessel for digestion or distillation.

MATRICE, măt'-triss, 105: *s.* (Compare *Mater*, &c.) That which particularly distinguishes a mother, that which forms the child,—the womb.—See the ensuing two words.

Ma'-trix, 183: *s.* The Latin word answering to the preceding, and now almost always used for it except in the derivative applications noted immediately below.

MAT'-RICE, (măt'-riss) *s.* A term in dyeing applied to the mother colours, or those which are not formed by mixture; a *mould* or *form* in which printers' letters are cast; also the *mould* in which coin is cast.

MAT'-RI-CIDE, 92: *s.* Slaughter of a mother; a mother-killer.

MAT'-ri-ci-dal, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

To MA-TRIC'-U-LATE, *v. a.* To admit or enter as a part of that forming body from which the mind is to take its character and shape,—to admit as a member of a university; to enlist; to enter a society by setting down the name.

Ma-tric'-u-late, *s.* and *s.* Matriculated:—*s.* A man matriculated.

Ma-tric'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of matriculating.

MAT'-RI-MON-ry, (-môn-ry) *s.* That state which is entered in order that the woman may become a mother,—marriage.

MAT'-ri-mo'-ni-al, *a.* Suitable or pertaining to marriage, consubial, nuptial, hymeneal: Milton in his prose work uses *Mat'rimo'nious*.

MAT'-ri-mo'-ni-al-ly, *ad.* According to the laws or manner of marriage.

MA-TRON, *s.* She who, whether young or old, has entered on matrimony,—a wife, (Milton. Shaks.) more commonly, a woman of years sufficient to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; an old woman; in a special sense, a nurse in an hospital.

Ma-tron-ly, *a.* Becoming a wife or matron; grave, serious.

To MA-tron-ize, *v. a.* To render matronly.

Ma-tron-al, *a.* Suitable to, or constituting a matron.

MATROSS=măt'-tröss, *s.* An artilleryman under a gunner, whose business it is to assist in traversing the guns, and in spunging, firing, and loading them.

MATTED.—See under *Mat*.

MATTER=măt'-ter, 36: *s.* (See *Material*, &c.) For the relations not found below.) Popularly, that which is visible or tangible,—that which occupies space,—body, substance extended; with more accuracy, elementary substance perceptible by any of the senses, and usually divided into four kinds, solid, liquid, æriform, and impalpable; (see *Impalpable*;) but whether the last of these be really matter, or agency or power distinct from matter, is a question scarcely yet determined; in a common special sense, matter is substance excreted from living animal bodies, or that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil, or abscess, a sense derived from the notion of generating, which last is supposed to be the primary notion of all the words of this family: other derivative senses are, materials; subject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing supposed; affair, business, in a familiar sense; subject of suit or complaint; and

hence, cause of disturbance; import, moment; that which has a particular relation, or comes near to something indicated by the context; question considered: *Upon the matter*, with respect to the main, nearly: [Obs.] *Matter-of-fact*, a reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful or hyperbolic: *A matter-of-fact-man*, one who never wanders beyond realities, one of no imagination.

To MAT'-ter, *v. n.* and *a.* To generate pus by suppuration, to maturate; more commonly, to import, to be of importance, with it, *this, that, what*, or some noun neuter, as *thing, business*, as the nominative:—*act.* [Unusual.] To regard.

Mat'-ter-y, *a.* Generating pus. [Harvey.] Important. [B. Jon.]

Mat'-ter-less, *a.* Void of matter.

MATTING.—See under *Mat*.

MATTOCK=măt'-töck, *s.* A kind of pickaxe having the iron ends broad instead of pointed.

MATRESS=măt'-träss, *s.* A quilted bed stuffed with hair or wool, &c. instead of feathers.

To MATURATE=măt'-ü-räte, 147: *v. a.* and *n.* To ripen; to hasten or promote suppuration:—*neu.* To become ripe; to suppurate.

Mat'-u-rait, *a.* A medicine which promotes suppuration.

Mat'-u-ra-tive, 103: *a.* Ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

Mat'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* The process of ripening; the process of suppurating; ripeness; suppuration.

MA-RURE', *a.* Ripe, perfect in growth; perfect in years.

To Ma-ture', *v. a.* and *n.* To ripen, to advance to ripeness:—*neu.* To become ripe; to be perfected.

Ma-ture'-ly, *ad.* Ripely, completely; with counsel well digested.

Ma-ture'-ness, *s.* State of being mature.

Ma-tu'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Ripeness, matureness: fullness of growth; fullness of years.

Mat'-u-res'-cent, *a.* Approaching to maturity.

MATUTINAL.—See under *Matin*.

MATWEED.—See under *Mat*.

MAUDLIN=măud'-lin, *a.* Fuddled, having the behaviour of one fuddled; suitable to one fuddled; as suggested by the pictures of *Magdalen*, much prevalent formerly, and double-s often overcharged and daubed, having swollen eyes and a disordered look. This word is also used substantively as the name of a plant.

MAUGRE, măw'-gur, 159: *ad.* In spite of, notwithstanding. [Obs. or used in burlesque.]

MAUKIN=măw'-kin, *s.* A malkin.

Mawk, *s.* A great awkward ill-dressed girl. [Vulg.]

Maw'-king-ly, *ad.* Slatternly, slovenly. [Bp. Taylor.]

MAUL=măwl, *s.* (Compare *Mall* under *To Mall*.) A heavy wooden hammer. The *Maulstick*, by which painters keep their hands steady, seems to be of a different etymology.

To Maul, *v. a.* To beat as with a maul; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.

MAUNCH, mănsh, 122, 161: *s.* An old-fashioned loose sleeve, particularly in heraldry.

MAUND, mând, 122: *s.* A hand-basket.

To MAUND, mând, *v. n.* To beg; to mutter or mumble as beggars do. [B. Jon.]

To MAUND'-er, *v. n.* To beg; to grumble, to murmur; to talk uncessantly in a low grumbling tone. [B. and Flet.]

MAUNDY, măn'-dëy, *a.* An epithet applied to the Thursday before Good Friday, either from the *maund* or basket in which the king gave alms to the poor; or from the great *mandate* delivered by Christ on that day, that we should love one another.

MAUSOLEUM=măw'-sô-lë'-üm, 86: *s.* Ori-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

ginally, the stately monument erected by Artemisia to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria; hence, a stately sepulchral monument.

Mau'-so-le'-an, *a.* Monumental.

MAUTHER=māw'-ther, *s.* A foolish young girl. [B. Jon.]

MAVIS=mā'-vis, *s.* A thrush. [Spenser.]

MAW=māw, *s.* The stomach of animals; the craw of birds: a word seldom used except in contempt, in speaking of human beings, unless by our old writers.

Maw'-worm, (-worm, 141) *s.* A worm that infests the stomach.

MAWK, māwk, *s.* A maggot. [Local.]

MAWKIN, **MAWS**, **MAWKINGLY**.—See Mawkin, &c. and Malkin.

MAWKISH=māwk'-ish, *a.* Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.

Maw'-ish ness, *s.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MAWMET=māw'-mēt, *s.* Originally, an effigy to represent *Mahomet*; thence a puppet.

Maw'-met-ry, *s.* The religion of Mahomet. [Chaucer.]

MAW-WORM.—See under *Maw*.

MAXILLAR, mācks'-il-lar, 34, } 183: *a.*

MAXILLARY, mācks'-il-lār-ēy, 129, } Belonging to the jaw bone.

MAXIM, mācks'-im, *s.* Literally, that which is greatest or foremost;—a general principle, a leading truth; an axiom; in old music, the longest note, equal to two longs, or four breves.

MAX-I-MUM, *s.* The greatest quantity or degree attainable in any given case, as opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.

MAY=māy, or māy, 176, } *v. n.* (The *part.* is *I* **MIGHT**, mīt, 115, 162, } wanting: the true but obsolete *pret.* is *Mought*.) To be permitted, to be allowed; to be free to do any thing; with *be*, it signifies to be possible; to be by chance; formerly it was often used, and is still used in poetry, for *can be*: See *To Mowe*.

May'-be, **May-hap'**, *ad.* Perhaps.

MAY=māy, *s.* The fifth month of the year; the early or gay part of life; with a different etymology, Chaucer and Spenser often use it for a maid, a virgin.

To May, *v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning.

Among the compounds are *May'-apple*, (a plant;) *May'-bloom*, (the hawthorn;) *May'-bug*, (the insect called also the chaffer;) *May'-bush*, (a plant;) *May'-day*, (the first of May;) *May'-dew*, (said to whiten linen;) *May'-duke*, (a variety of the common cherry;) *May'-flower*, (a plant;) *May'-fly*, (an insect;) *May'-game*, (game fit for May-day;) *May'-lady*, (the queen of May in the old May games;) *May'-lily*, (a plant;) *May'-morn*, (freshness, vigour, a figurative expression used by Shakespeare;) *May'-pole*, (a pole round which they dance in May;) *May'-weed*, (a plant;) &c.

MAYHEM.—See *Maim*.

MAYOR=māy'-or=mā'-ur=mār, 100, 38, 134:

s. The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London, York, and Dublin, is called Lord Mayor.

May'-or-al-ty, *s.* The office of a mayor.

May'-or-ess, *s.* The wife of the mayor.

MAZARD=māz'-ard, *s.* The jaw. [Hudibras.]

To Maz'-ard, *v. a.* To knock on the head. [B. Jon.]

MAZARINE, māz'-d-rēn', 104: *s.* A deep blue colour; a particular way of dressing fowls; in both senses, probably derived from the Carlinini so named.

MAZE=māz, *s.* A labyrinth; confusion of thought; perplexity.

To Maze, *v. a.* and *n.* To bewilder, to confuse...—*neu*. [Chaucer.] To be bewildered.

Ma'-zy, *a.* Perplexed with windings.

Ma'-zed-ness, *s.* Confusion. [Chaucer.]

MAZER=māz'-zer, *s.* A maple cup. [Dryden.]

MAZOLOGY, mā-zōl'-ō-gēy, 87, 105: *s.* Mamalogy or mastology.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōod: j'w, *i. e.* *few*, 55: a, t, &c. *mule*, 171.

ME=mē or mē, 176: *pron.* The accusative case of *I*; as an expletive, it is often governed by *for*, as *to*, or some such words originally understood; and in ludicrous language, the phrase thus established is purposely carried to a licentious extreme.

ME-SKEMS', 143: *v. n.* It seems to me.

ME-THINKS', (-think's, 158, } *v. n.* It thinks
Me-thought', (ihāwt', 126, 162, } or seems to me,
i. e. I think.

Among the compounds this word is imitated beyond grammatical licence; as "*Me* rather had my heart feel your love than," &c., instead of "*I* rather had," &c.

MEACOCK=mē'-cōck, *s.* and *a.* An effeminate man, a coward;—*adj.* Tame. [Obs.]

MEAD=mēd, *s.* A kind of drink made of water and honey.

MEAD=mēd, 103, } *s.* Grass land an-
MEADOW, mēd'-ōw, 120, } nually mown for hay;
land unploughed, green with grass, and variegated with flowers; the former word is used chiefly in poetry.

Mead'-ow-y, (mēd'-ō-ēy) *a.* Containing meadows.

Among the compounds are *Mead'-ow-ruf*, *Mead'-ow-suf*, *Mead'-ow-sa'*, *Mead'-ow-sweet*, *Mead'-ow-wort*, all plants; and *Mead'-ow-we'*, (a bog iron ore;) &c.

MEAGRE, mē'-gur, 159: *a.* Lean, poor, hungry.

The other spelling of this word, viz. *meiger*, however justifiable and desirable, is quite disused.

To Mea'-gre, *v. a.* To make lean. [Dryden.]

Mea'-gre-ly, *ad.* Thinly, barrenly.

Mea'-gre-ness, *s.* Leanness; barrenness.

MEAK=mēk, *s.* A hook with a long handle.

MEAL=mēd, *s.* A repast; the food eaten; originally, a part or fragment.

Meal'-time, *s.* The usual time for eating meals.

MEAL=mēd, *s.* The flower or edible part of corn.

To Meal, *v. a.* To sprinkle as with meal.

Meal'-y, *a.* Having the qualities of meal, particularly its taste or soft insipidity; hence, *Mealy-mouthed*, using soft words in place of such as would plainly and properly expose the truth.

Meal'-mou, *s.* One that deals in meal.

MEAN=mēn, *a.* Low, inferior, wanting rank or dignity; base, ungenerous, spiritless; contemptible; low in worth, low in power. *Meanle*, spots on a white horse.

Mean'-ly, *ad.* Poorly; basely; ungenerously.

Mean'-ness, *s.* Lowness, want of dignity; poverty; sordidness, nigardliness.

MEAN=mēn, *a.* and *s.* Middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate:—*s.* Middle rate, medium; in old authors, interim, interval; the tenor part of a musical composition; in modern as well as ancient use, instrument, or that which is used in order to an end, in which application we now generally say *Means* both for the singular and the plural, speaking of one means to an end, as well as of many means.

Among the compounds are *Mean-time*, *Mean-while*, &c., (the accent is on either syllable: See *Prin.* 84;) and the adverbial phrases, *By all means*, (certainly;) *By no means*, (not at all;) *By any means*, (in any way;) *By no manner of means*, (a colloquial pleonasm, used for the sake of emphasis;) &c.

Mean', 143: *s. pl.* Revenue; fortune; that by means of which one lives; (a different etymology has however been supposed, namely, from *demesner*.)

For other applications, see the leading word, and the observations following it.

To MEAN=mēn, 103, } *v. n.* and *a.* To have a
I MEANT, mēnt, 135, } purpose in the mind; to
MEANT, mēnt, 120, } think;—*act.* To pur-

pose, to intend; to hint covertly: In some passages of old authors, *To Mean* is used in the sense of *To Mean*.

Mean'-ing, *s.* Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.

MEANDER=mē-an'-der, *s.* Mase, flexuous pas-

age; a winding like that of the river *Meander* in Phrygia.

To *Me-an'-der*, *v. a.* and *n.* To make flexuous; — *see*. To run in windings, to be intricate.

Me-an'-dri-an, *a.* Winding: *Me-an'-dry* is less used.

Me-an'-drous, 120: *a.* Winding, flexuous.

MEANING, MEANT.—See under To Mean.

MEANLY, MEANNESS.—See under Mean, (low.)

MEANTIME, &c.—See among the compounds of Mean, (middle.)

MEASE, meaz, 151, 189=*mēz*, *s.* (Compare Mass and Measure.) The quantity of five hundred, when herrings are meant.

MEASLE, mēa'-zl, 151, 101: *s.* Originally, a spot; thence, a leprous person or leper; at present, it is employed only in the plural, *Measles*, as the name of a contagious disease, usually characterized by an eruption of small red spots; in the same form, it is also the name of a disease in swine, and likewise in trees.

Mea'-sled, 114: *a.* Infected with measles.

Mea'-sly, *a.* Measled; thin and poor-blooded, as one who has suffered from measles.

MEASURE, mēzh'-oor, 120, 147: *s.* That by which extent of any kind is ascertained and denominated; a standard to which something is brought, and by which it is estimated; extent considered as and by which it is estimated; in particular applications, subject to admeasurement; in particular applications, rule, proportion; some stated quantity; sufficient quantity; allotment; degree; moderation, not excess; in music, the number counted in each bar or cadence; in poetry, the number counted in each foot, whether in poetry, in dancing, the proportion of the steps to each poetry; in dancing, the proportion of the steps to each poetry; as regulated by the music; hence, a measure other as regulated by a dance, and specially, in old times, a stately dance; in the plural number, means, thors, a stately dance; to prepare means; to an end: *To take measures*, to prepare means; *In measure*, in moderation; *Without measure*, without limits; *Hard measure*, hard treatment.

To *Meas'-ure*, *v. a.* To compute as to quantity or extent by a standard; to judge of the quantity or extent of; to judge of extent by passing over,—to pass through; to adjust; to allot by measure.

Meas'-u-ter, 36: *s.* One that measures.

Meas'-u-ring, *a.* Computing: *A measuring cast* at quito is one that must be measured because of its nearness to another.

Meas'-u-ra-ble, *a.* That may be measured; moderate, in small quantity.

Meas'-u-ra-bly, *ad.* Moderately.

Meas'-u-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being measurable.

Meas'-u-re-less, *a.* Immeasurable, immense.

Meas'-u-re-ment, *s.* Act of measuring; result of measuring; mensuration.

MEAT=*mēt*, *s.* Food in general; specially, flesh prepared or used for food.

The special sense, in modern use, is almost the only one, so that the generic sense, when it occurs in books, is liable to misconception: in the compound *Sweetmeat*, the generic sense is however still prevalent.

Meat'-ed, *a.* Fed, foddered. [Tusser.]

Meat'-y, *a.* Fleishy, but not fat. [Local]

Meat'-of-fer-ing, *s.* An offering consisting of food.

MEATHE=*mēth*, *s.* A sweet drink like mead.

MEAZLING.—See Mizzling.

MECHANIC, mē-cān'-ic, 161, 88: *a.* and *s.*

Having the properties of a machine: being in accordance with the natural laws of matter and motion; employed in making or in using implements of handicraft; bred to manual labour; hence, in some authors, mean, servile:—*s.* A manufacturer, a workman.

Me-chan'-ical, *a.* Mechanic; not chemical: the mechanical changes of bodies are those in which they remain compounds without losing their identity in the

compound substance; chemical changes are those of which the identity of the component bodies is lost, the union being among the particles of matter, so that the body formed is altogether different and distinct from those which form it: it must be remembered, however, that this is a philosophical distinction, and is not regarded in applying the word to the common arts of life, into which chemical as well as mechanical processes must enter. *Mechanico* Chemical, see *Supp.*

Me-chan'-ics, *s. pl.* The science of the laws of matter and motion, so far as necessary to the construction of machines which, acting under these laws, answer some purpose in the business of life.

Me-chan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the principles of mechanics; not spontaneously, but as a piece of mechanism.

Mech'-a-nic'-ian, (—nīsh'-ān, 90) *s.* One who is skilful in the construction of machines.

Mech'-a-nism, 153: *s.* The parts of a machine which are adapted to produce its intended effect; action according to mechanic laws.

Mech'-a-nist, *s.* A mechanician; one versed in mechanics.

MECHLIN, mēck'-līn, 161: *s.* Lace made at Mechlin.

MECHOACAN, mē-cō'-ā-cān, 161: *s.* White jalap from Mechoacan in Mexico, a mild purgative.

MECONIUM, mē-cō'-nē-ūm, 90: *s.* The juice of the white poppy, which has the quality of opium; it is also a name given to the first faeces of children.

Me-con'-ic, 88: *a.* Contained in opium.

Me-co'-ni-ate, *s.* A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.

MEDAL=*mēd'-āl*, *s.* An ancient coin; a piece stamped in celebration of something remarkable.

Med'-al-ist, *s.* A person skilled in medals.

Me-dal'-lic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to medals.

Me-dal'-li-on, 90, 146: *s.* A large antique stamp; more commonly, the representation of a medal in painting or sculpture.

To *MEDDLE*, mēd'-dl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To have to do, followed by *with*: to interpose: to act in any thing; to interpose officiously:—*act.* [Spenser] To mix, to mingle.

Med'-dler, 36: *s.* One who meddles impertinently.

Med'-dling, *a.* and *s.* Officious:—*s.* Impertinent interposition.

Med'-dle-some, (—ūm, 107) *a.* Intermeddling.

Med'-dle-some-ness, *s.* Officiousness.

MEDIA, mē-dē-ā, 105: *pl.*

MEDIUM, mē-dē-ūm, 146: *sing.* } *s.* Any thing intervening.

MEDIUMS, mē-dē-ūmz, 143: *pl.* } or through which a body not in contact with another must pass to reach it; the middle term in logic; the number between two extremes in arithmetical and in geometrical progression; a mean generally.

Medius is the proper English plural, with good authority in its favour, though the other is at present most frequently used.

Me'-di-al, *a.* Mean; noting average. *Mediaval*, *s.*

Me'-di-ant, *a.* An appellation in music for the third above the key-note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

Me'-di-as'-tine, 105: *s.* The double skin or membrane that stands in the middle of the breast, and divides it into two parts.

Me'-di-ate, *a.* Middle, between two extremes; it has been used to signify acting as a means, interposed, intervening.

To *Me'-di-ate*, *v. n.* and *a.* To interpose as a common friend; less commonly, to be or lie between two:—*act.* To effect by mediation; in an unusual sense, to limit by something in the middle.

Me'-di-ate-ly, *ad.* By a secondary cause.

Me'-di-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Interposition, intervention

The sign = is used after modes of spe^{ing} that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

agency between by a common friend; intervenient power.

Med' di-a'-tor, *s.* One that mediates; an intercessor; distinctively, Christ.

Med' di-a'-tor-ship, *s.* Office of a mediator.

Med' di-a'-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Belonging to a mediator: *Med' di-a'-to'-ri-al* is scarcely used.

Med' di-a'-trix, 188: *s.* A female mediator: *Med' di-a'-trix* is also to be met with.

Med' di-e'-try, 84: *s.* Middle state: participation of two extremes. [Brown.]

Med' di-o'-crae, [med'-dē'-cur, 159] *a.* Of a middle rate, neither good nor bad, indifferent. [Swift.]

Med' di-o'-cra-l, *a.* Mediocre. [Addison.]

Med' di-o'-crist, *s.* One of middling abilities. [Swift.]

Med' di-oc'-ri-ty, 84, 92, 105: *s.* Moderate degree, middle rate, the state of being indifferent; moderation.

MEDICAL, med'-ē-cāl, 105: *a.* Relating to the art of healing: pertaining to physic; medicinal.

Med' i-cal-ly, *ad.* Medicinally.

Med' i-ca-bile, 101: *a.* That may be cured.

Med' i-ca-ment, *s.* Something to be applied for the purpose of healing.

Med' i-ca-ment'-al, *a.* Having a healing power.

Med' i-ca-ment'-al-ly, *ad.* After the manner of a healing application.

Med' i-ca-s'ter, 36: *s.* A quack.

To Med' i-cate, *v. a.* To tincture or impregnate with something medicinal.

Med' i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of medicating.

MED' i-CINE, (med'-ē-cīn, 105: *colloq.* med'-cīn) *s.* That branch of physic which is concerned with the healing of diseases; physic including all the branches which a physician is required to know; a drug or other substance employed as a remedy for disease: Shakespeare uses the word to signify a physician.

To Med' i-cine, *v. a.* To affect by medicine. [Shaks.]

Med' i-cin-a-bile, (med'-dīn'-ē-nā-bl, 84, 101) *a.* Able to do good as medicine, sanative.

Med' i-cin-al, *a.* Having the power of healing; belonging to medicine.

→ This is the usual pronunciation; but in poetry it will sometimes be necessary to accent the penultimate, as *Med' i-cī'-nāl*.

Med' i-cin-al-ly, *ad.* According to the practice or nature of medicine.

Med' ics, *s. pl.* The science of medicine. [Out of use.] In the singular number it occurs as the name of a kind of trefoil.

MEDIETY, MEDIOCRE, MEDIOCRITY, &c.—See under *Media*.

To MEDITATE, med'-ē-tāt, 105: *v. a. and n.* To revolve in the mind, to think on; to plan, to contrive:—*new.* To think, to muse, to employ the thoughts intensely.

Med' i-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* Addicted to meditation; expressing intention.

Med' i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Deep thought; contemplation; thought employed on sacred objects; a series of thoughts as connected with some occasion.

MEDITERRANEAN, med'-ē-tēr'-i-ā'-nē-ān, 90: *a.* Lying between two lands or encircled by land, as a sea; *Med' i-ter-rā-ne'* and *Med' i-ter-rā-ne-us'* are found in old authors in the same sense, and also in the sense of inland or remote from the sea.

MEDIUM.—See *Media*.

MEDLAR=med'-lar, 34: *s.* A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY=mēd'-lēy, *s.* and *a.* A mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass:—*adj.* [Dryden.] Mingled, confused.

To Med'-le, **To Med'-ly**, *v. a.* To mingle.

→ This is the parent of the previous word:—See *To Meddle*.

MEDULLAR=mē-dūl'-lar, 34: *a.* Pertaining to the marrow.

Me-dul'-lar-y, *a.* (The same as medullar.)

ME-DUL'-LIN, *s.* The pith of the sun flower.

MEED=mēd, *s.* Reward, recompense: it is at present a poetical word: formerly it was also a verb, signifying to merit, to deserve; hence, it occurs in Shakespeare in the sense of merit, desert.

MEEK=mēk, *a.* Mild of temper; not proud; not easily provoked; soft, gentle. Old authors use it as a verb in the sense of to weaken.

Meek'-ly, *ad.* Mildly, gently, not proudly.

Meek'-ness, *s.* Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

To Meek'-en, 114: *v. a.* To make meek, to soften.

MEER, &c.—See *Mere*, (unmixed,) and *Mere*, (a lake.)

MEET, *adj.*—See in the ensuing class.

To MET=mēt, *v. a. and n.* To come to—
I MET=mēt, 135: } gather from an approach in
MET=mēt, } opposite or in different di-
 rections: to come face to face; to encounter in hos-
 tility; to encounter unexpectedly; to join in the same
 place; to come to; to find:—*new.* To come together;
 to encounter; to advance half way: *To meet with*, to
 light on, to find; to join; to suffer unexpectedly; to
 encounter: from this is derived the phrase *meet with*
 used adjectively; as, "He'll be *meet with* you" that
 is, "He'll be even with you."

Meet'-er, *s.* One that accosts another. [Shaks.]

Meet'-ing, *s.* A conflux, especially of people; an interview; an assembly; particularly, a conventicle.

Meet'-ing-house, *s.* Place of worship among dis-
 senters.

MET, *a.* (Compare *Convenient*.) Fit, proper, con-
 venient, suitable, qualified. [Rarely used in modern
 style.]

Meet'-ly, *ad.* Fitly, properly.

Meet'-ness, *s.* Fitness, propriety.

MEGACOSM, mēg'-ē-cōzm, 158: *s.* A great
 world as opposed to a *microcosm* or less; the universe
 as distinguished from the epitome of the world in-
 cluded in man is named the *macrocosm*.

MEG-A-LOP'-O-LIS, *s.* A great city, a metropolis.

MEG-A-LO'-NYX, *s.* That has great nails,—a name
 applied to an extinct animal whose bones have been
 found in Virginia.

MEG-A-THE'-RU-UM, *s.* A great wild beast,—a
 name applied to an extinct quadruped, greater than
 the megalonyx, whose bones have been found in South
 America. See other words clashing with these in *sup.*

MEGRIM=mē'-grīm, *s.* A disorder in the head,
 vertigo; properly, a pain in the side of the head.

To MEINE, mēn, 189: *v. a.* To mingle. [Obs.]

Mēnt, (mēnt, 135, 120) *part.* Mingled. [Chaucer.
 Spenser.]

MEINY, mēn'-nēy, 120, 105: *s.* The many or
 multitude of a household, the retinue, or domestic
 servants. [Shaks.]

MEIONITE, mē'-iō-nīte, *s.* (This word and its re-
 lations must be added to *height*, &c. Prin. 106.) A
 felspar whose pyramids are less than commonly found
 in crystallized bodies.

MEI-O'-SIS, *s.* A rhetorical figure in which a thing is
 hyperbolically lessened. See *Meio*, *Meiocene*, &c. *Sup.*

MELAMPODE, mēl'-ām-pōdē, *s.* The black
 hellebore. The ensuing related words are continued in *S.*

MEL-AN'-A GOUGE, (-gōg, 107) *s.* A medicine for
 expelling black bile or cholera.

MEL-AN'-CHOI'-Y, (-cōl'-ēy, 161, 105) *s.* and *a.*
 A disease formerly supposed to proceed from a redun-
 dancy of black bile; a kind of madness in which the
 mind is always fixed on one object: more commonly,
 depression of spirits, gloominess; sometimes, a pes-
 sive state of mind accompanied by its peculiar delight:
 —*adj.* Diseased with melancholy; gloomy, dismal:
 habitually dejected; pensive.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wily: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Mel'-an-choh'-ic, 88: *a.* Melancholy. Old authors also use it as a substantive, to signify either one diseased with melancholy, or the disease itself: *Melancholia* in the former sense may also be met with. *Melancholious* as an adj. occurs in Milton's prose works.

Mel'-an-choh'-ily, *ad.* In a melancholy manner.

Mel'-an-choh'-iness, *s.* Disposition to gloominess.

Mel'-an-choh'-ist, *s.* A hypochondriac.

To Mel'-an-cho-lize', *v. n.* and *a.* To become melancholy:—*act.* To make melancholy. [Obs.]

Mel'-a-NITE, *s.* A variety of garnet of a velvet or a grayish black.

Mel'-a-nit'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to melanite.

MELANGE, mǎy'-lǒngzh, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A mixture.

MEL=mǎil, 155: } *s.* Honey: "Neither *mell*
MELL=mǎil, 155: } nor gall." [Old Poet.]

MEL-AS'-SES, *s.* The sirup that drains off in preparing sugar; treacle: it is commonly called *moltasses*.

MEL-IC'-ER-ous, (-iss'-ēr-ūs, 120) *a.* Having matter like honey.

Mel'-i-Lot, *s.* The honey-lotus, a sort of trefail.

See *Meliorate* and other words not of this class hereafter.

MEL'-LATE.—See lower in the class.

MEL-LIF'-ER-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Producing honey.

MEL'-LIF-ER-ation, 89: *s.* The making of honey.

MEL-LIF'-LŪ-KNT, 87, 109: *a.* Flowing as with honey, flowing with sweetness.

Mel-lif'-lu-ence, *s.* A flow of sweetness.

Mel-lif'-lu-ous, 120: *a.* Mellifluent.

MEL'-LITE, *s.* Honey-stone, so called from its colour.

Mel-lit'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to honey-stone.

Mel-late, *s.* Mellitic acid with a base.

See *Mellus* and other words not of this class hereafter. Further words belonging to it are in *Supp.*

MEL'-LŌSK, (-rōzt, 151) *s.* Honey of roses.

To MELIORATE, mēl'-yō-rāte, 146: *v. a.* To better, to improve.

Me'-lio-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Improvement.

Me-lior'-i-ty, (mēl'-yōr'-ē-tēy, 105) *s.* State of being better. [Bentley.]

MELL, MELLIFLUEENT, &c., MELLITE, &c.—See under *Mel*, or in *Supp.*

To MEL-L=mǎil, *v. n.* To muddle. [Obs.]

MELLOW=mēl'-lōw, 8: *a.* Soft with ripeness; soft in sound; soft to the taste; soft to the touch or trend; soft to the eye; soft with liquor, saturated.

To Mel'-low, *v. a.* and *n.* To ripen; to ripen by age; to soften:—*acc.* To be matured, to ripen.

Mel'-low-ness, *s.* The quality of being mellow.

Mel'-low-y, 105: *a.* Soft, unctuous.

MELOCOTON=mēl'-ō-cō'-tōn, *s.* Literally, quince-apple; a quince. [Bacon.]

MELODY, mēl'-ō-dēy, 105: *s.* Literally, a song having divisions,—an arrangement according to certain principles of musical sounds in succession, as distinguished from harmony or the concord of musical sounds; music; sweetness of sound.

Mel'-o-di-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Containing melody; sweet to the ear; musical.

Mel'-o-di-ous-ly, *ad.* Sweetly to the ear.

Mel'-o-di-ous-ness, *s.* Sweetness to the ear.

To Mel'-o-dize, *v. a.* To make melodious; to reduce to the laws of melody.

ME'-LO-DRAMM', *s.* A dramatic performance regulated by melody or music; it is generally a sort of pantomime. Hence, *Me'lo-dramat'ic*, *a.*

MELON=mēl'-ōn, 18: *s.* The name of certain plants, and their fruit; a gourd much valued for its sweetness. *Mellon*, see in *Supp.*

MEL'-ON-THIS'-TLE, (-thys'-sl, 156, 101) *s.* A plant.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Crescendos: mǎsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vǐzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: mǎn, 166: thén, 166

MELROSE.—See under *Mel*.

To MELT=mēlt, *v. z.* and *v.* (See the *uts. pret* and *part. lower*.) To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away:—*acc.* To become liquid; to be softened to pity; to lose substance; to be subdued by affliction.

Melt'-er, *s.* One whose business is to melt any thing.

Melt'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Softening, dissolving:—*s.* Act of softening; inteneration.

Melt'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a melting manner.

Melt'-ing-ness, *s.* Disposition to melt.

MOLT, (mōlt, 116) *pret.* Melted. [Obs.]

Molt'-en, 114: *part.* Melted. [Obs.]

MELWEL=mēl'-wēl, *s.* A kind of fish.

MEMBER=mēm'-ber, 36: *s.* The parts of any thing, but particularly the appendant parts of the human body, and figuratively, of the soul; any part of an integral; a part of a discourse or period; one of a community.

Mem'-bered, (-berd, 114) *a.* Having limbs; in heraldry, it is applied to the beak and legs of a bird when of a different tincture from the body.

Mem'-ber-ship, *s.* Community, union.

MEMBRANE=mēm'-brān, *s.* A web of several sorts of fibres interwoven for the covering and wrapping up some parts of the body. Hence, *Mem'branol'ogy*.

Mem'-bra-nous, 92, 120: *a.* Existing as a membrane.

Mem'-bra-na'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Constructed as a membrane.

Mem'-bra-ne-ous, 90: *a.* Consisting of membranes.

Mem'-bra-ni-form, *a.* Having the form of a membrane or parchment.

MEMENTO=mē-mēn'-tō, *s.* Literally, "be mindful,"—a memorial; notice or hint to awaken the memory. [Lat.]

Mem'-oir, (mēm'-wāir, 132) *s.* A notice of something remembered; in the plural, transactions written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the narrator.

MEM'-O-RAN'-DUM, *s.* (The plural is *Memorandums* or *Memoranda*.) A note to help the memory, a memorial notice.

To MEM'-OR-ATE, *v. a.* To make mention of. [Obs.]

Mem'-o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of memory. [Dryden.]

Mem'-o-ra-bly, *ad.* In a manner worthy of memory.

Mem'-o-ra-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to preserve the memory of something. [Hammond.]

ME-MO'-RI-AL, 90, 47: *a.* and *s.* Preservative of memory:—*s.* Something to preserve memory; a monument; old authors use it for what we now call a memorandum; in modern use, it often signifies an address of solicitation reminding of services; the person who writes such an address is called a *Memorialist*, and he is said to *Memorialize*.

Me-mo'-ri-a-list, *s.*

To Me-mo'-ri-a-lize, *v. a.* } See *Memorial* above.

To MEM'-OR-IZE.—See lower in the class.

MEM'-O-RY, 105: *s.* The power or capacity of having what was once present to the senses or the understanding suggested again to the mind, accompanied by a distinct consciousness of past existence; the power of going through a series of mental acts in the order in which they have already been performed; exemption from oblivion; tim- of knowledge; in style not modern, memorial, record, reflection, attribution.

To Mem'-o-ry, *v. a.* To lay up in memory. [Obs.]

To Mem'-o-rize, *v. a.* To record; to cause to be remembered. [Shaks.]

Mem'-o-rist, *s.* One that memorizes. [Obs.]

MEMPHIAN, mēm'-fē-ān, 163: *s.* Egyptian.

MEN.—See *Man*.

Men'-pleas'-er, 151: *s.* One more solicitous to please man than his Maker.

To MENACE=mĕn'-ăc, 99: *v. a.* To threaten.
Men'-ace, *s.* A threat.
Men'-a-cer, *s.* One that utters threats.
Men'-a-cing, *s.* A threatening.
MENAGERIE, mĕn'-ăzh'-ăr-ĕt, [Fr.] 170: *s.*
 A collection of foreign animals; the place for keeping them.
Men-ăg'e, *s.* Menagerie. [Addison.]
MENAGOGUE, mĕn'-ă-gōg, 107: *s.* A medicine to promote the flux of the menses.
To MEND=mĕnd, *v. a. and n.* To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to help; to improve:—*new.* To grow better; to advance in any good.
Mend'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being mended. [A low but old word.]
Mend'-er, 36: *s.* One that mends.
Mend'-ment, *s.* Amendment.
Mends, 143: *s. pl.* Amends. [Shaks.]
MENDACIOUS, mĕn'-dă'-sh ūs, 90: *a.* False, lying.
Men-dac'-i-ty, (-dăss'-ĕ-tĕy) *s.* Falsehood.
To MENDICATE, mĕn'-dĕ-căt, *v. n.* To beg, to ask alms. [Cockeram.]
Men'-di-cant, 12: *a. and s.* Begging; belonging to a begging fraternity, as *mendicant* friars:—*s.* A beggar.
Men'-di-can-cy, *s.* The practice of begging.
Men-dic'-i-ty, (-diss'-ĕ-tĕy, 84) *s.* The state of being a beggar.
MENIAL, mĕ-nĕ-ăl, 146: *a. and s.* (Compare Meiny.) Pertaining to the train of a household; low with regard to office or employment:—*s.* One of a train of servants; a servant who does household work.
MENINGES, mĕ-nĭn'-gĕz, *s. pl.* The two membranes of the brain, the *dura* and *pia mater*.
MENISCUS=mĕ-nĭs'-cŭs, *s.* A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other.
MENIVER=mĕ-nĕ-ver, *s.* A small Russian animal with white fur; the fur itself. [Chaucer.]
MENOLOGY, mĕn'-ōl'-jĕ-jy, 87, 105: *s.* A register of months.
See Mensal, which has no relation to this class, hereafter.
MEN'-SES, (-cĕz, 101) *s. pl.* Literally *months*; appropriately, catamēnial or *monthly* discharges. *Sup.*
MEN'-STRU-ŭm, 109: *a.* *Monthly*; pertaining to a menstruum.
Men'-stru-ous, 120: *a.* Menstrual.
MEN'-STRU-UM, *s.* That which, according to the notions of the old chemists, could not be prepared, or would not act effectually, but at a particular time of the moon or *māh*; the name without its superstition being retained by modern chemists for any solvent or fluid substance which dissolves a solid body.
MENSAL=mĕn'-sāl, *a.* Belonging to the table.
MENSE=mĕnce, *s.* Grace of manners. [Local.]
To MESURATE, mĕn'-sh'oo-răt, 147: *v. a.*
 To measure. [Little used.]
Men'-su-ra-ble, *a.* Measurable.
Men'-su-ra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Capacity of being measured.
Men'-su-ral, *a.* Relating to measure.
Men'-su-ra'-tion, 89, 150: *s.* The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.
MENTAL=mĕn'-tāl, *a.* Relating to the mind, intellectual.
Men'-tal-ly, *ad.* Intellectually, not practically, not outwardly, but in thought or meditation.
MENTION, mĕn'-shŭn, 147: *s.* Notice or remark signified by word, oral or written
To Men'-tion, *v. a.* To notice or signify in words.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: găt-wăy: chăp' mān: pđ-pă: lăw: gōod: j'wō, *i. e.* Jew: 55: 3, 4, 5, &c. *muile*, 171.

MENTORIAL, mĕn-tōr'-ĕ-ăl, 90, 47: *a.* Containing advice
MEPHITIS, mĕf'-ĕ-tĭas, 163: *s.* Noxious exhalation; it is particularly applied to carbonic acid gas.
Me-phit'-ic, 88: } *a.* Offensive to smell; poisonous
Me-phit'-i-cal, } by tainting the air.
MERACIOUS, mĕ-ră'-sh ūs, 90: *a.* Racy.
MERCABLE, mer'-că-bl, 101: *a.* To be sold or bought. [Out of use.]
Mer'-can-tile, 6: *a.* Trading, commercial.
Me'-cat, *s.* A market. [Sprat.]
Mer'-ca-ture, (-tŭr, 147) *s.* The practice of buying and selling. [Out of use.]
MER'-CAN-TAN'-TE, (-tăn'-tăy [Ital.] 170) *s.* A foreign trader or merchant. [Shaks.]
MER'-CE-NAR-y, 129, 105: *a. and s.* Venal, hired, sold for money; too studious of profit:—*s.* A hireling, one retained only by pay, particularly a soldier by foreign pay.
Mer'-ce nar'-i-ly, *ad.* In a mercenary manner.
Mer'-ce-nar'-i-ness, *s.* Venality; eagerness of profit.
MER'-CER, *s.* Originally, "a tradesman that retails all manner of small wares, and hath no better than a shed or booth for his shop;" [Cotgrave.] Subsequently, the word seems to have been confined to dealers in silk; at present, mercers deal in woollen cloths also.
Mer'-cer-y, *s.* Any ware to sell; [Obs.] silks and woollen cloths in material.
To MER'-CHAND, *v. a.* To traffic. [Bacon.]
Mer'-chan-dise, (-dĭz, 151) *s.* Traffic, commerce, trade; wares, goods.
To Mer'-chan-dise, *v. n.* To trade, to traffic.
Mer'-chand-ry, *s.* Traffic, commerce. [Obs.]
Mer'-chant, *s.* One who traffics to remote countries; a wholesale trader in certain branches of inland commerce:—Some old authors use it as a verb.
Mer'-chant-ly, 105: *a.* Like a merchant.
Mer'-chant-man, *s.* In old authors, a man who is a merchant; at present, a trading ship.
Mer'-chant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be bought or sold.
MERCABLE, MERCIFUL, &c.—See under Mercy.
MERCURY, mer'-cŭ-rĕy, 105: *s.* One of the planets; quicksilver, so named by the old chemists; hence, sprightliness, sprightly qualities; the name of the messenger of the gods; hence, a messenger; an intelligent; it is also the name of a plant: *Mer-ury's finger* is the name of the plant wild saffron: *To Mercury* [B. Jon.] is to wash with a preparation of mercury.
Mer'-cu'-ri-al, 90: *a. and s.* Active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver; giving intelligence:—*s.* A sprightly person.
Mer'-cu'-ri-a-list, 90: *s.* One resembling mercury in variety of character.
To Mer'-cu'-ri-fy, 6: *v. a.* To obtain mercury from, which it is said may be done from metallic substances by a large lens that collects heat sufficient to expel the mercury in fumes.
Mer'-cu'-ri-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* Act of mercurifying; act of mixing anything with quicksilver.
MERCY, mer'-cey, 105: *s.* Tenderness toward an offender, willingness to spare and save, clemency, grace; pardon; power of being merciful.
Mer'-cy-seat, *s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant between the cherubim, which was decreed the special throne of God; the throne of God.
Mer'-ci-a-ble, 101: *a.* Merciful. [Spenser.]
Mer'-ci-ful, 117: *a.* Willing to pity and spare.
Mer'-ci-ful-ly, *ad.* With pity.
Mer'-ci-ful-ness, *s.* Quality of being merciful.
To Mer'-ci-fy, *v. a.* To pity. [Spenser.]
Mer'-ci-less, *a.* Void of mercy, pitiless.

Mer'-ci-less-ly, ad. In a manner void of pity.
Mer'-ci-less-ness, s. Want of pity.
MERCURIAL, &c.—See above, under Mercury.
MERD, merd, 33: s. Ordure, dung.
MERE=mère, 43: a. That or this only, such and nothing else; absolute, entire.
Mere'-ly, ad. Simply, only; absolutely.
MERE=mère, s. A pool, a lake.
MERE=mère, s. A boundary, a ridge.
To Mere, v. a. To divide, to limit. [Spenser.]
MERETRIOUS, mēr'-ē-trīsh'ū-s, 90: a. Alluring by false show, as the finery and complexion of a harlot; gaudy to catch the eye.
Mer'-e-trīc'-ious-ly, ad. As a harlot; in a meretricious manner.
Mer'-e-trīc'-ious-ness, s. The arts of a harlot; allurements by gaudy show.
To MERGE=merge, 33: v. a. and n. To immerse, to plunge;—*sea*. To be sunk; to be swallowed up.
MER'-sion, (-shūn, 147) s. The act of sinking or dipping.
MERIDIAN, mē-rīd'-ē-ān, 90: s. and a. Noon, mid-day; the line, being part of a great circle supposed to be drawn through the poles, which the sun passes at noon; the high place or point of anything; place relatively to other situations;—*adj.* Being at the point of noon; extended from north to south; raised to the highest point.
Me-rid'-ion-al, (-yōn-āl, 146) a. Pertaining to the meridian; southerly; having a southern aspect.
Me-rid'-ion-al-ly, ad. In a southern direction.
Me-rid'-ion-al'-i-ty, 84: s. State of being in the meridian; aspect toward the south.
MERIT=mēr'-it, s. Desert, excellence that deserves honour or reward; reward deserved; character with respect to desert, whether good or evil.
To Mer'-it, v. a. To deserve; to earn.
Mer'-i-ta-ble, 101: a. Meritorious. [B. Jon.]
Mer'-i-to'-ri-ous, 90, 120: a. High in desert; some old authors use *Meritory*.
Mer'-i-to'-ri-ous-ly, ad. So as to deserve reward.
MERITOT, mēr'-ē-tōt, s. A child's play in which they swing on something till giddy, alluded to by old writers.
MERLE=merl, 189: s. A blackbird. [Drayton.]
MERLIN=mer'-lin, s. A kind of hawk.
MERMAID=mer'-maid, s. A marine animal said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, the male of which is called the *Merman*; the sea-woman of fable and poetry; there is also a fish called the *Mermaid's-Trim'pet*.
MERRY, mēr'-rēy, 129, 105: a. In our oldest authors, pleasant, sweet, agreeable; something of this sense still remains in a few expressions, but the present has long been the usual meaning, namely, gay, mirthful, loudly cheerful; gay of heart, jovial; causing mirth or laughter; sometimes it simply means brisk: *To make merry*, to be jovial, to feast and indulge in mirth.
Mer'-ri-ly, ad. Mirthfully, gaily, briskly.
Mer'-ri-ness, s. Merry disposition.
Mer'-ri-ment, s. Mirth, hilarity, frolic.
To Mer'-ry-make, v. n. To feast jovially.
Mer'-ry-make, s. A jovial festival.
MER'-RY-MEET-ING, s. A meeting for mirth, a festival.
MER'-RY-AN'-DREW, 109: s. A zany, a buffoon; particularly one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor; the word originated in one Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VIII, who attracted attention and gained patients by facetious speeches to the multitude.
MER'-RY-THOUGHT, (-thāwt, 126) s. A forked

bone at the neck of a fowl, which two persons pull at in play, when the one who breaks off the longer part has the omen of being first married.
MERSION.—See under *To Merge*.
MESEEMS.—See under *Me*.
MESENTERY, mēz'-ēn-tēr-ēy, 151: s. A membrane in the middle of the intestines round which they are convolved. See *Meso*. &c. in *Supp*.
Mes'-en-ter'-ic, 88: a. Relating to the mesentery. Arbutnot uses *Mesera'ic*, which is the same word derived through the French language, and which he ought to have written *Mesaraic*.
 See *Mesh*, &c., which has no relationship to this class, hereafter; and *Meslin, Meme*, lower.
Mes'-o-co'-lon, s. The part of the mesentery in the middle of the intestine of the colon.
Mes'-o-i-let'-cys, (-l'oo-cis) s. A precious stone named from a streak of white in the middle.
Mes'-o-i-log'-a-rithm, s. A middle logarithm, namely, a logarithm of the cosine, or anti-logarithm; or a logarithm of the co tangent, or differential logarithm. [Krepler.]
MES-OM-E-LAS, 81: s. A precious stone named from a black vein which runs in the middle of every colour.
Mes'-lin, s. A middle substance between two others, that is, a mixture: the word comes to us through old French; see *Maslin* for its appropriated sense.
Mesne, (mēn, 157, 139) a. Middle, intervening. [Law.]
MESH=mēsh, s. The interstice of a net.
To Mesh, v. a. To catch in a net.
Mesh'-y, 105: a. Of net-work.
MESLIN, MESNE, MESOCOLON, &c.—See in the class preceding the last.
MESPRISE, mēs-prīz', 151: s. Contempt. [Spens.]
MESS=mēss, s. A mass or portion of food; the whole quantity of food provided for a certain number; the number of persons who regularly eat together at the same table, and for whom a daily quantity is provided (this use of the word scarcely prevails beyond the army and navy); in familiar speech, a mixture of ingredients, a hotch-potch; a medley or mass of grime; and hence, figuratively, a situation of distress and difficulty. See The latter two applications are low.
To Mess, v. n. To contribute toward the mass or provision of food necessary for meals taken in common; to take meals in common with others, particularly at the table of naval and military men.
Mess'-mate, s. One who eats at the same table.
MESSAGE=mēs'-āge, 99: s. Anything committed in words or writing to some one, in order to be delivered to a third; an errand.
Mes'-sen-ger, s. The bearer of a message; one who brings an account or foretold of something.
MESSIAH=mēs-sī'-dh, s. The Hebrew answering to the Greek word Christ, i. e. the Anointed.
MESSIEURS, mēs'-yēr-z, 146, 147, 120, 143: s. pl. Sirs, gentlemen. [Fr.]
MESSAGE, mēs'-swāge, 145, 90: s. The dwelling house, adjoining land, and offices, appropriated to the use of the household.
MET.—See *To Meet*.
META. A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying beyond, over, after, with, between; frequently answering to the Latin *trans*. See further examples. *S.*
ME-TAB-A-SIS, s. A passing over to another part of the discourse; a transition. [Rhetor.]
ME-TAB-O-L-I-S, s. A change or transition, generally with reference to the symptoms of a disease, or the means of cure. See also in *Supp*.
MET'-A-CAR'-PUS, s. A bone beyond the wrist being a bone made up of four bones that are joined in the fingers.
MET'-a-car'-pal, a. Belonging to the metacarpus.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: then, 166.

ME-TACH'-RO-NISM, (mè-täck'-rò-nizm, 87, 161, 158) *s.* An error in chronology by placing an event after its proper time.

☞ See *Metage*, which belongs not to this class, under *To Mete*, hereafter.

MET'-A-GRAM'-MA-TISM, 158: *s.* The art or practice of transposing letters so as to form new words, —the same as anagrammatism.

☞ See *Metal* and all its relations, which belong not to this class, hereafter.

MET'-A-LEP'-SIS, *s.* A taking of one thing with another,—the name of a figure of speech involving two or more figures; as in saying the Rhine is in arms, we mean the country, and by the country we mean the people.

Met'-a-lep'-tic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to a metalepsis;

Met'-a-lep'-ti-cal, *also transverse; transposed.*

Met'-a-lep'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By transposition.

MET'-A-MOR'-PHO-SIS, (-mòr'-fò-sis, 163, 152)

86: *s.* Transformation, a passing over to another shape.

Met'-a-mor'-pho-sic, *a.* Transforming; Webster also gives *Metamorphic*.

To Met'-a-mor'-phose, (-lòc, 99) *v. a.* To change the shape of, to transform.

Met'-a-mor'-pho-ser, *s.* A transformer.

MET'-A-PHOR, (mè't'-d-for, 163) *s.* The transfer of a word to another than its literal application, in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed; as a *smiling* land, in which the epithet is transferred from its strict use, and a comparison is implied between the land and a person that smiles; thus also a *lode* of passion; he *brides* his anger: *Metaphor* is often used as a generic term for all the tropes.

Met'-a-phor'-ic, 88: *a.* Containing a metaphor;

Met'-a-phor'-i-cal, *not* literal; figurative.

Met'-a-phor'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Figuratively.

Met'-a-phor'-ist, *s.* A maker of metaphors.

MET'-A-PHRASE, (-fràze, 163, 151) *s.* The transfer of phrases or idioms into another language without alteration,—a close or literal translation or interpretation; it stands opposed to *paraphrase*.

Met'-a-phrast, *s.* One who translates word for word.

Met'-a-phrast'-ic, 88: *a.* Literal.

MET'-A-PHYS'-IC, 88: *a.* 163, 151: *a.* Going beyond

MET'-A-PHYS'-I-CAL, *a.* *nature*; pertaining to metaphysics: abstract, general, existing only in thought and not in reality; in another but not a usual sense, though strictly consonant to etymology, transcending the bounds of ordinary nature, supernatural; thus in Shakespeare, "*metaphysical* aid."

Met'-a-phys'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a metaphysical manner.

MET'-A-PHYS'-ICS, *s. pl.* The learning which transcends physics, or according to some, those sublimer subjects which Aristotle in the order of study placed after physics. These definitions are merely verbal. Another definition is, the science of the nature and causes of all things; but physical causes, namely, such as we obtain inductively, or by experience in particulars, are not contemplated in this definition, and causes of any other kind, it is now conceded, can have no proof which does not proceed on an assumption of the very thing to be proved. Other definitions which consider being in the abstract, or the general affections of substances existing as the proper subjects of metaphysical science, lay down, among the subjects, beings of a spiritual nature, as if spiritual were equivalent to abstract, and did not mean something existing, though not perceptible to sense. The Scotch philosophers, who justly claim the merit of having dispersed the splendid and imposing clouds which concealed the nothingness of school metaphysics, have endeavoured to establish the science on a new foundation. Assuming the province of physics as extending only to a certain range of real beings, namely, the inorganic parts of matter, and such of the organised beings as do not seem to think or reason, they propose

that man who does not come within this division shall, not as a whole but in part only, be the subject of a distinct inductive science,—that the material man shall belong to physics, and the intellectual man to *meta*-physics. The little effect hitherto produced by the study as thus proposed, and the growing neglect of it as a system, appear to indicate a fundamental error. If it should appear that the subjects thus proposed to be separated are, to any useful purposes of study, inseparable; if the living sentient rational man, distinct as he is from inorganic matter, and from irrational animals, is nevertheless properly included among the subjects of *physical* inquiry; if, moreover, the existence of a God be another branch of inductive philosophy, properly belonging also to physics, (a distribution now generally recognised;) it follows, either that metaphysics have no claim to be considered a science distinct from physics, or that the ground on which it rests must be ascertained by some clearer marks than the preceding definitions furnish. Now, among the subjects of our thoughts there is this clear distinction; either we think of things themselves in their real individual existence, including things *imagined* to have a *real* existence; or that which is present to the mind is not a real existence, and cannot even be imagined to have a real existence; as the notion of a circle of no dimensions, that is neither great, nor small, nor between the two; the notion of a man who has no individual characteristics, that is, who is neither black, nor white, nor old, nor young, &c.; the notion of good which keeps out of view all things that are good, although it is certain that distinct from individual things and deeds, there can be no good or goodness. Physics, then, propose for examination and inquiry the former subjects; metaphysics propose the latter. It is true that this distinction does not separate the sciences in the practical pursuit of knowledge; for the study of physics must be pursued by means of those notions which belong to metaphysics, and in all the sciences the deductive part of the procedure is metaphysical. (See *Induction*.) What then, after all, does the metaphysician propose properly and exclusively? Even that which John Locke proposed in his *Essay on the Human Understanding*; to examine the grounds of *human* knowledge; to trace the *inductive* process in the formation of those notions, on which rest all the *deductions* we obtain in science, and all the conclusions we act upon in life. Locke's *Essay* is defective in its detail, in parts of its doctrine, and very commonly in mode of explanation; but in purpose it is distinct, entire, complete.

Met'-a-phys'-ic'-ian, (-lò-ziah'-ăn, 90) *s.* One versed in metaphysics.

MET'-A-PLASM, 158: *s.* The transfiguring of a word, by altering certain letters, or retrenching some of them.

ME-TAS'-A-SIS, 87: *s.* A passing of the seat of a disease from one place over to another.

MET'-A-TAK'-SUS, *s.* That which is taken *à la* the sole,—the middle of the sole between the toes and the ankle.

Met'-a-tar'-sal, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

ME-TATH'-RO-NISM, *s.* A transposition,—grammatical, as of the *r* in iron, (iorn,) or the *w* in whim, (hwim;) medical, as of some cause of disease when it is not expelled from the system.

☞ The other compounds of *meta*-, which will be found in their alphabetical places hereafter, are *Metempsychosis*, &c., *Metempsychosis*, *Metempsychosis*, &c., *Metempsychosis*, &c., *Metempsychosis*, &c., to which might be added *Metator*, &c., and *Method*, &c., if through long use of the compounded forms they had not taken even in Greek the footing of original words.

METAGE.—See under *To Mete*.

METAL=mè't'-ăl, 12: *s.* An undecomposed body, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, and capable in the state of an oxide of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts: gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quicksilver, were the metals commonly acknowledged; but chemical science in its improved state now reckons thirty-eight metals, though some of them have never yet been exhibited in a separate

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Vowels: gâk'-wáy; cháp-măn; pđ pđ; lăw; gôd; j'wô, i.e. *few*; 55: a, á, &c. *note*, 171.

form; in our older authors. It is sometimes used for what is now signified by a distinct word, *mettle*.

Me-tal'-lic, 88: *a.* Consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of a metal.

↳ This and the following double the *l* on account of the original Latin, *Metalum*: as in *Met'al-mas*, (a worker in metals.)

Met'al-line, 105: *a.* Metallic; like metal.

Met'al-list, *s.* A worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

To Met'al-lize, *v. a.* To give a substance its metallic qualities.

Met'al-loid, *s.* That which is like a metal, a name which some persons choose to apply to the metallic bases of the earths and alkalies.

Met'al-lit'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Producing metals.

Me-tal'-li-form, *a.* Like metal.

Met'al-log'-i-cal-phy, (-fey, 163) 87: *s.* A treatise on metals; the science of describing metals.

Met'al-lur'-gy, 105: *s.* The art of working metals, comprehending every process in which metals are the material; in a more limited sense, the operation of separating metals from their ores.

Met'al-lur'-gist, *s.* A worker in metals.

Met'al-lur'-gic, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy.

To METE=mēt, *v. a.* To measure; to reduce to measure.

Me-tage, *s.* Measurement, seldom used but for the measurement of coals.

Me-ter, *s.* One who metes or measures, as a coalmeter; also the unity of the French measure of length equal to $\frac{39.37}{100}$ English inches.

Me-tre, (-ter, 159) *s.* Measure, as applied to verse; verse.

Me-tric'-ian, (-trish'-ăn) *s.* A poet. [Chaucer.]

Me-trist, *s.* A versifier. [Bale, 1550.]

Me-tri-cal, *a.* Measured, having rhythm.

Me-tri-cal-ly, *ad.* According to poetic measure.

Me-trol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of measures.

Me-te-yard, *s.* An ancient word for a measuring rod, also called a *Me-te-wind* or *Me'-wand*.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mē-tēmp'-sē-cō'-cīs, 161: *s.* The transmigration of the soul into the body of other animals, as taught by Pythagoras, and still believed in some parts of the East.—See *Meta*.

To Me-temp'-sy-chose, *v. a.* To translate into another body. [Pecham.]

METEMPTOSIS=mēt'-ēmp-tō'-cīs, *s.* A falling or happening a day after the time, (see *Meta*.) an event which would take place with respect to the new moon if the bissextile were not suppressed once in every 134 years; hence the suppression of the day for this purpose, or the reducing of a leap to a common year; the opposite to this is the *pro'empt'is*, or the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2400.

METEOR=mē-tē-or, 38, 147: *s.* Any natural phenomenon in the air or clouds; more particularly a fiery or luminous body occasionally seen rapidly moving through the atmosphere, and throwing off with loud explosions fragments that reach the earth called firestones; also the fire-balls called falling stars, supposed to be gelatinous matter inflated by phosphuretted hydrogen gas; and the lights called *ignis fatui* ascribed to the same cause; figuratively, any thing that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

To Me-tē-or-ize, *v. n.* To ascend in evaporation. [Evelyn.]

Me-tē-or'-ic, 83: *a.* Pertaining to meteors; bright, transient, dazzling.

Me-tē-o-rous, 81, 120: *a.* Having the nature of a meteor. [Milton.]

Me-tē-or'-o-lite, *s.* A meteoric stone.

Me-tē-or-ol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of me-

teors; generally, the science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Me-tē-or-ol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in meteorology.

Me-tē-or'-o-log'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the

Me-tē-or'-o-log'-i-cal, } atmosphere and its phenomena: a meteorological table or register is an account of the state of the air from time to time, its various density, dryness or moisture, the state of the winds, rain fallen, &c.

Me-tē-or'-o-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning.

Me-tē-or'-os-cope, *s.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of the heavenly bodies.

Me-tē-or'-os'-co-py, 87: *s.* That part of astronomy which treats of the difference of the remote heavenly bodies, their distances, &c.

METER, METRE, METEYARD, &c.—See under *To Mete*.

METHEGLIN=me-thēg'-lyn, *s.* Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS=See under *Me*.

METHOD, mēth'-ōd, 18: *s.* A suitable or convenient arrangement, with a view to some end; way, manner; classification.

Me-thod'-ic, 88: } *a.* Ranged or proceeding in due

Me-thod'-i-cal, } or just order.

Me-thod'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to method.

To Meth'-o-dize, *v. a.* To regulate, to dispose in order.

Meth'-o-dist, *s.* An observer of method; with special application, a physician of an ancient school remarkable for adherence to theory; with a reference to this special meaning, applied at the beginning of the last century to some young men at Oxford, of strong religious feelings and methodical conduct, whose followers now constitute a large sect, some of them adhering to the Arminian doctrines of Wesley, some to the Calvinistic bias of Whitfield, a puritan.

Meth'-o-dist'-i-cal, *a.* Agreeing with the practice, principles, or manners of the Methodists; puritanical.

Meth'-o dist'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* As a Methodist.

Meth'-od-ism, 158: *s.* The principles and practice of the Methodists.

METHOUGHT—See under *Me*.

METIC=mēt'-ick, *s.* One living with others in their dwelling or city: (see *Meta*.) applied to a sojourner in a city of ancient Greece. [Mitford.] Or Metæcus.

METICULOUS, mē-tick'-ū-lūs, 120: *a.* Fearful. [Unusual.]

METONIC=mē-tōn'-ick, *a.* An epithet applied to the cycle of nineteen years, or to the year when the lunations of the moon return to the same day of the month: so called from the discoverer, Meton, the Athenian.

METONYMY, mēt'-ō-nīm'-ēy, *s.* The transfer of a name, (see *Meta*.) as that of the effect for the cause, (cold death, i. e. death that makes cold,) the author for his works, the inventor for the thing invented, &c.: *Metonymy* is used for the generic name both of this figure, of metaphor strictly, and of synecdoche.

Me-tō-nym'-i-cal, *a.* Put by metonymy.

Me-tō-nym'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By metonymy.

METOEPE=mēt'-ō-pēy, 101: *s.* That which is made with an opening, (see *Meta*.) applied to the square space between triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order.

METOPOSCOPY, mēt'-ō-pōs'-cō-pēy, *s.* Strictly, an examination or view of that which is between the eyes, that is, of the forehead; (see *Meta*.) the study of physiognomy.

METRE, METRIST, METRICAL, &c.—See under *To Mete*.

METROPOLIS=mē-trōp'-ū-līs, *s.* The metropolis: see *Mater*, which is the Latin form of the prefix in this word.

Me-tro-pol'-i-tan, 81: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-un, i. e. *vision*, 165: āiū, 166: thēn, 166.

metropolis:—*s.* A bishop of the *mother church* of other churches,—an archbishop.
Me-trop'-o-lite, *s.* A metropolitan.
Me-tro-po-lit'-i-cal, 81: *a.* Having the rank of a metropolis; also, archiepiscopal.
METTLE, mēt'-tl. *s.* (Said to be a deflection from *M-tal*.) Temperament easily warmed or excited, spirit, ardour: it sometimes signifies substance, where *metal*, figuratively applied, would be the better word.
Met'-tled, 114: *a.* Ardent, full of fire.
Met'-tle-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Ardent, brisk, gay.
Met'-tle-some-ly, *ad.* With high spirit.
Met'-tle-some-ness, *s.* High spiritedness.
METWARD, mēt'-wōnd, *s.* A meteyard, which see. [Burke.]
To MEW=mūc, 110: *v. n.* Originally, to change, to put on a new appearance; thence, to change or moult, as a hawk her feathers; thence, to confine in a cage till she moults, or while moulting: see lower in the class: see also the following classes.
Mew'-ing, *s.* The act of moulting.
Mew, *s.* A cage for hawks while mewing; thence, an enclosure; a place where any thing is confined.
Mews, 153: *s. pl.* Places for enclosing horses; stables: originally, they were places for hawks.
To Mew, *v. a.* To shut up, to confine, to enclose, to imprison.—See the head word.
MEW=mūc, *s.* A sea-fowl, so named.
To MEW=mūc, *v. n.* To make a noise like the cry of a cat, to mewl.
Mew'-ing, *s.* A crying as of a cat.
To Mewl, (mūlc) *v. n.* To cry from uneasiness, as an infant: *To Squall* is to cry from pain or passion.
Mewl'-er, 36: *s.* One that mews: an infant.
MEYNT.—See Meint under *To Meine*.
MEZEREON=niē-zēre'-ē-ōn, 43: *s.* The spurge-olive or laurel.
MEZZO, mēt'-zō, [Ital.] 170: *a.* Middle, mean.
Mez'-zo-re-lie'-vo, (-lē'-vō) *s.* Demi-relief. Compare Buss-relief.
Mez'-zo-tin'-to, *s.* Literally, a half-painted representation, applied to engravings which resemble drawings in Indian ink.
MIASM, mī'-āzm, 159: *s.* An infecting particle or substance floating in the air.
Mi-as'-ma, *s.* The Greek form of the previous word; in the plural *Mi-as'-ma-ta*.
Mī'-as-mat'-ic, 83: *a.* Infectious by miasmata.
MICA=mī'-cd, *s.* A mineral of a foliated structure, tale, glimmer, glint.
Mi-ca'-ceous, (-shūs, 147) *a.* Of the nature of mica.
MICE.—See Mouse.
MICHAELMAS, mīc'-kēl-mās, 120, 12: *s.* The feast of the archangel Michael, Sept. 29.
To MICHE=mitch, 189: *v. n.* To pilfer, to commit secret theft; thence, to lurk, to lie hid: *Mirching* *Malicho*, or *Mivicho*, is mischief concealing itself.—See Malicho. [Obs.]
Mich'-er, *s.* A pilferer; a skulker. [Shaks.]
Mich'-er-y, *s.* Theft, cheating. [Obs.]
MICKLE, mīc'-kl, 101: *a.* Much. [Mil. Shaks.]
MICROCOSM, mī-crō-cōzm, 158: *s.* A little world, particularly man considered as an epitome of the macrocosm. See *Micro*-&c., in *Supp.*
Mī'-cro-cōsm'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the little world: pertaining to man. *Microcosmic* is the same.
Mī'-cro-cōsm'-tic, *s.* An instrument by which to hear small sounds, also called a *Mī'-cro-phone*.
Mi-croō'-ra-PHY, (-fēy, 163) 87: *s.* The description of such small objects as can be seen only by a microscope.
Mi-crom'-e-ter, 87: *s.* An instrument to measure small spaces.

Mī'-cro-SCOPE, *s.* An optical instrument for viewing small objects.
Mī'-cro-scop'-ic, 88: *a.* Obtained or assisted by *Mī'-cro-scop'-i-cal*, } a microscope: visible by a microscope; having the powers of a microscope.
Mī'-cro-scop'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By a microscope.
MICTURITION, mick'-tū 'ish'-ūn, 89: *s.* The voiding of urine.
MIDA=mī'-dd, *s.* The worm producing the bean-fly.
MID=mīd, *a.* (*Super. Midst* and *Mid'most*.) Middle.
Midst, *prep.* Amidst. [Poet.]
Mid'-dle.—See lower in the class: and words which belong not to the class, as *Midox*, see hereafter.
Mid'-land, *a.* Remote from the land; also, surrounded by land, mediterranean.
Mid'-leg, *s.* Middle of the leg.
Mid'-lent, *s.* The middle of Lent.
Mid'-night, (-nītu, 115) *s.* and *a.* The depth or noon of night:—*adj.* Being in the middle of the night. ⚡ Old authors accent the last syllable.
Mid'-riff, *s.* That which is in the middle of the belly or trunk.—a skin or membrane which separates the heart and lungs from the lower belly.
Mid'-ship, *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of the ship: hence the *adv. Midships*.
Mid'-ship-man, *s.* A kind of naval cadet.
Mid'-sum-mer, *s.* The summer solstice, June 21; and the time about it.
Mid'-ward, 140: *a.* Being in the midst.
Mid'-way, *s.* and *ad.* The part of the way lying equally between the beginning and the end:—*adj.* Being in the midway:—*adv.* In the midway.
MID'-wife, *s.* A wife, i. e. a woman who is the means or help of another,—she who assists women in childbirth: some etymologists make it a compound of *med* and *wife*.
To Mid'-wife, *v. a.* and *n.* To assist in childbirth:—*new.* To act as a midwife.
Mid'-wif-er-y, (-wif-ēr-by=wīf-rēy, 134) *s.* Assistance in childbirth: profession of a midwife.
⚡ Other compounds which are scarcely single words, or on which at least the accent is variable, are *Mid-age*; *Mid-course*; *Mid-day*; *Mid-heaven*; *Mid-sea*; *Mid-wood*; *Mid-stream*; *Mid-winter*, &c.
MID'-dle, 101: *a.* and *s.* (*Super. Middlemost*.) Equally distant from two extremes; intermediate:—*s.* The part equally distant from the extremities or from the verge.
Mid'-dling, *a.* Of middle rank or degree; of moderate extent or capacity.
Mid'-dling-ly, *ad.* Passably, indifferently.
⚡ Among the compounds are *Mid-de-aged*; *Mid-de-earth*, (the earth considered as between heaven and hell.) *Mid-de-witted*, &c.
MIDGE=midge, *s.* A gnat. [Obs.]
MIEN, mēn, 103: *s.* Air, look, manner.
MIFF=mīff, *s.* Displeasure, ill-humour. [Colloq.]
Miffed, (mīft, 114, 143) *a.* Slightly offended.
MIGHT.—See May, (the verb.)
MIGHT, mītu, 115: *s.* Power, strength, force: *With might and main*, utmost force. [A pleonasm.]
Might'-y, *a.* and *ad.* Strong, powerful; valiant: powerful by command,—by influence,—by number: strong in any respect; vast; momentous:—*adv.* [Colloq.] In a great degree, as *mighty fine*.
Might'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* In a mighty manner; in a great degree, a sense occurring but in familiar or ironical language.
Might'-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being mighty; height of dignity; a title of dignity.
MIGNIARD, mīn'-yard, 157, 146: *a.* Soft, dainty, pretty. [B. Jon.] Hence, *To Min'-iar-dize*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

FOUNDS: gūt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pō-pā; lāw; gōd; j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: *a, t, &c. male*, 171

MIGNON-ON-ETRE', (mīn'-yōn-ēt', [Fr.] 170) *s.*
An annual flower much liked for its sweet scent.

To MIGRATE=mī'-grāt, *v. n.* To pass to a place of residence in another country or district.

Mī'-grā-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Habitually migrating; disposed to migrate.

Mi-grā-tion, 89: *s.* Act of migrating; change of place, removal.

MILCH=miltch, *a.* (Compare Milk. &c.) Giving milk; in an obsolete figurative sense, soft, tender.

MILD, mīld, 115: *a.* Soft, smooth, gentle; hence, soft or kind in disposition, tender, element, indulgent; not acrid, not corrosive; demulgent, assuasive, mollifying; mellow, sweet, having no acidity; hence, soft or gentle in expression, not severe, not violent.

Mild-ly, *ad.* Gently; with mildness.

Mild-ness, *s.* Quality of being mild; gentleness.

MILDEW=mīl'-dū, 110: *s.* (Compare Mel.) Honey dew, & clammy sweet juice found on the leaves of plants, which corrodes and otherwise injures them; hence applied to spots caused by moisture on cloth and paper.

To Mil'-dew, *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

MILE=mīl, *s.* The usual measure of roads in England, 1760 yards: the Roman mile (*mīl'e-pas'suum*, from which our word is derived) was a thousand paces, or 1600 yards.

Mile'-age, *s.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.

Mile'-stone, *s.* A post marking the miles: it is not always of stone.

Mīl'-i-AR-y, 105, 146: *a.* Denoting a mile.

MILFOIL=mīl'-fōil, 30: *s.* (Compare Millenary, &c.) The thousand leaved plant,—the yarrow.

MILIARY, mīl'-yār-ēy, 90: *a.* Small, resembling millet seed: a military fever is a fever that produces small eruptions like millet seeds.

MILICE.—See in the next class.

MILITANT, mīl'-ē-tānt, *a.* Fighting, engaged in warfare as a soldier; the church militant is the church on earth engaged in warfare with hell and the world, distinct from the church triumphant in heaven.

Mīl'-i-tan-cy, *s.* Warfare. [Mountague, 1648.]

Mīl'-i-tar-y, *a.* and *s.* Professing arms; soldierly; warlike; constituted by soldiers: (Bacon uses *Militar*.)

—*s. pl.* The soldiery.

Mīl'-i-tar-i-ly, *ad.* In a soldierly manner.

To Mil'-i-tate, *v. n.* To war in a figurative sense, followed by *against*, less frequently by *with*,—to oppose, to operate unfavourably.

Mīl'-i-tā, (mē'-līsh-'d, 90) *s.* The standing force of a nation.

Mīl'-icē, (-lēucē) *s.* Militia. [Temple.]

MILK=mīlk, *s.* The natural liquor with which mammiferous animals feed their young; an artificial emulsion.

To Milk, *v. a.* To draw milk from by the hand; to suck: the latter sense occurs in Shakespeare, but is unusual.

Milk'-cu, 114: *a.* Consisting of milk. [Temple.]

Milk'-er, 36: *s.* One that milks; in some places, a cow that gives milk.

Milk'-y, *a.* Made of milk; yielding milk; having the qualities of milk, soft, gentle; tender, timorous; resembling milk.

Mīl'-ky-way', (in Greek called, correspondently, the *Galaxy*, in Latin the *Via Lactea*), is a broad white way in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars.

Milk'-i-ness, *s.* State of being milky; state approaching to that of milk; softness.

→ The compounds are *Milk' fever*, (fever which accompanies the first flowing of milk after childbirth;) *Milk'hedge*, (an eastern shrub containing a milky juice;) *Milk'weed*, (cowardly;) *Milk' maid*, (a dairy-maid that milks the cows; sometimes used for a milk-

woman;) *Milk'man*, (a man who sells milk;) *Milk'pail*, *Milk'pan*, (vessels for holding milk;) *Milk'pot-lage*, (made with milk, water, and oatmeal;) *Milk'score*, (the reckoning of milk supplied;) *Milk'sop*, (a piece of bread soaked in milk; more commonly, a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man;) *Milk'thistle*, (a herb;) *Milk'tooth*, (one of those small fore teeth which a foal cuts at about three months, and casts before he is three years old;) *Milk'tr-fail*, (a herb;) *Milk'vetch*, *Milk'weed*, *Milk'wort*, (plants;) *Milk'-white*, (white as milk;) *Milk'-woman*, (a woman who sells milk;) &c.

MILL=mīl, *s.* An engine or machine for grinding or reducing any substance to fine particles; or for pressure of any material requiring such operation in the arts or manufactures; specially a machine for grinding corn; the building that contains the mill:—See also under *Millennial* subjected to *Millenary*.

To Mill, *v. a.* To grind; to stamp by a mill; to prepare by filling with a mill; in cant language, to beat with the fists.

Mil'-ler, *s.* He who grinds; he who keeps or attends a mill; it is also the name of a fly. *Mil'-ler's-thumb'* is a small fish, also called a bull head.

Milled, 114: *s.* Having undergone the operation of a mill: *A milled or Mill-stipence*, was so called as being one of the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561.

→ Other compounds are *Mil'-cog*, (the cog of a mill-wheel;) *Mil'-dam*, (the mould by which the water is kept up for turning a water mill;) *Mil'-horse*, (a horse that turns a mill;) *Mil'-mountains*, (a herb;) *Mil'-pond*, (a pond for driving a mill-wheel;) *Mil'-race*, (the water that drives a mill;) *Mil'-stone*, (the stone in that which crushes the substance to be ground;) *Mil'-tooth*, (one of the mill-teeth or grinders;) *Mil'-wheel*, (a wheel that turns other works of a mill,) &c.

MILLENNARY, mīl'-lēn-ār-ēy, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Consisting of a thousand:—*s.* The space of a thousand years.

Mil'-len-ā'-ri-an, 90, 41: *s.* One who expects the Millennium.

Mīl'-lēn-ā'-ni-um, 90: *s.* A thousand years; specially, the thousand years during which it is believed by many that Christ shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection before the final completion of beatitude.

Mil'-lēn-ā'-ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Millennium.

Mil'-lēn-nist, *a.* A millenarian.

Mil'-lē-pore, *s.* An insect with a thousand, that is, with many feet, applied as a name to the woodlouse.

Mil'-lē-pore, *s.* A genus of lithophytes that have their surface perforated with a thousand, that is, with numerous little holes or pores.

Mil'-lē-po-rite', *s.* Fossil millipores.

Mīl'-lē-s'-i-māl, *a.* Thousandth; broken into thousandths.

Mill, *s.* An American money of account, the thousandth part of a dollar:—See also in its place.

Mil'-li-gram', *s.* } The thousandth part of a gram,
Mil'-li-li-ter, *s.* } of a liter, of a meter, in the
Mil'-li-me-ter, *s.* } new system of French weights and measures.

Mil'-ree, *s.* (Also spelled *Millrea*.) A thousand rees, or about 3s. 6d. sterling; it is a Portuguese money.

MILLER, MILLER'S-THUMB.—See under *Mill*.

MILL. *Millerie*, see in *Supp*.

MILLET=mīl'-lēt, *s.* A plant furnishing a grain used for food, and in medicine; the grain of the plant.

As the name of a fish, the Mullet is probably meant.

MILLIARY.—See under *Mile*.

MILLINER, mīl'-lē-ner, 105: *s.* One who makes or sells head-dresses for women.

Mil'-li-ner-y, *s.* Head dresses for females and the materials for making them.

MILLION, mīl'-yōn, 146: *s.* Ten hundred thousand,—a thousand times a thousand, or a hundred myriads; any very great indefinite number.

Mil'-lion-ār-y, *a.* Consisting of millions.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

MILL-ioned, (-yünd, 114) *a.* Multiplied by millions.

MILL-ionth, *a.* The ordinal of a million, the ten hundred thousandth.

MILL-MOUNTAINS, MILL-POND, MILL-RACE, MILL-SIXPENCE, &c.—See among the compounds of Mill.

MILLREE.—See under Millenary.

MILT, *milt*, *s.* The sp. *eu*, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm; the soft roe of fishes, being the spermatie part of the male.

To MILT, *v. a.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MILT-er, *s.* A male fish.

MILT-wort, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant.

MIME=*mímē*, *s.* One who mimics; one who amuses by gesticulations; a buffoon.

To Mime, *v. n.* To play the mime; hence *Mímer*, which does not seem however to have been used.

Mi-me-sis, [Gr.] *s.* Mimicry. [Rhet.]

Mi-met'-ic, 88: } *a.* Prone to imitate or mimic;

Mi-met'-i-cal, } imitative.

Mim'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Imitative:—*s.* An imitator of manners; a gesticulator, a buffoon:—*v.* To *Mim'-ic*; whence

Mim'-i-cal, *a.* Imitative; besetting a mimic; acting the mimic. Mimicking, Mimicked, *pts.*

Mim'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a mimical manner.

Mim'-ic-ry, *s.* Burlesque imitation.

Mim-og'-ra-pher, 87, 163: *s.* A writer of farces.

MINA=*mín'-nd*, *s.* A weight or denomination of money: that of the Old Testament was valued at sixty shekels; the Greek mina was equivalent to a weight of gold now equal to £2 17s.

MINACIOUS, *mé-ná'-sh'üs*, 90: *a.* Full of threats.

Mi-nac'-i-ty, (-náss'-é-ty, 92, 105) *s.* Disposition to use threats.

Min'-a-tor-y, 129 *a.* Threatening

MINARET=*mín'-á-rét*, *s.* A small spire or spire-like ornament in Saracen architecture.

To MINCE=*mínce*, *v. a.* and *n.* To cut into very small parts, to clip or half pronounce:—*v. n.* To walk by half steps; to speak imperfectly or affectedly.

Min'-cing-ly, *ad.* In small parts; with a mincing manner, affectedly.

Mince'-meat, *Mincéd'-meat*, *s.* Meat chopped small.

Mince-pie, *s.* A pie made of mince-meat.

MIND, *mínd*, 115: *s.* The power or capacity to receive sensations, to understand, and to be affected with emotion or passion,—the soul; the power to understand exclusively,—the intellect distinct from the sensory and from the heart or soul; (this last word, *soul*, in its limited meaning is equivalent to heart:) liking, choice, affection; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, generally preceded by *in*, *to*, *out of*, &c.: Dryden uses it to signify the quality or disposition of things inanimate.

To Mind, *v. a.* and *n.* To mark, to attend to; to put in mind, to remind; in our older authors, to intend, to mean:—*neu.* To incline, to be disposed.

Mínd'-ed, *a.* Disposed, inclined, affected; in compounds, having a mind; as *high-minded*.

Mínd'-ed-ness, *s.* The state of being minded, in some way defined by the context.

Mínd'-ful, 117: *a.* Attentive, heedful.

Mínd'-ful-ly, *ad.* Attentively, heedfully.

Mínd'-ful-ness, *s.* State of being mindful.

Mínd'-less, *a.* Destitute of mind, inattentive, unthinking.

Mínd'-stríc-ken, 114: *a.* Moved, affected in the mind.

MINE=*mínc*, *pron.* (See 1.) Of or belonging to me.

↳ When this word is used adjectively before a word

beginning with a vowel or *h* mute; as in saying, "*Cu mine honour*," the complete absence of accentual force, (Prin. 176, 105,) and a style quite colloquial, will permit the shortening of the sound into *nín*.

MINE=*mínc*, *s.* A pit or excavation in the earth; an excavation for obtaining metals; (that for obtaining stone only is a *quarry*;) an excavation for lodging gunpowder in order to blow up something above it.

To Mine, *v. n.* and *a.* To dig mines or burrows; to practise secret means of injury:—*act.* To sap; to ruin by mines; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow and secret means, in which figurative sense *To Undermine* is more frequently used.

Mí'-ner, *s.* A mine-digger; one who digs for metals, one who makes military mines.

Mí'-ny, *a.* Abounding in mines; subterraneous. [Thomson.]

Mín'-er-al, *s.* and *a.* A body destitute of organization, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface,—a fossil: minerals were formerly divided into salts, earths, inflammables, and ores; but more accurate distributions are now generally followed:—*adj.* Pertaining to minerals; consisting of fossil substances; impregnated with minerals.

Mín'-er-al-ist, *s.* One practically skilled in minerals.

To Mín'-er-al-ize, *v. a.* To convert by natural process into a mineral, to impregnate with a mineral; to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral.

Mín'-er-al-í-zer, *s.* A substance that mineralizes another, as sulphur.

Mín'-er-al-í-za'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or natural process of mineralizing.

Mín'-er-al-í'-og-y, 87: *s.* The study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface.

Mín'-er-al-í'-og-ist, *s.* One skilled in mineralogy.

Mín'-er-al-og'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

MINEVER.—See *Meuiver*.

To MINGLE, *míng'-gl*, 158, 101: *v. n.* and *n.* To mix, to join, to compound; to confuse; to contaminate:—*neu.* To be mixed.

Mín'-gle, *s.* Mixture, medley, confused mass.

Mín'-gler, 36: *s.* He who mingles.

Mín'-gled-ly, 114, 105: *ad.* Confusedly.

Mín'-gle-man'-gle, *s.* A botch-potch. [Hooker]

MINIARD, &c.—See *Migniard*.

To MINIATE, *mín'-é-át*, *v. a.* (Compare *Min-ium*.) To paint or tinge with vermilion.

Mín-ia-ture, (*mín'-é-tóre*, 103, 147) *s.* Red letter, rubric distinction; a painting in vermilion, and hence, a painting in whatever colours mixed with gum and water, which being a mode almost exclusively appropriated to small figures, the word has hence acquired its present usual signification, namely, a representation in a small compass, generally on ivory, vellum, or paper: it is often used adjectively, to signify little, an application much promoted by the accidental relationship in sound to the following two classes of words.

MINIKIN, *mín'-é-kín*, *a.* and *s.* Small, diminutive:—*s.* A little darling; a darling, a favourite; a small sort of pin.

Mín'-ion, (*mín'-yón*, 146, 18) *a.* and *s.* (See also under *Minium*.) Small, delicate; hence, trim, dainty, fine, elegant; pleasing, gentle: [Obs.]—*s.* A favourite, a darling; a low dependent; a small size printing type next below brevier, sometimes called *minim*.

Mín'-ion-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a minion; fluently, affectedly; *Minion-like* is the same. [Obs.]

Mín'-ion-ship, *s.* State of a favourite.

MINIM.—See in the ensuing class.

MINIMUM, *mín'-é-müm*, 105: *s.* The least; the least quantity assignable in a given case as opposed to *maximum*.

Mín'-i mus, *s.* A being of the least size. [Shaks.]

MÍN-IM, *s.* A small being, a dwarf; one of an order

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Fowels: gáu'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pá'-pá: láw: góod: j'wé, i. e. *gew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

MIN

MIR

of friars who called themselves *Min'im*, or the least of all; anciently, the shortest note in music. (See *Semibreve*;) a small printing type. (See *Minion* under *Minikin*;) Spenser uses it to signify a little song or poem.

For *Min'ment*, which is unconnected with this class, see *Moniment*.

MINION, MINIONLY, &c.—See under *Minikin*.

MINION, MINIOUS.—See under *Minium*.

To MINISH=*mīn'ish*, *v. a.* To lessen, to diminish. [Bible.]

MINISTER=*mīn'is-ter*, 36: *s.* One who acts by delegated authority; in special senses, one who is employed in the administration of government; one who administers the rites of religion; one who is accredited to a foreign court without the dignity of an ambassador.

To Min'-is-ter, v. a. and n. To give, to supply, to afford;—*new*. To attend; to serve in some office; to serve in a religious office; to give supplies of things; needful; to administer to the sick.

Min'-is-ter'-ri-al, 90, 43: *a.* Attendant, acting at command, or under authority; pertaining to ministers of state; pertaining to a sacerdotal office.

Min'-is-ter'-ri-al-ly, *ad.* In a ministerial manner.

Min'-is-ter-y, s. Ministry, which is the same word contracted.

Min'-is-tral, a. Pertaining to a minister.

Min'-is-trant, a. Ministering.

Min'-is-tress, s. She who ministers.

Min'-is-try, s. Agency; office; service; the persons who immediately under the king administer the government; office of one delegated to preach; ecclesiastical function; business.

Min'-is-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* Agency; office; service; ecclesiastical function.

To Min'-is-ter, v. n. To serve, to be of use. [Spenser, P. Q. III. vii. 51.]

MINIUM, mīn'ē-ūm, 90: *s.* The red oxide of lead produced by calcination.

Min'-i-on, 146: *s.* Vermilion. [Burton.]

Min'-i-ous, 120: *a.* Of the colour of red lead. [Brown.]

MINK, mīngk, 158: *s.* A sort of water-rat in America.

MINNOCK, s. A misprint in Shakespeare for *Mimic*.

MINNOW, mīn'-nō, 8: *s.* (Compare *Miniken* and *Minimum*.) A very small fish,—the pink.

MINOR=*mī'-nor*, 38: *a. and s.* Less, smaller; inferior; petty, inconsiderable;—*s.* One under age; the second or particular proposition of a syllogism, or, according to Aristotelian logic, that proposition of the two premises which contains the minor term; (see *Major*;) a title assumed in token of humility by a Franciscan friar, who was also called a *Mi'-nor-ite*.

Min'-or'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of being less; the smaller number; the state of being under age.

To Min'-o-rate, 92: *v. a.* To lessen. [Glanvil.]

Min'-o-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of lessening; decrease. [Brown.]

MINOTAUR=*mīn'-ō-tor*, 131: *s.* A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

MINSTER=*mīn'-ster*, 36: *s.* A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church.

MINSTREL=*mīn'-strēl*, *s.* A musician of the middle ages who was also a poet and a singer; hence, a musician; a bard or poet; a singer.

Min'-strel-sy, 152: *s.* The occupation or art of a minstrel; music, instrumental harmony; a company of musicians.

MINT=*mīnt*, *s.* A plant.

MINT=*mīnt*, *s.* The place where money is coined; figuratively, any place in which something is coined or invented.

To Mint, v. a. To coin, to stamp money; to invent; to forge. [Bacon.]

Mint'-age, 39: *s.* That which is coined or stamped the duty paid for coining.

Mint'-er, s. A coiner; an inventor.

Mint'-man, s. One skilled in coining. [Bacon.]

Mint'-mas-ter, s. One who presides in coining; one who invents.

MINUET=*mīn'-ū-ēt*, *s.* A slow, stately dance; a tune to which a minuet is danced, and which is always in triple time.

MINUM.—See *Minim*.

MINUTE, mē-nū'tē, 105: *a.* Small, little, slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.

Min'-ute-ly, ad. To a small point; exactly; to the least part, nicely.—See also lower under *Minute, s.*

Min'-ute-ness, s. Smallness, inconsiderableness.

Min'-ute, (colloq. mīn'-it), 81: *s.* Something minute; hence, a short note of any thing done or to be done; hence, also, the sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time.

To Min'-ute, v. a. To set down in short hints.

Min'-ute-ly, a. and ad. Happening every minute: [Shaks.]—*adv.* Every minute, with very little time intervening.

For the compounds are *Min'-ute-book*, (book of short hints;) *Min'-ute-glass*, (glass of which the sand measures a minute;) *Min'-ute-gun*, (guns fired every minute;) *Min'-ute-hand*, (the hand of a clock or watch that points out the minutes;) *Min'-ute-jack*, (a jack of the clock-house;) &c.

MI-NŪ'-TĪ-Zē, (-shē-ēt, 147, 103) *s. pl.* The smallest particulars. [Lat.]

MINX, mīngks, 158, 188: *s.* A young pert girl.

MINY.—See under *Mine, s.*

MIRABLE, mīr'-ā-bl, *a.* Wonderful, attracting admiration. [Shaks.]

MIR'-A-CLE, (mīr'-ā-cl. 92, 129, 101) *s.* A wonder; an effect of which the antecedent cannot be referred to any class of secondary causes, and being performed in attestation of divine authority is ascribed to immediate divine power: compare *Cause*; a theatrical representation of miracles given at holiday seasons in the middle ages.

To Mir'-a-ble, v. a. and n. To make wonderful: [Shaks.]—*new*. To work a miracle. [Obs.]

Mi-rac'-u-lous, 92, 120: *a.* Done by miracle; wonderful.

Mi-rac'-u-lous-ly, ad. By miracle; wonderfully.

Mi-rac'-u-lous-ness, s. The state of being effected by miracle; wonderfulness.

MIRADOR, mīr'-ā-dōr, 170: *s.* A balcony commanding a view, whence ladies in Spain see shows. [Dryden.]

MI-RAGE, (mē-rāzh', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A spectacle or view of an uncommon description, applied as the name of an optical delusion by which objects on the earth or sea appear to be raised into the air.

Mir'-or, (mīr'-or, 129, 38) *s.* That in which objects are viewed,—a looking glass, or any polished substance that reflects the images of things; figuratively, a pattern, an exemplar.

Mir'-or-stone, s. A bright stone. [Obs.]

MIRE=*mīre*, 45: *s.* A pismire.

MIRE=*mīre*, *s.* Mud, dirt. *Mi'-ry, a.*

To Mire, v. a. To whelm in mud; to soil.

Mi'-ri-ness, s. State of being muddy; dirtiness.

MIRK=*merk*, 35: *a.* Dark; obscure. [Obs.]

Mirk'-y, a. Dark, wanting light.

Mirk'-some, (-sūm, 107) a. Dark, obscure.

Mirk'-some-ness, s. Obscurity.

MIRROR, &c.—See above along with *Mirador, &c.*

MIRTH=*merth*, 35: *s.* (Compare *Merry, &c.*) Merriment, gaiety; jollity, laughter.

Mirth'-ful, 117: *a.* Merry, gay.

Mirth'-ful-ly, ad. In a merry manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tīn, 166: tshēn, 166.

See the compounds of the Saxon *Mis-* under *Mis* hereafter.

Mis' *ful-ness*, *s.* Mirth; merriment.

Mis' *less*, *a.* Joyless, cheerless.

MIRY—See under *Mire*, (*dir.*)

MISACCEPTION, MISADVENTURE, and all words formed with the Saxon prefix *Mis-*.—See under the verb *To Mis*.

MISANTHROPE = *mī's-ān-thrōp*, *s.* A hater of mankind: Shakespeare uses the Greek word *Mis-an-thropos*.

Mis-an'-thro-py, 105: *s.* Hatred of mankind.

Mis-an'-thro-pist, *a.* A hater of mankind.

Mis-an'-throp'-ic, 88: } *a.* Hating or dialiking
Mis-an'-throp'-i-cal, } mankind.

Mis-og'-a-mist, 87: *s.* A hater of marriage.

Mis-og'-y-ny, (*mī's-ōd-gē-nē*, 169, 77) *s.* Hatred of women.

Mis-og'-y-nist, *s.* A woman-hater.

MISCELLANY, *mī's-cēl-lā-nē*, 105: *a.* and *s.* Mixed; of various kinds:—*s.* A mass formed out of various kinds, particularly a collection of short literary works or extracts: old authors use *Miscellane* in the same sense as an adjective, and apply it substantively as the name of mixed corn, otherwise called *Meslin* or *Maslin*.

Mis'-cel-la-na'-ri-an, 90: *s.* A writer of miscellanies. [Shafesbury.]

Mis'-cel-la'-ne-ous, 90: *a.* Mingled.

Mis'-cel-la'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* State of being mingled.

Mis'-ci-ble, 105, 101: *a.* Possible to be mingled.

MISCHIEF, *mī's-chīf*, 103, 119: *s.* (This word is not one of the immediate compounds of the Saxon *Mis*, though allied to them through the French and Teutonic languages.) Harm, hurt,—whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill-consequence, vexatious affair.

To Mis'-chief, *v. a.* To hurt, to harm, to injure.

See the compounds are *Mis'-chief-maker*; *Mis'-chief-making*, (*adj.*) &c.

Mis'-chiev-ous, 120: *a.* (Some old authors, and the vulgar still, accent the second syllable.) Harmful, hurtful; noxious; spiteful, malicious; wicked.

Mis'-chiev-ous-ness, *s.* Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

Mis'-chiev-ous-ly, *ad.* Noxiously; maliciously.

MISCHNA.—See *Mishna*, lower.

MISCIBLE.—See above, under *Miscellany*.

MISE, *mēz*, 104, 151: *s.* (Compare *Mission*, &c.)

A Norman law term originally signifying a commission to levy money for the expenses of administering justice; thence, cost, disbursement; and also, a point or issue in a court of law; sometimes it means message.

MISER, *mī'-zer*, 36: *s.* One overwhelmed with calamity, [Spenser:] a wretch, a mean fellow, [Shaks:] in modern use, it is limited to one who is a wretch through covetousness.—See lower.

Mis'-er-a-ble, (*mīz'-ēr-d-bl*, 101) *a.* Unhappy; calamitous; wretched; worthless.

Mis'-er-a-bly, *ad.* Unhappily; wretchedly.

Mis'-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being miserably.

Mis'-er-y, *s.* Wretchedness; calamity; cause of wretchedness.

Mis'-er, *s.* One who lives miserably through fear of poverty, and hoards beyond a prudent economy.

Mis'-er-ly, *a.* Avaricious in extreme.

Mis'-er-a-ble, *a.* Stingy. [South.] See also above.

Mis'-er-y, *s.* Avarice. [Obs.] See also above.

MISHMASH = *mīsh'-māsh*, *s.* A hotch-potch. [Obs.]

MISHNA = *mīsh'-nā*, *s.* A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.—Also spelled *Mischna*.

MISKIN = *mī's-kīn*, *s.* A little bagpipe. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gāt'-wāy*; *chāp'-mān*; *pā-pā'*; *lāw*: *gōd*; *j'wō*, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, &c. *mule*, 171.

See the compounds of the Saxon *Mis-* under *Mis* hereafter.

To MISLE, *mīz'-zl*, 151, 101: *v. n.* To *miss* is imperceptible drops.—See this word and the noun under *Mist*.

MISLEN or MISLIN.—See *Maslin*.

MISLETOE.—See *Mistletoe*.

MISOGAMIST, MISOGYNY, &c.—See above along with *Misanthropy*, &c.

MISS = *mīs*, 155: *s.* The term of honour to us married females; in polished society always with the name of the party, as *Miss Howard*, *Miss Julia*: to address by the term "*Miss*" as in French "*Mademoiselle*," is old fashioned or vulgar, except towards children, or in contempt or anger; adult ladies, unmarried as well as married, being addressed by the term "*Madam*." It was not till the beginning of the last century that *Miss* (supposed to be a contraction of *Mistress*) was applied to any but children under ten years of age, the term *Mistress* being then the style of grown-up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living:—(Compare *Madam* and *Mistress*.) In a special sense, an unmarried female who lives with a man in concubinage.

*To MISS = *mīs*, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* To commit an error, or to fail in some aim, act, or purpose; to omit accidentally: *To miss* of for *To miss* is now seldom used:—*act.* To fail of hitting, reaching, obtaining, or finding; to find wanting; to omit: *To miss a thing*, in the sense of to be without it, is obsolete.*

Miss, *s.* Error; failure; [Chaucer, Ascham:] hurt, harm, [Spenser:] in the usual sense, loss, want.

Mis'-AC-CR-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* The act of taking in a wrong sense.

Mis'-AD-VER'-TURE, (*-tūrt*, 147) *s.* Ill fortune.

Mis'-ad-ven'-tured, 114: *a.* Unfortunate. [Shaks.]

Mis'-AD-VISED, (*-vīzd*, 151) *a.* Ill directed.

To MIS'-AF-FECT, *v. a.* To dislike. [Milton: prose.]

Mis'-af-fect'-ed, *a.* Ill disposed.

To MIS'-AF-FIRM, *v. a.* To affirm falsely. [Milton.]

Mis'-AIMED, 114: *a.* Not aimed rightly. [Spenser.]

To MIS'-AL-LEGE, (*-lēdž*, 102) *v. a.* To cite falsely.

Mis'-al-e-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Erroneous statement.

Mis'-AL-LIED, 114, 106: *a.* Ill associated.

Mis'-al-li'-ance, 12: *s.* Improper association.

See for *Misanthropy* and its relations, which are not formed with the Saxon *Mis*, see previously to *MISS*.

To MIS'-AP-PLY, *v. a.* To apply to a wrong purpose.

Mis'-ap-ply-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong application.

To MIS'-AP-PRE-HEND, *v. a.* Not to understand rightly.

Mis'-ap-pre-hen'-sion, (*-shūn*, 147) *s.* Wrong apprehension of a meaning or fact; a mistake.

To MIS'-AR-RANGE, (*-rāng*, 111) *v. a.* To arrange wrongly.

To MIS'-A-SCRIBE, *v. a.* To ascribe falsely.

To MIS'-AS-SIGN, (*-sīn*, 115) *v. a.* To assign erroneously.

To MIS'-AT-TEND, *v. a.* To disregard. [Milton: prose.]

To MIS'-BE-COME, (*-cūm*, 107) *v. a.* Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.

Mis'-be-com'-ing, *a.* Unseemly.

Mis'-be-com'-ing-ness, *s.* Unbecomingness.

Mis'-BE-GOT, } *a.* Unlawfully or irre-

Mis'-be-got'-ten, 114: } gularly begotten.

To MIS'-BE-HAVE, *v. n.* To act ill or improperly: it is often used actively with a reciprocal pronoun.

Mis'-be-haved, 114: *a.* Untaught, uncivil.

Mis'-be-ha'-viour, (*-hāve'-yur*, 146, 120) *a.* Ill behaviour; ill conduct.

To MIS'-BE-LIEVE, 103: *v. n.* To believe wrongly.

Mis-be-liev'-er, *s.* Believer in a false religion.
Mis'-be-lie'', *s.* Wrong belief; false religion.
To Mis'-BE-SKEM'', *v. a.* To suit ill, not to become.
To Mis'-BE-STOW'', *v. a.* To bestow amiss.
Mis'-born, *a.* Unluckily born. [Spenser.]
To Mis CAL', (-kæl, 112) 195: *v. a.* To name improperly.
Mis-called', 114: *part. a.* Misnamed.
To Mis-CAL'-CU-LATE, *v. a.* To reckon wrong.
Mis-cal'-cu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong computation.
To Mis-CAR'-RY, 129, 105: *v. n.* To fail, not to have the intended event; with special application, to have an abortion.
Mis-car'-riage, (-ridg, 120) *s.* Ill conduct; unfortunate issue, failure; abortion.
To Mis-CAST', 11: *v. a.* To reckon erroneously.
 For **Miscellany** and its relations, **MISCELLANEOUS**, &c., which are not formed with the Saxon **Mis-**, see previously to **MISS**.
To Mis-CKN'-TRE, (-ter, 159) *v. a.* To collect to a wrong point, to place amiss. [Donne.]
Mis-CHANCE', *s.* Ill-luck, mishap.
To Mis-CHAN'-AC-TER-IZE, (-cār'-äck-tēr-ize, 161) *v. a.* To characterize falsely.
To Mis-CHARGE', *v. a.* To charge amiss, as in an account.
Mis-charge', *s.* A wrong item in a bill.
Mis'-CHIEF, 103, 119: (This word, though it belongs indirectly, is not immediately allied to the class of words in progress: see it therefore with its relations, **MISCHIEVOUS**, &c. previously to **MISS**.)
To Mis-CHOOSE', (-chōōz, 151, 189) *v. a.* To choose wrong.
 For **MISCIBLE**, which is not formed with the Saxon **Mis-**, see previously to **MISS**.
To Mis-CITE', *v. a.* To cite erroneously.
Mis'-ci-ta'-tion, 6, 89: *s.* A wrong citation.
To Mis'-COM-PUTE', *v. a.* To compute erroneously.
Mis'-com-pu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Erroneous reckoning.
To Mis'-CON-CRIVE', 103: *v. a.* and *n.* To have a false notion of, to misjudge:—*acc.* To have a mistaken notion.
Mis'-con-cept', 82: } *s.* Erroneous conception, false opinion.
Mis-con-cep'-tion, }
Mis-con'-DUCT, *s.* Wrong conduct; ill-behaviour.
To Mis-con-duct', 83: *v. a.* To manage amiss; to demean.
Mis-con-JECT'-URE, (-ject-ur, 147) *s.* A wrong guess.
To Mis'-con-ject'-ure, *v. a.* and *n.* To guess wrong.
To Mis-con'-STRUE, (-atroo, 109) *v. a.* To interpret erroneously, whether the object be words or things.
Mis-con'-stru-er, 36: *s.* He who misconstrues.
Mis-con-struct'-ion, 89: *s.* Wrong interpretation; wrong view; erroneous opinion derived from something.
Mis'-CON-TIN'-U-ANCE, *s.* Cessation.
To Mis'-COR-RECT', *v. a.* To mistake in attempting to correct.
To Mis-COUN'-SEL, *v. a.* To advise wrong.
To Mis-COUNT', *v. a.* and *n.* To count erroneously:—*acc.* To make a wrong reckoning.
Mis-count', *s.* An erroneous reckoning.
Mis'-CRE-ANCE, } *s.* Faith placed amiss; false faith;
Mis'-CRE-AN-CY, } unbelief of truth.
Mis'-cre ant, *s.* One that holds a false faith, [Lord Rivers, 1477] hence the modern sense, a vile wretch.
Mis'-CRE-ATE, 99: } *a.* Formed unnaturally or ille-
Mis'-CRE-A-TED, } gitimately; deformed.
To Mis-DATE', *v. a.* To date erroneously.
Mis-date', 82: *s.* A wrong date.
Mis-DEED', *s.* Evil deed, wicked action.

To Mis-DEEM', *v. a.* To judge wrong, to deem amiss.
To Mis-DE-MEAN'', (-ur, 120) *s.* To behave ill.
Mis'-de-mean'-our, (*acc.*, 120) *s.* Ill behaviour; in law, an offence less atrocious than a crime.
To Mis-DE-RIVE', *v. a.* To turn or apply improperly.
Mis'-DE-SERT', (-zert, 157) *s.* Ill desert.
Mis'-DE-VO'-TION, 89: *s.* Mistaken piety. [Milton.]
Mis-DI'-ET, *s.* Improper food. [Spenser.]
To Mis-DIRECT', *v. a.* To lead or guide amiss.
Mis'-DIS-PO-SIT'-ION, 151, 89: *s.* Disposition to ill. [Rp. Hall.]
To Mis'-dis-tin'-guish, 158, 145: *v. a.* To make wrong distinctions.
To Mis DO', (-dō, 107) *v. a.* and *n.* To do in a wrong or evil manner:—*acc.* To commit faults.
Mis-do'-er, *s.* One who does wrong.
Mis-do'-ing, *s.* A wrong done, an offence.
To Mis-DOUBT', (-dowt, 31, 157) *v. a.* To suspect of deceit or danger. [Shaks. Dryden.]
Mis-doubt', *s.* Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution, hesitation. [Shaks.]
Mis-doubt'-ful, 117: *a.* Misgiving. [Spenser.]
 See **MISX** previously to **MISS**.
To Mis'-EM-PLOY', *v. a.* To employ amiss.
Mis'-em-plot'-ment, *s.* Improper application.
Mis-EASE', (-ēz, 151) *s.* Unconsciousness. [Chaucer.]
Mis-EN'-TRY, *s.* A wrong entry, as in a book.
 See **MISER** and its relations, **MISERABLE**, **MISERY** &c., previously to **MIS**.
Mis-es-TERN', *s.* Disregard, alight.
To Mis-es-ti-mate, 105: *v. a.* To estimate amiss.
To Mis-FAL', (-fæl, 112) 195: *v. a.* To befall amiss.
Mis-FAME', *s.* Ill state; misfortune.
To Mis-FASH'-ION, 121: *v. a.* To form amiss.
Mis-FEAS'-SANCE, (-fæ'-zānce, 100, 151) *s.* Wrong done. [Law.]
To Mis-FEIGN', (-fain, 100, 157) *v. n.* To feign with ill design. [Spenser.]
To Mis-FORM', *v. a.* To form amiss.
Mis-FOIT'-TUNE, (-tūnc, *Collog.* ch'oon, 147) *s.* Ill fortune; calamity; unlucky event.
Mis-for-tuned, *a.* Unfortunate. [Milton: prose.]
To Mis-GIVE', (-giv, 77, 104) *v. a.* In a literal but unusual sense, to give amiss; in its usual sense, followed by a pronoun used reciprocally, to fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.
Mis-giv'-ing, *s.* A failing of confidence, distrust.
Mis-GOT'-TEN, 114: *a.* Unjustly obtained.
To Mis-GOV'-ERN, (-gūv' ern, 116) *v. a.* To govern ill, to administer unsuitably.
Mis-gov'-erned, 114: *a.* Ill-taught, unrestrained.
Mis-gov'-er-nance, *s.* Irregularity.
Mis-gov'-ern-ment, *s.* Ill management; ill administration of public affairs; irregularity.
To Mis-GRASP', 11: *v. a.* To grasp amiss.
To Mis-GROUND', *v. a.* To found erroneously.
To Mis-GUIDE', 106: *v. a.* To lead into error, to direct amiss.
Mis-gui'-dance, *s.* False direction.
Mis-HAP', *s.* Ill luck, calamity.
To Mis-hap'-pen, 114: *v. n.* To happen ill.
To Mis-HEAR', 103: *v. n.* To hear imperfectly.
Mis-heard', (-herd, 135) *part.* Wrongly heard.
 See **MISHMAN** and **MISHNA** previously to **MISS**.
To Mis'-IM-PROVE', (-prōv, 107, 189) *v. a.* To improve to a bad purpose.
Mis-im prove'-ment, *s.* Ill use or employment.
To Mis'-IN-FER'', *v. a.* To infer incorrectly
To Mis'-IN-FORM'', *v. a.* To give erroneous information to.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: then, 166.

Mis'-in-form'-er, *s.* One that misinforms.

Mis'-in-for-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong information.

To Mis'-in-struct', *v. a.* To instruct amiss.

Mis'-in-struc'-tion, 89: *s.* Wrong instruction.

Mis'-in-ter'-li-gence, *s.* Wrong information.

To Mis'-in-ter'-pret, *v. a.* To interpret erroneously.

Mis'-in-ter'-pret-er, *s.* One who misinterprets.

Mis'-in-ter'-pret-a'-tion, *s.* Wrong interpretation.

To Mis-join', *v. a.* To join amissly.

To Mis-judge', *v. a.* and *n.* To judge ill of; to mistake:—*new.* To form false opinions, to judge ill.

Mis-judge'-ment, 196: *s.* Wrong or unjust judgment.

To Mis-ken', *v. a.* To be ignorant of.

See MISKEN, which is not a compound of the Saxon Mis-, previously to MISS.

To Mis-kin'-dle, *v. a.* To kindle to an ill purpose.

To Mis-know', (-nō, 157, 7) *v. a.* Not to know.

To Mis-lay', *v. a.* To lay in a wrong place; to
 1 Mis-laid', } lay in a place not recollected; to
 Mis laid', } lose.

Mis-lay'-er, *s.* He that mislays.

Mis-laid', *part. a.* Placed amiss, lost.

See To MISLE and its noun hereafter under Mist.

To Mis-lead', *v. a.* To lead into a wrong way
 1 Mis-led', 135: } or path; to lead astray.
 Mis led', }

Mis-lead'-er, *s.* One who leads into error.

Mis-learn'-ed, (-lern'-ed, 131) *a.* Learned in what is useless or wrong. [Bp. Hall.]

To Mis-like', *v. a.* and *n.* To disapprove, to dislike:—*new.* [Milton.] To feel displeasure.

Mis-like', *s.* Dislike. [Shaks.]

Mis-li'-ker, *s.* One that disapproves.

To Mis-live', (-liv, 104) *v. n.* To live amiss. [Spenser.]

Mis-luck', *s.* Ill luck, misfortune.

To Mis-man'-age, 99: *v. a.* To manage ill.

Mis-man'-age-ment, *s.* Ill management.

To Mis-mark', *v. a.* To mark erroneously.

To Mis-match', *v. a.* To match unsuitably.

To Mis-name', *v. a.* To call by the wrong name.

Mis-no'-mer, *s.* A wrong name; particularly a wrong name to a party in the proceedings of a court of law.

Mis'-o-be'-di-ence, 90: *s.* Wrong obedience. [Milton.]

To Mis'-ob-serve', (-zerv, 151) *v. a.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing.

See MISOGANIST, MISOGYN, MISOGYNIST, which are not formed with the Saxon Mis-, along with MISanthrope, &c., in the words previously to MISS.

Mis'-o-pin'-ion, (-yün, 146) *s.* Erroneous opinion.

To Mis-or'-der, *v. a.* To order ill; to conduct badly.

Mis-or'-der, *s.* Irregularity, disorder.

Mis-or'-der-ly, *a.* Irregular, unlawful.

To MISPEL, To MISPEND, &c.—See Mis-spel, Mis-spend, &c.

To Mis'-per-suade', (-awäde, 145) *v. a.* To bring to a wrong notion.

Mis'-per-sua'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* Wrong notion.

To Mis-place', *v. a.* To put in a wrong place.

To Mis-plead', *v. n.* To err in pleading.

To Mis-point', *v. a.* To put wrong stops to.

To Mis-print', *v. a.* To print incorrectly.

Mis-print', 82: *s.* An error of the press.

To Mis-prisk', (-priz, 151) *v. a.* Literally, to take in a wrong manner; which is capable of two special senses,—to take or esteem below desert, to despise; to misconceive, to mistake.

Mis-pris'-ion, (-prizh'-ün, 147) *s.* Scorn, contempt, mistake; [Shaks.] in law, neglect, negligence, or oversight: *Misprision of treason* consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it, which is negative misprision; while a positive misprision consists in the commission of something which ought not to have been done.

Mis'-pro-ceed'-ing, *s.* Irregular proceeding.

To Mis'-pro-fer', *v. a.* To profess with falsehood.

To Mis'-pro-nounce', *v. a.* and *n.* To pronounce amiss.

To Mis'-pro-portion', (-pōr'-shün, 130, 89) *v. a.* To join without due proportion.

Mis'-proud, *a.* Viciously proud. [Shaks.]

To Mis-quote', 188: *v. a.* To quote falsely.

Mis'-quo-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Erroneous quotation.

To Mis-rate', *v. a.* To estimate erroneously.

To Mis-re-cite', *v. a.* To recite incorrectly.

Mis'-re-ci'-tal, *s.* A wrong recital.

To Mis-rec'-kon, 114: *v. a.* To reckon erroneously.

To Mis'-re-late', *v. a.* To relate inaccurately or falsely.

Mis'-re-la'-tion, *s.* False or inaccurate narration.

To Mis'-re-mem'-ber, *v. a.* To mistake by trusting to memory.

To Mis'-re-port', (-pōrt, 130) *v. a.* To give a false account of.

Mis'-re-port', *s.* False report or representation.

To Mis'-rep-re-sent', (-zēnt, 151) *v. a.* To represent not according to reality or truth.

Mis'-rep-re-sent'-er, *s.* He who misrepresents.

Mis-rep'-re-sen-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of misrepresenting; a wrong account, either wilful or through error.

To Mis'-re-put', *v. a.* To have in wrong estimation.

Mis'-rule', 109: *s.* Tumult, confusion; revel.

Mis'-ru'-ly, 105: *a.* Unruly. [Bp. Hall.]

See MISS, (the compulsion,) previously to MISS.

See To MISS, and its correspondent noun, at the head of the class of words now in progress.

See MISSEL, which is not a compound of the Saxon Mis-, after all the words under MISS.

To Mis-say', *v. a.* and *n.* To speak
 1 Mis-said', (-sēd, 135) } ill of, to censure;
 Mis-said', (-sēd, 119) } [Obs.] to utter amiss:
 —*new.* To censure; to say wrong.

To Mis-seem', *v. n.* To make a false appearance, to misbecome. [Obs.]

See MISSELbird and MISSEldine, which are not compounds of the Saxon Mis-, after all the words under MISS.

Mis-sem'-blance, *s.* False resemblance. [Spelman.]

To Mis-serve', *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully.

To Mis-shape', *v. a.* To shape ill.

Mis-sha'-pen, 114: *a.* Ill-shaped. Mis-shaped, (143) is also correct.

See MISSEL, MISSEON, &c., MISSTVE, which are not compounds of the Saxon Mis-, after all the words under MISS.

To Mis-speak', 103: } *v. n.* and *a.* To blunder
 1 Mis-spoke', } in speaking:—*act.* To
 Mis-spo'-ken, 114: } speak incorrectly.

See MIS after all the words under MISS.

To Mis-spel', *v. a.* To spell amiss; to utter as with wrong letters.

Mis-spelt', *a.* Spelt amiss. [The regularly formed word is also correct.]

Mis-spei'-ling, *s.* False orthography.

To Mis-spend', *v. n.* To spend ill, to waste: to

1 Mis-spent', } waste, (with a reciprocal pronoun,)
 Mis-spent', } as "It mispends itself."

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: güt'-wäy: chäp' mäu: pä-pä': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Mis spend'-er, s. One who spends ill or prodigally.
Mis-spense', s. Waste; ill employment.

Mis-spoke', s. } —See **To Misspeak**, above.

Mis-spo'-ken, s. }

To Mis-state', v. a. To state erroneously.

Mis-state-ment, s. A wrong statement.

See **Missy**, (a term in chemistry,) and **Mist**, after all the words under **MISS**.

To Mis-swear', (-swäre, 100) v. a. To swear falsely.

To Mis-take', s. } **v. a. and n.** To take wrong
I Mis-took', 118: } in a figurative sense, —to
Mis-ta'-ken, 114: } conceive or understand erroneously: —*new*. To err in judgement or opinion.

Mis-take', s. Misconception; error.

Mis-ta'-ka-ble, a. That may be mistaken. [Colloq.]

Mis-ta'-ken, a. Wrong, —erroneous in judgement, view, or opinion; as "I am *mistaken*;" "Your friend was *mistaken*," as an adjective in this sense it must be distinguished from the participle passive or past, as in the following examples: "My opinion is *mistaken*," or "I am *mistaken* by my hearers;" "Your friend has *mistaken* my meaning;" where the sense is different from that of the adjective.

Mis-ta'en', (-tän) part. and a. Mistaken. [Poet.]

Mis-ta'-ken-ly, ad. In a mistaken sense.

Mis-ta'-ker, s. One who conceives erroneously

Mis-ta'-king, a. and s. Conceiving erroneously: —*s.* An error, a mistake.

Mis-ta'-king-ly, ad. Erroneously.

To Mis-trach', (-teetch, 63) v. a. To touch erroneously; to in-

I Mis-taught', (-tåwt, 162) struct in wrong

Mis-taught', (-tåwt, 162) principles or habits.

To Mis-tell', 195: } **v. a.** To tell un-

I Mis-told', (-töld, 116) faithfully or inaccurately.

Mis-told', (-töld, 116) rately.

To Mis-tem'-per, v. a. To temper ill.

See **To Mister** under **Minister**: for **Mister**, (the appellation,) see **Master**, and also under **Mistress**. see **Mistress**, (*adj.*) in its place after all the words under **MISS**.

To Mis-term', v. a. To term erroneously.

See **Mistful**, **Mistily**, **Mistiness**, under **Mist**, after all the words under **MISS**.

To Mis-think', (-thingk, 158) v. a. To think

I Mis-thought', (-thåwt, 126) ill; to think erroneously.

Mis-thought', (-thåwt, 162) roneously.

Mis-thought', 82: s. Wrong opinion. [Spenser.]

To Mis-time', v. a. and n. Not to time aright: —*new*. To neglect proper time.

See **Mistion** under **To Mix**.

To Mis-ti'-tle, 101: v. a. To call by a wrong title.

See **MISTLETOE** after all the words under **MISS**.

Mis-told', part. —See **To Mistell**, above.

Mis-took', pret. tense. —See **To Mistake**.

To Mis-train', v. a. To educate amiss.

To Mis'-trans-late', v. a. To translate erroneously.

Mis'-trans-la'-tion, s. An incorrect translation.

See **Mistress**, &c., after all the words under **MISS**.

Mis-trust', s. Want of confidence; suspicion.

To Mis-trust', v. a. To suspect, to doubt.

Mis-trust'-ful, 117: a. Diffident, doubtful.

Mis-trust'-ful-ly, ad. Doubtingly.

Mis-trust'-ful-ness, s. Diffidence, doubt.

Mis-trust'-ing-ly, ad. With mistrust.

Mis-trust'-less, a. Unsuspecting.

To Mis-tune', v. a. To tune wrong; to untune.

To Mis-turn', v. a. To pervert. [Obs.]

To Mis-tu'-tor, v. a. To instruct amiss.

See **Mistry** under **Mist**, after all the words under **MISS**.

See the compounds of the Saxon **Mis-** under **Mis** above.

To Mis'-un-der-stand', 36: } **v. a.** To miscon-
I Mis'-un-der-stood', 118: } ceive, to mistake.
Mis'-un-der-stood', 118: }

Mis'-un-der-stand'-ing, s. Error, misconception, discussion, difference, disagreement

To Mis-use', (-üze, 151) v. a. To treat or use improperly, to abuse.

Mis-u'-sage, (-zåge, 99) s. Ill use; bad treatment

Mis-use', (-üce, 137) 82: s. Bad use.

To Mis-vouch', (-vowtch) v. a. To vouch falsely.

To Mis-wed', v. a. To wed improperly.

To Mis-ween', v. n. To misjudge [Spenser.]

To Mis-wend', v. n. To go wrong. [Spenser.]

To Mis-write', (-rite) } 157: v. a. To write il-

I Mis-wrote', (-rite) } correctly.

Mis-writ'-ten, 114, }

Mis-wrought', (-råwt, 157, 126, 162) a. Wrought or worked amiss.

To Mis-yoke', v. n. To be joined amiss. [Milton: pr.]

Mis-zel'-ous, (-zål'-üs, 120) a. Mistakenly zealous.

MISSAL=mis'-sä, 12: *s.* The mass-book, or, as it would be analogically called, *miss'-al*: see **Mass** compare also **Missive**, &c.

MISSLEBIRD, MISSELDINE, MISSELT-OE. —See under **Mistletoe**.

MISSILE, MISSION, &c. —See in the next class.

MISSIVE, mis'-siv, 105, 189: a. and s. Such as is sent, as a letter, a weapon from the hand, &c.: —*s.* [Obs.] A letter; a messenger.

Mis'-sile, 105: a. and s. Sent from the hand; striking from a distance: —*s.* A missile weapon.

Mis'-sion, (mish'-ün, 147) s. Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account, very frequently to propagate religion; in old senses now disused, dismission, discharge; faction, party.

Mis'-sion-a-ry, 129, 105: s. and a. One sent to propagate religion; (the original word was *Mis'-sion-er*, now disused) —*a.* Pertaining to missions for propagating religion.

Mis'-tent, a. Sending forth; emitting.

Mis'-ti-mus, s. ("We send.") A warrant by which a justice sends or commits to prison. [Lat.]

MISSY, mis'-sü, 105: s. Sulphate of iron when it has lost its water of crystallization, and is subsequently calcined so as to have become yellow: it used to be written *Missy*.

MIST=mist, *s.* A cloud that comes close to the ground; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To Mist, v. a. To cloud, to cover with vapour.

Mist'-y, 105: a. Clouded with mist.

Mist'-ily, ad. With mist; darkly, obscurely.

Mist'-i-ness, s. State of being misty; obscurity.

Mist'-en-cum'-bered, 114: a. Loaded with mist.

Mist'-ful, 117: a. Clouded as with mist. [Shaks.]

To Mis'-tle, (miz'-zl, 151, 101) v. n. To rain

To Mis'-tle, (miz'-zl, 151, 156) } in imperceptible drops like a thin mist.

The former spelling is sanctioned by etymology; the latter is more analogical; the most usual spelling is however that which conforms to the pronunciation, namely, *To Miz'-le*.

MISTER. —See **Master**, and also under **Mistress**.

MISTER=mis'-ter, *a.* Literally, *trade* or *trade of*; hence, sort of; as "Mister arts," sort of arts; "What mister wight," what sort of wight. [Obs.]

TO MISTER. —See under **Misture**.

MISTION. —See **Mixtion** under **To Mix**.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish'-ün, i. e. *missun*, 165: vish'-ün, i. e. *visun*, 165: ðin, 166: then, 166.

See the compounds of the Saxon *Mis*- under *Miss* above.

MISTLETOE, miz'-zl-tō, 151, 156, 101, 189: *s.* A plant or shrub that grows on trees, frequently on the apple-tree and the oak: it was held in great veneration by the Druids.

MIS-SEL-DINK, (miz'-zl-dīn, 151, 114, 105) *s.* Another name of the mistletoe.

Mis'-sel-bird, *s.* The miseldine thrush.

MISTRESS=mis'-trēss, [*Colloq.* in connection with a proper name, mis'-sēss.] *s.* A woman who governs, correlative to *subject* or *servant*, and the feminine of *master*; she that has something in possession; she that has skill in something; a female teacher; she that is beloved and courted, of which the correlative in the days of chivalry was *seruant*; in a special sense, a woman kept in concubinage; sometimes, in its general sense, it is used contemptuously: it is the proper style of every lady who is mistress over a family, or married, and not entitled by birth or in right of her husband to a higher style.

To Mis'-tress, *v. n.* To court. [Obs.]

Mis'-tress-ship, *s.* Female dominion

Mis'-ter, *s.* This form of the word *master* seems to have been adopted, or at least promoted, for the sake of analogy with *mistress*; for *mistress* among our old writers often had the form *mastriss* (Chaucer, Doct. Tale:—Bale, 1549) in order to suit with *master*, which was then used where we now find *master*.

MISY.—See *Miszy*.

Words compounded with the Saxon *Mis*-, will not be found in their alphabetical place above, but must be sought for under *MISS*.

MITE=mitz, *s.* Something very small; hence, appropriately, a very small insect; a small piece of money in Scripture history; the twentieth part of a grain.

Mit'-ty, *a.* Having insect mites; as *mity* cheese.

MITELLA=mē-tēl'-lā, *s.* A plant.

MITER=mī'-ter, *s.* A junction of boards at an angle of 45°.

MITHRIDATE, mīth'-rē-dātē, *s.* An old form of medicine named from Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Mithridate mustard* is a plant.

To MITIGATE, mīt'-ē-gātē, *v. a.* To temper, to mollify; to render less intense.

Mit'-i-ga-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of mitigation.

Mit'-i-gant, *a.* Lenient, leuitive.

Mit'-i-ga-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to alleviate.

Mit'-i-ga-tor, 38: *s.* An appeaser.

Mit'-i-ga-tion, 89: *s.* Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

MITRE, mī'-tur, 159: *s.* An ornament for the head; an episcopal crown; figuratively, the rank and revenues of a bishop or abbot.—See also *Miter*.

Mit'-red, (mī'-turd' *s.* Wearing or privileged to wear a mitre. *Mit'-tri-form*, shaped as a mitre.

MITTENS, mīt'-tēnz, 143: *s. pl.* Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves reaching up the arm, but not covering the fingers.

MITTENT, MITTIMUS.—See under *Missive*.

MITY.—See under *Mite*.

To MIX, micks, 188: *v. a. and n.* To mingle with something else; to mingle, to blend, to join.—*new.* To become blended or united into one mass.

Mixed, (mickst, 114, 143) *pret. and part.* [This being necessarily pronounced, if in one syllable, as if written *Mist*, is quite unnecessarily made irregular by being so written.]

Mix'-d'-ly, *ad.* In a mixed manner, wrongly written though pronounced *Mistly*; it may properly be pronounced in three syllables.

Mix'-n, (mick'-an, 114) *s.* That which is mixed together, formerly applied as a name for a dunghill.

Mix'-er, *s.* One who mixes, a miugler.

Mix'-tion, (mickst'-yūn, *Colloq.* mickst'-shūn 147) *s.* Mixture.

Some old writers use *Mist'-ion*, (mist'-shūn.)

Mix'-ture, (micks'-tūre, *Colloq.* mickst'-sh'oor 147) *s.* The act of mixing; state of being mixed; the compound formed by mixing; an ingredient added and mixed; in chemistry, a mixture understood in the sense of a compound, is one in which only mechanical changes have been effected, and so differs from combination.—See *Mechanical*.

Mix'-T-ION—*E-AT*, *a.* Containing a mixture of different lines; as right lines, curves, &c.

MIZMAZE=miz'-māze, *s.* A word formed from *maze* by reduplication, and having the same meaning. [Locke.]

MIZZEN=miz'-zō, 114: *s.* The aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship.

Miz'-zō-n-mast, *s.* The mast which supports the after sails and is near at the stern.

To MIZZLE, miz'-zl, 101: *v. n.* (See *To Miso* under *Mist*.) To rain small rain, to misle.

MIZZY, miz'-zēy, *s.* (Compare *Mizmaze*.) A bog.

MNEMONIC, nē-mōn'-ick, 88: } 157: *a.* As-
MNEMONICAL, nē-mōn'-ē-cāl, } sisting the memory.

Mne-mon'-ics, *s. pl.* The science of the means by which the memory may be assisted; the art of memory.

MO=mō, *a. and ad.* More, originally used in connection with nouns plural; as *more music*; *Calique and nunes mo*: (compare *Enow*).—*adv.* More. [Obs.]

To MOAN=mōan=mōnc, *v. a. and n.* To lament, to deplore:—*new.* To make lamentation, to utter moans.

Moan, *s.* Cry of sorrow, lamentation.

Moan'-ing, *s.* An audible lamenting.

Moan'-ful, 117: *a.* Lamentable.

Moan'-ful-ly, *ad.* With lamentation.

MOAT=mōtt, *s.* (Mote, so spelled, is a different word.) Originally, a mound, thence the adjoining canal or ditch formed round the castle or house for defence; a deep trench.

To Moat, *v. a.* To surround with moats.

MOB, *To* MOB, MOBBISH, &c.—See under *Mobile*.

To MOB, MOB, MOBCAP.—See under *To Mobile*.

MOBBY, mōb'-hēy, 105: *s.* An American drink made of potatoes. [Yet it is not in Webster's Diet.]

MOBILE, mōb'-il, 94, 105: *a. and s.* Movable. [Skelton].—*s.* The multitude, as being restless and fickle. [South. L'Estrange.]

Mob-il'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The power of being moved; activity; in cant language, the populace.

MOB, *s.* The crowd; a tumultuous multitude of people.

This contraction of the word *mob* began to take its place about the year 1690, and soon after, in spite of Addison's humorous protest against it, [Spect. 135] settled into proper English.

To Mob, *v. a.* To harass or overbear by tumult; in vulgar phrase, to scold.

Mob'-bish, *a.* Done after the manner of the mob.

To MOBLE, mōb'-bl, 101: *v. a.* To wrap up as in a hood. [Shaks. *Ham. a. ii. s. 2*: Shirley, a dramatist of the same school, but of later date, writes it *Mubble*.]

To Mob, *v. a.* To wrap up as in a veil or cowl. [More, 1669.]

Mob } *s.* A kind of female undress for the
Mob'-cap, } head.

MOCCASIN=mōc'-kō-sōn, 18: *s.* A cover for the feet made of deer-skin without a sole.

MOCINA-STONE, mō'-cā-stōnē, 161: *s.* A dendrite related to the agate.

To MOCK=mōck, *v. a. and n.* Strictly, to imitate

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fouries: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jaw*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

deridingly, to mimic in contempt; to deride, to ridicule; to fool, to lantalize; to defeat, to elude:—*neu.* To make contemptuous sport.

Mock, *a.* and *s.* False, counterfeit, not real:—*s.* Mimicry; ridicule; fleer, sneer, gibe; any act of contempt.

Mock'-n-ble, *a.* Exposed to derision. [Shaks.]

Mock'-age, *s.* Mockery. [Barton]

Mock'-er, *s.* One that mocks.

Mock'-ery, *s.* Imitation, counterfeit appearance; derision, scorn; ridicule; subject of laughter, vanity of attempt.

Mock'-ing, *s.* Derision, insult.

Mock'-ing-ly, *ad.* In contempt; with insult.

Among the compounds are *Mock'-ange*, *Mock'-print*, *Mock'-willow*, (plants); *Mock'-lead*, or *Mock'-ore*, (a sulphuret of zinc); *Mock'-ing-stuck*, (a butt for merriment); *Mock'-ing-bird*, (an American thrush that imitates the notes of other birds.) &c.

MOCKEL, mōc'-kl, 114: *a.* Mickle. [Obs.]

MODAL, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

MODE=mōde, *s.* Manner; also, degree, state, or any thing that constitutes manner: in special senses, that which has existence only as a *manner*, *Beauty*, which cannot exist independently of things twice in number, and of things beautiful in quality; the *manner* of conjugating a verb, namely, of an active verb as distinguished from a passive one, &c.; (this is more commonly called *mod*;) the *manner* of a syllogism with regard to the quantity and quality of its constituent propositions; the *manner* of an air in music, which among the ancients always had its peculiar sentiment, Dorian, Ionian, Phrygian, &c.; and among the moderns has a certain relationship of the fundamental chord to its third, which third, being the third major or the third minor, determines the mode; the *manner* or fashion of dress &c., prevalent at any time; in which application see the word lower.

Mo'-dal, *a.* Having existence only in other things, not having independent existence.

Mo'-dal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being modal.

MOUZE, *s.* Fashion: in a special sense, it was a sort of thin silk worn by ladies.—See the other senses above.

Mo'-dish, *a.* Fashionable.

Mo'-dish-ly, *ad.* Fashionably.

Mo'-dish-ness, *s.* Affectation of the fashions.

MODEL=mōd'-ēl, *s.* (Compare Mode.) A pattern of something to be made; a mould; a mould or representation taken from something; a pattern, standard, or example generally; something representative; something small or diminutive. [The last two senses may be found in Shakspeare.]

To Mod'-el, *v. a.* To plan, to shape.

Mod'-el-ler, *s.* One that forms models.

Mod'-el-ling, 194: *s.* The art of forming models, one of the branches of sculpture.

Mod'-ule, 147: *s.* An external form; [Shaks.] a measure or size or some one part in architecture for regulating the proportions of the whole building.

To Mod'-ule, *v. a.* To model, to shape; to modulate. [Obs.]

MODERATE=mōd'-ēr-āt, *a.* Literally, limited, restrained; hence, observing reasonable bounds in the gratification of appetite.—temperate; not luxurious; not hot in temper; not excessive in any respect; of the middle rate.

To Mod'-er-ate, *v. a.* and *n.* To regulate, to restrain, to repress; to make temperate; in a special sense, to decide as a moderator: (See *Mod-erator*.)—*neu.* To become less violent or intense; in a special sense, to preside as a moderator.

Mod'-er-ate-ly, *ad.* With moderation.

Mod'-er-ate-ness, *s.* Quality of being moderate.

Mod'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Restraint within due bounds; temperance, forbearance; calmness; frugality.

Mod'-er-a'-tor, 38: *s.* A calmer or restainer, specially, one who presides in a disputation to restrain the contending parties.

MODERN=mōd'-ern, 36: *a.* and *s.* Late, recent, not antique; in Shakspeare, vulgar, common:—*s.* A person of modern times, not an ancient: *The Moderns* are those of modern nations, or of nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, the people of which are called *The Ancients*.

To Mod'-er-nize, *v. a.* To render modern; to adapt to modern habits or taste; to change from an ancient to a modern idiom.

Mod'-er-n-izer, *s.* One who adapts by modernizing.

Mod'-ern-ism, 158: *s.* Deviation from ancient or classical idiom. [Swift.]

Mod'-ern-ist, *s.* An admirer of the moderna.

Mod'-ern-ness, *s.* State of being modern; novelty.

MODEST=mōd'-ēst, *a.* Restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward, not bold, not presumptuous; not loose or unchaste.

Mod'-est-ly, *ad.* Not arrogantly, not impudently; decently, not loosely or wantonly.

Mod'-est-y, 105: *s.* The virtue which arises out of a strong sense of propriety, decency, and decorum, accompanied by a restrained opinion of one's own merits, and a fear of not attaining or of forfeiting the respect of others; moderation; unobtrusiveness; chastity, purity: *A modesty piece* is a part of female dress, spoken of by Addison, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, when it is the fashion to wear them low.

MODICUM, mōd'-i-cūm, [Lat.] *s.* Small portion.

To MODIFICATE, &c.—See in the next class.

To MODIFY, mōd'-ē-fī, 105, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare Mode, &c.) To change the qualities or accidents of, to vary the shape of; to quality:—*neu.* To extenuate.

Mod'-i-fi'-a-ble, *a.* That may be modified.

To Mod'-i-fi-cate, *v. a.* To qualify. [Pearson.]

Mod'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of modifying; the change made by modifying.

MODILLION, mō-dil'-yōn, 146, 12: *s.* An ornament in the cornice of the three higher orders of architecture, serving as a bracket to support the projecture of the cornice or drip.

MODISH, &c.—See under Mode.

To MODULATE=mōd'-lāt, *v. a.* (Compare Mode and Mole.) Generally, to adapt to certain limits, to proportion parts to each other; specially, to form sounds with relation to a certain key; to inflect the voice so that its accents shall have a relation to each other.

Mod'-u-la'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which modulates.

Mod'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or practice of modulating; any thing modulated, particularly sound.

Mod'-u-le, } See under Mode.

To Mod'-ule, }

MODUS=mō'-dūs, *s.* (See Mode, of which this is the original Latin.) A word applied to the *modus* of tithing (*modus decimandi*) when a compensation is made in lieu of tithes; hence a compensation.

MODWALL=mōd'-wāl, 112, 26: *s.* A bird that destroys bees.

MOE.—See Mo, (more.)

MOE, *To MOE*.—See Mow, (mouth.)

MOGUL=mō-gūl', *s.* The title of the emperor of Hindoostan.

MOHAMMED=mō'-hār, *s.* The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey of which camlets were made; cloth made of hair.

MOHAMMED, &c.—See Mahomet.

MOHOCK=mō'-hōck, *s.* A name given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London, so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America: *Mo'hawk* has the same meaning.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

MOIDORE=māw'-l-dōre, 29: *s.* A gold coin of Portugal rated at £1. 7s.

MOIETY, mōw'-l-ty, 29, 105: *s.* Half; one of two equal shares.

To MOIL=moil, 29: *v. a.* To daub with dirt.

To MOIL=moil, 29: *v. n.* and *a.* To toll, to drudge: —*act.* To weary. [Obs.]

MOIST=moist, 29: *a.* Wet in a small degree; not dry.

To Moist, *v. a.* To make wet in a small degree, — to damp, to moisten.

Moist'-y, 105: *a.* Drizzling. [Obs.]

Moist'-ness, *s.* Dampness, state of being a little wet.

Moist'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of moisture. [Obs.]

Moist'-ure, (moist'-ūrt, 147) *s.* State of being moist; moderate wetness; small quantity of liquid.

To Mois'-TEN, (mois'-sē, 156, 114) *v. a.* To damp, to moist.

Mois'-ten-er, *s.* He or that which moistens.

MOKE=mōke, *s.* Mesh of a net. [Ainsworth.]

MOKY, mō'-kēy, *a.* Dark, murky, muggy. [Ainsw.]

MOLAR=mō'-lar, *a.* Used for grinding. [Bacon.]

MOLASSES=mō-lās'-sēs, *s.* Treacle; properly Melassas, which see.

MOLE=mōle, *s.* A natural spot or discoloration of the body; a spot, whence *iron-mole*, improperly *iron-mould*.

MOLE=mōle, *s.* A mass; specially, a mound; a massy work of large stones laid in the sea for protecting ships in harbour; sometimes it means the harbour itself; among the Romans a mausoleum of massy structure:—See also lower. See also in *Supp.*

Mo-li'-mi-nous, 120: *a.* Very important. [More.]

MOLE'-E-CULE, 92: *s.* A very minute particle of matter.

MOLE, *s.* A mass of fleshy matter growing in the uterus.

MOLE=mōle, *s.* A little animal that works up the ground, properly called a mould-warp.

To Mole, *v. a.* To clear from mole-hills. [Local.]

MOLE'-EYED, (-ide, 106) *a.* Having very small eyes; blind, according to the common notion of the mole.

MOLE'-HILL, *s.* Hillock thrown up by the mole; it is used proverbially as something small.

MOLE'-WARP, 140: *s.* Mould-warp.

☞ Other compounds are *Mole'-bat*, (a fish;) *Mole'-cast*, (dirt cast up by a mole;) *Mole'-catcher*; *Mole'-cricket*, (an insect;) *Mole'-track*, (course of the mole under ground,) &c.

MOLECULE.—See under Mole, (a mass.)

MOLE-EYED, &c.—See under Mole, (an animal.)

To MOLEST=mō-lēst', *v. a.* To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

Mo-lest'-er, 36: *s.* One who molests.

Mo-lest'-ful, 117: *a.* Vexatious. [Barrow.]

Mol'-es-ta'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Annoyance; disturbance given; uneasiness.

MO-LI-MINOUS.—See under Mole, (a mass.)

MOLLINIST, mō'-lē-nist, 105: *s.* A follower of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit who opposed the Jansenists.

MO-LI-ENT, mōl'-yēnt, 146: *a.* Softening.

To Mol'-i-ty, 105, 6: *v. a.* To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify.

Mol'-li-fi'-a-ble, *a.* That may be softened.

Mol'-li-fi'-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of softening.

MO-LU-S'-CA, *s. pl.* Literally, soft creatures, a name applied to animals of soft bodies and no internal skeletons. Mollusk, &c., see *Supp.*

MO-LU-S'-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to mollusca.

MOLOSSES.—See Molasses and Melasses.

MOLOSSUS=mō-lōs'-sūs, *s.* A foot of three long syllables in classical poetry: it is also written *Molussa*.

MOLTEN, mōl'-tēn, 116, 114: *a.* (See *To Melt*, Melt-d; made of melted metal. [Is an adj. not obs.]

MOLY, mōl'-lēy, 105: *s.* The wild garlic.

MOLYBDENA=mōl'-yb-dē'-nd, *a.* A mineral ore which is a common sulphuret: it was once confounded with substances containing lead.

Mol'-yb-dē'-num, *s.* A metal which exists mineralized by sulphur, from which state it has been obtained in small separate globules of a gray colour, excessively difficult of fusion.

MO-LYB'-DEN, *s.* The same as molybdena.

Mo-lyb'-den-ous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, molybden. Molyb'-dic, epithet of an acid.

MOME=mōme, *s.* (Compare Mum.) A dull, stupid, silent fellow, a mum-chance. [Spenser.]

MOMENT=mō'-mēnt, *s.* Primarily, force, impulsive weight; hence, consequence, importance, weight, value; hence also, that which rushes by with a force derived as from eternity:—See it in this sense lower.

Mo-mēnt'-al, *a.* Important. [Unusual.]

Mo-mēnt'-ous, 120: *a.* Important, weighty, of consequence.

Mo-mēnt'-um, *s.* Impetus, the quantity of motion in a moving body.

☞ This is the Latin of the leading word.

MO'-MENT, *s.* The most minute part of time; an instant:—See the head word.

Mo'-men-tar-y, *a.* Lasting but a moment, done in a moment.

☞ Old authors use *Mo-mēnt'al* and *Mo-mēnt'ary* in the same sense, to which Johnson adds *Mo-mēnt'acous*.

Mo'-men-tar-i-ly, 105: *ad.* Every moment.

☞ Old authors use *Mo-mēnt'ally*.

MOMMERY, mūm'-mēr-ty, 116: *s.* Mummery, which see. Momier, see in *Supp.*

MONACHAL, **MONACHISM**.—See in the ensuing class. See also Mono- &c., in *Supp.*

MONAD=mōn'-ād, *s.* That which is one, or by itself; an indivisible thing; an ultimate atom.

Mo-nad'-a-cal, 88: *a.* Having the nature of a monad.

MON'-A-DEL-PH, (-dēlf, 163) *s.* That which, though single, is as a brother to itself; the name of a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.

MO-NAN'-DER, *s.* A plant which is simply masculine, or has but one stamen.

MON'-ARCH, (-ark, 161) *s.* He who rules *s/-l/-y*, or without an associate,—a king; one that presides; that which is highest of its kind.

Mon'-ar'-chess, *s.* A female monarch. [Unusual.]

Mo-nar'-chal, *a.* Suited a monarch, regal. [Milton.]

Mo-nar'-chic, 88, } *a.* Vested in a single ruler.

Mo-nar'-chi-cal, } *Monar'-chial* is less in use.

Mon'-ar'-chy, (-kēy, *s.* The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

Mon'-ar'-chist, *s.* An advocate for monarchy.

To Mon'-ar-chize, *v. n.* and *a.* To play the king: —*act.* To rule over as a king.

MON'-A-CHAI, (mōn'-d-kāl, 161) *a.* Solitary, living alone as a monk in his cell; monastic.

Mon'-a-chism, 158: *s.* The state of monks.

Mon'-as-ter-y, (collog. mōn'-ās-trēy, 105) *s.* House of religious retirement, abbey, cloister, convent.

Mo-nas'-tic, 88, } *a.* Religiously recluse; pertain-

Mo-nas'-ti-cal, } *ing* to a monk or a monastery; the former word is often used substantively to signify a monk.

Mo-nas'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Reclusely.

Mo-nas'-ti-cism, 59, 158: *s.* Monastic life.

☞ See the remainder of this class of words hereafter along with Monoceros, and in *Supp.*

MONDAY, mūn'-dāy, 116: *s.* Literally, the moon day, or that dedicated to the moon,—the second day of the week.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōod: j'ōo, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

MONDE, moand, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The world; a circle of people who know and visit each other; a globe as an ensign of royalty.

MONETARY, mün'-tār-ēy, 116: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, money.

☞ This word is of recent use in the language; etymologically it cannot claim immediate relationship to *Money*, because the latter has passed through the Saxon from the original Latin, while Monetary comes directly from the Latin, and hence, a speaker might choose to say *Mo-nē-tar-y*: but this pronunciation, if it ever has been used, will inevitably yield to that which connects the word in sound as in sense with the established word *money*.

Mon-ey, (mün'-ēy, 116) *s.* Stamped metal, generally gold, silver, or copper, or any thing else used as the measure of price; coin: (a single piece is not now called a money, but a piece of money, and consequently the word does not at present often occur in the plural, unless in the sense of payments or receipts of money;) bank notes, notes of hand, letters of credit, accepted bills on mercantile firms: (these are called money, but such application of the word must be understood as a licence of speech, and the things themselves distinguished; for though, when immediately convertible, a bank note, &c. may be equal to money, perhaps more desirable as more convenient, yet it is liable to a discount, and to the bankruptcy or rogery of the subscribers or accepters, and therefore is not the same thing;) uncoined gold or silver: (this may be deemed money without any or much danger from the extended use of the word, because the difference between stamped and unstamped metal, allowing the weight and purity in the latter case to be ascertained, is never so great as to leave much room for difference in any calculation; as an axiom in political economy, it should indeed always be deemed that while gold and silver remain the measure of price, the metal itself can never have a price.)

Mon'-ied, (mün'-īd, 114) *a.* Rich in money: able to command money: it is often used in distinction to wealth in real estate; the old orthography was *mon'-eyed*.

Mon'-ey-er, 36: *s.* A banker, or one who deals in money: a minter. [Obs.]

Mon'-ey-less, *a.* Having no money, penniless.

Mon'-ey-MAT'-TER, *s.* Something in which money is concerned; account of debtor and creditor.

Mon'-ey's-WORTH, (-wūth, 141) *s.* Something that will bring money; the full value of what is paid.

☞ Other compounds are *Mon'-ey bag*; *Mon'-ey-box*; *Mon'-ey-bro'-ker*; *Mon'-ey-chā'-ger*; *Mon'-ey-len'-ter*; *Mon'-ey-str'-e'-ner*; the meanings of which require no explanation; and *Mon'-ey-spin'-ner*, (a small spider held to prognosticate good luck or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on.) *Mon'-ey word*, (a plant;) &c.

MONGCORN, mung'-corn, 116: *s.* Mixed corn. [Obs.]

MONGER, mung'-gwer, 116, 158, 77, 36: *s.* A trader, a dealer: at present scarcely used but in composition.

MONGREL, mung'-grēl, 116, 158: *a.* and *s.* Of a mixed breed:—*s.* Any thing of mixed breed; particularly a dog.

MONIED.—See under *Money*.

MONIIFORM, mō-nī'-ē-form, *a.* Like a neck-lace. See also in *Supp.* *Moniliifer*, *Supp.*

MONIMENT, mōn'-ē-mēnt, *s.* (Compare the next class) Something to preserve memory; a super-scription, an image. [Obs.]

To MONISH—mōn'-ish, *v. a.* To admonish. [Obs.]

Mon'-ish-er, 36: *s.* Admonisher.

Mon'-ish-ment, *s.* Admonishment.

Mon'-nī'-ion, (-nīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Instruction; warning.

Mon'-i-tive, 105: *a.* Admonitory.

Mon'-i-tor, 38: *s.* An adviser; the upper boy in a

school-class appointed to look to the others, or instruct them.

Mon'-i-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Conveying useful instruction, containing warning:—*s.* Admonition; warning.

Mon'-i-to'-ri-al, 90, 47: *a.* Containing admonition; teaching by monitors; taught by monitors.

Mon'-i-tress, *s.* A female monitor.

MONK, mūngk, 158: *s.* (See *Monachal*, &c. under *Monad*.) One who lives as a recluse or in solitude: this is the etymological sense, but it does not describe the life which the monks always led.

Monk'-er-y, *s.* The life of monks: a term seldom used but in scorn.

Monk'-hood, 118: *s.* The character of a monk.

Monk'-ish, *a.* Monastic; pertaining to monks.

☞ Among the compounds are *Monk'-hood* and *Monk'-s'-rhubarb*, which are names of plants.

MONKEY, mūng'-kēy, 116, 158: *s.* An ape, a baboon.

MONOCEROS—mō-nōs'-sēr-ōs, *s.* (See *Monad* and the words under it.) The one-horned animal or unicorn: some old authors spell it *Monos'cerus*.

Mon'-o-don, 18: *s.* The sea-unicorn, or narwhale.

Mon'-o-CHORD, (-cord, 161) *s.* An instrument of one string.

Mon'-o-CHRO-MAT'-IC, 161, 88: *a.* Consisting of one colour; presenting rays of only one colour.

Mon'-o-CO-TYL-E'-DON, *s.* A plant with only one cotyledon or seed lobe.

Mon'-o-cot'-y-led'-o-nous, 81, 92, 120: *a.* Having but one seed lobe.

Mo-NOC'-U-LAR, *a.* One-eyed: *Monoc'ulous* is the same.

Mon'-o-CULE, *s.* An insect with one eye.

Mon'-o-DAC'-TY-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having but one finger or toe.

Mon'-o-DRAME, *s.* A dramatic performance by only one person.

Mon'-o-dra-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Dramatic in quality, but having only one performer.

Mon'-o-dy, 105: *s.* A song or poem in which one person throughout is supposed to utter feelings affecting himself in particular.

Mon'-o-dist, *s.* One who utters a monody.

Mon'-o-CIAN, (-ē'-sh'ān, 103, 147) *s.* That which dwells in one house,—a name in botany to the class or plants whose structure is both male and female. *Monoc'-cious*, *a.*

Mo-NOC'-A-MY, 87: *s.* The condition or restraint of not marrying a second wife on the death of the first.

Mo-nog'-a-mist, *s.* A professor of monogamy.

Mo.-i'-o-gam, *s.* That which admits not double nuptials,—a plant which has but a single flower.

Mon'-o-GRAM, *s.* One character in writing; particularly a cipher, or intertexture of letters in one figure.

Mon'-o-gram-mal, *a.* Having the manner of a monogram.

Mon'-o-graph, 163: *s.* A description confined to one class of things; also a monogram, particularly a single letter standing for two or more sounds.

Mo-NOC'-RA-PHY, (-lēy, 163) 87: *s.* That which describes by one means, namely, by lines without colours; a representation simply by lines.

Mon'-o-graph, *s.* A description by one means; or more commonly, a description of only one thing or one class of things.

Mon'-o-GYN, (-jīn) *s.* That which is simply feminine,—a plant with only one style or stigma.

Mon'-o-LOGUE, (-lōg, 107) *s.* That which is spoken by one person,—a soliloquy.

Mo-nol'-o-gist, *s.* One who soliloquizes.

Mo-NOM'-A-CHY, (-kēy, 163) *s.* A single combat

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūr *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

MON'-OME, *s.* In algebra, a quantity that has but *one* name.

MO-NŌ'-MI-AL, 90: *s.* A quantity expressed by one name or letter.

MO-NŌP'-ATHY, 87, 98, 67, 105: *s.* *Solitary* suffering or sensibility.

MON'-O-PET'-A-LOUS, *a.* Having but *one* petal. [Bot.]

MO-NŌP'-THŌNG, (mō-nōp'-hōng, 143) *s.* A *simple* vowel sound, as distinguished from a diphthong, a triphthong, &c.

MO-NŌP'-YL-LOUS, 120: *a.* *One*-leaved. [Bot.]

MO-NŌP'-Y-SITE, *s.* One who maintains that Christ had but *one* nature. *Mo-nōp'y sit'-i-cal*, *a.*

To MO-NŌP'-O-112K, *v. a.* To buy up so as to be the *only* purchaser, to obtain sole possession of a commodity or of a market; to engross, to obtain the whole of.

MO-nop'-o-list, *s.* One who monopolizes.

MO-NŌP' There are two words older than this, *Monop'oler*, (quite obs.) and *Monop'olizer*.

MO-nop'-o-ly, *s.* The sole power of trading in some article or at some place.

MON'-O-PŌI'-Y-LOGUE, 107: *s.* A performance in which *one* person sustains the dialogue of many.

MO-NŌP'-TRIN-AL, *a.* Having but *one* wing, applied in general to a circular building with one wing and a roof supported only by pillars.

MON'-OP-TOTK, *s.* A noun used only in *one* case.

MON'-O-SPER'-MOUS, 120: *a.* Having a *single* seed to each flower.

MON'-O-SPHER'-I-CAL, (-sfēr'-ē-cāl, 163) *a.* Consisting of *one* sphere.

MON'-O-STICH, (-stīck, 161) *s.* A *single* verse containing complete meaning.

MON'-O-STROPH'-IC, (-strōf'-ic, 163, 88) *a.* Having but *one* sort of stanza; free from restraint so as to form but *one* great stanza.

MON'-O-SYL'-I-A-BLE, *s.* A word of *one* syllable.

MON'-O-syl'-lab'-ic, 88, } *a.* Consisting of a mono-

MON'-O-syl'-lab'-i-cal, } syllable, or of monosyllables.

MON'-O-THE-ISM, 158: *s.* The doctrine or belief of the existence of *only one* God.

MO-NŌTH'-E-LITE, *s.* One who holds that Christ had but *one* will. See *Maronite* in *Sepp*.

MON'-O-TONE, *s.* A *single* key or musical sound; a tone in speech which varies but little from *one* musical key.

MON'-o-ton'-i-cal, *a.* Monotonous. [Chesterfield.]

MO-not'-o-nous, 120: *a.* Unvaried in tone; having no variety of key or cadence; unvaried.

MO-not'-o-ny, *s.* Uniformity of tone or sound; by catachresis, uniformity or sameness to the eye.

MONSIEUR, mōangse-yōūr, or nearly mōc-yūr, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The compellation to a French gentleman; sometimes used in the third person, to signify a Frenchman.

MONSOON=mōn-sōōn', *s.* A periodical wind in the East Indies, blowing for a certain number of months, generally six, from the same point of the compass, then changing and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter: there are winds within the tropics on the Atlantic which blow throughout the year from the same quarter: all these winds are called trade-winds, but especially the latter.

MONSTER=mōn'-ster, *s.* Something which for its deformity is a sight or object fit to be *shown*,—something out of the common order of nature; something *excessive* in mischief or wickedness; in a special sense, a man who, instead of the natural sexual propensity, has a desire to wound or stab females.

To MON'-ster, *v. a.* To make monstrous. [Shaks.]

Mon'-strous, 120: *a.* and *ad.* Deviating from the common order of nature; strange, wonderful; enormous; shocking, hateful.—*adv.* [Colloq.] Exceedingly.

Mon'-strous-ly, *ad.* In a monstrous manner or degree.

Mon'-strous-ness, *s.* State or quality of being monstrous.

Mon'-strous-i-ty, *s.* The state of being monstrous; an unnatural production: Shakspeare and other old writers sometimes use *Mon'-strous-i-ty*.

MONTANIC=mōn-tān'-ick, 88: *a.* Pertaining to mountains. *Montic'ulate*, having little projections.

MONTANIST, mōn-tā-nist, 158: *s.* A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian, who, in the second century of Christianity, pretended to new revelations.

MONTANT=mōn-tānt', *s.* An old term in fencing.

MONTERO=mōn-tēr'-ō, *s.* A horseman's cap.

MONTETH=mōn-tēth', *s.* A vessel for washing glasses conveniently, so named from the inventor.

MONTH, mūnth, 116: *s.* One of the portions of the year named from the revolutions of the *moon*; a calendar month is 30 or 31 days, except February which is 28 or 29; the solar month is nearly 304 days, or the time during which the sun passes through 360° of the ecliptic; the lunar month is 28 days, nearly; in correspondence with which, four weeks are also called a month: *A month's mind* signifies a longing desire; a phrase which originated in the remembrance days of monkish times, when, at periodical seasons, the mind or memory of a bountiful testator was to be kept alive by masses and prayers.

Month'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Continuing or happening once a month.—*adv.* Once a month.

MONTOIR, mōang-twāūr', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A stone used for aiding to mount a horse.

MONTROSS=mōn-trōss', *s.* An under gunner.

MONUMENT=mōn-ū-mēnt', *s.* A structure or device placed as a *memorial* of a remarkable event, or of a person deceased.

Mon'-u-men'-tal, *a.* Serving as a monument; preserving memory; belonging to a tomb.

Mon'-u-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* By way of memorial.

To MOO=mōō, *v. n.* To make the noise of a cow, imitated from the sound. [A child's word.]

MOOD=mōōd, *s.* Mode, of which word it is another form, and often used instead of it in the special senses of the manner of conjugating a verb; the manner of a syllogism; and the manner or style of music.—See *Mode*.

MOOD=mōōd, *s.* Temper of mind, temporary state of the mind in regard to any passion or feeling.—*humour*; sometimes it signifies the particular mood anger, in the same way that passion often signifies anger; and in the derivatives, it generally signifies gloom with anger.

Mood'-y, *a.* Angry, raging; sad, gloomy.

Mood'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* Angriely; gloomily.

Mood'-i-ness, *s.* Anger; gloom; sadness.

MOON=mōōn, *s.* The changing luminary of the night; a lunation, a month: a *half-moon* often means the figure of a crescent, or a structure like it.

Moon'-ed, *a.* Moon-like; bearing titles of the moon. [Milton.]

Moon'-et, *s.* A little moon. [Bp. Hall.]

Moon'-y, *a.* Pertaining to the moon; lunated; [t'usual:] in cant language, tipsy.

Moon'-ish, *a.* Variable as the moon; flighty; verging toward lunary.

Moon'-ling, *s.* A simpleton.

Moon'-less, *a.* Destitute of moonlight.

Moon'-light, (-līt, 115) *s.* and *a.* The light afforded by the moon.—*adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

Moon'-shine, *s.* and *a.* The bright light of the moon; figuratively, show without substance, pretence; in burlesque, a month.—*ad.* Bright with light from the moon.

Moon'-shiny, *a.* Bright with light from the moon.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-māu: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: o, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Mor'-al-ly, ad. According to the course of things; not physically or metaphysically, yet upon every other ground of rational calculation.—See also above.

MORASS=mò-räss', *s.* Fen, bog, marsh.

Mo-ras'-sy, 105: *s.* Penny, marshy.

MORAVIAN, mò-rä'-vè-än, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Moravia in Germany; pertaining to the sect called Moravians, because the people of that country were among the first to receive its doctrines.—*s.* One of a sect of Moravian and Bohemian brethren founded in the fifteenth century; at present, one of a sect called United Brethren, and Herrnhuters, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf; their religious customs much resemble those of the methodists.

MORBID=mor'-bid, *a.* Diseased.

Mor'-bid-ly, ad. In a diseased manner.

Mor'-bid-ness, s. State of being diseased.

Mor-bif'-ic, 83: *a.* Causing disease.

Mor-bif'-i-cal,

Mor-hose', (-böc, 152) *a.* Not healthy.

Mor-bos'-i-ty, s. Diseased state. [Brown]

MOR-BIL'-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having the character or appearance of the measles.

MORDACIOUS, mor-dä'-sh üs, 147: *a.* Apt to bite; biting; figuratively, sarcastic.

Mo-rä'-cious-ly, ad. Bitingly; sarcastically.

Mor-dä'-i-ty, (-däss'-è-tëg, 92) *s.* The quality of biting. Evelyn uses *Mordacity*.

Mor'-dant, a and *s.* Biting.—*s.* A substance which combines with and fixes colours.

Mor'-di-cant, a. Biting, acrid.

Mor'-di-ca'-tion, s. Act of biting; corrosion.

MORE=mòrt, *s.* A hill; hence Morelands or Morlands: it seems also, from another etymology, to have signified a root. [Obs.]

MORE=mòrt, 47: *a. ad.* and *s.* The comparative of *much*, greater in quantity; the comparative of *some*, *many*, greater in number; added, additional: *The more the less*, the greater and the smaller; [Obs.] *the more part*, the greater part; [Obs.];—*adv.* To a greater degree; before an adjective it serves instead of the comparative termination, as *more wise*, for *wiser*, the greater number of adjectives admitting of no other comparative; it is often used with *the*, with which it forms an adverbial phrase: *No more*, no longer; not again; by ellipsis, say or do nothing further.—*s.* A greater degree; greater thing, other thing; it has become a substantive in many situations where it was originally an adjective.

To More, v. a. To make more. [Obs.]

More-o'-ver, ad. Beyond what has been said; further; besides.

MOREEN=mò-rè-n', *s.* A stuff of which curtains and other hangings are made.

MOREL=mò-rèl', *s.* A plant; and also, a kind of cherry.

MORELAND.—See *More*, (a hill:) compare *Moerland*.

MOREOVER.—See under *More*.

MORESQUE, mò-rèsk', 77: *a.* In the manner of the Moors; applied to fancy ornaments in painting or sculpture of men, beasts, birds, &c., intermingled.

MORGLAY=mor'-gläy, *s.* Literally, a deadly sword, a two-handed broadsword formerly used.

To MORIGERATE=mò-rìd'-gër-ätt, *v. n.* Literally, to bear one's self with good or yielding manners, to obey; hence *Morigeration*, obedience, and *Morigerous*, obedient: none of them in use.

MORIL=mòr'-il, *s.* A mushroom as big as a walnut.

MORION, mòr'-è-ön, 47, 105, 18: *s.* A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.

MORISCO=mò-ris'-cò, *a.* and *s.* Moorish; something Moorish or derived from the Moors: it is applied variously by old writers, to the work called Moresque;

to the Moorish language; to a dance after the manner of the Moors, commonly called a *morris-dance*; and to a dancer in the *morris-dance*.

MORKIN=mor'-kin, *s.* A beast that has died by sickness or mischance. [Obs.]

MORK'-LING, s. Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

MORMO=mor'-mò, *s.* A bugbear; false terror.

MORN=morn, 37: *s.* Morning. [Poet.]

Morn'-ing, s. and *a.* The first part of the day, astronomically beginning at twelve at night and extending till twelve at noon; popularly and poetically, the time from the first appearance of day-light till the sun has been a quarter of his time above the horizon, the half of his time being full day, the other quarter with its twilight, evening; and the rest of the 24 hours being night; by custom, the time before dinner, which custom sometimes makes the morning last all day:—*adj.* Being in the morning: *The morning-star* is the planet Venus when she rises before the sun; *A morning-gown*, is an undress gown for the morning.

MOROCCO=mò-ròc'-cò, *s.* A fine sort of leather, so called because the manner of preparing it is said to have been brought from Morocco.

MORONE=mò-rònc', *s.* A deep crimson, or the colour of the unripe mulberry: Compare *Moroxylic*.

MOROSE=mò-ròc', 152: *a.* Habitually dwelling on some thought; hence, gloomy, sullen, severe, sour in temper.

Mo-rose'-ly, ad. Sourly, with austerity.

Mo-rose'-ness, s. Sourness of temper, sullenness.

Mo-ros'-i-ty, 84, 92, 105: *s.* Moroseness. [Obs.]

MOROXYLIC, mò-ròcks-ìl'-ick, 88: *a.* The epithet of an acid procured from the white mulberry.

MORPHEW, mor'-fù, 163, 110: *s.* Scurl on the face.

MORPHIA, mor'-fè-d, 163, 105: *s.* A vegetable alkali extracted from opium.

MORRIS-DANCE=mòr'-ris-dänc', *s.* (See *Morisco*.) Originally, a morisco or Moorish dance, in which bells are jingled and staves or swords clashed: it was common among our ancestors, and in country places not yet disused: *Nine-men's-morrice* was a play with nine holes in the ground, and nine men or pawns, which in some places were figures of black men.

Mor'-ris-dan'-cer, s. Dancer in the morris.

Mor'-ris-PIKE, s. A Moorish pike.

MORROW=mòr'-ròw, 8: *s.* (Compare *Morning*.) Originally, morning; thence, the morning to come, or the next day; and thence, any day with reference to another preceding it: *To-morrow*, (*adv.* and *s.*) On the day after this current day:—the day after this day.

MORSE=morc', *s.* The sea-horse or walrus of the arctic regions.

MORSEL=mor'-sèl, 14: *s.* (Compare *Mordacious*.) A bite or mouthful; a small quantity.

MOR'-SURE, 147: *s.* Act of biting.

MORT=mort, 37: *s.* The air or tune sounded at the death of the game in hunting. [Shaks.] With other etymologies it signifies a great quantity, a sense colloquial and rustic; a salmon in its third year.

Mor'-tal, a. and *s.* Subject to death; human; causing death; belonging to death; punishable by death; extreme, as a *mortal* fright;—a vulgar use of the word.—*s.* A human being.

Mor'-tal-ly, ad. In a mortal manner.

To Mor'-tal-ize, v. a. To make human. [Unusual.]

Mor-tal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being subject to death; death; frequency of deaths; human nature; in a less usual sense, power of dooming to death.

See other relations of this class along with *Mortgage*.

MORTAR=mor'-tar, 34: *s.* A vessel, frequently of metal, like an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon for discharging bombs, named from a resemblance to a mortar for pounding.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäts'-way: chäp'-män: mò-dä': lāw: mòd: i'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

MOR'-TRUSS, *s.* A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. [Bacon.]

MORTAR=**mor'-tar**, *s.* Cement used by builders, made of lime and sand.

MORTER, **mor'-ter**, 36: *s.* A chamber-lamp. [Obs.]

MORTGAGE, **mor'-gâj**, 156: *s.* (Compare **Mort**.) Literally, a *dead pledge*, that which is granted to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt, till the debt is paid; the state of being pledged.

To Mor'-gage, *v. a.* To make over to a creditor as security for paying a debt.

Mort'-ga-gee', 2, 177: *s.* The person to whom an estate or other thing is mortgaged.

Mort'-ga-ger, 82, 36: } *s.* He that gives a
Mort'-ga-geor, (-jor) 177: } mortgage.

MOR-TI'-RU-OTS, 87, 120: *a.* Bringing death, deadly.

To Mor'-ti-fy, 105, 6: *v. a. and n.* To make dead, to destroy vital or essential qualities; hence, to subdue or make of no power or effect, as the passions or appetites; to macerate or harass in order to subdue the body to the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex:—*see*. To lose vital heat and action, to corrupt or gangrene; to be subdued; to practise severities.

Mor'-ti-fied, 114, 106: *a.* Humbled, vexed; subdued.

Mor'-ti-fied ness, *s.* Humiliation.

Mor'-ti-fi-er, *s.* One who mortifies

Mor'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of mortifying; state of being mortified; gangrene: the subduing of the passions and appetites; disappointment, vexation.

See **MORTISE** and **To MORTISE** after this class.

MORTI'-MAIN, *s.* Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable, whence it is said to be in a *dead hand*, or a hand that cannot shift away the property; which is the case with property held by a corporation sole or aggregate.

MORT'-PAY, *s.* *Dead pay*, payment not made. [Bacon.]

MOR'-TU-AR-Y, (**mor'-tû-âr-êj**, 147) *s. and a.* A place for the *dead*; more commonly, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner, which seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest for tithes and offerings not duly paid in the lifetime of the deceased:—*adj.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MORTISE, **mor'-tiz**, 105, 151: *s.* A hole cut in wood that another piece may be put into it.

To Mor'-tise, *v. a.* To cut a mortise in; to join by a mortise.

MORTMAIN, MORT-PAY, MORTUARY.—*See* under **Mortgage**.

MORTRESS.—*See* under **Mortar**.

MOSAIC, **mô-zâ'-ick**, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to
MOSAICAL, **mô-zâ'-ê-câl**, } *Moses*.

MOSAIC, **mô-zâ'-ick**, *a. and s.* Originally, formed with a tile of various colours called in barbarous Greek a *mosa*; hence, variegated by pebbles, shells, or other things of different colours, so as to look like painting:—*s.* Mosaic work.

MOSCHATEL, **môs'-kd-tel'**, 161: *s.* A plant.

MOSQUE, **môsk**, 189: *s.* A Mahometan temple.

MOSQUITO, **môs-kê'-tô**, 145, 104: *s.* A stinging insect of warm climates.

MOSS=**môss**, 17: *s.* A family of small plants with leafy stems and narrow simple leaves; it is a name also given to lichens and some other small plants.

To Moss, *v. a.* To cover with moss by natural growth.

Mos'-sy, *a.* Overgrown or abounding with moss.

Mos'-siness, *s.* State of being mossy.

See Among the compounds are **Moss-clad** and **Moss'-grown**.

MOSS=**môss**, 17: *s.* A morass.

Moss-troop-er, *s.* One of the bandits that formerly infested the northern borders of England.

MOST, **môst**, 116: *a. ad. and .* The superlative of *more*, whether used as the comparative of *much* or *or many*. (*See* **More**.) consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quality; greatest:—*adv.* In the greatest degree: before an adjective it serves instead of the superlative termination in *est*:—*s.* Greatest number or part: it has become a substantive by the frequent suppression of words in connection with which it was originally an adjective.

Most'-ly, *ad.* For the greatest part.

Most'-what, (-hwôt, 56, 140) *ad.* For the most part. [Obs.]

MOSTICK=**môs'-stick**, *s.* A maulstick used by painters.—*See* **Maul**.

MOT, MOTET.—*See* under **Motto**.

MOTE=**môta**, *s.* A meeting. [Obs.]

MOTE=**môte**: Mought, might, must. [Obs.]

MOTE=**môte**, *s.* A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot.

MOTH=**môth**, 17: *s.* An insect or worm that eats cloths, furs, &c., and afterwards becomes winged; figuratively, a silent consumer.

Moth'-y, 105: *a.* Full of moths.

Moth'-en, 114: *a.* Full of moths. [Fulke, 1580.]

To Moth'-eat, *v. a.* To eat or prey upon.

Moth'-ea-ten, 114: *a.* Eaten by moths.

See Among the compounds **Moth'-mullen** and **Moth'-wort** are plants.

MOTHER, **mûth'-er**, 116: *s. and a.* She that has borne offspring; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time; an appellation to a woman for her fostering qualities; a familiar term of address to a matron or old woman, except on solemn occasions always at present considered rude; in a special sense, now unfrequent, the hysterical passion as being imagined to proceed from the womb, though our old writers also often speak of it as an affection of men as well as of women:—*adj.* Native, natural; received by birth; received from parents or ancestors, vernacular.

To Moth'-er, *v. a.* To adopt as a child in quality of a mother. *To go a mothering* was to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; a custom derived from visiting mother church on that day, and transferred afterwards to a real mother.

Moth'-er-ly, *a. and ad.* Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; tender, parental:—*adv.* [Donne.] In the manner of a mother.

Moth'-er-hood, 118: *s.* State of being a mother.

Moth'-er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

See The compounds are **Moth'-er-of-pearl**; (the shell in which pearls are generated, being a kind of coarse pearl;) **Moth'-er-of-thyme**, (a plant so called;) **Moth'-er-in-law**, (a husband's or wife's mother; also a step-mother;) **Moth'-er-wit**, (native wit;) **Moth'-er-wort**, (a herb.) &c.

MOTHER, **mûth'-er**, 116: *s.* A thick, slimy substance concentered in liquors, particularly in vinegar, different from a scum or common lees.

Moth'-er-y, 129, 105: *a.* Having mother collected in it; having the nature of mother.

MOTH-MULLEN and **MOTHY**.—*See* under **Moth**.

MOTION, **mô'-shûn**, *s.* (Compare **To Move**.)

Constant change of place either of a whole body, or of the parts of a body, opposed to *rest*; animal life and action; change of posture; in estine action, particularly the peristaltic action of the bowels:—impulse communicated; impulse felt; proposal made, a sense now seldom extending beyond public assemblies, though of common occurrence formerly; a puppet, as a thing to which motion is communicated; hence, a puppet-show; which applications are also obsolete.

To Mo'-tion, 89: *v. a. and n.* To propose. [B. Jon.]

—*accu.* To make proposal, to advise. [Milton.]

Mo'-tion-er, *s.* A mover. [Obs.]

Mo'-tion-less, *a.* Wanting motion, having no motion.

Mo'-tive, (**mô'-tiv**, 105, 189) *a. and s.* Causing

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thêr, 166.

motion; tending to move:—*s.* That which determines the choice, that which incites or is of power to incite action; in a sense disused, mover.

Mo-tiv'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The power of producing motion.

Mo'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which moves.

Mo'-tor-y, *a.* Giving motion.

MOTLEY=mōt'-lē, *a.* Variegated in colour, dappled; hence, composed of different things, diversified.

MOTTO=mōt'-tō, *s.* A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

Mot, *s.* A motto. [Bp. Hall. B. Jon. Marston.]

Mo-TET', *s.* Literally, a little motto or strain, applied as a name to a short air in sacred music.

MOUGHT.—See To Mow. [Obs.]

MOULD=mōuld, 7, 108: *s.* (See also the following classes.) A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp, now discovered by microscopes to be perfect plants: an iron-mould is a mistake or confusion for iron-mole, that is, iron spot or stain.

To Mould, *v. n. and a.* To contract mould:—*act.* To corrupt by mould.

Mould'-y, *a.* Overgrown with mould.

Mould'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being mouldy.

MOULD=mōuld, 7, 108: *s.* Earth, soil, ground in which any thing grows; matter of which any thing is made.

To Mould'-er, *v. n. and a.* To crumble into earth or dust; to wear or waste away:—*act.* To turn to dust, to crumble.

MOULD-WAMP, (-wāmp, 140) *s.* A mole, so called from turning up the ground.

MOULD=mōuld, 7, 108: *s.* The matrix in which any thing is cast, or receives its form; the cast or form when received: the former sense extends to a piece of timber used in ship-building as a pattern for other timbers; and to the leaves between which gold is formed to their purpose by gold beaters: the con-texture of the skull; in Shakespeare, the body as giving shape to its garments: an iron-mould is a mistake.—See Mould in the preceding class.

To Mould, *v. a.* To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as bread.

Mould'-da-ble, 101: *a.* That may be moulded.

Mould'-er, *s.* One who moulds.

MOULD-ING, *s.* An ornamental cavity in wood or stone.

To MOULT=mōult, 7, 108: *v. n.* To shed or change the feathers or hair; to lose feathers.

Mould'-ing, *s.* The act or operation by which certain animals periodically lose and change their feathers or hair.

To MOUNCH=mowntch, *v. a.* To munch, which see. [Shaks.]

MOUND=mownd, *s.* Something raised; something raised to defend, usually a bank of earth and stone.

To Mound, *v. a.* To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, *s.* A hill, a mountain; an artificial hill in a garden or other place; formerly, a public treasure or bank.

To MOUNT, *v. n. and a.* To rise on high; to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; to amount:—*act.* To raise aloft; to ascend; to get upon; to place on horseback,—hence, to furnish with a horse or horses; to raise or enhance by ornaments, as to mount a sword: To mount a cannon, to raise or set it on its wooden frame; To mount guard, to stand erect or in military posture for the purpose of guarding.

Mount'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be ascended.

MOUNT'-ant, *a.* Rising high. [Shaks.]

MOUNT'-er, *s.* One that mounts; one that keeps a mount or bank.

MOUNT'-ed, *a.* Raised; seated on horseback; enhanced or ornamented; furnished with guns.

MOUNT'-ing, *s.* Ascent; enhancement or embellishment.

MOUNT'-ing-ly, *ad.* By ascent.

MOUNT'-e-nance, *s.* Amount of a thing in space. [Spenser.]

MOUNT'-y, 105: *s.* The rise of a hawk. [Sidney.]

MOUNT'-AIN, 99: *s. and a.* A large hill; any thing proverbially large:—*adj.* Found on the mountains; growing on, or pertaining to the mountains.

MOUNT'-a-net, *s.* A small hill. [Sidney.]

MOUNT'-ain-er', *s.* An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage, a rustic: the old word was *Mount'-aine-r*.

MOUNT'-ain-ous, 120: *a.* Full of mountains.

MOUNT'-ain-ous-ness, *s.* State of being mountainous.

Among the compounds are *Mount'-ain-green*, *Mount'-ain-blue*, (names of two varieties of carbonate of copper;) *Mount'-ain-snap*, (a mineral); *Mount'-ain-pur-ley*, *Mount'-ain-rose*, (names of plants;) &c.

MOUNT'-E-BANK, 158: *s.* A doctor that mounts on a bank in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures,—a common character of former days; any boastful and false pretender.

To MOUNT'-e-bank, *v. a.* To cheat by false boasts and pretences. [Shaks.]

MOUNT'-e-bank-er-y, *s.* Quackery. [Hammond.]

See MOUNT-EN, &c. higher in the class.

To MOURN=mōurn, 47, 134: *v. n. and a.* To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve the appearance of grief:—*act.* To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

Mourn'-er, *s.* One that mourns.

Mourn'-ful, 117: *a.* Causing sorrow; feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow.

Mourn'-ful-ly, *ad.* Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

Mourn'-ful-ness, *s.* Sorrow, grief; show of grief.

Mourn'-ing, *s.* Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

Mourn'-ing-ly, *ad.* In the manner of mourning.

MOURNE=mōurn, 189: *s.* The part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. [Sidney.]

MOUSE=mowce, *s.* A little animal haunting

MICE=mice, *pl.* houses and corn-fields; formerly a word of endearment.

The compounds are: *Mouse'-ear*, (a plant); *Mouse'-hawk*, (a hawk that devours mice); *Mouse'-hole*, *Mouse'-hunt*, (a hunt after a mouse; also a name for a kind of weasel); *Mouse'-tail*, (besides its literal meaning, the name of a herb); *Mouse'-trap*; &c.

To MOUSE, (mowz, 137, 189) *v. n. and a.* To catch mice; in an old figurative sense, to be sly and insidious:—*act.* [Shaks.] To tear in pieces as a cat tears a mouse.

Mous'-er, *s.* One that mouses, a cat.

MOUTH=mowth, *s.* The aperture in the head of an animal at which food is received, and voice emitted; hence, the opening of a vessel; the instrument of speaking; a speaker in burlesque language; cry, voice; words uttered, or what they express; distortion of the mouth, wry face: *Duwa in the mouth*, neglected, mortified. *Mouths*, the *pl.* is pronounced mowth.

Mouth'-ful, 117: *s.* What the mouth contains at once; any small quantity.

MOUTH'-less, *a.* Being without a mouth.

Other compounds are *Mouth'-friend*, (a mere professing friend); *Mouth'-honour*, (honour insincerely ascribed); *Mouth'-made*, (expressed insincerely); *Mouth'-piece*, (the part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied; figuratively, one who speaks in the name of a number of persons;) &c.

To MOUTH, (mowth, 137) *v. a. and n.* To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to reproach with terms of hyperbole; to grind in the mouth; to seize in the mouth; to lick into form with the mouth, as a bear her cub:—*nen.* To speak in a big, swelling manner.

The scheme's entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Moulted, 114: *a.* Furnished with a mouth; seldom used but in composition, as *Foul-mouthed*, (contumelious;) *Mouth-mouthed*, (using soft language;) *Hard-mouthed*, (not yielding to the bit, as a horse;) &c.

Mouth-er, *s.* One who mouths; an affected declaimer.

Mouth-ing, *s.* Loud, pompous delivery.

To MOVE, *mōv*, 107, 189: *v. a. and n.* (See other relations of this class under Motion.) To put into motion, to communicate motion to; to put out of one place into another; to give impulse to; to propose, to recommend, (a sense which is not so largely applied as it used to be, having in some degree become appropriate to public assemblies;) to persuade, to prevail on; to touch pathetically; to affect in any way:—*new*. Not to be at rest; to change in place or posture; to have a certain direction of motion; to have vital action; to have motion of any kind.

Move, *s.* Act of moving, commonly used at chess.

Move-ment, *s.* Manner of moving; motion; excitement; in music, any single strain or part having the same measure.

Mu-ver, *s.* He or that which moves; specially, a proposer.

Mu-va-ble, 101: *a. and s.* Capable of being moved; not fixed, portable; that may or does change from one time to another:—*s.* Any piece of furniture or part of a man's goods capable of being moved, in distinction from houses and lands, and fixtures of any kind: it is very common *y* used in the plural.

Mu-va-bly, *ad.* So as to be moved.

Mu-va-ble-ness, *s.* Possibility to be moved.

Move-less, *a.* That cannot be moved.

Mu-ving, *a. and s.* Affecting; pathetic:—*s.* Motive; impulse.

Mu-ving-ly, *ad.* Pathetically.

Mu-ving-ness, *s.* Power to affect the passions.

Mu-vent, (*mō-vēnt*) *a. and s.* Moving:—*s.* That which moves. [Glanvil.]

MOW=*mow*, 31: *s.* A heap of corn or hay when housed; if not housed, it is called a *rick*.

To Mow, *v. n.* To make up a mow.

To Mow-burn, *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow.

To MOW=*mōw*=*mō*, 7, 108: *v. a. and n.* To cut down with a scythe; to cut sweepingly as with a scythe:—*new*. To cut grass; to gather in by cutting the produce of the earth.

Mow-er, 108, 36: *s.* One who mows down.

Mow-ing, *s.* The act of mowing.—See also the following classes.

MOW=*mow*, 31: *s.* A mouth made up, or wry mouth; distorted face.

☞ This is sometimes, but less correctly, spelled *Moe*, and as incorrectly pronounced *Mō*. [Obs.]

To Mow, *v. n.* To make mouths, to distort the face; an ape is said to *mow* and chatter.

Mow-ing, *s.* Grimace.—See also the foregoing and next classes.

To MOWE=*mow*, 31, 189, } *v. n.* To be able:
I **MOUERT**, *mowt*, 31, 162, } it is the old form of *Muy* and *Mut*: it is also to be met with under the forms *Mowen* and *Moun*; and is still familiar in the North, where it is sounded *Mun*. [Obs.]

Mow-ing, *s.* Ability.—See also above. [Chaucer.]

MOXA, *mōck-sā*, 188: *s.* An Indian moss used for the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE=*moil*, 189: *s.* A male. [Carew.]

MUCH=*mutch*, *a. ad. and s.* (Comp. *More*, *superl. Much*.) Great in quantity; in the sense of great in number, as *much* people, it is obsolete:—in a great degree, by far: to a great degree; to a certain degree; about or nearly, with reference to a certain degree; often or long, with reference to a certain degree:—*s.* A great quantity, opposed to a little; more than enough; a certain quantity; an uncommon thing.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Corsonants: *mish-ün*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vizh-ün*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thün*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

something strange: *To make much of*, to treat with great regard; to fondle; to pamper: *Much-at-one*, [Obs.] nearly of equal value: *Much* is often used in a kind of composition with participles both active and passive; as *much-loved*, *much-enduring*.

Much-ness, *s.* Quantity. [Obs.] It is still used in the vulgar phrase *much of a muchness*, i. e. much of the same kind.

Much-what, 36: *ad.* Nearly. [Locke.]

MUCIC.—See in the ensuing class.

MUCID=*mū-cid*, *a.* Slimy, muety.

Mu'-cid-ness, *s.* Sliminess, muetiness.

Mu'-ci-LAGE, 105, 99: *s.* A slimy or viscous mass, one of the proximate elements of vegetables; the same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution; the liquor which moistens and lubricates certain parts of animal bodies.

Mu'-ci-lag'-i-nous, (-lād'-gē-nūs, 92, 120) *a.* Slimy, viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity; pertaining to the secretion of mucilage.

Mu'-ci-lag'-i-nous-ness, *s.* Sliminess, viscosity.

Mu'-cic, *a.* Obtained from gum, as *mucic acid*.

Mu'-cite, *s.* A substance in which mucic acid is combined with something else.

MUCK, *To MUCK*, &c.—See lower in the class.

☞ For MUCKLE, see Mickle.

☞ See MUCRO, MUCRONATED, hereafter.

Mu'-cus, *a.* A viscid fluid secreted by a membrane which lines all the cavities of the body that open externally; it is also used as the name of other animal fluids of a viscid quality.

Mu'-cous, *a.* Pertaining to mucus or resembling it, slimy, viscous; secreting mucus.

Mu'-cous-ness, *s.* The state of being mucus.

Mu'-cu-lent, *a.* Slimy, moist, and moderately viscous.

MUCK-EN-DEW, *s.* A linen cloth for wiping up the mucus or muck of the nose and mouth: an old word for a pocket handkerchief, also called a *Muck'-et-er*, and a *Muck'-inger*. [B. Jonson. Dorset.]

MUCK, *s.* Filth, particularly dung in a moist and viscous state; any mass of filth; any thing low, mean, and filthy. In the phrase, *To run a-muck*, the word has no relationship to this class, the phrase itself being derived from the Malays, in whose language *amuck* signifies to kill, and who, in cases of desperation, intoxicate themselves with opium, and, taking a dagger, run into public ways and attempt to kill all they meet, which they call *running a-muck*.

To Muck, *v. a.* To manure with muck, to dung.

Muck'-y, 105: *a.* Nasty, filthy.

Muck'-i-ness, *s.* Nastiness, filth.

Muck'-heap, *Muck'-hill*, *s.* A dunghill.

Muck'-sweat, (-swēt, 120) *s.* Profuse sweat. [Vulgar.]

Muck'-worm, (-wurm, 141) *s.* A worm that lives in dung; figuratively, a miser: one of low, dirty pursuits.

To MUCK'-ER, *v. a.* To hoard up, to get and save meanly. [Chaucer: still in colloq. use.]

Muck'-er-er, *s.* A miser, a niggard.

MUCRO=*mū-crō*, [Lat.] *s.* A point. [Brown.]

Mu'-cro-na'-ted, *a.* Narrowed to a sharp point.

MUCULENT, **MUCUS**.—See with Mucid, &c.

MUD=*mūd*, *s.* Moist and soft earth such as is found in swamps, and lies at the bottom of still waters.

To Mud, *v. a.* To bury in mud; to make turbid; to pollute with dirt.

☞ The compounds are *Mud'-sucker*, (a sea-fowl;) *Mud'-wall*, *Mud'-walled*; *Mud'-wort*, (a plant;) &c.

Mud'-dy, *a.* Foul with mud; turbid; impure, gross, dark, not bright, not clear; cloudy in mind, dull.

Mud'-di-ly, *ad.* In a muddy manner.

Mud'-di-ness, *s.* State of being muddy.

To Mud'-dy, *v. a.* To make muddy.

Mud'-died, (-dīd, 114) *a.* Turbid; soiled; cloudy; confused in mind.

Mud'—The compounds are *Mud'-dy-brained'*, *Mud'-dy-headed'*, &c.

To Mud'-dl-e, *v. a. and n.* To make turbid; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupify:—*new.* To contract filth; to be employed so as to contract dirt; to be occupied meanly and with confusion of objects.

Mud'-dle, 101: *s.* A confused or turbid state; dirty confusion. [Colloq.]

To MUE.—See **To Mew**, or **To Moo**.

MUFF=mūf, *s.* A cover into which both hands are thrust for keeping them warm; it is generally made of fur.

MUFFIN=mūf'-fīn, *s.* A light round spongy cake which is usually toasted and buttered for the less substantial meals.

To MUFFLE, mūf'-fl, 101: *v. a. and n.* To wrap, to cover, particularly the face or any part of it; to involve, to conceal; to wind something round a sonorous instrument in order to deafen its sound:—*new.* To speak as with a muffled voice.

Mul'-fler, *s.* A part of female dress by which the face was partially or almost wholly covered: it is often alluded to by our old writers.

MUFTI, mūf'-tēy, 105: *s.* The high priest of the Mahometans, who is always a doctor of law.

MUG=mūg, *s.* An earthen or metal vessel for drinking from, or to hold liquid for drinking; a jug, a cup.

Mug'-house, *s.* An ale-house.

MUGGLETONIAN, mūg'-gl-tōn'-nē-ān, 90: *s.* One of a sect that, about the year 1657, followed one Muggleton, a journeyman tailor who set up for a prophet.

MUGGY, mūg'-gūy, 77, 105: *a.* Moist, damp; close or warm and unelastic, as the atmosphere at many seasons: *Mug'-gish*, less in use, has the same meaning.

MUGIENT, mū'-gē-ēnt, 90: *a.* Bellowing.

MUGIL=mū'-jīl, *s.* The mullet. See *Supp.*

MUGWORT, mūg'-wurt, 141: *s.* A plant.

MULATIO.—See under **Mule**.

MULBERRY, mūl'-bēr-tēy, *s.* The berry of a large tree; the tree itself.

MULCH=mūltch, *s.* Half-rotten straw.

MULCT=mūlkt, *s.* A fine; a penalty.

To Mulct, *v. a.* To punish by imposing a pecuniary or other fine.

Mulc'-tu-ar-y, 147: *a.* Punishing with fine.

MULE=nūlē, *s.* An animal of mongrel breed, but particularly the offspring of an ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass.

Mul'-lish, *a.* Obstinate as a mule.

Mul'-let-ter', *s.* A mule driver.

MU-IAT'-TO, *s.* A man or woman of parents the one black, the other white.

MULIEBRITY, mū'-lē-ēb'-rē-tēy, *s.* Womanhood, the correspondent word to Virinity; also, effeminacy.

MU-LIER, *s.* The Latin word for woman or wife, used as a term in law to signify one who is born of a wife in distinction from one born of a concubine: in particular, it means one born after wedlock, though begotten before.

MULL=mūl, 155: *s.* Dust, rubbish. [Obs.]

Mul'-lock, *s.* Rubbish. [Chaucer.]

MULL=mūl, *s.* A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn. [Scottish.]

To MULL=mūl, *v. a.* To soften and reduce the force of the spirit; hence, to heat as wine, and to make sweet by sugar and spice.

MULLAGATAWNY, mūl'-ld-gā-tāw'-nēy, *s.*

Literally, pepper-water: it is the epithet of an East Indian curry soup.

MULLEN=mūl'-lēn, *s.* A plant.

MULLER=mūl'-ler, *s.* A stone held in the hand for grinding any substance on another stone: it is often wrongly called a muliet.

MULL=mūl'-lēt, *s.* A sea fish that haunts the shore and roots in the sand like a hog.

MULLIGRUBS, mūl'-lē-grūbz, 105, 143: *s. pl.* Twistings of the bowels; ill humour as from such a cause; the sullen. [An old word, but low.]

MULLION, mūl'-yōn, 146: *s.* A division or bar in a window.

To Mul'-ion, *v. a.* To shape, or make with mullions.

MULLOCK.—See under **Mull** (rubbish.)

MULSE=mūlcā, *s.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTANGULAR, mūl-tāng'-ū-lar, 158: *a.* Having many angles, polygonal. See **Multi**, &c., in **S.**

Mul-tan'-gu-lar'-y, *ad.* With many corners.

Mul-tan'-gu-lar-ness, *s.* State of being polygonal.

Mul'-ti-CAP'-su-LAR, *a.* Having many capsules. [Bot.]

Mul'-ti-CA"-VOUS, 120: *a.* Having many holes or cavities.

Mul'-ti-FA"-RI-ous, 90, 41, 120: *a.* Having many varieties of modes or relations; having great multiplicity.

Mul'-ti-fa"-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With great multiplicity.

Mul'-ti-fa"-ri-ous-ness, *s.* State of being multifarious.

Mul'-ti-FID, *a.* Having many divisions.

Mul-ti'-i-dous, 87: *a.* Multitudinal.

Mul'-ti-FLO-rous, 120: *a.* Having many flowers.

Mul'-ti-FORM, *a.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

Mul'-ti-form"-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Diversity of forms or shapes subsisting in the same thing.

Mul'-ti-GEN"-ER-ous, 120: *a.* Having many kinds.

Mul-TIJ'-U-ous, 87, 109, 120: *a.* Consisting of many parts.

Mul'-ti-LAT"-ER-AL, *a.* Having many sides.

Mul'-ti-LIN"-E-AL, 90: *a.* Having many lines.

Mul'-ti-LOC"-U-LAR, *a.* Having many cells.

Mul-TIL'-O-ous, (-kwūs, 120) *a.* Talking much or in many words; very loquacious.

Mul'-ti-NOM"-I-ous, 120: *a.* Having many names: Multinomial and Multinomial have the same meaning.

Mul-TIP'-A-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Producing many at a birth.

Mul-TIP'-AR-TITE, *a.* Divided into many parts.

Mul'-ti-PEDE, *s.* An insect with many feet.

Mul'-ti-PLEX, 188: *a.* Having many folds, applied particularly to petals lying over each other in folds.

Mul'-ti-ple, *a. and s.* Manifest:—*s.* A number several times another number, as 12 is a multiple of 3; a common multiple is one that is a multiple of two or more numbers, as 12 is a multiple of 3 and of 4.

Mul'-ti-pli-a-ble, &c.—See below the next word.

To Mul'-ti-ply, (mūl'-tē-plī, 105, 6) *v. a. and n.* To make many, to increase in number; to make more by generation or accumulation; to involve a certain number of times:—*new.* To grow in number, to increase.

Mul'-ti-pli-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be multiplied.

Mul'-ti-pli"-a-ble-ness, *s.* Capacity of being multiplied.

Mul'-ti-pli-er, *s.* One who multiplies; the multiplier.

Mul'-ti-pli-cand', *s.* The number to be multiplied in an arithmetical operation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Forcels: gāk'-way: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ā, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

MUM

Mul'-ti-plic-a-té, *a.* Consisting of more than one.
Mul'-ti-plic-a-tor, *s.* The number by which another number is multiplied.
Mul'-ti-plic-a-tion, 89 : *s.* The act of multiplying or increasing any number : specially, the increasing a number by additions of itself a certain number of times.
Mul'-ti-plic-a-tive, 105 : *a.* Tending to multiply.
Mul'-ti-plic'-i-ty, (-pliss'-é-té, 84, 92, 105) *s.* State of being many ; condition of being more than one of the same kind.
Mul'-ti-plic'-ious, (-plish'-ús, 147) *a.* Manifold. [Out of use.]
Mul'-tip'-o-ter, 87 : *a.* Having power to do many things.
Mul'-ti-pres'-ence, (-préz'-éncé, 151) *s.* The power or act of being present in many places at once.
Mul'-tis'-cious, (-tish'-ús, 147) *a.* Knowing many things, having variety of knowledge.
Mul'-ti-sil'-i-quous, (-kwús, 188, 120) *a.* Having many pods or seed vessels,—circulate.
Mul'-tis'-o-nous, 87, 120 : *a.* Having many sounds.
Mul'-ti-syl'-la-bie, 101 : *s.* A word of many syllables,—a polysyllable.
Mul'-ti-tude, *s.* The state of being many ; a number collectively ; a great number indefinitely ; a crowd or throng.
Mul'-ti-tu'-di-nous, 120 : *a.* Having the appearance of a multitude : manifold.
Mul'-tiv'-a-gant, 87 : *a.* Wandering many times or much ; *Multivagous* is the same : they are scarcely used.
Mul'-ti-valve, 105, 189 : *s.* and *a.* An animal having a shell of many valves.—*adj.* Having many valves.
Mul'-ti-val'-vu-lar, 34 : *a.* Having many valves.
Mul'-ti-vel'-sant, *a.* Changing many times, assuming many changes.
Mul'-tiv'-i-ous, 90 : *a.* Having many ways.
Mul'-toc'-u-lar, 34 : *a.* Having many eyes
MULTURE=**mül'-túre**, 147 : *s.* A grist or grinding : the corn ground. [Local.]
MUM=**müm**, *s.* Ale brewed with wheat.
MUM=**müm**, *interj.* and *a.* Silence ! hush ! this meaning may be expressed to the eyes by closing the lips ; in which situation, if voice be uttered, a sound something like the word is produced.—*adj.* Silent.
Mum'-bud-get ! *interj.* "Be silent and secret !" or, "I'll be silent and secret !" used on ludicrous occasions when the parties concerned meant to signify that they understood each other. [Obs.]
To MUM'-BLE, 101 : *v. n.* and *a.* To mutter, to speak with the lips or mouth partly closed ; to chew or bite softly or partly with the lips as one who has lost his teeth.—*act.* To utter with the lips half closed ; to mouth gently ; to utter imperfectly, to slubber over, to suppress.
Mum'-bler, 36 : *s.* One that mumbles.
Mum'-bling-ly, *ad.* With a low inarticulate utterance.
Mum'-ble-news, 151 : *s.* A tale bearer. [Shaks.]
To MUMM, *v. n.* To play a masker's part by keeping silence in the midst of frolicking and antic tricks.
Mum'-mer, 36 : *s.* Originally, one who gesticulated without speaking ; thence, a masker, a performer in masked plays ; a buffoon.
Mum'-mer-y, *s.* Masking, frolick in masks ; foolery : it is sometimes written Mommer-y.
Mum'-ming, *a.* Pertaining to a masking.
MUMMY, **müm'-mý**, 105 : *s.* A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming ; a dead body preserved : the dried flesh of a human body embalmed with myrrh and spice ; the liquor running from such mummy when newly prepared ; hence, any

MUR

gum : among gardeners, a sort of wax used in grafting
To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly.
To MUM'-mify, 105, 6 : *v. a.* To make a mummy of.
To MUMP=**mümp**, *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare *To Mumble*.) To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion : and, from the similarity of motion in the mouth, to talk low and quick ; hence, in cant language, to beg ; and hence, to play a beggar's trick, to deceive, to cheat :—*neu.* To move the jaw quickly ; to chatter like an ape ; to implore with a beggar's accent and motion of the mouth.
Mump'-er, *s.* A beggar in cant language.
Mump'-ing, *s.* Begging tricks ; perhaps sometimes used for *numming*.
MUMPS, *s. pl.* Sullenness, silent anger ; (Compare *Mum*.) a disease in which the glands about the throat and jaws are swelled.
To MUNCH=**müntch**, *v. a.* and *n.* To chew by great mouthfuls : it is an old, but low word ; the other form and pronunciation, *To Mouch*, somewhat raise it :—See *Macbeth*, l. 3.
Munch'-er, 36 : *s.* One that munches.
MUNDANE=**mün'-dâne**, *a.* Belonging to the world.
Mun-dan'-i-ty, 84, 92 : *s.* Worldliness. [Unusual.]
Mun-div'-a-gant, 97 : *a.* Wandering through the world.
MUNDATION, MUNDIC, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
To MUNDIFY, **mün'-dē-fy**, 6 : *v. a.* To make clean.
Mun-dif'-i-ca-tive, *a.* and *s.* Cleansing :—*s.* A medicine to cleanse.
Mun'-di-fi-ca'-tion, 89 : *s.* A cleansing ; a washing away of dross or inferior matter.
MUN'-DA-TOR-Y, *a.* Having power to cleanse.
Mun-da'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of cleansing.
Mun'-dic, *s.* A mineral substance found in tin mines, so called from its cleanly, shining appearance.
MUNDIVAGANT.—See under *Mundane*.
MUNDUNGUS, **mün-dung'-güs**, 158 : *s.* Stinking tobacco : a cant word. [Philips.]
MUNERARY, **mü-nér'-är-ý**, 129, 105 : *a.* Having the nature of a gift : To Munerate, Muneration, &c. are not in use.—See *To Remunerate*, &c.
MUNGREL.—See *Mongrel*.
MUNICIPAL, **mü-niss'-é-päl**, 81, 92 : *a.* Pertaining to a corporation or city : pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation, as *municipal law*, which is that pre-cribed for civil conduct by the supreme power in a state.
Mu-nic'-i-pal'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* In France, a certain district or division of the country and people.
MUNIFICENT, **mü-nif'-é-cént**, 105 : *a.* Liberal, generous.
Mu-nif'-i-cence, *s.* Liberality ; act of giving.—See also in the next class.
Mu-nif'-i-cent-ly, *ad.* Liberally.
To MUNITE=**mü-nit'**, *v. a.* To fortify, to strengthen. [Bacon.]
Mu-nit'-ion, (-nish'-ün, 89) *s.* Fortification, strong hold : ammunition, materials of war ; hence, materials for commerce.
Mu-ni-ment, *s.* That which protects or defends : fortification ; support ; record, evidence of a right in property, charter. Miniment is a corruption.
Mu-nif'-i-cence, *s.* Preparation for defence : [Spenser.] See its proper sense in the previous class.
MUNNION, **mün'-yón**, 146 : *s.* A mullicon, of which it is probably a corruption.
MUNS, munz, 143 : *s. pl.* The mouth and chops a vulgar word.
MURAL, MURAGE.—See under *Mure*.
MURDER=**mur'-der**, 36 : *s.* The killing of a

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants : mish-ün, *i. e.* *mission*, 165 : vízh-ün, *i. e.* *vision*, 165 : thén, 166

human being with malice aforethought: it is used in
 perfectionally when life is in danger.
To Mur'-der, v. a. To kill unlawfully; to destroy,
 to put an end to.
Mur'-der-er, s. One who is guilty of murder; a
 small piece of ordnance called also a *Murdering piece*.
Mur'-der-ess, s. A female murderer.
Mur'-der-ment, s. Murder. [Fairfax.]
Mur'-der-ous, 120: a. Guilty of murder; bloody;
 producing murder; addicted to blood.
Mur'-der-ous-ly, ad. In a bloody or cruel manner.
MURE=mūr', 49: *s.* A wall. [Shaks.]
To Mure, v. a. To enclose in walls. *Muriform*, see *S.*
Mu'-ren-ger, s. An overseer of a wall.
Mu'-ral, a. Pertaining to a wall; resembling a wall.
Mu'-rage, s. Money paid for repair of walls.
MURIATED, mūr'-ē-a'-tēd, 49, 105: a. Put
 in brine. [Evlyn.]
Mu'-ri-A-CITE, s. A stone composed of salt, sand,
 and gypsum.
Mu'-ri-AR'-ic, 88: a. Partaking of the nature of
 brine or of salt: the *muratic* acid is an acid obtained
 from marine salt.
Mu'-ri-ate, s. A salt formed by muriatic acid com-
 bined with a base.
Mu'-ri-A-TIF'-ER-ous, 87, 120: a. Producing
 muriatic substances or salt.
MURICATED, mūr'-ē-cā'-tēd, 49: a. Formed
 with sharp points; having the surface armed with
 prickles.
Mu'-ri-CITE, s. Fossil remains of the *murex*, a genus
 of shells.
MURINE, mūr'-in, 49, 105: a. Pertaining to
 mice.
MURK=murk, 39: *s.* Darkness, obscurity.
Mur'-ky, a. Dark, cloudy, wanting light.
MURMUR=mur'-mur, 39: *s.* A low continued
 or frequently repeated sound; a complaint half sup-
 pressed.
To Mur'-mur, v. a. To give a low sound, as of a
 running stream, or of flame agitated by the wind: to
 utter secret and sullen discontent, with *at* before
 things, and *against* before persons.
Mur'-mur-er, s. One who murmurs.
Mur'-mur-ing, s. Complaint half suppressed.
Mur'-mur-ing-ly, ad. Mutteringly.
Mur'-mur-ous, 120: a. Exciting murmur.
MUR'-MU-RA'-TION, s. A low sound. [A Latinism.]
MURNIVAL, mur'-nē-vāl, s. Four curds of a
 sort. [Ainsworth.]
MURR=mur, 155: *s.* A catarrh. [Obs.]
MURRAIN=mur'-rāin, 99: *s.* and *a.* The plague
 in cattle:—*adj.* Infected with murrain.
MURRE, mur', 189: s. A kind of bird.
MURREY=mūr'-rēy, *a.* Of the colour of a Moor,
 darkly red.
MURRIINE, mūr'-rīnē, 164: a. Made of a
 stone which the ancients called *murra*; also applied
 to a delicate porcelain brought, as Pliny says, from
 Persia; and to a delicate wine.
MURRION, mūr'-rē-ōn, s. A morion; which see.
MUSARD.—See *Muser*, under *To Muse*.
MUSCADEL=mūs'-cā-dēl, *s.* (Compare *Musk*.)
 A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear:
 the grape is also called *Mus'cat*, and the wine and
 pear *Mus'cadine*.
MUSCLE, mūs'-al, 156, 101: s. The fleshy fibrous
 part of an animal body which is the immediate instru-
 ment of motion acting voluntarily or involuntarily:—
 See also *Mus'cul*.
Mus'-cu-lous, 120: a. Full of muscles; strong,
 brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

Mus'-cu-lar, a. Relating to muscles; performed by
 muscles; muscular, strong, brawny.
Mus'-cu-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. State of being mus-
 cular.
MUSCOSITY, mūs'-cōss'-ē-tēty, s. Mossiness.
MUSCOVADO=mūs'-cō-vā'-dō, *s.* Unrefined
 sugar.
MUSCULAR, &c.—See under *Muscle*.
MUSE, mūzē, 151: s. Properly, song, but in
 present usage the deity or power of song.—See also in
 the ensuing class.
Muse'-less, a. Regardless of poetry or literature
 [Milton.]
MU-SĒ-UM, (-zē'-ūm) s. A name first given to the
 colleges of the learned at Alexandria as devoted to
 the Muses or learning: it now means a repository of
 learned curiosities.
To MUSE, mūzē, 151: v. n. and a. To ponder,
 to study in silence; to be absent of mind, to be in a
 brown study or reverie; to ponder with wonder or
 amazement:—*act.* [Thomson.] To meditate on.
Muse, s. Deep thought; absence of mind, reverie.—
 See also above.
Mu'-sing, s. Meditation.
Mu'-set, s. One who muses; a day dreamer: Chaucer
 uses *Mu'ard*, with the same meaning.
Muse'-ful, 117: a. Silently thoughtful.
MUSET, mū'-zēt, 151: s. A gap in a hedge.
 [Shaks.]
MUSEUM.—See under *Muse*.
MUSH=mūsh, *s.* Meal of maize boiled in water.
MUSHROOM=mūsh'-room, *s.* A fungus; a
 plant of several kinds springing up suddenly on dung-
 hills or in moist rich ground; it is a common name,
 but it is sometimes used to distinguish the edible plant
 from the toadstool: figuratively, an upstart.
Mush'-room-stone, s. A fossil said to produce mush-
 rooms.
MUSIC, mū'-zick, 151: s. (Compare *Muse*.) The
 science of the division, succession, and combination
 of sounds with a view to delight; the art of delighting
 the ear and affecting the mind by sounds; instru-
 mental or vocal melody, or harmony.
Mu'-si-cal, a. Melodious; harmonious; belonging to
 music; employed in music.
Mu'-si-cal-ly, ad. In a musical manner.
Mu'-si-cal-ness, s. The quality of being musical.
Mu'-si-cian, (-zish'-ān, 147) s. One skilled in the
 science of harmony; a performer on a musical instru-
 ment.
 ☞ The former sense of this word is scarcely expressed
 by it, accustomed as we are to understand it only in
 the latter: some phrase, as *scientific musician*, or
musical composer, is commonly employed to mark the
 difference.
 ☞ Among the compounds are *Mu'sic-book*, *Mu'sic-*
master, &c.
MUSING.—See under *To Muse*.
MUSK=mūsk, *s.* A very powerful perfume pro-
 cured from a little bag near the navel of an animal
 inhabiting the mountainous parts of the East Indies;
 also the name of the animal.
To Musk, v. a. To perfume with musk.
Musk'-y, a. Smelling of musk; perfumed.
Musk'-i-ness, s. The scent of musk.
Musk'-cat, s. The animal called a musk.
 ☞ Other compounds are *Musk'-ox*, *Musk'-rat*, (animals
 of America,) and, if they are not compounds rather
 of the leading word following, *Musk'-apple*, *Musk*
cherry, *Musk'-melon*, *Musk'-pear*, &c.
MUSK=mūsk, *s.* A moss, or mossy flower; the
 grape flower: hence the *Musk'-rose*, (unless it is rather
 a compound of the previous word;) *Musk'-seed*, (a
 plant;) *Musk'-wood*, (a plant;) &c.
MUSKET=mūs'-kēt, 14: *s.* A soldier's hand gun
 as applied to a young hawk,—see *Eyas-musket*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'ti'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: i'ē, i'ē, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171

Mus'-ket-ee'r', *s.* A soldier whose weapon is a musket.

Mus'-ket-ry, *s.* Muskets, or musketeers, collectively.

Mus'-ket-oon'', *s.* A short gun or blunderbuss; one whose weapon is a musket-oon.

MUSKITTO, MUSQUITO.—See Mosquito.

MUSKY, &c.—See under Musk.

MUSLIN, mŭz'-lĭn, *s.* A sort of fine cotton cloth, originally obtained only from the East.

Mus'-li-net'', *s.* A coarser muslin; coarse cloth.

MUSROL, mŭs'-rôl, 116: *s.* The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

MUSS=mŭss, *s.* A scramble. [Shaks. Dryden.]

MUSSEL=mŭs'-sl, 114: *s.* A bivalve shell-fish, also spelled Muscle.

MUSSITATION, mŭs'-sĕ-tă'-shŭn, 89: *s.* Murmur, grumble. [Little used.]

MUSSULMAN=mŭs'-sul-măn, *s.* Literally, an orthodox believer; a Mahometan.

Mus'-sul-man-ish, *a.* Mahometan.

MUST=mŭst, *v. n.* (An imperfect verb, always used as auxiliary to another, expressed or implied: it has no inflections.) To be obliged, to be by necessity.

MUST=mŭst, *s.* Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented.

To MUST=mŭst, *v. a. and n.* To make mouldy:—*new*. To grow mouldy.

Must'-y, *n.* Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid; stale, spoiled with age; rapid; dull, heavy, wanting practice in life.

Must'-i-ly, 105: *ad.* Mouldily.

Must'-i-ness, *s.* Mould; damp foulness.

MUSTACHE, mŭs'-tăsh, 170: } *s.* The hair
Mustaches, mŭs'-tă-shĭz, *pl.* } when suffered to grow on the upper lip: it is a corruption of the French word: a corruption of the Italian word is in almost equal use, namely, *Mustachio*, which we pronounce mŭs'-tă-chô.

MUSTARD=mŭs'-tărd, 34: *s.* A plant; the seed of the plant beaten and mixed into a soft mass for a condiment.

MUSTEE, mŭs'-tee', *s.* A name in the West Indies for a person of mixed breed.

To MUSTER=mŭs'-tĕr, *v. a. and n.* To assemble for military duty; to bring together:—*new*. To assemble as soldiers; to meet in one place.

Mus'-ter, *s.* An assembling of troops for review; an assembling; a register or roll; a collection, or the act of collecting: *To pass muster*, to pass without censure as one among a number.

☞ The compounds are *Mus'-ter-book'*, (a book in which forces are register'd;) *Mus'-ter-mas'ter*, (he who keeps the account of the troops;) *Mus'-ter-roll'*, (the register of each company, troop, or regiment;) &c.

MUSTINESS, MUSTY.—See under To Must.

MUTABLE, mŭ'-tă-bl, 101: *a.* Subject to change; alterable; inconstant; unsettled.

Mu'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Changeableness, uncertainty.

Mu'-ta-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Mutableness; change of mind.

Mu'-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Change, alteration. *Mutatis, &c., S.*

MUTE=mŭte, *a. and s.* Silent; uttering no sound; not pronounced:—*s.* One that cannot or does not speak; a mute character in a play; an attendant at a funeral; a person in a law-court that stands silent when he ought to plead; a letter whose utterance is perceived by its effect on other sounds rather than by its own sound; a little utensil of wood or brass to deaden the sound of a musical instrument.

Mute'-ly, *ad.* Silently.

Mute'-ness, *s.* Silence; aversion to speak.

To MUTE=mŭte, *v. n.* To dung as birds.

Mute, *s.* The dung of birds.—See also above.

Mu'-ting, *s.* The dung of birds.

To MUTILATE, mŭ'-tĕ-lăt, 105: *s. a.* To deprive of some essential part.

Mu'-ti-late, *a.* Mutilated, [Brown:] the reverse of *luriant*, as applied in botany to flowers: *Mu'-ti-lous* has also been used.

Mu'-ti-la-tor, 38: *s.* One that mutilates.

Mu'-ti-la-tion, *s.* Deprivation of an essential part: it is applied with this general meaning to any kind of subject, but is very often used specially in the sense of castration.

MUTINE, mŭ'-tĭn, 105: *s.* A mover of insurrection; a mutineer. [Shaks.]

To Mu'-tine, *v. n.* To rise in insurrection. [Shaks.]

To Mu'-tĭny, 105: *v. n.* To rise against authority; to move sedition; in a more limited but at present the usual sense, to rise against military or naval authority.

Mu'-ti-ny, *s.* An insurrection, particularly against military or naval authority.

Mu'-ti-nee'r', *s.* One who joins in a mutiny.

Mu'-ti-nous, 120: *a.* Seditious; disposed to mutiny.

Mu'-ti-nous-ly, *ad.* In a mutinous manner.

Mu'-ti-nous-ness, *s.* Disposition to mutiny.

To MUTTER=mŭt'-ter, 36: *v. n. and a.* To grumble, to murmur:—*act*. To utter with imperfect articulation, to grumble forth.

Mut'-ter, *s.* Murmur, obscure utterance.

Mut'-ter-er, *s.* Grumbler, murmurer.

Mut'-ter-ing, *s.* A murmuring, a grumbling.

Mut'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* In a muttered manner.

MUTTON=mŭt'-tn, 114: *s.* Originally, a sheep, but this sense is obsolete or ludicrous; the flesh of a sheep prepared for food.

Mut'-ton-fat, *s.* A large red brawny hand.

MUTUAL=mŭ' tŭ-ăl, 147: *a.* Reciprocal, each acting in turn or correspondently to another.

Mu'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* Reciprocally, in return.

Mu'-tu-al-ity, 84, 105: *s.* Reciprocation.

Mu'-tu-al'-tion, *s.* Act of borrowing. [Bp. Hall.]

Mu'-tu-a-tiŭ'-ious, (-tŭsh'-ŭs, 147) *a.* Borrowed. [Unusual.]

MUTULE=mŭ'-tŭl, *s.* A sort of square modillion in the cornice of the Doric order. *Mu'tuled*, *a.*

MUZZLE, mŭz'-zl, 101: *s.* The mouth of any thing; a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting.

To Muz'-zle, *v. n. and a.* To bring the mouth near, [Estrange:]—*act*. To bind the mouth, as of a dog, to prevent biting; hence, to restrain from hurting; in a low and now unusual sense, to fuddle with the mouth close.

MUZZY, mŭz'-zĭy, *a.* (Compare To Muzz.) Bewildered as by liquor. [Vulgar.]

MY=mŷ: often *mĕ*, 176: *pron.* (See I and Mine.) Belonging to me.

MYNCHEN=mŭntch'-ĕn, *s.* A nun. [Obs.]

MYNHEER=mĭn-hĕr', *s.* Sir, or My Lord, as a compellation among the Dutch; in English use, a Dutchman.

MYOGRAPHY, mĭ-ŏg'-ră-fĭy, 87: *s.* A description, or the art of describing, the muscles.

My-ŏg'-ra-phist, *s.* One skilled in myography.

My'-o-graph'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to myography.

My-ŏl'-o-gy, 87: *s.* That part of anatomy which teaches the nature and use of the muscles.

My'-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to myology.

My-ŏt'-o-my, 87: *s.* Anatomy or dissection of the muscles.

MYOPY, mĭ'-ŏ-pĕy, 81, 105: *s.* Literally, a shutting or winking of the eye, applied as a name to short-sightedness.

My'-ope, *s.* A short-sighted person: the plural *My'-opes* coinciding with the classical plural is often pronounced in three syllables, *my'-o-pes*: (Pri. 101.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh'-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĭzh'-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tŭn, 166: thĕn, 166.

MYRIAD, mîr'-rê-äd, 129: *s.* The number of ten thousand; a large number indefinitely. *See Supp.*

Myr'-i-arch, (-ark, 161) *s.* A commander of ten thousand men.

Myr'-i-a-me'-tr, *s.* Ten thousand French meters.

Myr'-i-o-li'-ter, *s.* Ten thousand French liters.

MYRICA, mîr'-ê-cä, *s.* A tree reckoned unlucky by the ancients; it grew by stagnant waters, and was used to bind the heads of criminals; it is the modern name of a genus of plants; a wax obtained from the myrica yields a substance called Myr'-i-cin.

MYRMIDON, mer'-mî-dôn, 35, 105, 18: *s.* Primarily, one of the soldiers of Achilles; hence, one of a ruffianly number under some leadership.

MYROBALAN, &c.—*See* in the ensuing class.

MYRRH, mer, 35, 155, 164: *s.* A gum-resin imported chiefly from the southern or eastern parts of Arabia; it was well known to the ancients, who gave it this name because with them it was considered one of their best ointments.

See MYRRHINE, which is not related to this word, under the more proper spelling, Murrhine.

MYR-OP'-O-LIST, (mêr-öp'-ô-list) *s.* A seller of ointments or perfumery.

MYR-OB'-A-LIAN, 18: *s.* A fruit of which the name implies an ointment and a nut,—a fleshy fruit with a stone and kernel, formerly much imported in a dried state from the East Indies for use in medicine.

MYRRHINE.—*See* Murrhine.

MYRTIFORM.—*See* below.

MYRTLE, mer'-tl, 35, 101: *s.* A fragrant tree sacred to Venus. Myrta'-ceous, (-shûs) *a.*

Myr'-ti-form, *a.* Having the shape of a myrtle.

MYSELF, mē-sēlf, 105: *pron.* I or Me with emphasis; also, the reciprocal of I.

MYSTAGOGUE, MYSTERIOUS, &c.—*See* in the ensuing class.

MYSTERY, mis'-tēr-ēy, 105: *s.* Literally, that which is so closed or shut up that we cannot reach it; something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; any thing artfully obscure, an enigma; a miracle-play; (the latter is the more proper name—Mystery is a name of late adoption;) a trade or calling, to which this name has been applied by a mistake or corruption of the original word *maist'ery* or *mas'tery*.

Myse'-ti-ri-al, 43: *a.* Mysterious. [J. Bon.]

Myse'-ti-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Containing a mystery; awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

Myse'-ti-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In a mysterious manner.

Myse'-ti-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being mysterious. *To Myse'-ter-ize*, *v. a.* To explain as enigmas. [Brown.]

Myse'-tic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Sacredly obscure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure:—*s.* One of a religious sect who profess to have a direct intercourse with the spirit of God; a sect of this character existed of old in the Christian church.

Myse'-ti-cal, 88: *a.* Mystic; emblematic.

Myse'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a mystical manner.

Myse'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of being mystical.

Myse'-ti-cism, 158: *s.* The doctrine or pretences of the Mystics.

To Myse'-ti-fy, 6: *v. a.* To render obscure; to treat in such a way as purposely to perplex; hence, the scarcely authorized word *Mystification*.

MYSE'-TA-GOGUE, (-gög, 107) *s.* One who leads the way into, or interprets mysteries; also, one who shows church relics.

Myse'-ta-gog'-i-cal, (-göd'-gê-cäl) *a.* Pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

MYSE'-TE-RI-ARCH, (-ark, 161) 43: *s.* One who presides over mysteries.

MYTHIC=mîth'-ick, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a
MYTHICAL, mîth'-ê-cäl. } fable, fabulous.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gat'-wáy: cháp'-mân: pá-pá: lāw: gööd: j'ōō. *i. e. few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

MY-THOG'-RA-PHER, (-fer, 163) 105, 87: *a.* A writer of fables.

MY THOL'-O-GY, (mê-thol'-ô-gēy) *s.* Literally, the science of fables or a discourse on fables; appropriately, the science of those fables which constitute the religious system and the poetical machinery of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

To My-thol'-o-gize, *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

My-thol'-o-gist, *s.* One skilled in mythology; one that mythologizes.

Myth'-o-log'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to mythology;
Myth'-o-log'-i-cal, } fabulous.

Myth'-o-log'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a manner suited to mythology.

MYTILITE, mîl'-ê-lîte, 92: *s.* A petrified shell of an order called *mytilus*. Myt'-i-oid, mussel-like.

N.

N is popularly the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the fourteenth; see J: its sound is the 71st element of the schemes prefixed. It forms, when followed by *g*, (unless this is rendered soft by *e* or *i*,) a digraph, whose proper sound is the 72d element; and it often has this sound in its single capacity. *See Prin.* 158. It is generally silent after *m*, and sometimes after *t*. *See Prin.* 156. As abbreviations, N.B. stand for *Nota Bene*, note well; N.S. for *New Style*; No. for *Numero*, which is French and Italian for number.

To NAB=nāb, *v. a.* To catch unexpectedly or with out warning; a low word.

NABOB=nā'-bōb, *s.* The title of an East Indian prince; hence, a European who has enriched himself in the East.

See This is the proper pronunciation adopted and established by us, though *Na-bob'* is said to be nearer the native mode of sounding it.

NACRE, nā'-cur, 159: *s.* Mother of pearl, or the white substance in the interior of a shell. *See Supp.*

Na'-cre-ous, 120: *a.* Having a pearly lustre.

Na'-crite, *s.* A rare mineral consisting of scaly parts, glimmering, pearly, friable, with a greasy feel, and a greenish white colour.

NADIR=nā'-der, 36: *s.* The point under feet directly opposite the zenith.

NÆVE=nēve, 103: *s.* A spot. [Dryden.]

NAFF=nāff, *s.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.

NAG=nāg, *s.* A small horse; a horse in familiar language; a paramour in contempt.

NAGGY, nāg'-guy, *a.* Contentious. [Local.] *To Nag* (to scold) occurs only in low language.

NAIAD=nāy'-äd, 1, 146: *s.* A water-nymph: the plural is regular, *Naiads*, but the classical plural *Nai'-a-dæ* (-dæz, 101) is sometimes used, with manifest impropriety if the English singular occurs in the same composition; a fresh-water shell.

NAIL=nāl, *s.* The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talon of a bird; the claw of a beast; a spike of metal by which things are fastened; the boss, stud, or head of a nail; a measure of length, 2½ inches, as being taken from the thumb-nail to the second joint: *On the nail*, into the hand.

To Nail, *v. a.* To fasten or stud with nails; to spike or stop the vent as of a cannon.

Nail'-er, *s.* One that nails; one that makes nails.

Nail'-er-y, *s.* A nail manufactory.

NAIVETE, nā'-êv-tē, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Simplicity, unconscious plainness, ingenuousness.

NAKED=nā'-kêd, 14: *a.* Having no clothes on, bare, uncovered; hence, unarmed, defenceless; unconcealed; mere, bare; not enclosed; not assisted with glasses: some old authors have *To Nake* as a verb.

Na'-ked-ly, *ad.* Barely; simply; evidently

Na'-ked-ness, *s.* State of being naked.

NALL, *nāl*, *s.* A nawl or awl.

NAMBYPAMBY, *nām'-bēy-pām'-bēy*, *a.* Raising contempt by prettinesses. [Colloq.]

NAME=*nāme*, *s.* That by which any person or thing is called, whether spoken or written, proper or common, established or imputed: an appellation; a person; distinctively, a good name, a name held in honour; hence, reputation, character, renown; also the quality, office, or power, inherent in the person named: *To call names*, to give opprobrious names to

To Name, *v. a.* To discriminate by giving a name to, to mention by name; to mention; to title.

Na'-mer, *s.* One that names or calls by name.

Name'-ly, *ad.* To mention by name; particularly, specially.

Name'-less, *a.* Having no name; having an unknown name, undistinguished.

Name'-wake, *s.* One that has the same name with another.

NANKEEN=*nān-kēn'*, *s.* A light cotton cloth originally brought from Nankin in China.

NAP=*nāp*, *s.* A short sleep. [Ludicrous.]

To Nap, *v. n.* To sleep; to be drowsily secure.

Nap'-ta-king, *s.* Seizure on a sudden. [Carew.]

NAP=*nāp*, *s.* A knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill: in the North they call it Nab.

NAP=*nāp*, *s.* The down or villous substance on cloth; the downy or soft hairy substance on plants.

Nap'-py, *a.* Having much down on the surface: *Nappy ale* may mean *frothy ale*; or, so applied, the word may belong to *Nap*, *sleep*. others define it *inebriating ale*.

Nap'-pi-ness, *s.* Quality of being nappy.

Nap'-less, *a.* Without nap, threadbare.

NAPE=*nāp*, *s.* The joint of the neck behind.

NAPERY.—See under Napkin.

NAPHEW.—See Navew.

NAPHTHA, *nāp'-thā*, 143: *s.* A very inflammable bituminous substance collected from the top of the water of wells and springs in some eastern countries; it consists of carbon and hydrogen. See *Supp*

NAPKIN=*nāp'-kīn*, *s.* A cloth for wiping the hands; a handkerchief, which is an obsolete sense except in the North of England.

NAP'-ER-r, 105: *s.* Linen for the table; linen for the person; linen in general. [Obs.]

NAPPINESS, **NAPLESS**, **NAPPY**.—See under Nap. *Na'-piform*, see *Supp*.

NAR=*nar*, 33: *a.* Nearer. [Spenser.]

NARCISSUS=*nar-nīs'-sūs*, *s.* A daffodil.

NARCOSIS=*nar-cō'-cis*, [Gr.] *s.* Privation of sense.

Nar-cot'-ic, 88: } *a.* Producing torpor or stupefaction: as a substantive, the former is the name of an opiate or soporific.

Nar-cot'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By producing torpor.

Nar-cot'-i-cal-ness, *s.* The quality of inducing sleep.

NAR'-CO-TIN, *s.* The pure narcotic principle of opium.

NARD=*nard*, 34: *s.* An aromatic plant usually called spikenard, valued by the ancients as a perfume and a medicine; an unguent prepared from it.

NARE=*nāre*, *s.* A nostril. [Hudibras.]

NAR'-WHALR, 56: *s.* A kind of whale. [Brown.]

To NARRATE=*nār-rāt'*, *v. a.* To relate, to tell, as an event or history.

Nar-ra'-tor, 38: *s.* A teller, a relater.

Nar-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Account, relation, history; one of the divisions of an oration.

Nar-ra-ble, *a.* Capable to be told. [Cockeram.]

Nar'-ra-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Relating, giving an account, prone to speak of past things:—*s.* A relation, an account, a story.

Nar'-ra-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of narration.

Nar'-ra-tory, *a.* Giving an account of events.

NARROW=*nār-rōw*, *a.* and *s.* Not broad, having but a small distance from side to side; small, applied to time as well as place; contracted in mind or disposition, bigoted, ungenerous; covetous; near, close; vigilant, attentive:—*s.* A strait, a narrow passage.

To Nar'-row, *v. a.* and *n.* To lessen the breadth of; to contract; to confine, to limit:—*nec.* To grow narrow; not to take ground enough, as a horse in his paces.

Nar'-row-ly, *ad.* With little breadth; contractedly, closely; nearly.

Nar'-row-ness, *s.* State or quality of being narrow; meanness, poverty

NARWHALE.—See under Nare.

NAS, *nāz*, 151: Has not. [Contraction of *No has*: Obs.]

NASAL, *nā'-zāl*, 151, 12: *a.* and *s.* Belonging to the nose:—*s.* A letter or sound uttered through the nose; a medicine to operate through the nose.

Nas'-i-form, (*nāz'-ē-form*) *a.* Shaped like a nose.

NAS'-I-CON-NORS, 92, 120: *a.* Having the horn on the nose. [Nat. hist.]

NA-SUT', *a.* Critical, nice, captious. [Bray, 1707.]

NASCENT=*nās'-cent*, *a.* Beginning to exist or grow; coming into being.

Nas'-cen-cy, 105: *s.* Production.

NASTURTIUM, *nās-tur'-sh'ūm*, 147: *s.* (Compare *Nasal*, &c.) A plant, the bruised seed of which provokes sneezing.

NASTY, *nās'-tēy*, 11: *a.* Dirty, filthy, sordid; nauseous; polluted; obscene.

Nas'-ti-ly, *ad.* Dirtily, filthily.

Nas'-ti-ness, *s.* Dirtiness, filth; obscenity.

NATAL=*nā'-tāl*, *a.* Pertaining to birth or nativity: as a *subs. pl.* *Natals*, signifying the time and place of nativity, it is out of use.

Na'-tal-i'-f'-ial, (*-ish'-āl*, 147) *a.* Consecrated to the nativity of a person: *Natalit'ious* occurs with the same meaning.

NATANT=*nā'-tānt*, *a.* Swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

Na'-ta-tor-y, *a.* Enabling to swim.

Na'-ta'-tion, *s.* Act or practice of swimming. [Brown.]

NATCH=*nāch*, *s.* Part of an ox between the loins near the rump; corrupted perhaps from notch.

NATHLESS=*nāth'-lēss*, *ad.* Not the less, nevertheless. [Spenser; Milton.]

NATH-MORE, *ad.* Not the more. [Obs.]

NATION, *nā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* (Compare *Natal*.) A people born under the same government, and generally distinguished from other people by difference of language; a great number, emphatically.

NAT'-ION-AL, (*-āsh'-ūn-āl*, 92, 96) *a.* Pertaining to a nation; not private, not particular; bigoted to one's country.

Na'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* With regard to the nation.

Na'-ion-al-ness, *s.* Quality of being national.

To **Na'-ion-al-ize**, *v. a.* To distinguish nationally.

Na'-ion-al'-i-ty, 84: *s.* National character.

NATIVE, *nā'-tiv*, 105: *a.* and *s.* (Compare *Natal* and *Nation*.) Annexed to existence or birth, not acquired, not artificial, natural; belonging to the place or country; relating to the time and place of birth: that which gave birth: Shakespeare sometimes uses it for born with, congenial:—*s.* An original inhabitant; that which grows in the country, not foreign: Shakespeare sometimes uses it for offspring.

Na'-tive-ly, *ad.* Naturally, not artificially; originally.

Na'-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being native.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *shūn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

Na-tiv'-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Birth; time, place, or manner of birth; state or place of being produced: *To cast a nativity* is to draw out a picture of the heavens at the moment of birth, and calculate accordingly to rules the future influence of the predominant stars.

NATRON=*nā'-trōn*, *s.* A substance now more commonly called soda, which took its name from Lake Natrum in Egypt, where it is found in abundance.

Na'-TRO-LITE, *s.* A variety of zeolite, so called from the quantity of soda it contains.

NATURAL, &c.—See in the next class.

NATURE=*nā'-tūre*, *coll.*, *nā'-ch'oor*, 147: *s.* (Compare Natal, Nation, and Native.) The system of things of which ourselves are a part, and which, like ourselves, we conceive to be *born* or brought into existence, and not to exist as of itself; the constitution of this system or of any part of it, as we learn it by experience, or in other words the laws of the system according to which every being has its existence and the manner of its existence: this notion is very often personified—in poetry avowedly, when Nature becomes a goddess; in prose tacitly, when, very often without being aware of the procedure, we conceive a power or a cause distinct from the effects, and call that power *Nature* which at other times we call *God*: the state or properties of any thing by which it is discriminated from others; disposition, temper: course of things; original or pure affections of the heart; sort, species; adaptation to reality.

To Na'-ture, *v. a.* To endow with natural qualities. [Gower.] Though this verb is obsolete, we retain its meaning in *Good-natured*, *Ill-natured*, &c. Boyle uses *Naturist* to signify one who ascribes every thing to nature; and Brown uses *Naturity* to signify the quality or state of being produced by nature: these words are also obsolete.

Na'-TURAL, (*nā'-ch'oor-rāl*, 92, 96, 147) *a. and s.* Pertaining to nature; coming pure from nature, not effected by art; not acquired; not far-fetched; following the course of things; consonant to natural notions; affectionate by nature; discoverable by reason alone; existing by natural cause out of the bounds of human law; occurring from an ordinary cause, not from violence:—*s.* An original inhabitant or native; a gift of nature; (in these senses no longer used substantively:) one who cannot be but a nature made him without change or improvement, a simpleton, an idiot; in the plural number physicians use the word to signify whatever is inherent in the animal frame, in distinction to *Non-naturals*, which see.

Na'-u-ral-ly, *ad.* According to nature; in a natural manner; spontaneously.

Na'-u-ral-ness, *s.* State or quality of being natural.

Na'-u-ral-ism, 158: *s.* Mere state of nature.

Na'-u-ral-ist, *s.* A student in physics; one skilled in the knowledge of nature.

Na'-u-ral'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Naturalness. [Not in use.]

To Na'-u-ral-ize, *v. a.* To make natural or easy as things natural; in a special sense, to invest with the privileges of native citizens.

Na'-u-ral'-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of investing an alien with the privileges of a native subject.

NAUFRAGE, &c.—See under Nautic.

NAUGHT, *nāut*, 162: (*Ne* and *Aught*.) *s.* Not any thing; in which sense it is become usual to write it *Nought*, as a distinction from the following word; though we still write *Aught*, (any thing) as a distinction from the verb *Ought*.

NAUGHT, *a.* Bad, worthless; now scarcely used but in ludicrous language: the correspondent adverb, *Naughtily*, scarcely occurs.

Naught'-y, 105: *a.* Naught; bad; wicked, corrupt; most commonly, mischievous, perverse; it is now seldom used but in the latter sense in speaking to children, or in ludicrous censure.

Naught'-i-ly, *ad.* Badly; perversely.

Naught'-i-ness, *s.* Badness; perverseness.

NAULAGE, **NAUMACHY**.—See under Nautic.

NAUSEA, *nāw'-shē-d*, 147: *s.* (Compare the following class.) Literally, sickness on board a ship, thence, any sickness; qualm, loathing.

To Nau'-se-ate, *v. n. and a.* To become squeamish, to be inclined to reject from the stomach; to turn away with disgust:—*act.* To loathe; to affect with disgust.

Nau'-seous, (*-sh'ūs*) *a.* Loathsome; disgusting.

Nau'-seous-ly, *ad.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.

Nau'-seous-ness, *s.* Quality of exciting disgust.

NAUTIC=*nāw'-tick*, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a
NAUTICAL, *nāw'-tē-cāl*, } ship, to seamen, or navigation.

NAU'-FRAGE, 99: *s.* Shipwreck. [Bacon.]

Nau'-fra-gous, 120: *a.* Causing shipwreck. [Unusual.]

NAU'-LAGH, *s.* Ship freight for passengers. [Little used.]

NAU'-MA-CHY, (*-kēy*, 161) *s.* A combat of ships, applied to a mock combat.

NAU'-TI-LUS, *s.* A fish whose shell is said to have served as a model to the first ship. Nautiloid, nautilus-like.

Nau'-ti-lite, *s.* A fossil nautilus.

NA'-VAL, *a.* (*U* and *V* are originally the same.) Consisting of, or pertaining to ships: Clarendon has used the word substantively in the plural number to signify naval affairs.

Na'-varch, (*-vark*, 161) *s.* The commands of a fleet in ancient Greece. [Mitford.]

Na'-var-chy, *s.* The science of a naval commander.

Na'-vic'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Literally, relating to little ships or boats; shaped like a boat, cymbiform.

To NAV'-IGATE, *v. n. and a.* To pass on the water in ships; to sail:—*act.* To sail over or out; to steer or direct.

Nav'-i-ga'-tor, *s.* A sailor, a seaman, a traveller by water; it is sometimes used for a labourer employed on works of inland navigation.

Nav'-i-ga-ble, *a.* Deep enough for ships or boats.

Nav'-i-ga-ble-ness, *s.* Capacity to be navigated.

Nav'-i-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The art of conducting ships over the ocean; the act of navigating; the state of being navigable; ships collectively.

NA'-YR, 105: *s.* A fleet of ships; more commonly, the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation; hence, the officers and men belonging to the ships.

NAVE=*nāve*, *s.* (Compare Navel.) Middle or centre, applied to the middle or centre of a wheel from which the spokes radiate; and to the middle or centre of a church from which, in large ancient edifices, the aisles and transepts extend; hence, the middle or body of a church extending from the inner door to the chief choir.

NAVEL, *nā'-v*, 114: *s.* The centre of the lower abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passed out of the foetus.

NA'-VEL Among the compounds are *Na'-vel-string*; *Na'-vel-wort*, (a herb:.) *Na'-vel-gall*, (a gall on a horse's back over against the navel;) &c.

NAVEW=*nā'-vū*, *s.* A plant in some respects like a turnip, but smaller.

NAVICULAR, **TO NAVIGATE**, &c., **NAVY**.—See under Nautic and Naval.

NAWL=*nāwl*, *s.* An awl.

NAY=*nāy*, *ad.* and *s.* (*Ne* and *aye*.) No, an adverb of negation or refusal; (in this sense little used in modern style; not only so, but more, a word of amplification:—*s.* [Obs.] Denial, refusal: it was also sometimes used as a verb signifying to deny, in which use it is also obsolete.

Nay'-ward, 140: *s.* Tendency to demal. [Shaks.]

Nay'-word, 141: *s.* (This word has scarcely a difference of sound from the preceding.) A proverbial reproach, a by-word; in Shakspeare it is also used to signify a watchword.

NAZARENE=*nāz'-d-rēne*, *s.* An inhabitant of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōod: j'ōō, i. e. jee. 55: a, e, y, &c. *muſe*, 171.

Nazareth: a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, applied in contempt to the early Christians; it must be distinguished from *Naz'-a-nite*, which signifies a separated person, and was applied to a sect among the Jews distinguished from the rest by the observance of extraordinary ceremonies.

NAZE=*nāze*, *s.* A cliff or headland.

NE=*nē* or *nē*, 176: *ad.* Not; neither. [Obs.]

NEAF=*nēaf*, *s.* The flat. [Obs. or Loc.]

To NEAL=*nēd*, *v. a. and n.* To temper as glass or metals by heat, to anneal:—*neu.* To be tempered by heat.

NEAP=*nēap*, *a. and s.* Low, as applied to the tide, and opposed to a spring tide at the new and full of the moon:—*s.* A neap-tide, or the time of one.

Neaped, (*nēpt*, 114, 143) *a.* Kept from floating by the neap; beneaped.

NEAPOLITAN, *nē-dpōl'-ē-tān*, 105: *a. and s.* Belonging to Naples:—*s.* A native of Naples.

NEAR=*nēr*, 43: *a. ad. and prep.* Nigh, not far distant, in time, place, or degree; advanced towards an end or purpose; close; intimate; affecting; dear; coming to the closest point in a bargain, and, hence, parsimonious; close to the rider about to mount his horse, in distinction to the other or *off* side; hence, with respect to horses, left:—*adv.* Almost at hand; within a little; by relation or alliance:—*prep.* [It becomes a preposition by the ellipsis of *to*.] At no great distance from, close to, nigh.

To NEAR, *v. a. and n.* To approach, to come near:—*neu.* To be in the state of approach.

Near-ly, *ad.* At no great distance; almost closely; parsimoniously.

Near-ness, *s.* The state of being near; parsimoniousness.

Near-sight-ed, (*-sī-tēd*, 162) *a.* Short-sighted.

NEAT=*nēt*, *s.* An animal of the bovine kind, yet seldom used for an ox, cow, or calf, taken singly, except in such phrases as a *neat's* tongue, a *neat's* foot, &c.; cattle of the bovine kind.

Neat-herd, *s.* A person who tends cattle.

Neat-ress, *s.* A she neatherd. [Obs.]

NEAT=*nēt*, *a.* Elegant, but without dignity; spruce and cleanly; pure, unadulterated, unmingled with regant to articles of trade, a sense formerly applied more extensively; it is sometimes used for *net*, which is etymologically the same word.

Neat-ly, 103: *ad.* Sprucely, cleanly.

Neat-ne-s, *s.* The state or quality of being neat.

NEB=*nēb*, *s.* Nose, beak, mouth. [Shaks.]

NEBULA=*nēb'-ū-id*, 92: *s.* (*pl. N-bulæ*.) Literally, a little cloud, a dark spot as in the eye or on the body; a cluster of stars not separately distinguishable; a wavy line in heraldry.

Neb'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Cloudy, hazy.

Neb'-u-lous-ness, *s.* Mist, cloudiness.

NECESSARY, *nēs'-sēr-ēy*, *a. and s.* That must be, that cannot but be; acting from necessity or compulsion as opposed to free; in a more frequent sense, needful, indispensably requisite:—*s.* Any thing necessary; a necessary house or place; In the plural, things not only convenient but needful, things not to be left out of daily use.

Nec'-es-sar-i-ly, *ad.* By necessity; indispensably.

Nec'-es-sar-i-ness, *s.* State of being necessary.

NECES'-SI-TY, 84, 105: *s.* State of being necessary; cogency, fatality; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence; compulsion; that which makes something necessary.

Ne-cēs'-si-tied, (*-tīd*, 114) *a.* In a state of want. [Shaks.]

Ne-cēs'-si-tous, *a.* In want of necessities. poor.

Ne-cēs'-si-tous-ness, *s.* Extreme poverty.

Ne-cēs'-si-tude, *s.* Want, need.

To Ne-cēs'-si-tate, *v. a.* To make necessary, to compel; not to leave free.

Ne-cēs'-si-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making necessary; the compulsion of fatality.

Ne-cēs'-si-ta'-ri-an, 41: *s.* An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of this world: Priestly uses *Necessarian* in this sense.

NECK=*nēck*, *s.* That part of an animal body which connects the head with the trunk; any corresponding part in things inanimate: *On the neck*, immediately after, which is now more commonly expressed by *on the heels*.

Necked, (*nēckt*, 114, 143) *a.* Having a neck; used in composition, as *Long-necked*, *Stiff-necked*.

Neck'-a-tee, *s.* A neckerchief. [Obs.]

Neck'-er-chief, 103, 119: *s.* A kerchief for the neck: it was formerly said only of female attire.

Neck'-cloth, *s.* That which men wear on their necks.

Neck'-lace, *s.* An ornamental chain or string worn round the neck.

Neck'-lace'd, 114, 143: *a.* Having a necklace.

NECK Other compounds are, *Neck-beef* (which, being the coarser part of beef, is sold cheap;) *Neck-land*, (a long narrow part of land;) *Neck-ners*, (the verse in Scripture which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy, said to be the beginning of the 51st Psalm, *Misere-re mei*, &c.;) *Neck-weed*, (hemp, in ridicule;) &c.

NECROLOGY, *nē crōl'-ō-jēy*, 87: *s.* An account or register of the dead or of deaths.

Ne-crol'-o-gist, *s.* One who gives an account of deaths.

Nec'-ro-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Properly, the art of revealing future events by communication with the dead; enchantment generally: the latter is the usual sense.

Nec'-ro-man'-cer, *s.* An enchanter, a conjuror.

Nec'-ro-man'-tic, 88: *a. and s.* Belonging to necromancy:—*s.* Trick, conjuration.

Nec'-ro-man'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By charms, by conjuration.

Nec'-ro-nite, *s.* A mineral; fetid felspar, which, when struck or pounded, smells like a dead body.

NECRO'-SIS, *s.* Mortification or deadness in the bones. Neropolis, see *Sept*.

NECTAR=*nēck'-tar*, *s.* The supposed drink of the gods; hence, any very pleasant liquor.

Nec'-tar-ed, (*-tard*, 114) *a.* Imbued with nectar.

Nec'-tar-ine, 105: *a. and s.* Sweet as nectar:—*s.* A sweet fruit, a variety of the peach.

Nec'-tar-ous, *a.* Sweet as nectar.

Nec'-tar-y, *s.* The mellifluous part of a vegetable peculiar to the flower.

Nec'-ta-re-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Nec'-ta-re-an, 12: } *a.* Resembling nectar; de-
Nec'-ta-re-ous, 120: } licious.

NEDDER=*nēd'-der*, *s.* An adder. [Chaucer.]

NEED=*nēd*, *s.* Want; necessity, indigence: *Needs*, *adv.* arises from a contraction of the phrase *need is*, used parenthetically; as I must *needs* (i. e. *need is*) do it.

To Need, *v. a. and n.* To want, to lack:—*neu.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

Need'-er, *s.* One that wants.

Need'-y, *a.* Necessitous, indigent.

Need'-i-ly, *ad.* In a needy manner.

Need'-i-ness, *s.* State of being needy.

Need'-ful, 117: *a.* Necessary, requisite.

Need'-ful-ly, *ad.* Necessarily.

Need'-ful-ness, *s.* Necessity.

Need'-less, *a.* Not wanted, unnecessary.

Need'-less-ly, *ad.* Without necessity.

Need'-less-ness, *s.* Unnecessariness.

Need'-ment, *s.* Something needed. [Spenser.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *āin*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

NEEDLE, nēd'-dl, 101: *s.* A small pointed instrument with an eye to receive the thread, used in sewing; any thing in the form of a needle; a small steel bar used in the mariner's compass, being the pointer that stands north and south.

To Need'-dle, *v. a.* and *n.* To form crystals in the shape of needles.

Need'-ler, *s.* A needle-maker.

Need'-dle-ful, 117: *s.* As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

☞ Other compounds are *Need'-dle-work*, (work executed with the needle); *Need'-dle-fish*, (a fish with an hexangular body); *Need'-dle-ma'-her*; *Need'-dle-shell*, (the sea-urchin); *Need'-dle-stone*, (a mineral of the zeolite family); &c.

NE'ER, nārt, 133: *ad.* A contraction for *Never*, used in poetry.

To NEESE, nēz, 151, 189: *v. n.* To sneeze. [Obs.]

Neē'-sing, *s.* A sneezing. [Job xli. 18.]

Neese'-wort, 141: *s.* A herb.

NEF=nēf, *s.* A nave, which see. [Addison.]

NEFANDOUS, nē-fān'-dūs, 120: *a.* Not to be named, abominable. [Green, 1754.] *Ne'-fand* seems to have been the earlier form of the word.

NE-FA'-RI-ous, 90, 41: *a.* Wicked, abominable.

Ne-fa'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Wickedly, abominably.

NEGATION, nē-gē'-shūn, 89: *s.* Denial, the contrary of affirmation; exclusion, exception.

NEG'-A-TIVE, (nēg'-d-tiv, 92, 105) *a.* and *s.* Implying negation, opposed to *affirmative*; privative, or implying only the absence of something; that withholds, though destitute of power to compel; opposite to positive.—*s.* A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as *not*; a power of preventing an enactment.

NEG'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* With or by denial; by absence of any thing positive; in a state of electrical excitement opposite to positive.

NEG'-a-tor-y, *a.* Belonging to negation. [Cotgrave.]

To NEG'-A-TIVE, (nēg'-d-tiv, 81, 85) *v. a.* To dismiss by negation.

To NEGLECT=nēg'-lect', *v. a.* To omit by carelessness or design; to slight; to postpone.

Neg-lect', 82: *s.* Omission; forbearance; slight; negligence; state of being disregarded.

Neg-lect'-er, 36: *s.* One that neglects.

Neg-lect'-ful, 117: *a.* Heedless, apt to omit; treating with neglect.

Neg-lect'-ful-ly, *ad.* With neglect.

Neg-lect'-ing-ly, *ad.* Carelessly, heedlessly.

Neg-lect'-ion, 89: *s.* State of being negligent. [Shaks.]

Neg-lec'-tive, 105: *a.* Inattentive. [K. Charles.]

Neg'-LI-GEŔ, (nēg'-lē-zhēw', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A dress fitting easily to the shape, not used on formal occasions.

NEG'-LI-GENCE, *s.* Habit of omitting by heedlessness or of acting carelessly.

Neg'-li-gent, *a.* Careless, heedless, regardless.

Neg'-li-gent-ly, *ad.* Carelessly, heedlessly.

To NEGOTIATE, nē-gō'-shē-āte, 147: *v. n.* and *a.* To transact business; to hold intercourse respecting a treaty or convention.—*act.* To manage by intercourse and agreement; to pass or send into commercial circulation.

Ne-gō'-ti-a-ble, (-shē-d-ble, 101) *a.* Capable of being negotiated.

Ne-gō'-ti-a'-tor, *s.* One employed to treat with others: the older word is *Nego'-tiant*.

Ne-gō'-ti-a'-tion, 89, 150: *a.* The act of negotiating; the matter negotiated; business; treaty.

NEGRO=nē'-grō, *s.* A native or descendant of the black woolly-headed race of men in Africa, a black-skinned.

Ne'-gress, *s.* A female negro.

NEGUS=nē'-gūs, *s.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon, first made by a Col. Negus in Queen Anne's time.

NEIF.—See *Neaf*.

To NEIGH, nāy, 100, 162: *v. n.* To utter the voice of a horse or mare; to whinny.

Neigh, *s.* The sound which a horse utters in pleasure or in desire.

Neigh'-ing, *s.* The uttering of voice as a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, nāy'-bur, 100, 162, 120: *s.* and *a.* One who lives near another; one who lives familiarly with another; an intimate; a term of civility; one who is near in nature and qualities, that is to say, a fellow-being:—*adj.* Near to another, adjoining, next **To Neigh'-bour**, *v. a.* and *n.* To adjoint, to confine on; in Shakspeare it sometimes signifies to acquaint with, to make near to:—*adv.* To inhabit this vicinity.

Neigh'-bour-ing, *a.* Living or being near.

Neigh'-bour-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Becoming a neighbour kind, civil:—*adv.* With social civility.

Neigh'-bour-li-ness, *s.* State or quality of being neighbourly.

Neigh'-bour-ship, *s.* State of being near.

Neigh'-bour-hood, 118: *s.* Place near, vicinity; state of being near; those that live near.

NEITHER=nē'-ther, 103: *conj.* As a conjunction it is used in the first branch of a sentence instead of *nor*, when the latter branch or branches are to commence with *nor*, though in poetry *nor* is sometimes used in the first branch also: it is also often used instead of *nor* in the second branch of a negative or of a prohibition; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it?"—*pron.* Not one, nor the other.

NEM. CON., nēm' cōn', *ad.* (*Nemine contradicente*.) No one dissenting, unanimously.

NEMOROUS, nēm'-ō-rūs, 92, 120: *a.* Pertaining to a wood.

To NEMPNE, nēm'-nēy, 156: *v. a.* To name. [Obs.]

NĒNIA, nē-nē-ā, [Gr.] *s.* A funeral song.

NENUPHAR, nēn'-ū-far, 163: *s.* Water lily.

NEODAMODE=nē-ōd'-d-mōde, *s.* In ancient Greece, one newly made a citizen. [Mitford.]

NE-ol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* Invention or use of new words or phrases.

Ne-ol'-o-gist, *s.* An introducer of new words.

Ne-ol'-o-gism, 158: *s.* A new word or phrase.

Ne-o-log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to neology.

Ne'-o-NO'-MI-AN, *s.* One prone to new laws.

Ne'-o-PHYTE, (-fīt, 163) *s.* and *a.* Literally, one newly begotten; one regenerated, a convert; a beginner:—*adj.* Newly entered on some state.

Ne'-o-TER'-IC, 88: *a.* and *s.* *New*, recent in origin.—*s.* One of modern times.

Ne'-o-ter'-i-cal, *a.* Neoteric.

NEP=nēp, *s.* The herb catmint.

NEPENTHE=nē-pēn'-thēy, [Gr.] 170: *s.* A drug or medicine that drives away the grief of pain.

NEPHEW, nēv'-ū, 163, 66: *s.* The son of a brother or sister; in old authors it sometimes stands for a grandson, and sometimes for a relation, however distant.

NEP'-O-TISM, (nēp'-ō-tizm, 92, 158) *s.* Fondness for nephews.

NEPHRITIS, nē-frī'-tis, 163: [Gr.] *s.* Inflammation of the kidneys. Nephral'gia, pain without fever.

Ne-phrit'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the kidneys; diseased in the kidneys:—*s.* A medicine to relieve stone in the kidneys.

Ne-phrit'-i-cal, *a.* Nephritic.

Ne'-PHRITE, *s.* A mineral so called because it used

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-māu; pō-pā': lāw; gōd: i'ōo; *i. e.* jew, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

to be worn as a remedy for disorders of the kidneys: it is a sub-species of jale.

NK-PHROT-O-MY, 87: *s.* The operation of cutting the stone from the kidneys.

NE PLUS ULTRA, *nē-plūs-ūl'-trd*, [Lat.] *s.*

That beyond which one *cannot* go; the utmost reach of art. No exact, see *Supp.*

NEPOTISM.—See under Nephew.

NEPTUNIAN, *nēp-tū'-nē-ān*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the ocean; formed by aqueous solution:—*s.* One who, in opposition to the Plutonic theory, adopts the opinion that the substances of the globe were formed by aqueous solution, also called a Neptunist.

NEREID=*nērē-ē-id*, *s.* A sea-nymph.

The plural is *nerēids*, namely, *Ne'-re-ids*, as used by Shakespeare: the Greek plural is *Ne-re-i des*. [Prin. 101.]

NERVE, *nerv*, 33, 189: *s.* One of the organs of sensation and motion which pass from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used rhetorically for sinew or tendon; figuratively, force, strength.

To Nerve, *v. a.* To strengthen.

Nerv'd, 114: *part.* Armed with strength: *Nerv'-ed*, *a.* In botany, having vessels simple and unbranched extending from the base toward the tip, as a *nerv'd leaf*.

Nerv-vous, *a.* Relating to the nerves: full of nerves, well strung; strong, vigorous; in a common colloquial sense, weak in the nerves, and hence, apprehensive, agitated by trifles.

Nerv-vous-ly, *ad.* In a nervous manner: vigorously; with trepidation. [The last sense is colloq.]

Nerv-vous-ness, *s.* Vigour, force; weakness of nerve, trepidation.

Nerv-vy, *a.* Strong, vigorous. [Shaks.]

Nerv-vine, 6: *a.* and *s.* Good for the nerves:—*s.* A medicine for the nerves.

Nerve'-less, *a.* Without vigour, without force.

NESCIENCE, *nēsh'-ēnsc*, 147, 148: *s.* Ignorance, the state of not knowing. [Bp. Hall.]

NESII=*nēsh*, *a.* Soft, tender. [Chaucer.]

NEST=*nēst*, *s.* The bed or place of retreat formed by a bird; a place where insects, and sometimes where beasts, are produced; an abode or place of residence, generally in an ill sense, as a *nest of rogues*; a warm, close habitation; a collection of receptacles closely put together, as a *nest of drawers*.

To Nest, *v. n.* To build nests.

Nest'-egg, *s.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

To Nest'-r-ick, (*nēs'-sl*, 156, 101) *v. n.* and *a.* To settle and lie close and snug:—*act.* To house as in a nest: to cherish as a bird her young.

New'-ling, *s.* and *a.* A young bird in the nest or just taken from it: Bacon uses it for a nest:—*adj.* Newly hatched.

NESTORIAN, *nēs-tōr'-ē-ān*, *a.* Pertaining to the opinions of Nestorius, who, in the fifth century, taught that Christ was divided into two persons; it may also be found in the sense of old, experienced, from Nestor, the aged warrior in the Iliad.

NET=*nēt*, *s.* A texture of twine or thread with large meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals; any thing made as a net; a snare; a difficulty.

To Net, *v. n.* To knit a net.

Net'-ting, *s.* A piece of net-work.

Net-work, 141: *s.* Any thing resembling the work of a net.

NET=*nēt*, *a.* (Compare *Net*.) Pure, clear. [Spens.] clear of charges or outlay; clear of tate and tret, or other deductions.

To Net, *v. a.* To bring as clear produce.

NETHER=*nēth'-er*, *a.* (The comparative of *neath* as in *beneath*, but never used in the manner of an adjective comparative.) Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal.

Neth'-er-most, 116: *a.* Lowest.

NETTING, NET-WORK.—See under *Net*.

NETTLE, *nēt'-tl*, 101: *s.* A stinging herb well known.

To Nēt'-tle, *v. a.* To sting, to irritate, to provoke.

Nēt'-tler, 36: *s.* One who irritates.

NEUROTIC=*nū-rōt'-ick*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the nerves:—*s.* A medicine for the nerves.

Nēu-rōl'-o-gr. 87, 64, 105: *s.* That part of animal physiology which treats of the nerves.

Nēu-rō-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to neurology.

Nēu-rōp'-ter, *s.* An insect of the kind that has four transparent wings which are reticulated as with nerves. Hence, *Neurop'terous*, *a.*

Nēu'-rō-spast, *s.* That which is drawn or moved with nerves or strings,—a puppet.

Nēu-rōl'-o-m-y, *s.* The anatomy of the nerves.

Nēu-rō-tom'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to neurotomy.

NEUTER=*nū-ter*, *a.* and *s.* Not one nor the other, neither; specially, not of either side, indifferent; not masculine nor feminine; not active nor passive:—*s.* One indifferent; one of neither sex, as a *wav'ing bee*.

Nēu'-tral, 12: *a.* and *s.* Not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline:—*s.* One who takes no part on either side.

Nēu'-tral-ly, *ad.* Indifferently; on neither part.

Nēu'-tral-ist, *s.* A neutral. [State paper, 1648.]

Nēu'-tral-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The state of taking no part on either side; state between good and evil; state of being neuter.

To Nēu'-tral-ize, *v. a.* To render neutral; to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of a body by chemical combination of a different substance; hence, to destroy the peculiar properties or opposite tendencies of parties or other things, and render them of no effect.

Nēu'-tral-i-z-er, *s.* He or that which neutralizes.

Nēu'-tral-i-za'-tion, *s.* Act of neutralizing.

NEVER=*nēv'-er*, 36: *ad.* At no time; in no degree; not ever: "Charm he never so wisely," i. e. "Charm he not [merely wisely, but] ever so wisely,"—a genuine English mode of expression, though the squeamishness of grammaticasters has rendered it obsolete.

Nēv'-er-the-less, *ad.* Not the less, notwithstanding.

NEW=*nū*, 110: *a.* Not old; fresh; novel; not being before; modern; different from the former; not familiar; renovated, not of ancient extraction; it is used adverbially in composition, as *New-born*, *New'-found*.

To New, *v. a.* To renew. [Obs.]

New'-ing, *part.* and *s.* Renewing:—*s.* That which comes with the new-formed liquor,—yeast or barm.

New'-ly, *ad.* Freshly, lately; in a manner different from the former.

New'-ish, *a.* Rather new.

New'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being new.

New'-el, *s.* A new thing, novelty. [Spenser. See also hereafter.]

To New-fan'-gle, 158, 101: *v. a.* To change by introducing novelties. [Milton: prose.]

New-fan'-gled, 114: *a.* Formed with an affectation of novelty: Chaucer uses *Newfan'gle* as an adj. in the sense of desirous of new things; and other old authors employ it as well as *Newfan'glist* as a sub. to signify one who is desirous of novelty.

New-fan'-gled-ness, *s.* Affecting novelty of form.

New-fan'-gle-ness, *s.* Foolish love of novelty. [Obs.]

Nēw'-fash-ioned, (-ūnd, 146, 114) 81: *a.* Lately come into fashion.

To New'-mod-el, *v. a.* To give a new form to.

New'-mod-elled, 114, 194: *a.* Formed after a new model.

Nēw'-year's-gift *s.* Present on the first day of a year.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166; then, 166.

News, 143: *s. sing.* and *pl.* Recent account, fresh information, generally from a distance; a newspaper. *See* This word rarely occurs in the plural.

News-pa-per, 6: *s.* A public periodical print that announces news.

News-mon-ger, (-mũng-guer, 116, 77, 36) *s.* One who deals in news; one who runs about amusing himself, if not others, by telling news.

NEWEL=nũ-él, 110, 14: *s.* The compass round which the stair-case is carried. [Bacon.]—*See* also under **New**.

NEWT=nũte, 110: *s.* A small lizard, an eft.

NEWTONIAN, nũ-tõ-nẽ-ãn, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to or discovered by Sir Isaac Newton:—*s.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEXT=nẽckst, 188: *a.* and *ad.* (*Superl.* of **Nigh**; often used for **Nearest**.) Nearest in place,—in time,—in degree of anything:—*adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIAS=nĩ-ãs, *s.* (An *eyas*.) A young hawk.

NIB=nĩb, *s.* The *neb* or bill of a bird; more commonly, the point of some other thing, generally of a pen.

Nibbed, 114: *a.* Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, nĩb-bl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To bite by little at a time; to bite as a fish does the bait:—*neu.* To bite, generally with *at*; to carp, to find fault.

Nĩb-ble, *s.* A little bite or half bite.

Nĩb-bler, *s.* One that nibbles; a carper.

NICE=nĩce, *a.* Primarily, soft; whence delicate, tender, dainty; fastidious, squeamish: formed with minute exactness; requiring scrupulous exactness; accurate in judgement to minute exactness, often implying too much exactness; trifling, not devoted to any important business; trivial; effeminate: in common colloquial use, delicious; also, pleasing or minutely elegant: *Not to make or be nice*, not to be scrupulous.

Nice-ly, *ad.* Delicately; accurately, minutely; scrupulously; with minute elegance; deliciously.

Nice-ness, *s.* State or quality of being nice.

Nĩ-ce-ty, *s.* (This word follows **Prin.** 84: in compliance with other analogies it would have been pronounced in two syllables.) Excess of delicacy, squeamishness; minute difference; minuteness of observation; delicate management; in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICENE=nĩ-cẽnẽ, *a.* Pertaining to **Nĩ-ce**, a town of Asia Minor; the word is applied to the creed composed by the Council of Nice against Arianism, A.D. 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381.

NICHE, nĩch, *s.* A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK=nĩck, *s.* In northern mythology, an evil spirit of the waters; hence, *Old Nick* of modern vulgar discourse.

NICK=nĩck, *s.* The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience, the critical moment of a winning throw.—*See* also the next class.

To Nick, *v. a.* To hit, to touch luckily, to perform just at the lucky moment; to defeat or cozen as at dice.—*See* also the next class.

Nĩck-pr, 36: *s.* A pilferer. [A cant word.]

NICK=nĩck, *s.* A notch; hence, a score, a reckoning, from the old practice of notching tallies.

To Nick, *v. a.* To notch; to suit, as a check-tally with the other.

NICKEL=nĩc-kẽl, *s.* A metal of a white or reddish white colour, of great hardness, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure, malleable; it is generally obtained from its sulphuret.

Nĩc-kẽl-ic, 88: *a.* Containing nickel.

NICKNAME=nĩck-nãm, *s.* A name given in scoff or contempt, an opprobrious appellation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât-wáy: cháp-mán: pã-pã: lãw: gĩod: jĩw, i. e. *few*, 55: a, ẽ, ı, ẽ, *mule*, 171.

To Nick'-name, *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious name.

NICOLAITAN=nĩc-õ-lãv'-tãn, *s.* One of a sect of the earliest Christians named from Nicolas, a deacon of the church of Jerusalem, who are charged with licentiousness, *Rev.* ii.

NICOTIAN, nẽ-cõ-shẽ-ãn, *a.* Pertaining to tobacco; and, substantively, tobacco, so named from *Nicòt*, who, about 1560, first sent it into France. [Obs.]

Nĩc'-o-TIN, *s.* A peculiar principle extracted from tobacco. *Nicòtina* is an oil from tobacco.

To NICTATE=nĩck'-tãte, *v. n.* To wink. [Bay.]

Nĩc-tã-tion, 89: *s.* A twinkling of the eye.

Nĩc'-ti-tã'-TING, *a.* The epithet of a thin membrane with which some animals can cover and protect their eyes without obstructing their sight.

NIDE=nĩde, *s.* A nest or brood: the Latin form, *Nĩdũs*, is often adopted as a term of science.

Nĩd'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of building nests.

Nĩd'-u-lã'-tion, *s.* Time of remaining in the nest. [Brown.]

Nĩd'-u-lant, *a.* Nestling or lying loose in pulp or cotton, a term in botany.

NIDGET=nĩd'-jẽt, *s.* A coward. [Obs.] As a modern word, if used, it signifies a trifle.

Nĩ-DING, *s.* A coward or *nidget*, a dastard; it is also written *Nĩthing*. [Obs.]

NIDOR=nĩ'-dor, 191: *s.* Savour, scent.

Nĩ'-dor-ous, *a.* Resembling the taste or smell of roast meat; hence, *Nĩ'doros'ity*, eructation with taste of meat.

NIDULANT, **NIDUS**, &c.—*See* **Nide**.

NIECE, nĩce, 103: *s.* The daughter of a brother or sister; she is also called a *niece* who is so by affinity only, as the daughter of a brother or sister in law.

NIFI-E, nĩ'-fi, 101: *s.* A trifle. [Chaucer.]

NIGGARD=nĩg'-gard, 34: *s.* and *a.* A miser, a curmudgeon, a sordid wretch who stints every needful expense.—*adj.* Sordid, avaricious, parsimonious.

To Nĩg'-gard, *v. a.* To stint. [Shaks.]

Nĩg'-gard-ish, *a.* Inclined to be niggardly.

Nĩg'-gard-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Sordidly parsimonious; sparing, wary.—*adv.* Sparingly, parsimoniously.

Nĩg'-gard-i-ness, *s.* Sordid parsimony, avarice. For this word, Spenser and some other old authors use *Nĩg'-gard-ine*, (-dize, 151), others use *Nĩg'-gard-ness*; others, *Nĩg'-gard-ship*; and Gower, in a still older style, uses *Nĩg'-gord-ly*.

To NIGGLE, nĩg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To trifle; to be employed with trifling; to work pettily like one that trifles or plays.—*act.* [B. and Fl.] To play on contemptuously.

Nĩg'-gler, *s.* One that niggles at any handiwork: in the North, it is said to signify dextrous.

NIGH, nĩ, 115, 162, 139: *a. ad.* and *prep.* (*Comp.* **Nigher**, *Superl.* **Next**.) Near, not distant; close; allied closely:—*adv.* Near, at a small distance; almost.—*prep.* At no great distance from. (This word is a preposition in all phrases where the preposition *to* is no longer inserted between it and the following noun.)

To Nigh, *v. n.* and *a.* To approach, to draw near:—*act.* To come near to. [Obs. or vulg.]

Nĩgh'-ly, *ad.* Nearly. [Locke.]

Nĩgh'-ness, *s.* Nearness, proximity. [A. Wood, 1635.]

NIGHT, nĩt, 115, 162: *s.* The time of darkness; the time from sun set to sun-rise; figuratively, death; ignorance; obscurity; adversity. *To-night*, (*adv.*) this night: *In the night*, a figurative expression for unexpectedly, suddenly.

Nĩght'-ed, *a.* Darkened, clouded, black.

Nĩght'-ish, *a.* Belonging to night. [Sonnart, 1567.]

Nĩght'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Done by night; acting by night; happening by night; done every night:—*adv.* By night; every night.

Night-ward, 140: *a.* Approaching toward night.
NIGHT-FALL, (-fāl, 112) *s.* Close of day.
NIGHT-FOUND-ERED, 114: *a.* Lost or distressed in the night.
NIGHT-IN-GALE. *s.* A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; (To Gale is an obsolete word, signifying to sing;) it is otherwise called Philomel, in Shakspeare it occurs as a word of endearment.
NIGHT-MARE, *s.* The morbid oppression in sleep otherwise called incubus; *Mara*, in Northern mythology, was a spirit that tormented sleepers.
NIGHT-RAIL, *s.* A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. [Massinger: Addison.]
NIGHT-RULE, 109: *s.* (Corruption of Night-revel.) Frolic at night.
NIGHT-SHADE, *s.* A poisonous plant: in its literal sense, the darkness of night, it is out of use.
NIGHT-WATCH, 140: *s.* A period in the night during which the men on guard are not changed; time of night; a guard at night.
 Other compounds are *Night-angling*; *Night-bird*; *Night-born*; *Night-brawler*; *Night-cap*; *Night-crow*; *Night-dew*; *Night-dog*; *Night-dress*; *Night-fire*, (applied to the *ignis fatuus*); *Night-fly*; *Night-gown*; *Night-lug*; *Night-man*, (one who empties privies in the night); *Night-piece*, (a piece painted only for candle-light effect); *Night-raven*; *Night-rest*; *Night-rubber*; *Night-shriek*; *Night-spell*, (charm against harm of the night); *Night-tripping*; *Night-ris-on*; *Night-walking*; *Night-walk*, *Night-walker*, *Night-walking*; *Night-wanderer*, *Night-wandering*; *Night-warbling*; *Night-witch*; *Night-jar*, a bird, the goat-sucker.
NI-GRÉS-CENT=*ni-grés-cént*, *a.* Growing black, approaching blackness.
NI-gri-fi-ca-tion, *s.* Act of making black.
NI-GRIN, *s.* An ore of titanium found in black grains or rolled pieces.
NIHILITY, *nī-hil'-ē-tēy*, 84: *s.* Nothingness.
NILL=*nīl*, *s.* Shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.
To NILL=*nīl*, *v. a. and n.* (*Nē* and *Will*.) Not to will, to refuse;—*acc.* To be unwilling. [Obs.]
To NIM=*nīm*, *v. a.* To take; in old cant language, to steal.
NIM-mer, 36: *s.* A thief, a pilferer.
NIMBIFEROUS, *nīm-bīf'-ēr-ūs*, 120: *a.* Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.
NIM-BUS, *s.* A cloud when just ready to fall in rain; a bright cloud supposed to accompany the appearance of a god; hence, the circle of rays round the heads of some emperors on certain medals.
NIMBLE, *nīm'bl*, 101: *a.* Light and quick in motion; expeditious; lively.
Nim'ble, 105: *ad.* With agility; quickly; actively.
Nim'bleness, *s.* Lightness and agility in motion; quickness: Spenser uses *Nim'bleness* (156.)
 Among the compounds are *Nim'ble-footed*; *Nim'ble-witted*; &c.
NIMIETY, *nē-mī'-ē-tēy*, 84, 105: *s.* The state of being too much. [Unusual.]
NIMMER.—See under *To Nim*.
NINCOMPOOP=*nīn'-cōm-poop*, *s.* (Corrupted from *Non compo*.) A fool, a trifler. [Colloq.]
NINE=*nīnc*, *a. and s.* One more than eight or less than ten.
Ninth, (*nīnth*, 138) *a. and s.* That follows the eighth,—the ordinal of nine:—*s.* An octave and a tone in music.
Nin'th-ly, 105: *ad.* In the ninth place.
NINE-FOLD, (-fōld, 116) *a.* Nine times.
NINE-HOLES, 143: *s. pl.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground into which a pellet is to be bowled.
NINE MEN'S-MOR'-RIS, *s.* (See *Morris-dance*.) Nine-pins.

NINE'-PRNCE, *s.* A silver coin no longer current.
NINE' PINS, 143: *s. pl.* A game with nine pieces of wood and a bowl to knock them down.
NINE-SCORE, 84: *a. and s.* Nine times twenty.
NINE-TEEN, 84: *a. and s.* Nine and ten.
Nine-teen'th, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen.
NINE'-TY, *a. and s.* Nine times ten.
Nine-tē-eth, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.
NINNY, *nīn'-nēy*, 105: *s.* A fool, a simpleton.
Nin'-ny-ham'-mer, *s.* A simpleton.
To NIP=*nīp*, *v. a.* To pinch off with something which has sharp ends or *nīps*, as nails, a beak, teeth, pincers, and the like; to pinch as frost; to destroy before full growth; to vex, to bite; to satirize, to taunt sarcastically.
Nip, *s.* A pinch with something sharp; a small cut; a cutting off as by frost
Nip'-per, 36: *s.* A satirist; [Obs.] one of the fore teeth of a horse: *Nip'-pers*, *s. pl.* Small pincers.
Nip'-ping-ly *ad.* So as to nip; sarcastically.
NIPPERKIN=*nīp'-per-kīn*, *s.* A small tankard.
NIPPLE, *nīp'-pl*, 101: *s.* That which the sucking young take into the mouth,—the teat, the pap; it is less frequently used for the pap of a man; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
NIP'-PLE-WORT, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A weed.
NIS, *nīz*, (*nē* and *is*.) Is not. [Spenser.]
NISAN=*nī'-sān*, *s.* A month of the Jewish calendar answering nearly to March; the old name was *Abib*.
NISI PRIUS=*nī'-sēy-prī'-ūs*. [Law Lat.] *s.* The name of a writ directed to a sheriff, beginning with the words themselves, the purport of which in English, with those that immediately follow, is, "Unless the justices shall first come to those parts to hold the assizes;" it is, in fact, the adjournment of a cause, the issue of which is, joined in one of the courts at Westminster, to some future day, "unless the judges shall first come," which they are sure to do; the courts in which such causes are tried are in consequence called courts of *nisi prius*, and the justices or judges, justices of *nisi prius*; who, at present, are practically all one with judges of assize.
 A rule *NISI* is a rule *unless*, i. e. *unless* cause be shown to the contrary, as distinguished from a rule *absolute*.
NIT=*nīt*, *s.* The egg of a louse or of other small insects.
Nit'-ty, *a.* Lousy; hence, Nittily, (*ad.*)
NITENCY, *nī'-tēn-cēy*, *s.* Endeavour,—a spring in order to rise or expand. [Boyle.]
NITID=*nīt'-īd*, *a.* Bright, shining, lustrous; gay, spruce, applied to persons. [Unusual.]
Nit'-en-cy, *s.* Lustre; clear brightness. *Nitent*, *a.*
NITRE, *nī'-tur*, 139: *s.* Salt-petre or nitrate of potash.
Nit'-tric, *a.* Impregnated with nitre: *Nitric acid* is aqua fortis.
Nit'-tate, *s.* A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base.
Nit'-tra-ted, *a.* Combined with nitre.
Nit'-trite, *s.* A salt formed by the union of nitrous acid with a base.
Nit'-trous, *a.* Partaking of nitre: *nitrous acid* has less of oxygen than nitric acid.
To Nit'-trify, *v. a.* To convert into nitre.
Nit'-tro-GEN, (-jēn) *s.* That which generates nitre,—an undecomposed aeriform fluid, acidifiable and combustible; it is otherwise called azote, or a principle destructive of life, which it is of itself, though in a very large proportion with oxygen it composes the atmosphere we breathe.
Nit'-tro-ge-nē-ous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen; producing nitre.
Nit-rom'e-ter, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: *nish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *nīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

Ni'-tro-mu'-ri-at'-ic, 88: *a.* Nitric and muriatic combined.

Ni'-try, *a.* Nitrous; which see higher. [Gay.]

NETTY, &c.—See under **NIT**.

NIVEOUS, ni'-v-ūs, 90, 120: *a.* Snowy, resembling snow: **Ni'-val**, abounding with snow, scarcely occurs.

NIZY, ni'-z-y, 105: *s.* A simpleton. [Vulg.]

NO=nō, *a.* and *ad.* Not any, none; it is an adjective in such phrases as *no more*, *no where*, by considering the other word to be a substantive; but the usual mode is to consider both words as an adverbial phrase.—*adv.* The word of refusal contrary to *yes* or *yes*; the word of denial opposite to concession or affirmation; it sometimes confirms a foregoing negative; sometimes strengthening a following negative, being equivalent to *not even*. [This is one of the words which grammarians are puzzled to class properly; "when a grammarian knows not what to make of a word," says Horne Tooke, "he calls it an adverb." It stands in many of its uses as a whole sentence, and so is neither one part of speech nor another, but is a sentence expressed by one word.]

No'-way, **No'-wise**, 151: *ad.* Not in any manner or degree. [Pope. Swift. Addison, &c.]

No'-wise, (-wiz), 151) *ad.* Not in any manner or degree.

No'-where, (-hwāre, 56, 102) *ad.* Not in any place.

No'-bod-y, 105: *s.* No person.

NOTH'-ing, (nūth'-ing, 116) *s.* No thing: this word has lost its compound character: see it therefore along with its derivatives after **Notionality**, and all other words related to **Note**.

NOB=nōb, *s.* (Compare **Knob**.) The head in burlesque.

To NOBILITATE, **NOBILITY**, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

NOBLE, nō'-bl, 101: *a.* and *s.* (Compare **Note**, &c.) Primarily, known or well known, and in the original Latin, not merely in a good, but in an ill sense; appropriately, known by distinguished deeds either of ancestors, or of a man's own performance; hence, distinguished by marks or titles of honour; belonging to one of the orders of nobility; exalted, elevated; magnificent, stately; sublime; free, ingenuous; principal, capital.—*s.* One of high rank in society; one of the orders of British nobility, which are five—duke, marquess, earl, viscount, and baron; a coin (6s. 8d.) so called as, notwithstanding its low value, it was of gold, the noble metal; it is not now current.

No'-ble-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being noble.

No'-bless, *s.* Nobility. [Not now in use.]

No'-bly, *ad.* With nobleness of birth,—of soul,—of purpose,—of act,—of manner,—of appearance.

No'-ble-man, *s.* One of the nobility: a peer.

No'-ble-wom'-an, (-wōm'-ān, 116) *s.* A female of noble rank. [Clarendon.]

To NO-BIL-I-TATE, *v. a.* To ennoble.

No-bil'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of ennobling.

No-bil'-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* Nobleness; (this general sense is not disputed, but is not common; the state of being noble in rank; the persons collectively who are of noble rank.)

NOBODY.—See under **No**.

NOCENT=nō'-cēt, *a.* and *s.* Hurtful, injurious; in an obsolete sense, guilty, criminal as opposed to *innocent*.—*s.* [Obs.] One who is criminal.

No'-cive, 105: *a.* Hurtful, destructive. [Hooker.]

Noc'-u-ous, 92: *a.* Noxious: **Noc'-ument** (harm) is obs.

NOCK=nōck, *s.* A notch. [Obs.]

To Nock, *v. a.* To place on the notch. [Chapman.]

Nock'-ed, *a.* Notched. [Chaucer.]

NOCTAMBULATION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

NOI

NOCTURNAL=nōck-tur'-nā, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to *night*; done or happening at night, nightly.—*s.* That which is done or used at night, particularly an instrument for astronomical observations, though it seems to be restricted to one employed for taking the altitude of the stars in polar latitudes: as the name of an office of devotion at night, **Stillingfleet** uses **Noc'-turn**.

Noc'-tu-ary, *s.* An account of what passes at night.

NOC-TAM'-BU-LA'-TION, 89: *a.* A walking in the night, somnambulation.

Noc-tam'-bu-list, *s.* A somnambulist: **Arbuthnot** uses **NOCTAM'ULO**.

NOC-TID'-I-AL, (-tid'-yāl, 90) *a.* Comprising night and a day.

NOC-TID'-ER-OUS, 87, 120: *a.* Bringing night.

NOC-TIL'-U-COUS, *a.* Shining in the night.

NOC-TIL'-U-CA, *s.* A kind of phosphorus.

NOC-TIL'-A-GANT, *a.* Wandering in the night.

Noc'-ti-va-ga'-tion, *s.* A walking about during darkness.

NOC'-TULE, *s.* That which is met with at night,—a name given to a large sort of bat.

NOCUOUS, &c.—See under **Nocent**.

To NOD=nōd, *v. n.* and *a.* To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to bend quickly; to be drowsy.—*act.* To incline; to shake.

Nod, *s.* A quick declination of the head; a bending suddenly; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight bow.

Nod'-den, 114: *a.* Bent, inclined. [Thomson.]

Nod'-der, 36: *s.* One who nods, or is drowsy.

NODATED, **NODATION**.—See under **Note**.

NODDLE, nōd'-dl, 101: *s.* The head, in contempt: it is sometimes found in the shorter form **Nōll**.

NODDY, nōd'-dēy, 105: *s.* A simpleton; a sort of bird very easily taken; an old game at cards.

NODE=nōde, *s.* A knot, a knob; hence, a swelling of the bones or tendons; a point in which two curves meet, as the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial; the knot or intrigue of a poem or other piece.

No'-dous, 120: *a.* Knotty, full of knobs.

No'-da-ted, *a.* Knotted.

No-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making knots; state of being knotted.

No-dose, (-dōce, 152) *a.* Having swelling joints.

No-dus'-i-ty, 81, 92: *s.* Knottiness.

No'-u-LE, *s.* A little knot or lump.

Nod'-uled, 114: *a.* Having little knots.

Nod'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of a nodule.

NOGEN, nōg'-guēn, *a.* Hard, rough. [Obs.]

NOGGIN, nōg'-guin, 77: *s.* A small mug; it is sometimes shortened into **Nog**; the *Nog* of a mill is a different word, probably a corruption of *knock*.

NOGGING, nōg'-guing, 77: *s.* A partition of scantlings with the interstices filled up by bricks.

NOIANCE, **To NOIE**, **NOIOUS**, &c.—See **To**.

Noy, &c.

NOISE, noyz, 29, 151, 189: *s.* Any kind of sound; distinctively, a loud sound or mixture of sounds, outcry, clamour; boasting or importunate talk; in a sense now obsolete, a concert; also the band or performers in a concert.

To Noise, *v. n.* and *a.* To sound loud:—*act.* To spread by rumour or report.

Nois'-y, 105: *a.* Sounding loud; clamorous.

Nois'-i-ly, *ad.* With noise, with clamour.

Nois'-i-ness, *s.* Quality of being noisy.

Nois'-ful, 117: *a.* Loud, noisy. [Dryden.]

Nois'-less, *a.* Without sound, silent.

Nois'-ma-ker, *s.* One who makes a clamour.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāu: gōd: jōu. i. e. *jeu*, 55: a. c. n. &c. *mu*, 17 1

NOM

NOISOME, nōy'-sūm, 29, 107. *a.* Noxious, mischievous; unwholesome; offensive.

Not'-some-ly, *ad.* So as to be noisome.

Not'-some-ness, *s.* State or quality of being noisome.

NOISY.—See under Noise.

NOLITION, nō-līsh'-ūn, 90: *s.* Unwillingness, as opposed to *Volition*.

NO'-LI-ME'-TAN'-GER-Z, *s.* "I am unwilling that any should touch me," applied as a name to a cancerous swelling exasperated by applications, and to a thorny plant. [Lat.] *Nolle Prosequi*, see *Supp.*

NO'-LENS-VU'-LENS, *ad.* "Unwilling or willing," *i. e.* whether willing or not. [Lat.]

NOLL=nōl, 155: *s.* Noddle; which see.

NOMAD=nōm'-ād, *a.* and *s.* Subsisting by the tending of cattle and wandering for the sake of pasture; having no fixed abode; hence, rude, savage:—*s.* A wandering tribe or party; one of such a tribe.

No-mad'-ic, 83: *a.* The same as Nomad, and, as an adjective, the preferable word.

NOME, (nōme) *s.* A district or division of country.

NOMANCY.—See under Nome, (a name.)

NOMBRIL=nōm'-brīl, 116. The centre of an esutcheon, literally the *navel*.

NOM'-BLES, (nūm'-blz, 116, 114, 143) *s. pl.* The entrails of a deer, as being taken from near the *navel*.

NOME=nōme, *s.* That which has one *name* or mode of expression, applied in algebra to one of the quantities of a binomial, a trinomial, &c., with its proper sign which joins it to the next quantity: literally, a name. Nom-de-guerre, (-gare) assumed name.

NO'-MAN-CY, *s.* Division by the letters that form a person's name.

NO'-MEN-CLA'-TOR, 38: *s.* One whose office or knowledge consists in calling each person by his proper *name*; a person who gives names to things.

No'-men-cla'-tress, *s.* A female nomenclator.

No'-men-cla'-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* A vocabulary; the whole of the terms proper to some art or science, as the nomenclature of modern chemistry.

NO'-MI-AL, 90: *s.* A nome, *name*, or single term in algebra.

NOM'-I-NAL, 92: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a *name* or *names*; existing in name only, titular:—*s.* A nominalist.

Nom'-i-nal-ly, *ad.* By name, or in name only.

Nom'-i-nal-ist, *s.* One of a sect who, in opposition to the realists, considered universals in logic to be *names* only, and not realities: this question—which, from the eleventh century till almost the beginning of the present, divided the world, at some periods with a violence of contest equal only to the animosities of religious zeal, with which indeed it was often mixed—may now be deemed at rest; *realism*, at present, finds no supporters; but nominalists, among themselves, are said to be divided into two classes,—they who hold that the previous invention (or use) of a general or abstract name (at first a proper name) alone gives existence to its correspondent notion,—and they who hold that before a name can be applied (or extended), there must exist the notion to which it corresponds: the latter are sometimes called *Conceptualists*: the opinions, perhaps, after all, are only apparently at variance, and may both be entertained by the same mind without any absurdity.

To Nom'-i-na-lize, *v. a.* To convert into a noun. [Unusual.]

To Nom'-i-nate, *v. a.* To name, [Shaks.] to entitle by a name, [Spenser:] to set-down or appoint by name; to propose by naming.

Nom'-i-nate-ly, *ad.* By name; particularly. [Spelman.]

Nom'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of nominating; power of nominating; state of being nominated.

Nom'-i-na'-tor, 38: *s.* One that nominates.

Nom'-i-nee, 177: *s.* One nominated.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166.

NON-

Nom'-i-na-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* That names, and nothing more:—*s.* The form of a noun which simply designates the person, thing, or notion, in distinction to any form, which not only designates it, but also indicates a certain grammatical construction in which the noun is to bear a part; the *right case*, not an oblique case.

NOMOTHETIC=nōm'-d-thēt'-īck, 88: *a.* *Placing* or establishing laws; legislative: Nom'-o-thet'-i-cal is the same. See related words in *Supp.*

NON-. A prefix which gives a negative sense to words, and forms compounds with them, which have more or less of unity as single words in proportion as they more or less frequently occur. See also in *S.*

NON'-A-BIL'-ITY, 84, 105: *s.* Want of ability; specially, an exception taken against a plaintiff when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

NON'-AGE, *s.* Time of life before legal maturity, which in this country is the age of twenty-one.

Non'-aged, 114: *a.* Being under age.

See *Nonage* and *Nonagon*, which have no relationship to this class, hereafter.

NON'-AP-PEAR'-ANCE, *s.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

NON'-AP-POINT'-MENT, *s.* Neglect of appointment. See *Nonce*, hereafter.

NON'-CHAL-ANCE', (nōang'-shāl-ōnges', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Want of earnestness, or feeling of interest, indifference.

NON'-CLAIM, *s.* Omission of claim; specially, legal claim.

NON'-COM-PLI'-ANCE, *s.* Failure of compliance.

NON'-COM-POS-MEN'-TIS, [Lat.] *a.* Not able or sound of mind.

NON'-CON-DUC'-TOR, 38: *s.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit; specially, a substance which does not transmit, or imperfectly transmits, the electric fluid,—an electric.

Non'-con-duc'-ting, *a.* Not conducting.

NON'-CON-FORM'-IST, *s.* One who refuses to conform or comply; specially, one who refuses to conform to the rites and mode of worship of an established church.

Non'-con-form'-i-ty, *s.* Principles or state of non-conformists.

NON'-DE-SCRIPT, *a.* and *s.* That has not been described:—*s.* Any thing not yet described or classed in physical science.

See *None*, &c., hereafter.

NON'-E-LEC'-TRIC, *a.* and *s.* Not electric, and therefore conducting the electric fluid:—*s.* A substance which is not an electric, but a conductor of the electric fluid, as the metals.

NON-EN'-TI-TY, 84, 105: *s.* Non-existence; a thing not existing.

See *Nonce*, hereafter, along with *Nonagon*, &c., and also *None-such*, hereafter.

NON-EX-IST'-ENCE, (-ēgz-ist'-ēnce, 154) *s.* In-existence, state of not existing.

See *Nonillion*, hereafter, along with *Nonagon*, &c.

NON'-JU-HOR, (-j'oo-tor, 109, 38) *s.* One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refused to swear obedience to those who succeeded him.

Non'-ju-ring, *a.* Not swearing allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NON-NAT'-U-RALS, (-nāteh'-oo-rālz, 147, 143) *s. pl.* 1, Air; 2, meat and drink; 3, sleep and watching; 4, motion and rest; 5, retention; and 6, excretion; which six things are neither naturally constitutive nor merely destructive, but promote health or produce disease according to their use or abuse.

NON-OB-SEM'-VANCE, 151: *s.* Failure to observe.

NON-OB-STAN'-TE, [Lat.] *ad.* Notwithstanding: it is sometimes used substantively to signify a clause in a patent, &c., licensing a thing to be done which some former statute would otherwise restrain.

NON'-PA-REIL', (-rēl, [Fr.] 120) *s.* That which

has no equal,—applied as a name to a sort of apple, and to a printing type, formerly the smallest, though now there are two smaller.

NON-PAY-MENT, *s.* Omission of payment.

NON-PLUS, [Lat.] *s.* A state in which one is at a stand or can do no more; a puzzle, a complete perplexity.

To **Non-plus**, *v. a.* To puzzle, to confound.

NON-PROB. *s.* The state of a suit at law when the plaintiff does not choose to proceed: *non-prosequitur*.

NON-RES-IDENT, (-rēz'-dēnt, 151) *a. and s.* Not residing at the proper place:—*a.* One who does not reside at the place of his official duties, applied particularly to clergymen who live away from their cures.

NON-RES-idence, *s.* State of being non-resident.

NON-RE-SIST-ANCE, (-zist'-ānce, 151) *s.* The principle of yielding without resistance to every act of power exerted by the hereditary and anointed king; passive obedience.

NON-re-sist-ant, *a.* Passively obedient.

NON-SANE, *a.* Unsound in mind.

NON-SENSE, 153: *s.* That which does not express a meaning, applied to forms of language; that which, seeming of some importance, is really of none, applied to things. [The use of the word in the latter sense is not elegant.]

Non-sen-si-cal, *a.* Unmeaning; foolish.

Non-sen-si-cal-ly, *ad.* Absurdly; foolishly.

Non-sen-si-cal-ness, *s.* State of being nonsensical.

NON-SEN-SI-TIVE, 105: *a.* Wanting sensation.

NON-SOL-U-TION, 109, 89: *s.* Failure of solution.

Non-sol-vent, *a. and s.* Not solving, in the sense of paying; insolvent:—*s.* An insolvent.

NON-SPA-KING, 41: *a.* All-destroying, merciless.

NON-SUIT, *s.* A renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff or defendant, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect when the matter is so far proceeded in that the jury are ready to deliver their verdict: it differs from a *retrazit* in that the latter is positive, but the other negative; the nonsuit is a mere default and neglect of the plaintiff, and therefore he is allowed to begin his suit again on payment of costs; but by a *retrazit* the plaintiff for ever loses his action.

To **Non-suit**, *v. a.* To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, as when, being called in court, he neglects to answer, or when he neglects to deliver his declaration: in such cases an entry is made on the record, which amounts to a judgement of the court that the plaintiff has dropped his suit.

Non-u-SANCE, (-zānce, 151) *s.* Neglect of using.

Non-u-ser, *s.* A not using. [Blackstone.]

NONAGON=nōn'-d-gōn, 18: *s.* A figure having nine angles and sides.

NON-AGES-T-MAL, *a.* Ninetieth, applied specially to the 90th degree, or the highest point of the ecliptic. See **NONES** and **NONs** hereafter.

NONES, 143: *s. pl.* A day in each month of the Roman calendar so called as being the ninth inclusive before the ides: it corresponds to the 7th of March, May, July, Oct., and to the 5th of all the other months. —See also **Noon**.

NON-ILL-I-ON, (nōn-īl'-yōn, 90) *s.* The number of nine millions of millions.

NONCE=nōnce, *s.* Purpose, intent, occasion, design. [Obs. or colloq.]

NONCHALANCE, &c.—See under **NON**.

NONE, nūn, 107: *a. and pron.* Not one, used of persons or things; not any, anciently used instead of no before a vowel: *None* of often signifies emphatically nothing,—through the frequent elipsis of the substantive, it has become a pronoun in many forms of construction, and is in consequence used as a plural quite as frequently as a singular.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-way: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gūdd: j'ōw, *i. e.* jew, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* rent, 171.

NONE-SUCH, *s.* A thing unequalled;—among other applications, the name of a sort of apple.

NONES, NONILLION.—See along with **Nonagon**, &c.

NONJUROR, &c.—See under **NON**.

NONNY, nōn'-nēy, *s.* A ninny. *Nonny-nonny* is one of the colloquial alliterations or jingles so frequent in our language.

NON OBSTANTE, &c.—See under **NON**.

NOODLE, nōw'-dl, 101: *s.* A noddy, a fool.

NOOK, nōok, 118: *s.* A corner.

NOON=nōon, *s. and a.* The middle of the day when the sun is in the meridian; Dryden and other poets call midnight the *noon of night*; in the plural, under the altered form *Nones*, it seems to have signified noon-tide prayers: (See the usual sense of *Nones* above, along with **Nonagon**, &c.)—*adj.* Meridional.

Noon-ing, *s.* Repose at noon; repeat at noon.

Noon-day, *s. and a.* Mid day:—*adj.* Meridional.

Noon-stead, (-stēd, 120) *s.* Sun's station at noon.

Noon-tide, *s. and a.* Mid-day:—*adj.* Meridional.

NOOSE, nōoz, 151, 189: *s.* A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

To **Noose**, *v. a.* To tie in a noose, to entrap.

NOPE=nōpe, *s.* Bullfinch or redtail.

NOR=nor, 37: *conj.* The correlative to *not* and to *neither*: Shakspere often uses *nor* where we must now use *and*, correspondently with the Saxon idiom: *neither* is sometimes included in *nor*; it is sometimes poetically used for *neither*; it sometimes begins a sentence in prose with a reference to some negative meaning, expressed or implied, which has preceded.

NORMAL=nor'-māl, *a.* According to a rule or principle; hence, because drawn according to a square or rule, perpendicular; hence also, teaching rules or first principles.

NORMAN, NORROY.—See under **North**.

NORTH=norθ, 37: *s. and a.* The point opposite to the sun in the meridian:—*adj.* Being in the north, northern.

Nor-ther-ly, *ad.* Being towards the north: **Nor-thern-ly** is not now used.

☞ The vocalizing of this and the following two words is remarkable: the practice extends colloquially to *Northward*, *Northwards*, when the *w* is sunk; but in deliberate pronunciation, when the *w* is preserved, the original pronunciation of *North* is maintained, as it likewise is in the other compounds.

Nor-thern, *a.* Being in the north.

Nor-thing, *s.* The motion or distance of a planet from the equinoctial northward.

North-ward, (norθ'-ward, 140, 18) *a. and ad.* (See the note at **Northerly**.) Being towards the north:—*adv.* Towards the north: as an adverb, it often takes the form *Norθ'-wards*, (143.)

NORTH-EAST, *s. and a.* The point between north and east:—*adj.* Being between north and east.

North-west, (colloq. nor-west') *s. and a.* The point between north and west:—*adj.* Being between north and west: *North-west-ern* has the same meaning.

NORTH-STAR, *s.* The pole star.

NORTH-WIND, (-wind) *s.* The wind from the north.

NOR-MAN, *s. and a.* A north man, applied at first to a Norwegian, and then to a native of Normandy: a sailor uses it as a name for a wooden bar on which the cable is fastened to the windlass:—*adj.* Pertaining to Normandy.

NOR-ROX, 129, 30: *s.* Literally, north-king, the title of the third king at arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent.

NOR-WAY, 90: *s. and a.* A native of Norway.

NOR-we'-yan, 12: *a.* Norwegian. [Shaks.]

NOSE=nōzi, 151: *s.* The prominence on the face,

which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the parts near it; the end of some thing, as of bellows; scent, sagacity: *To lend by the nose*, to lead as a bear is led, with blind obedience to the attracting force: *To thrust one's nose into any affair*, to meddle imperitously with it: *To put one's nose out of joint*, to put one out in the affections of another.

To Nose, *v. a. and n.* To scent; to smell; to thrust the nose as in face of, to face:—*new*. [Shaks.] To look insolent.

Nosed, 114: *a.* Having a nose, as long-nosed, flat-nosed; in some old authors, having sagacity.

Nose'-less, *a.* Having no nose.

NOSK'-BLEED, *s.* A name given to a plant.

NOSK'-FISH, *s.* A fish with a broad snout.

NOSK'-GAY, *s.* A bunch of flowers for smell and gay appearance.

NOSE'-SMART, *s.* Nasturtium, which see.

NOSK'-THRIIL, *s.* Nose-cavity, nostril. [Spenser.]

NOS'-LE, (nōz'-l, 101) *s.* Literally, a little nose, —the extremity of something, as of bellows.

NOS'-TRIL, *s.* One of the two apertures of the nose, originally called a nose-tril.

NOSOLOGY, nō-sōl'-ō-gy, 87: *s.* The doctrine of diseases; more particularly, the classification of diseases.

No-sol'-o-gist, *s.* One skilled in nosology.

Nos'-o-log'-i-cal, 88, 92: *a.* Pertaining to nosology.

Nos'-o-po-er'-ic, 88: *a.* Creating disease. [Arbuthnot.] *Nostalgia*, see *Supp.*

NOSTRIL.—See under *Nose*.

NOSTRUM=nōs'-trūm, *s.* Literally, that which is ours,—a medicine which is kept for profit in the hand of the inventor or his assign; a quack medicine.

NOT=nōt, *ad.* The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation; not only, elliptically.

NOT'-WITH-STAND'-ING, *conj.* Not hindering; not obstructing; nevertheless, however; less properly, although.

NOTABLE, &c., **NOTARY**, &c., **NOTATION**.—See under *Note*.

NOTCH=nōtch, *s.* A nick, a hollow cut in any thing in which Swift uses it in one place for niche.

To Notch, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.

NOTCH'-WREN, *s.* A herb, orchard.

NOTE, for *Ne note*, Know not; could not. [Spenser.]

NOTE=nōt, *s.* A mark or token by which something is known; abbreviation, symbol: a mark made in a book indicating something worthy of notice; hence, a short remark or commentary; a minute or memorandum; annotation, commentary; a short letter, a billet; a diplomatic communication; a subscribed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a character or symbol in music: (See lower.) notice, heed: (See lower.)

To Note, *v. a.* To mark, to put a note upon; to make a memorandum of, to enter in a book:—See also lower: in northern use, with a different etymology, it signifies to push or strike.

No'-ter, *s.* He who takes notes.

Note'-book, 118: *s.* A book for entering memorandums.

No'-tar-y, *s.* Among the ancient Romans, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings in public courts; in modern usage, an officer authorized to note and so to attest writings of any kind, and in particular to note the non-payment of an accepted bill: he is generally called a *notary-public*.

No-ta'-ri-al, 90, 41: *a.* Pertaining to a notary; done or taken by a notary.

No-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* The art or practice of signifying any thing by marks or characters; particularly of signifying numbers by their appropriate signs in arithmetic and algebra; in another sense, the notice or knowledge of a word which is afforded by its ori-

ginal use or etymology; and hence an argument drawn from etymology.

NOTE, *s.* A character in music denoting a sound; the sound itself; hence, tune, voice, melodious sounds:—See also above and lower.

To Note, *v. a.* To set down in musical characters.

NOTE, *s.* Notice, heed, observation; Bacon uses it for state of being observed; reputation, consequence, distinction:—See also above.

To Note, *v. a.* To notice with particular care, to observe, to attend to. *Nota bene*, or *N.B.*, note well.

No'-ted, *a.* Observed; remarkable; much known, eminent, celebrated.

No'-ted-ly, *ad.* With notice. [Shaks.]

No'-ted-ness, *s.* Conspicuousness.

Note'-less, *a.* Not attracting notice.

Note'-wor-thy, (-wur-thy, 141) *a.* Deserving notice.

No'-ta-ble, *a. and s.* Remarkable, worthy of notice; memorable; observable: (at present scarcely used but in irony: it has another meaning with a different pronunciation:—See lower.)—*s.* A notable person or thing; [Unusual:] in France, one of the men of note or rank summoned from different provinces by the king under the old monarchy to meet for discussion on public business, who constituted an assembly distinct both from the States-general, and from the Parliament of Paris.

No'-ta-bly, *ad.* In a notable manner.

No'-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being notable.

Not'-a-BLE, 92: *a.* Careful, thrifty, bustling; applied to men, but much more frequently to women. [Colloq.]

Not'-a-bly, *ad.* With bustling activity and thrift.

Not'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being notable.

See Nothing, &c., hereafter.

No'-TICE, (nō'-tiss, 105) *s.* Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence.

To No'-tice, *v. a.* To note, to heed, to observe.

No'-tice-a-ble, 101: *a.* Observable.

To No'-ti-fy, 6: *v. n. and a.* To make known, with to:—*act*. To declare.

No'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of notifying; notice given in words or writing; an advertisement.

No'-TION, &c.—See lower in the class.

No-to'-ri-ous, 90, 47, 120: *a.* Publicly known; manifest to the world; usually, as at present understood, it means known to disadvantage, as a notorious rogue, a notorious crime; hence, it is often wrongly used in the sense of atrocious.

No-to'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Publicly; publicly so as to be deemed disgraceful.

No-to'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* State of being notorious.

No-to'-ri-e-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being publicly known; public exposure.

No'-TION, 89: *s.* Literally and properly, that rational notice or knowledge of a thing which consists in a perception of relations which it bears to other things, and which is of such a nature that one man's notion of the same thing may be very different from another's, inasmuch as he may perceive different relations, or, perceiving the same, may also perceive many more relations; a notion therefore differs from an idea, (the modern, not the ancient Platonic idea,) and from an image, and from a conception; for these imply nothing more than the mental representation of a thing as perceived at some one past time; with less strict application, idea, image, conception; sentiment, opinion, purpose: Shakespeare frequently uses it to signify understanding or intellectual power generally.

No'-tion-al, *a.* Being in the mind only; visionary.

No'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* In mind only.

No'-tion-ist, *s.* One who holds an ungrounded opinion. [Rp. Hopkins.]

No'-tion-al-ly, 84, 105: *s.* Empty, ungrounded opinion. [Glanvil.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: mīn, 166: thēn, 166.

NOTHING, nŭtʰ-ŭng, 116: *s.* (See No.) Negation of being, nonentity, opposed to something; non-existence; no particular thing; no other thing; no degree; no importance; no possession; no difficulty; a thing of no proportion; trifle: *Nothing* worth, nothing: it is often used adverbially, as nothing dismayed; nothing swayed.

Notʰ-ing-ness, *s.* Nihilism, non-existence; nothing.

NOTICE, To **NOTIFY**, **NOTION**, **NOTORIOUS**, &c.—See under Note.

NOTT=nŏt, *a.* Smooth, shorn. [Chaucer.]

To **Nott**, *v. a.* To shear. [Stowe.]

NOTʰ-WHEAT, 56: *s.* Smooth or unbarbed wheat.

NOTUS=nŏʰ-tŭs, [Thus, as Eng.] *s.* The south wind.

NOTWITHSTANDING.—See under Not.

NOUGHT, nŏwt, 126, 162: *s.* (See Naught.) Not any thing, nothing; in no degree, in which sense it is used adverbially: To set at nought, to slight, to scorn.

NOUL=nŏwl, *s.* (Compare Noddle and Noll.) The crown or top of the head; the head itself. [Spenser.]

NʰOULD, nŏŏld, 118: Ne would, would not. [Spenser.]

NOUN=nŏwn, 31: *s.* A name, proper, common, or abstract; by some grammarians distinguished into noun-substantive and noun-adjective; by others restricted to the substantive.

NOURICE, nŭrʰ-riss, 120, 105: *s.* A nurse. [Spenser.] It seems to have been also written *Nourish*: Shaks. Hen. VI. Part I. Act I. Sc. 1.

To **Nourʰ-ish**, (nŭrʰ-rish, 129) *v. a. and n.* To feed and cause to grow; to promote growth and strength; to support; to encourage; to cherish; to educate:—*new*. [Unusual.] To gain nourishment.

Nourʰ-ish-er, *s.* He or that which nourishes.

Nourʰ-ish-a-ble, *a.* Susceptible of nourishment.

Nourʰ-ish-ment, *s.* Food, sustenance, nutriment.

Nourʰ-i-ture, 147: *s.* Nurture, which see.

To **Nourʰ-sl**, (nŭrʰ-sl, 101) *v. a.* To nurse up. [Spenser.] This is found in other authors under the form To *Nousʰ-le*, (nŭzʰ-sl,) and at present under that of To *Nuzʰ-sl*, which see.

Noursʰ-ling, (nursʰ-ling) *s.* A nursling, which see.

NOUS, nŏwcs, *s.* The Greek word for mind, only used ludicrously.

To **NOUSLE**, nŭzʰ-zl, 101: *v. a.* (Compare Nouse and Nose.) To nuzzle, which see in both its uses.

NOVACULITE=nŏ-vāʰ-cŭl-lĭt, *s.* Razor stone.

NOVATIAN, nŏ-vāʰ-shʰ-ān, 147: *s.* One of a sect who took their name from Novatianus and Novatus in the third century, and were distinguished by extraordinary pretences to purity, declaring it sinful to admit to the Eucharist persons who had once lapsed into idolatry: Novatus, before he joined the Novatians, had held the contrary doctrine to an extreme.

NOVATOR=nŏ-vāʰ-tor, 38: *s.* The introducer of something new;—an innovator.

No-vāʰ-tion, 89: *s.* Innovation

Novʰ-el, *a. and s.* *New*, of recent origin or introduction; in special use it is applied to a constitution or law annexed to the Theodosian code of civil law, as being made at a later time or under a succeeding emperor; also, in common law, it is applied to a diseazin tried at an assize held for the speedier satisfaction of justice between the ancient or last assize, and the one which is to come at the stated period.—*s.* Novelty; (in this sense obs.) a tale, originally a small tale, but at present by no means limited in extent; a supplemental constitution of the civil law.

Novʰ-el-ism, 158: *s.* Innovation. [Unusual.]

Novʰ-el-ist, *s.* An innovator, in which sense it was also written *Noveller*; in the Tatler it is used to signify a writer of news; in modern usage, a writer of novels.

To **Novʰ-el-ize**, *v. a.* To innovate. [Unusual.]

Novʰ-el-ty, *s.* Newness, freshness, recentness.

See *November, Novenary, &c.*, in the next class; and *Novercal*, the last word in this.

Novʰ-ice, (-iss, 105) *s.* One who is new in any business; one in the rudiments, a beginner; specially, one that has entered a religious house, but has not yet taken the vow.

No-viʰ-i-ate, (-vishʰ-ĕ-āt, 147, 146) *s.* State of being a novice; the time spent in a religious house on probation before taking the vow; Addison once uses it improperly for a novice.—*Spect.* 164.

No-viʰ-i-ous, (-vishʰ-ŭs, 147, 120) *a.* Newly initiated. [Unusual.]

Novʰ-i-ty, 105: *s.* Newness, novelty. [Unusual.]

No-verʰ-cal, *a.* Having the manner of a new mother, that is, of a step-mother: the relationship of the word to the present class is, however, doubtful.

NOVENARY, nŏvʰ-ĕn-ār-ĕy, *s. and a.* Number of nine; nine collectively.—*adj.* Pertaining to nine.

No-venʰ-ber, *s.* That which, among the Romans, was the ninth month of the year, though now the eleventh.

No-venʰ-ni-al, *a.* Done every ninth year.

NOW=nŏw, 31: *ad. conj. and s.* At this time, at present; almost at present, that is, a little time ago: at one time, at another time; at that time: *Now and then*, at one time and another, uncertainly; occasionally.—*conj.* It expresses a connection between two propositions, such as logicians technically signify by *but*; after this, since things are thus:—*s.* [Poet.] The present moment; "An eternal Now does ever last."—Cowley.

Nowʰ-a-days, 151: *ad.* In the present age.

NOWAY, **NOWAYS**.—See under No.

NOWED, nŏʰ-ĕd, 127: *a.* Knotted, inwreathed. [Heraldry.]

NOVES, (nŏʰz, 189, 151) *s.* The marriage knot.

See The pronunciation assigned is deemed analogical, but Crahan, who uses the word, rhymes it with *spouse*. [Obs.]

NOWEL=nŏwʰ-ĕl=nŏʰ-ĕl, *s.* Literally, the child's day, that is, Christmas-day; thence a shout of joy at Christmas; thence, as found in Chaucer, a cry of joy generally. [Obs.]

NOWHERE, **NOWISE**.—See under No.

NOXIOUS, nŏckʰ-shŭn, 154, 147: *a.* (Compare Nocent, &c.) Hurtful, harmful, unfavourable; mischievous; unwholesome; guilty.

Noxʰ-ious-ly, *ad.* Hurtfully, perniciously.

Noxʰ-ious-ness, *s.* Quality of being noxious.

To **NOY**=noy, 29: *v. a.* To annoy. [Spenser.]

Noyʰ-ance, 12: *s.* Annoyances. [Shaks.]

Noyʰ-ful, **Noyʰ-ous**, *a.* Hurtful [Obs.]

Noyʰ-sance, *s.* Nuisance. [Chaucer.]

NOYAU, nŏʰ-yŏ, 108: *s.* A rich cordial

NOZLE.—See Nouse, under Nose.

To **NUBBLE**, nŭbʰ-bl, 101: *v. a.* To beat or bruise with the fist, properly To *Knauble*.

To **NUBILATE**, &c.—See under Nubilis.

NUBILE, nŭʰ-bl, 105: *a.* Marriageable.

NUBILOUS, nŭʰ-bĕ-lŭs, 105, 120: *a.* Cloudy.

To **Nuʰ-bi-late**, *v. a.* To cloud. [Unusual.]

Nu-biʰʰ-er-ous, 87: *a.* Bringing clouds.

NUCLEUS=nŭʰ-clĕ-ŭs, *s.* Properly, the kernel of a nut; any thing about which something is gathered and conglobated; the body or head of a comet.

Nu-cirʰ-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Nut-bearing. *Supp.*

NUDE=nŭde, *a.* Bare; in law, void, of no force.

Nuʰ-di-ty, 105: *s.* Nakedness; a naked part.

Nu-daʰ-tion, 89: *s.* The act of making bare or naked.

NUEL.—See Newel.

NUGATION, nŭʰ-gāʰ-shŭn, 89: *s.* The act or practice of trifling. [Bacon.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātʰ-wāy: chāpʰ-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gŏod: jʰŏ, i. *s. jew*, 55: *a. 6, &c. mule*, 171.

NUM

NUR

Nu-ga'-i-ty, (-gäss'-l-ty, 84, 105) *s.* Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

Nu'-gr-tur-y, 129: *a.* Trifling, futile, 'insignificant.

NUISANCE=nu'-sānce, 110, 152, 12: *s.* (The old word is Noyance.) Something noxious or offensive; something that incommodes or annoys, or produces inconvenience or damage, and which the law distinguishes into *public nuisance* and *private*: Blackstone writes it *Nuisance*.

NULL=nūl, 155: *a.* and *s.* That is nothing; void, of no force, ineffectual; in law, when written *null* from Norman French it signifies not any, as *null disseizin*—*s.* [Obs.] Something that has no force or meaning.

To Null, *v. a.* To annul; to annihilate.

Nul'-li-ty, 105: *s.* Want of force or efficacy; non-existence.

To Nul'-li-ty, 6: *v. a.* To make void, to annul.

Nul'-li-ty, 84: *s.* State of being no where. [Unusual.]

Nul'-li-ty, 90: *a.* Of no honesty or faith. [Unusual.] Nullipore, see *Supp.*

NUMB, nūm, 156: *a.* Torpid, deadened in motion or sensation; chill, motionless; producing numbness.

To Numb, *v. a.* To make numb, to deaden.

Numbed (nūmd, 114) *part.* Torpid, deadened.

Numb'-ed-ness, (nūm'-ēd-ness) *s.* Numbness.

Numb'-ness, (nūm'-ness) *s.* State of being numb. This is the more usual form.

To **NUMBER**=nūm'-ber, 36: *v. a.* To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one among many. *Número*, or *Nº*, means number, or of the number.

Num'-ber, *s.* That which is counted or told, in distinction to figured extent which is measured; multitude as distinguished from magnitude; a unit, one; an assemblage or aggregate of units, small or great; distinctively, a great assemblage, a multitude; in grammar, the mode of signifying, by appropriated forms of a word, either one, or more than one, as may be required: proportions calculated by number, whether of times as in ancient poetry, or of syllables as in modern poetry: hence, harmony, song, poetry.

Num'-ber-er, 36: *s.* He who numbers.

Num'-ber-ful, *a.* Many in number. [Unusual.]

Num'-ber-less, *a.* Innumerable.

Num'-bers, 143: *s. pl.* The fourth book of the Old Testament, so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the people.

See for *Numbles*, which is not related to this class, the more correct orthography, *Nombles*.

See *Numbness* under *Numb*.

NU'-MER-A-BLE, 101: *a.* Capable to be numbered.

Nu'-mer-al, *a.* and *s.* Relating to number:—*s.* A numeral character or letter.

Nu'-mer-al-ly, *ad.* According to number.

Nu'-mer-ary, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

To **Nu'-mer-ate**, *v. a.* To reckon, to enumerate.

Nu'-mer-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Art of numbering: number contained; the act or art of writing or reading numbers.

Nu'-mer-a'-tor, 38: *s.* One that numbers; the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of the unit are taken.

Nu-mer'-ic, 88: } *a.* Denoting number; the same
Nu-mer'-i-cal, } not only in species but in number.

Nu-mer'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With respect to sameness of numbers.

Nu'-mer-ist, *s.* One that deals in numbers. [Brown.]

Nu'-mer-os'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being numerous; harmony, flow. [Unusual.]

Nu'-mer-ous, 120: *a.* Being many; consisting of many; consisting of parts proportioned and mingled,—harmonious, musical; melodious.

Nu'-mer-ous-ly, *ad.* In or with great numbers.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Nu'-mer-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being numerous: harmony, musicalness.

NUMISMATIC, nū'-miz-māt'-īck, 151, 88: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to money, coin, or medals:—*s. pl.* *Nu'-mis-mat'-ica*: The science of coins and medals.

Nu-mis'-ma-tol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* The branch of his torical science which treats of coins and medals.

Nu-mis'-ma-tol'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in numismatology.

Nu'-mār-r, 105: *a.* Relating to money.

Num'-mu-lar, 34: *a.* Nummery. [Unusual.]

Num'-mu-lite, *s.* Fossil remains of a shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for money.

NUMSKULL=nūm'-skūl, 155: *s.* A dullard, a blockhead; the head in burlesque.

Num'-skulled, 114: *a.* Stupid, doltish.

NUMPS, *s.* Cant word for a weak, foolish person.

NUN=nūn, *s.* A woman devoted to a religious life, secluded in a cloister, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men: it is applied as a name to the blue titmouse, and to a small kind of pigeon.

Nun'-ner-y, *s.* A house of nuns.

NUNCHION, nūntch'-ōn, 146, 18: *s.* A meal eaten about noon, or between other meals; a luncheon.

NUNCIO, nūn'-shē-ō, 147: *s.* Strictly, a messenger from the Pope; hence, a messenger generally.

Nun'-ci-ature, 147: *s.* The office of a nuncio.

To **NUNCUPATE**=nūn'-cū-pātē, *v. a.* To declare publicly or solemnly. [Barrow.]

Nun'-cū-pa'-tive, 105: } *a.* Publicly or solemnly
Nun'-cū-pa'-tor-y, 129: } declaratory; verbally pronounced, not written.

Nun'-cū-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* A naming.

NUNDINAL, nūn'-dē-nāl, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a fair or market: *Nundinary* has the same meaning.

Among the Romans, a nundinal letter was one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year, in such a manner that one of these letters always expressed the market-day, which returned every ninth day.

To **Nun'-di-nate**, *v. a.* To buy and sell as at fairs: hence, *Nundination*. [Cockeram.]

NUNNERY.—See under *Nun*.

NUP-TIAL, nūp'-sh'āl, 147: *a.* Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used or done in marriage.

Nup'-tials, 143: *s. pl.* Marriage: Shakespeare alone uses the singular form of the word.

NURSE=nurce, 153: *s.* (Compare *Nourice*, &c.)

A woman that has the care of infants; a woman that has the care of another's child; it is sometimes said of a mother during the time of suckling her child; one who breeds, educates, or protects; a woman that has the care of a sick person; an old woman in contempt; state of being nursed: it is used adjectively, to signify that which is nursed, as a *Nurse-child*; and that which nurses, as a *Nurse-pond*: Shakespeare in one place uses *Nurser* instead of *Nurse*.

To **Nurse**, *v. a.* To tend, as an infant; to suckle; to tend in illness or sickness; to feed, to bring up; to cherish, to foster; to manage with economy with a view to increase.

Nur'-ser-y, *s.* The place or room where young children are brought up; a place where plants are propagated; a place where any thing is fostered; that which forms or educates; that which is the object of a nurse's care; the act or office of nursing.

Nurs'-ing, *s.* One that is nursed, an infant, a fondling.

NUR-TURE, (-tūre; *Collog.* -ch'oor, 147) *s.* That which nourishes,—food, diet; that which nourishes in a figurative sense,—instruction, education.

To **Nur-ture**, *v. a.* To bring up by care and food to maturity; to educate.

To Nus'-tle.—See To Nus'-tle, lower

See Nut and its relations in the next class.

See Nutrition in the class after the next.

Nu'-tri-ca'-tion, 89 : s. Manner of feeding or being fed. [Brown.]

Nu'-tri-ent, a. and s. Nourishing :—s. That which nourishes.

Nu'-tri-ment, s. That which nourishes,—food.

Nu'-tri-men'-tal, a. Alimentary.

Nu'-tri-tive, 105 : a. Nourishing.

Nu'-tri-ture, 147 : s. Quality of nourishing. [Harvey.]

Nu'-tri-tious, (nu'-trish'-ūs, 147, 120, a. Having the quality of nourishing.

Nu'-tri-tion, 89 : s. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of bodies; less properly, nutriment.

To Nu'-z-zle, 101 : v. a. (Compare To Nourish, under Nourish.) To nurse up: it has another meaning, with a different origin.—See it hereafter.

NUT=nūt, s. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell enclosing a kernel; in mechanics, a small cylinder or other shaped body with teeth or projections forming the inner body which corresponds with an outward one.

To Nut, v. a. To gather nuts.

Nut'-ting, a. and s. Pertaining to nut-gathering.—s. Nut-gathering.

Nut'-brown, a. Brown like an old nut.

Nut'-crack-ers, 143 : s. pl. An instrument to break nuts.

Nut'-gall, (-gāl, 112) s. Hard excrescence of the oak.

Nut'-hatch, s. The common name of a sort of birds: they are also called Nut'-jober and Nut'-pecker.

Nut'-hook, 118 : s. A hooked pole or stick for gathering nuts: in Shakespeare's time a cant name for a pilferer, or, as some think, for a catchpole.

Nut'-tree, s. A tree that bears nuts.

Nut'-shell, s. Shell of a nut; small compass; any thing of no value.

Nut'-mex, s. A kind of aromatic nut brought from the East Indies, and much used in cookery.

NUTATION, nū-tā'-shūn, 89 : s. A nodding; in astronomy, a tremulous motion of the axis of the earth. Nut'-tant, a. Nodding.

NUTRICATION, NUTRIENT, NUTRIMENT, NUTRITIOUS, To NUZZLE, &c.—See under Nurse.

To NUZZLE, nū-z'zle, 101 : v. a. and n. (Compare To Nuzzle.) To ensnare as in a noose or trap; to put a ring into the nose, as of a hog, to prevent his digging; to rout up with the nose.—new. To go with the nose down like a hog.—See also under Nurse: there is often a mingled sense in using this word, which the notions derived from the several sources unite to form: thus a child is said to nuzzle in the mother's bosom; where, moreover, to nuzzle enters into the notion, and this would, in fact, be the more proper and elegant word.

NYCTALOPES, nīk't-ā-lō-pēs, s. One who, according to Hippocrates, sees best by night; but Galen and others give a contrary sense to the word, making it signify one who sees in the day-time, but is quite blind at night.

Nyc'-tu-lō'-py, s. A disease of the eye. See Supp

NYE=nȳ, 106 : s. A brood as of pheasants.

NYMPH, nīm-f, 163 : s. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; in poetic style, a female, a lady.

Nymph'-ish a. Pertaining to nymphs; like a nymph. [Drayton.]

Nymph'-like, a. As of a nymph. [Milton.]

NYMPHA, nīm'-fā, 163 : s. The chrysalis of insects: the form Nymph is also used.

NYS, nīz, 151 : ad. No is, not is, none is. [Spenser.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Footnote: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw: good: j'w, i. e. jew. 55 : a, e, y, &c. mute 171.

O is popularly the fourteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the fifteenth: see J: its sounds are the 7th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 37th, 38th, 47th, and 48th elements of the schemes prefixed; but it very often deviates from these its more regular sounds: see Prin. 107 and 116: moreover, by reduplication it becomes a digraph for the 27th element and its variety, the 28th, the 21st and 22nd: prefixed to i or y it forms a digraph for the 29th and 30th elements; and prefixed to u or w, a digraph for the 31st and 32nd. As abbreviations, O. S. stand for Old Style; O. B. signify Obviti, Obviti, or Obviti, died: O is the usual mark for a cipher or nought: in Shakespeare's time it was often written singly and pronounced o to signify a circle or some figure near to a circle; in which use it was sometimes written oe: See Prin. 182.

O=ō, interj. It denotes calling to, or exclamation; it denotes wishing in such forms as "O that he were here!" but if any strong emotion enter into the sentiment, the proper orthography is Oa: as a noun, see the remark above.

OAD=ōad, s. Wood; which see. [B. Jon.]

OAF=ōaf, s. A foolish child left by fairies in place of one more witty; hence, a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

Oaf'-ish, a. Stupid, dull, dolish.

Oaf'-ish-ness, s. The quality of being oafish.

OAK=ōak, s. A well-known tree whose fruit is the acorn; there are several species: the wood of the oak, which is very hard and durable.

Oak'-en, 114 : a. Obtained from oak.

Oak'-y, 105 : a. Hard as oak.

Oak'-ling, s. A young oak.

OAK'-AP-PIE, 101 : s. A spongy excrescence on the leaves or tender branches of the oak, produced by the puncture of an insect.

OAK'-XV'-ER-GREEN, s. The ilex.

OAK'-EN-PIN, 111 : s. An apple, so called from its hardness.

OAKUM=ōak'-ūm, s. Loose hemp obtained by untwisting old ropes, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

OAR=ōar=ōur=ōore, 134, 47 : s. A pole with a broad end or blade by which boats are rowed.

To Oar, v. n. an l a. To row:—act. To impel by rowing.

Oar'-y, 105 : a. Having the form or use of oars.

OASIS=ō'-d-clū sing. } s. A fertile spot, such

OASES=ō'-d-clūz, 101 : } as are occasionally met with in an Arab desert: it was the name of an ancient city that stood in the middle of Libya, and of some other cities surrounded by deserts.

OAST=ōast, s. A kiln for drying hops.

OAT=ōat, s. A grain, generally expressed by the plural word oats; it is a rich food for horses, and in some places esteemed for man: Milton uses the noun singular for a pipe of oatmeal straw.

Oat'-en, (ō'-tān, 114) a. Made of oats; bearing oats.

Oat'-meal, s. Flour from oats: it is also found as the name of a plant.

Other compounds are Oat'-cake, or Oat'-en-cake; Oat'-malt; Oat'-thistle, (a herb,) &c.

OATH=ōath, s. An affirmation, negation, or promise, pronounced or made with some religious ceremony, and the imprecation of the vengeance of Heaven in case of falsehood or non-fulfilment. pl. Oaths, pr. Oathz.

Oath-a-bie, a. Fit to be sworn. [Shaks.]

The th is vocalized because the word is formed as from a verb: Prin. 137.

Oath'-break-ing, (ōath'-brāk'-ing, 100) s. Perjury.

OATMALT, OATMEAL, &c.—See Oat.

OB-, a. Prefix of Latin origin which signifies for, because of, in front, before, about; against, towards;

over-against; over; in; on; it is often merely intensive; in composition, the *b* is frequently changed into the same letter as that which begins the word taking the prefix, as in Occasion, Offer, Oppose.

To OBAMBULATE=*ôb-âm'-bù-lât*, *v. n.* To walk about: see Ob-. [Unusual.]

Ob-amb'-bu la'-tion, 89: *s.* A walking about.

OBLIGATO.—See under To Obligate.

OBCORDATE=*ôb cor'-dât*, *a.* Shaped like a heart placed inversely.—See Ob-.

OBDORMITION. *ôb'-dor-mîsh'-ûn*, 89: *s.* Sound sleep.—See Ob-.

To OBDUCE=*ôb-dûc'*, *v. a.* To draw over, as a covering.—See Ob-.

To OBDUCT, *v. a.* To obduce.

Ob-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of drawing over.

OBDURACY, OBDURATE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To OBDURE=*ôb-dûr'*, 81: *v. a.* To harden or make hardness grow over or incase; (See Ob-;) to render obdurate.

Ob-dured', 114: *part. a.* Hardened, obdurate.

Ob-du'-red-ness, *s.* Hardness, stubbornness.

Ob-du'-rate, 81: *a.* Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate, stubborn; rugged.

☞ This word anciently followed the accentuation of those preceding it, and such must still be the accentuation in reading much of our poetry; but the present prosaic or ordinary accentuation is decidedly as here assigned.

To Ob'-du-rate, 82: *v. a.* To obdure. [Unusual.]

Ob'-du-rate-ly, 105: *ad.* Stubbornly, impetuously.

Ob'-du-rate-ness, *s.* Obduracy.

Ob'-du-ra-cy, 98, 105: *s.* The state of being obdurate; impetiveness, stubbornness; hardness of heart.

Ob'-du-ra'-tion, *s.* Act of making obdurate; state of being obdurate, obduracy. [Unusual.]

OBEDIENCE, OBEDIENT, &c., OBEISANCE.—See under To Obey.

OBELISK=*ôb'-ê-lîsk*, *s.* A square stone growing smaller from the base to the summit, generally set up for a memorial, and often bearing an inscription; it is said to differ from a pyramid, inasmuch as the obelisk is made of an entire piece, and has a smaller proportional base; the former particular is not, however, always made essential: in books, a *little spit*,—the original meaning of the word, thus (†), which points to a note, or implies something remarkable. *Obelus, S.*

Ob'-e-lis'-cal, *a.* In form of an obelisk.

To OBEQUITATE, *ôb-êck'-wê-tât*, 188: *v. n.* To ride about: See Ob-. [Cockeram.]

Ob-êq'-ui-ta'-tion, *s.* A riding about. [Unusual.]

OBERRATION, *ôb'-êr-râ'-shûn*, 89: *s.* A wandering about: See Ob-. [Unusual.]

OBESE=*ô-bêc'*, 152: *a.* Fat, fleshy.

O-bese'-ness, *s.* Obesity.

O-bes'-i-ty, 92, 84, 105: *s.* Incumbrance of flesh.

To OBEY=*ô-bây'*, 100: *v. a.* To yield submission to; to comply with from reverence to authority or power: some of our old writers use it as a neuter verb, after the French idiom, with *to*.

O-bey'-er, 36: *s.* One who obeys.

O-BEY-SANCE, (*ô-bây'-sânç*, 100) *s.* A token of willingness to obey, as from a vassal to his lord,—hence, a bow, a courtesy: it is not a corruption of *abaisance* or a lowering of the body, though it comes to the same thing.

O-BE'-DI-KNT, (*ô-bê'-dê-ênt*=*ô-bêd'-yênt*, 90) *a.* Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.

O-bê'-di-ent-ly, *ad.* With obedience.

O-bê'-di-ence, *s.* The act or quality of being obedient.

O-be'-di-en'-tial, (*-sh'âl*, 147) *a.* According to the rule of obedience.

To OBFIRM=*ôb-ferm'*, 35: *v. a.* To harden over, to resolve fully: See Ob-. [Hp. Hall.]

To Ob-firm'-ate, *v. a.* To obfirm. [Unusual.]

To OBFUSCATE=*ôb-fûs'-cât*, *v. a.* To darken over: See Ob-; hence, *Obfusa'-tion*.

Ob-fus'-cate, *a.* Darkened. [Burton.]

Ob-fus-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A darkening.

OBIT=*ô-bît*, *s.* A funeral ceremony or office for the dead: the word is from old French, though originally Latin: it sometimes signifies a death, in which case it is a contraction of the Latin *obitus*: sometimes it signifies died, as a contraction of *obivit* *post obit* is *post obitum*, or after death.

O-bit'-u-al, 147, 12: *a.* Pertaining to funeral ceremonies.

O-bit'-u-a-ry, 105: *s. and a.* A register of deaths.—*a.* Relating to deaths.

To OBJECT=*ôb-jekt'*, *v. a. and n.* Literally, to cast or place in front, to place before, to throw or place in the way; (See Ob-;) to propose adversely, as reason or charge, sometimes with the addition of *to* or *against*; less commonly, to offer, to exhibit.—*neut.* To oppose in words or argument, followed by *to*.

Ob-ject', *a.* Opposed, presented in opposition. [Obs.]

Ob-ject'-or, 38: *s.* One who objects.

Ob-ject'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Objectable. [Obs.]

Ob-ject'-ive, 105: *a.* Placed over-against something; placed so as to bear or receive; accusative; having the quality of coming in the way, as objective certainty, which is certainty in outward things that may come in our way, and so be known, in distinction to subjective certainty, which lies not in things outward, but is placed under the mind itself, that is to say, within the mind itself, so as to be known when attention is turned to it: the former is physical, the latter metaphysical certainty.

Ob-ject'-ive-ly, *ad.* In an objective manner or condition.

Ob-ject'-ive-ness, *s.* The state of being objective.

Ob-ject'-ion, 89: *s.* Act of presenting something in opposition; the thing presented,—a criminal charge,—an adverse argument,—a fault.

Ob-ject'-ion-a-ble, *a.* Exposed or liable to objection.

Ob'-ject, 83: *s.* That which is thrown in the way, and is perceived whether we will or not; that which is presented to any exterior sense in order to affect it; that which is presented to raise an affection or emotion; distinctively, that which raises much emotion; hence, in colloquial use, some one or something remarkable for deformity or misery; that which, lying outward and in the way of our progress, will be reached: hence, that which we are tending to, purpose: *object* and *subject* are often used indiscriminately, but not in accurate language.—Compare Subject.

Ob'-ject-glass, *s.* In a telescope or microscope the glass which is nearest to the object.

To OBJURGATE=*ôb-jur'-gât*, *v. a.* To chide about something; to reprove.—See Ob-.

Ob-jur'-ga-tor-y, *a.* Reprehensory.

Ob'-jur-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* A chiding; reproach.

OBLATE=*ôb-lât'*, *a.* Broad or flattened at parts over-against each other; used of a spheroid.—See Ob-.

OBLATION, *ôb-lâ'-shûn*, 89: *s.* (Compare To Offer, &c.) That which is brought before, or in presence of,—an offering, a sacrifice.

To OBLESCATE=*ôb-êck'-tât*, *v. a.* To delight greatly.—See Ob-.

Ob-lesc-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Delight, pleasure.

To OBLIGATE, *ôb'-lê-gât*, *v. a.* To bind or bind by contract or duty,—to oblige.

☞ This word is never heard among people who conform to the modern idiom of the upper classes, but is otherwise in frequent use.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thên, 166.

Ob'-lga-tor-y, 129, 105: *a.* Imposing an obligation;—binding, coercive, with *to* or *on*.
Ob'-li-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* The binding power of a vow or promise; contract, duty; an act which binds a man to some performance; favour by which one is bound in gratitude.
Ob'-li-ga'-to, (-grá-tó, [Ital.] 170) *adj.* or *ad.* On purpose for the instrument named. [Music.] The true Italian spelling is *obligato*.
To OBLIGE, (b-blíg-e, 104) *v. a.* To bind by a legal or moral tie; to lay under obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify.
O-blí-ger, 36: *s.* One that obliges.
O-blige'-ment, *s.* Obligation. [Obsolescent.]
O-blí-ging, *a.* Having the disposition to confer favours; civil, complaisant; engaging.
O-blí-ging-ly, *ad.* Civilly, complaisantly.
O-blí-ging-ness, *s.* The quality of obliging,—force, (in this use unusual:) the quality of being obliging,—civility, complaisance.
Ob'-li-ger, 177, 105, 64: *s.* The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a legal contract.
Ob'-li-gor, (g hard, 77) 177: *s.* The correlative of obligee.
OBLIGATION.—See in the ensuing class.
OBLIQUE, òb-lēk', 104, 76, 146: *a.* (When it becomes a custom to write this word in the English form, *Ob-like'*, it will be consistent to give up the French pronunciation; but not till then.) Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not formed by perpendicular lines; indirect in a figurative sense, not in direct terms, by a side glance; having a form or use different from the right or nominative case in grammar.
Ob-lique'-ly, *ad.* In an oblique direction or manner.
Ob-lique'-ness, *s.* Obliquity.
Ob-liqui-ti-ty, (òb-līk'-wē-tē-y, 188, 105) *s.* Deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.
Ob'-li-qua'-tion, *s.* Declination from straightness; obliquity. [Newton.]
To OBLITERATE=òb-lit'-ēr-āt, *v. a.* Literally, to write upon or over letters,—to erase; (See *Ob*;) to wear out, to destroy.
Ob-lit'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Effacement; extinction.
OBLIVION, òb-iv'-ē-ōn, 90: *s.* Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance; a general pardon, an amnesty.
Ob-liv'-ious, 120: *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
OBLUCUTOR, OBLOQUIOUS.—See under *Obloquy*.
OBLONG, òb-lōng, *a.* and *s.* Drawn on or out in length; (See *Ob*;) long in comparison to the breadth;—*s.* A figure longer than broad.
Ob'-long-ly, *ad.* In an oblong form.
Ob'-long-ness, *s.* State of being oblong.
OBLQUY, òb-lō-kwē-y, 188, 105: *s.* Literally, a speaking against; (See *Ob*;) censorious speech, slander; less properly, cause of reproach, disgrace. [Unusual].
Ob-loq'-ui-ous, (-lōck'-wē-ūs, 120) *a.* Reproachful.
Ob'-lo-cu-tor, 38: *s.* A gainsayer. [Obs.]
OBLUCATION, òb-lūck-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A struggling or striving against.—See *Ob*.
OBMUTESCENCE=òb-mū-tēs'-cēnce, *s.* Silence, as from a cause; (See *Ob*;) loss of speech; observation of silence.
OBNOXIOUS, òb-nōck'-sh'ūs, 154, 147: *a.* Liable to be hurt by something contrary; (See *Ob*;) subject; exposed; hence, on-surable, reprehensible.
Ob-nox'-ious-ly, 105: *ad.* In a state of liability; reprehensibly.
Ob nox'-ius-ness, *s.* State of liability.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāte'-wáy; chāp' mǎn; yd-pǎ' lāu; gōd; j'ōō, i.e. *Jesus*, 55: 3, 6, 7 &c. *mule*, 171.

To OBNUBILATE, òb-nū'-bē-lāt, *v. a.* 1e cloud over, to obscure.—See *Ob*.
Ob-nū'-bē-lā'-tion, *s.* An obscuring, a darkening.
OBOE.—See *Hautboy*.
OBOULUS=òb'-b-ūs, *s.* A small ancient coin, the sixth part of an Attic drachm, equal to one penny farthing; a small ancient weight, the sixth part of an Attic drachm, containing three carats.
Ob'-ole, *s.* Twelve grains; some say ten.
OBOVATE=òb-ò'-vāt, *a.* Having the shape of an egg, with the thicker end over against or above the other;—See *Ob*. [Botany.]
OBBREPT, òb-rēp'-shūn, 89: *s.* A creeping on;—(See *Ob*;) the act of coming upon by surprise.
Ob'-rep-ti'-ous, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Done or obtained by surprise.
OBSCENE=òb-sēne', 59: *a.* Immodest, not agreeable to chastity of mind, causing lewd thoughts;—offensive, disgusting;—inauspicious, ill-omened.
Ob-scene, *ad.* In an obscene manner.
Ob-scene'-ness, *s.* Obscenity.
Ob-scen'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* State of being obscene; unchaste speech or actions.
OBSCURE=òb-skūr', *a.* Dark, unenlightened, gloomy; living in the dark; not easily intelligible, abstruse; not noted, not observable.
To Ob-scure, *v. a.* To darken, to make dark; to make less visible, less intelligible, less glorious, less beautiful or illustrious; to conceal.
Ob-scure'-ly, *ad.* In an obscure manner; darkly; privately; darkly to the mind.
Ob-scure'-ness, *s.* Obscurity.
Ob-scu'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* Darkness; privacy, unnoticed state; darkness of meaning.
Ob'-scu-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of darkening; state of being darkened. *Obscurant*, &c., see *Supp*.
To OBSECRATE=òb-cē-krāt, *v. a.* To entreat earnestly, to beseech, to supplicate.
Ob'-se-cra'-tion, 89: *s.* Entreaty, supplication.
OBSEQUENT, òb-sē-kwēnt, 188: *a.* Literally, following near or close. (See *Ob*;) and hence, submitting to, obedient, dutiful.
Ob-se'-qui-ous, (-kwē-ūs, 105, 120) *a.* Compliant, obedient, not resisting.—See also *Obsequy*.
Ob-se'-qui-ous-ly, *ad.* Obediently, with compliance.
Ob-se'-qui-ous-ness, *s.* Obedience, compliance.
Ob'-se-quey, (-kwē-y) *s.* In a sense found in B. Jon. but quite out of use, obsequiousness; in its usual sense, the ceremony consequent on a death, or the ceremony with which we follow a corpse to the grave, funeral ceremony; so also Shaks. uses (*obsequious*, Ham. a. 1, s. 2, and *obsequiously*, Rich. III. a. 1, s. 2).
Ob'-se-quey, (-kwē-y, 119) *s. pl.* Funeral rites: it is the regular plural of the preceding word, but no doubt an imitation of the Latin plural *Esequia*.
To OBSERVE, òb-zerv', 151, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To see or behold with purpose or intention, (See *Ob*;) to watch; to take note of; to utter as a thing noted or to be noted; to keep, adhere to, or practise, on a religious or some other account.—*See*. To be attentive; to make a remark.
Ob-ser'-ver, 36: *s.* One who observes; a beholder; a close remarker: one who keeps a law or custom.
Ob-ser'-ving, *a.* Attentive.
Ob-ser'-ving-ly, *ad.* Attentively, carefully.
Ob-ser'-va-ble, 101: *a.* That may be observed worthy of observation; remarkable.
Ob-ser'-va-bly, 105: *ad.* So as to be noticed.
Ob-ser'-vance, 12: *s.* Act of observing; respect; performance of rites; rule of practice; attention ob-served regard; Shaks. uses *Obser'vance*.

Ob-ser'-vant, *a.* Taking notice, obedient, attentive.
Ob-ser'-va-tor-y, 129, 101: *s.* A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.
Ob'-ser-vant, 81: *s.* Slavish attendant. [Shaks.]
Ob'-ser-van''-da, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Things to be observed.
Ob'-ser-va''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of observing: notion gained by observing; observance; state or quality of being observable. [Luke xvii. 29:] obedience; ritual practice.
Ob''-ser-vā''-t-r, 38: *s.* One that observes, a remarker.
 See **Observatory**, higher in the class.
To OBSESS=**ōb-cēss'**, *v. a.* To sit down before or in face of, (See **Ob**;) to besiege. [Elyot.]
Ob-ser'-sion, (-cēsh'-in, 147) *s.* Act of besieging; a compassing about, as by an evil spirit antecedent to possession.
Ob-sid'-ion-al, (-cīd'-yōn-āl, 146) *a.* Belonging to a siege. See also in *Supp.*
To ORSIGNATE=**ōb-cīg'-nāte**, *v. a.* To put a seal over, (See **Ob**;) to seal completely, to ratify; hence, *Orsignatory* (*a.*), and *Orsignation* (*s.*)
OBSELESCENT.—See in the ensuing class.
OBSELETE=**ōb'-sō-lēte**, *a.* Over which time or destruction has passed, (See **Ob**;) gone into disuse; disused; in botany, obscure.
Ob'-sō-lēte''-ness, *s.* State of being obsolete.
Ob'-sō-les''-cent, *a.* Going out of use; not yet quite obsolete, but getting so.
Ob'-sō-les''-cence, *s.* State of being obsolescent.
OBSTACLE—See in the ensuing class.
OBSTANCY, **ōb'-stān-cy**, *s.* Literally, a standing before, or in presence of, (See **Ob**;) it is used only by B. Jonson, who employs it for obstacle or obstruction.
Ob'-sta-cle, *s.* That which stands before or in the way as an impediment; a hindrance, an obstruction.
Ob'-stric'-tion, 88: *a.* and *s.* That stands before or ready as an assistance; applied to the particular case of parturition; pertaining to midwifery: *s.* As a substantive, it occurs only in the plural, signifying the art or science of midwifery.
To Ob-stet'-ri-cate, *v. n.* and *a.* To perform the office of a midwife:—*act.* To assist as a midwife.
Ob-stet'-ri-ca''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of obstetricating.
Ob'-ste-tric''-ian, (-trish'-ān, 147) *s.* A midwife, man-midwife, accoucheur, or accoucheuse: a word scarcely used, but surely better than *man-midwife*, and more proper in English speech than *accoucheur*.
Ob'-sti-nate, *a.* That stands against or in opposition:—hence, in an absolute sense, stubborn, contumacious; in a relative sense, it may simply mean fixed, determined.
Ob'-sti-nate-ly, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly.
Ob'-sti-nate-ness, *s.* Obstinacy.
Ob'-sti-na-cy, 98, 105: *s.* Stubbornness, contumacy, pertinacity; persistency.
OBSTIPATION, **ōb'-stē-pā''-shūn**, 89: *s.* Act of crowding something against or before a place, (See **Ob**;) a stopping up; costiveness.
OBSTREPEROUS, **ōb-strēp'-ēr-ūs**, 120: *a.* Very noisy, loud, clamorous, turbulent.
Ob-strēp'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* Loudly, clamorously.
Ob-strēp'-er-ous-ness, *s.* Loudness; turbulence.
OBSTRUCTION, **ōb-strick''-shūn**, 90: *s.* A binding for a special intent or purpose, (See **Ob**;) a bond.
To OBSTRUCT=**ōb-struck'**, *v. a.* To raise up something against or before, (See **Ob**;) to block up, to bar; to be in the way of, to retard, to hinder.
Ob-struct'-er, 36: *s.* One that obstructs.
Ob-struct'-ive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Presenting obstacle; hindering:—*s.* [Little used.] Obstacle, impediment.
Ob-struct'-ion, 89: *s.* Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle.

impediment, particularly in the animal economy, by the accretion of matter too great for its natural canal. Shakspeare once uses the word for the state or condition of having the animal functions stopped or rendered motionless: *Meas. for Meas.* a. iii. s. l. "To lie in cold obstruction." See also Byron's *Ginour*, l. 81. Johnson's explanation is imperfect.

Ob-struct'-ent, (**ōb'-struo-ēnt**, 109) *a.* Hindering, blocking up.

To OBSTUPIFY, **ōb-stū'-pē-fy**, 105, 6: *v. a.* To bring into a state of stupefaction. See **Ob**. [Unusual.]

Ob-stū'-pe-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* Stupifying.

Ob-stū'-pe-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* An inducing of stupefaction.

To OBTAIN=**ōb-tān'**, *v. a.* and *n.* To gain as consequent on the previous purpose, (See **Ob**;) to gain by prayers; in a less common sense, to hold in possession:—*neu.* To continue in use, to subsist in nature or practice; in a sense disused, to prevail.

Ob-tain'-er, 36: *s.* One who obtains.

Ob-tain'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be obtained.

Ob-tain'-ment, *s.* Act of obtaining.

To OBTEMPERATE=**ōb-tēm'-pēr-āte**, *v. a.* To obey as from a purpose. See **Ob**. [Unusual.]

To OBTEEND=**ōb-tēnd'**, *v. a.* To put forward as in a person's way, (See **Ob**;) to hold out in opposition; to offer as a cause or reason.

Ob-ten'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of obteending.

OBTENEBRATION, **ōb-tēn'-b-hrā''-shūn**, *s.* Act of darkening over, (See **Ob**;) state of being darkened.

To OBTEST=**ōb-tēst'**, *v. a.* and *n.* To call upon earnestly, (See **Ob**;) to implore, to obsecrate:—*neu.* To protest.

Ob'-tes-ta''-tion, 89: *s.* Obsecration, solemn entreaty; solemn injunction.

OBTRECTION, **ōb'-trēck-tā''-shūn**, 89: *s.* Literally, adverse treatment, (See **Ob**;) slander, detraction, calumny.

To OBTRUDE, **ōb-trōd'**, 109: *v. a.* and *n.* To thrust in face of, (See **Ob**;) to push in when not invited; to offer with unreasonable importunity:—*neu.* To enter when not invited.

Ob-tru'-der, 36: *s.* One who obtrudes.

Ob-tru'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Disposed to obtrude.

Ob-tru'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an obtrusive manner.

Ob-tru'-sion, (-zhūn, 151, 147) *s.* Act of obtruding.

To OBTRUNCATE, **ōb-trūngk''-cāte**, *v. a.* To deprive of a limb, as with purpose.—See **Ob**.

Ob'-trun-ca''-tion, 89: *s.* A lopping off.

OBTUSIVE, &c., OBTRUSION.—See under **To Obtrude**.

To OBTUND=**ōb-tūnd'**, *v. a.* To render blunt, as a point, by striking something against it, (See **Ob**;) to blunt, to dull; to quell, to deaden.

Ob-tusē''-tūce, 152) *a.* That is blunted, that is not pointed, that is not acute; especially, that is greater than a right angle; figuratively, dull, stupid.

Ob-tuse-ly, *ad.* Without a sharp point; dully stupidly.

Ob-tuse-ness, *s.* Bluntness; dullness.

Ob-tu-san''-gu-lar, 158, 33: *a.* Having angles larger than right angles.

Ob-tu'-sion, (-zhūn, 151, 147) *s.* The act of making blunt; the state of being blunted or dulled.

OBTURATION, **ōb-tūre-ā''-shūn**, 50, 89: *s.* Act of stopping up anything by smearing something over it: See **Ob**.

Ob-tu-ra''-tor, 38: *s.* A name given to a muscle of the thigh, of which there are two to each thigh.

To OBUMBRATE=**ōb-ūm'-brātē**, *v. a.* To cloud over, (See **Ob**;) to shade.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Ob'-um-bra"-tion, *s.* Act of darkening or obscuring.
OBVENTION, ǒb-vén'-shūn, 89: *s.* That which comes as by chance in the way. (See Ob-;) incidental advantage.

To OBVERT=ǒb-vert', 33: *v. a.* To turn with the face towards: See Ob-.

Ob-ver'-sant, *a.* That habitually turns to one, conversant, familiar. [Bacon.]

Ob-verse', *a.* Having the smaller end turned to the stalk, as certain leaves. [Botany.]

OB-VERSE, 81: *s.* That side of a coin which has the face or head, as distinguished from the other side called the *reverse*.

To OBVIATE, ǒb-vē-āte, 105: *v. a.* Primarily, to meet in the way. (See Ob-;) hence, to prevent by interception, to remove in the outset.

Ob'-vi-ous, 120: *a.* Opposed in front to any thing, as meeting it; open, exposed; plain, evident, easily discovered.

Ob'-vi-ous-ly, *ad.* Evidently, plainly.

Ob'-vi-ous-ness, *s.* State of being obvious.

OBVOLUTE, ǒb-vō-l'oot, 109: *a.* Rolled or turned in or into. (See Ob-;) as in the disposition of the margins of certain leaves with the opposite margins of other leaves.

OCCASION, ǒc-kā'-zhūn, 90: *s.* (See Ob-;) That which falls or comes in the way, an' occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; incidental need. *Occasionalism*, see *Sup.*

To Oc-ca'-sion, *v. a.* To cause incidentally; to cause, to produce; to influence.

Oc-ca'-sion-er, *s.* One that occasions.

Oc-ca'-sion-able, *a.* That may be occasioned. [Barrow.]

Oc-ca'-sion-al, *a.* Incidental, casual, occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; produced by accident; produced or made on some special event.

Oc-ca'-sion-al-ly, *ad.* According to occasion.

OCCASIVE, ǒc-kā'-cīv, 152, 105: *a.* (This class is etymologically allied to the foregoing.) Falling, descending, as the sun when setting.

Oc'-ci-DENT, *s.* That which lies in the direction of the setting sun,—the west.

Oc'-ci-dent'-al, *a.* Western.

Oc-cid'-u-ous, 84, 120: *a.* Western.

OCCECATION, ǒck'-sē-cā'-shūn, 76, 59, 89: *s.* The act of inducing blindness or making blind.

OCCIPUT, ǒck'-sē-pūt, 76, 59, 105: *s.* The part of the head which is opposed to, or at the back of the principal part,—the hinder part of the head:—See Ob-. Hence, *Oc-cip'-i-tal*, *a.*

OCCISION, ǒck-sizh'-ūn, 147: *s.* Act of killing.

To OCCLUDE, ǒc-klood', 109: *v. a.* To shut in or up. [Brown.]

Oc-cluse', (-klōōc, 109, 152) *a.* Shut up.

Oc-clu'-sion, (-zhūn, 151, 147) *s.* Act of shutting up.

OCCULT=ǒc-kūlt', *a.* Secret, hidden, unknown; undiscoverable; [Shakespeare, in *Ham.*, a. iii. 2. is made to use *Occulted*, which is perhaps a wrong transcription for *Oc'cult*.

Oc-cul'-ness, *s.* State of being hid.

Oc'-cul-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* A hiding; particularly the hiding of a star from our sight by the interposition of a planet.

OCCUPANCY, &c. **To OCCUPATE**, &c.—See below. *Oc'-cu-pa'-tion*, see the next word

To OCCUPY=ǒc-kū-py, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To take or have possession.—to busy, to employ; to follow as business; to use, to expend;—*new*. To follow business. The subs. is related to *Occupate*, hereafter.

Oc'-cu-pi'-er, *a.* One who holds or possesses; less commonly, one who follows an employment:—See *Freek*, xxvii. 27.

To Oc'-cu-PATE, *v. a.* To occupy. [Bacon.]

Oc'-cu-pant, 12: *s.* He that takes possession of any thing; distinctively, he that takes first possession.

Oc'-cu-pan-cy, or **Oc'-cu-pa'-tion**, *s.* A hold or keeping; employment, business; distinctively, the employment to which a man chiefly devotes himself.

To OCCUR=ǒc-kur', 39: *v. a.* Literally, to run into one's presence or come before one, (see Ob-;) hence, Bentley uses it in the sense of to strike against, to intercept, to make opposition to; its usual meaning is, to come to the mind, to be presented to the memory; to come under observation, to be met with.

Oc-cur'-rence, 129: *s.* That which occurs or happens,—incident; occasional presentation.

Oc-cur'-rent, *s.* Occurrence: the former is the older word, as used by Bacon, Hooker, Shakespeare, &c.; but is now obsolete.

Oc-CURSE', *s.* A meeting. [Burton.]

Oc-cur'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Mutual blow, clash. [Boyle.]

OCEAN, ǒ'-sh'ān, 147: *s.* and *a.* The main, the great sea; any immense expanse:—*adj.* Pertaining to the great sea. *Oceanides*, see *Sup.*

O'-ce-an'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.

OCELLATED=ǒ-cēl'-lā-tēd, *a.* Having the appearance of a little eye; formed with figures of little eyes.

OCHLOCRACY, ǒck-lōc'-krd-cēy, 161, 87, 101: *s.* Mob government.

OCHRE, ǒ'-cur, 161, 159: *s.* A variety of clay deeply coloured by the oxide of iron; its most common colours are red, yellow, and brown.

O'-chre-ous, (-crē-ūs, 120) *a.* Consisting of or containing ochre.

O'-chrey, *a.* Partaking of ochre. [Woodward.]

OCHYMY, ǒck'-ē-mēy, 161, 105: *s.* (A corruption of Alchymy.) A mixed base metal.

OCTACHORD, ǒck'-tā-cord, 161: *s.* An instrument or a system of eight sounds.

Oc'-TA-GON, *s.* A figure of eight angles

Oc'-TAG'-ON-AL, 81: *a.* Having eight angles.

Oc'-TA-HE'-DRON, 18: *s.* A solid figure having eight bases, each of which is an equilateral triangle, and all the triangles are equal.

Oc-ta-he'-dral, 12: *a.* Having eight equal sides.

Oc-ta-he'-drite, *s.* A name given to the pyramidal ore of titanium.

Oc-TAN'-DRI-AN, *a.* Eightfold masculine, or having eight stamens. *Oc-tan'-drous* is the same.

Oc-TAN'-GU-LAR, 158, 34: *a.* Octagonal: the latter word is immediately from the Greek, the former from the Latin.

Oc'-TANT, *s.* The eighth part of a circle: it is applied to that aspect of two planets in which they are distant from each other 45°.

Oc-TAVE, *s.* and *a.* The eighth; eighth; in the first sense applied to the eighth day after a festival; and to the most perfect of the chords in music, including eight tones, namely, six full tones and two semitones major: in the second sense it has been applied to eight days after a festival:—*adj.* consisting of eight.

Oc-ta'-vo, *s.* and *a.* That which, by the peculiar folding, has eight leaves to each sheet:—*a.* Having eight leaves to each sheet.

Oc-TEN'-NI-AL, 90, 12: *a.* Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

Oc-to'-BER, 36: *s.* That which, among the ancient Romans, was the eighth month of the year, though now the tenth.

Oc'-to-DRE'-I-MAL, 59, 92: *a.* Eight and ten, applied to a crystal whose prisms exhibit eight faces in the middle part, and the two summits ten faces.

Oc'-to-DEN'-TATE, *a.* Having eight teeth.

Oc'-to-FID, *a.* Cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w, *u*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

OC-TOG'-E-NAR-Y, (öck-töd'-gē-nār-ty 129) *a.* Eighty years of age.

OC-TOG'-E-NA'-RI-AN, 90: *s.* One eighty years old.

OC'-TO-LOC''-U-LAR, *a.* Having eight cells for seeds.

OC'-TO-NAR-Y, 129, 105: *a.* Belonging to the number eight.

OC'-TO-NOC''-U-LAR, *a.* Having eight eyes.

OC'-TO-PET''-A-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having eight petals.

OC'-TO-RA''-DI-A'-RED, *a.* Having eight rays.

OC'-TO-SPER''-MOUS, 120: *a.* Having eight seeds.

OC'-TO-STY-L-E, *s.* A range of eight columns; or the face of a building adorned with eight columns.

OC'-TO-STY''-LA-BLE, 101: *s.* and *a.* A word of eight syllables:—*a.* consisting of eight syllables.

OC'-TU-PL-E, 101: *a.* Eightfold.

OC'-DO-AS''-TICH, (-tück, 161) 77, 79, 143: *s.* A poem of eight lines.

OCULAR=öc'-h-lar, 92, 34: *a.* Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

OC'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* To the observation of the eye.

OC'-u-late, *a.* Having eyes. [Unusual.]

OC'-u-list, *s.* A surgeon for the eyes.

OC'-u-lis-form', *a.* Having the form of an eye.

OC'-u-lus, *s.* An eye, the Latin word which is the parent of the class: it occurs in compound Latin phrases, as *Oculus belli*, *Oculus cati*, *Oculus mundi*, which are names of certain precious stones;—in English, *Eye of the stone bell*, *Eye of a cat*, *Eye of the world*.

ODD=öd, 155: *a.* Not even or divisible into equal numbers; not expressed in the round statement, because in some little indelinite degree exceeding it; not taken into account, unheeded; not calculated upon; not to be numbered with others. because particular, peculiar, uncommon, strange, unaccountable, fantastical, whimsical; hence these meanings absolutely.

Odd'-ly, *ad.* Not evenly; strangely, unaccountably, whimsically.

Odd'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being odd.

Odd'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Singularity, particularity; applied both to persons and things.

Odds, 143: *s. sing.* and *pl.* Inequality; more than an even wager; advantage; quarrel: *It is odds*, it is more likely than not; *At odds*, at variance.

ODE=öde, *s.* Literally, a song; appropriately, a lyric poem, either of the greater kind as those of Pindar, or of the less kind as those of Anacreon.

ODIBLE.—See in the ensuing class.

ODIOUS, ö'-dē-üs=ödē'-yūs, 146: *a.* Hateful; worthy of hate; causing hate; abominable.

Ö'-di-ous-ly, *ad.* Hatefully; invidiously.

Ö'-di-ous-ness, *s.* Hatelness.

Ö'-di-um, *s.* Quality of provoking hate.

Ö'-di-ble, *a.* Hateful. [Rare, 1550.]

ODONTALGY, öd'-ön-täl'-gēy, 87, 85: *s.* The toothache. *O'dontol'ogy*, the science of the teeth.

Öd-on-tal'-gic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the toothache.—*A remedy for the toothache.*

ODORANT, ODORATE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

ODOUR, ö'-dur, 120, 191: *s.* Scent, whether good or bad; distinctively, sweet scent, fragrance.

Ö'-dor-a-ment, *s.* A perfume. [Burton.]

Ö'-dor-ate, *a.* Having a strong scent; having a sweet scent. [Unusual.]

Ö'-dor-ous, 120: *a.* Sweet of scent.

Ö'-dor-if''-er-ous, 120: *a.* Diffusing fragrance.

Ö'-dor-if''-er-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being odoriferous; fragrance.

ECONOMIC'S, öck'-b-nöm''-tcks, *s. pl.* The art of managing household affairs.—See Economy, &c.: the digraph *oe* is to be esteemed a mere equivalent for *letter e*, and subject, like *e*, to be shortened: see Prin.

190: hence, it is now usual to employ *e* alone, instead of *oe*, in this and many other words.

ECUMENICAL.—See the previous remark, and Ecumenic, &c., in the alphabetical place.

EDEMA, ē-dē'-md, *s.* A swelling:—See the remark under Economics; and Edematous, at its place.

CEILAD, ilē'-yād, 170: *s.* A glance, a wink. [Shaks.]

O'ER=örē, 108: Contraction of *Over*, which see.

CECOPHAGUS, ē-sōf'-d-gūs, 103, 163, 87, 120: *s.* The gullet.

OF, öv, 143: öv=üv, 176: *prep.* Proceeding from; hence, owing to, with regard to, belonging to: in many constructions we now use *by* where formerly *of* was used; as, *To be pitted of the world*; *To be supported of none*; *To be entertained of the consul*; *To be bidden of a person to a feast*; the use of the *prep.* *Of*, in such instances, is correct, but not according to modern usage: *Of late*, in late times; *Of old*, formerly.

OFF, (öf, 17) *ad. a. prep. and interj.* This is the same word as the last, altered in form in order to suit some particular applications: *adv.* From, in the sense of distance, as *A mile off*; or of separation, as *The match is off*; *so, To cut off*, to clip off; *to pace off*, to be off, to get off, to go off, to come off; which last phrase in painting and sculpture has a figurative sense, implying relief or projection: *so, To take off* may have the more literal meaning, to take away simply, or the figurative meaning, to take away and mimic or ridicule peculiarities; *off* is frequently opposed to *on*; *off* and *on*, now remiss, or away from the matter, now intent on it; *off hand*, at once, without study; *To be well off*, *To be ill off*, to be well or ill from or with regard to circumstances—*adj.* Right with respect to horses; as *the off side*, (see Near)—*prep.* Not on, as *To be off one's legs*; distant from, as *Two miles off this place*, that is, from this place, which is indeed more suitable to modern usage:—*interj.* Away!

ÖF'-FAL, (öf'-fāl=öf'-lāl, 26, 17, 18) *s.* Waste meat,—that which falls off, or is thrown away; the waste meat from a table; more commonly, the refuse parts of an animal killed for food; refuse generally; rubbish.

ÖF'-FING, *s.* That part of the sea which is a good distance off the shore, so that there is no need of a pilot.

ÖFF'-SCOUR-ING, *s.* That which is scoured off,—refuse.

ÖFF'-SCUM, *s.* and *a.* Offscouring:—*a.* Vile.

ÖFF'-SET, *s.* A shoot, a sprout; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the extremity of an enclosure; in accounts, a sum set off against another sum as an equivalent.

To Off-set', *v. a.* To cancel by a contrary account.

ÖFF'-SPRING, *s.* A child or children, descendant or descendants; generation.

ÖFF'-WARD, 140, 38: *ad.* Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFFENCE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To OFFEND=öf'-fēnd', *v. a.* and *n.* Primarily, to hit or strike against, (see Ob:.) hence, to attack, to assail; (both these meanings are obs.:) to shock, to affront, to displease, to make angry; to violate; to disturb; to hinder in obedience:—*n. m.* To cause anger; to sin; to commit transgression, with against.

Öf-fēnd'-er, 36: *s.* One who offends: a criminal.

Öf-fēnd'-ress, *s. fem.* An offender. [Shaks.]

Öf-fēn'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* Causing anger, causing pain; causing disgust; assailant, as opposed to defensive.

Öf-fēn'-sive-ly, *ad.* In an offensive manner; injuriously; disgustingly; by way of attack.

Öf-fēn'-sive-ness, *s.* Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

ÖF-FENCE', 137: *s.* Attack; displeasure given; injury; transgression; crime; displeasure conceived, anger.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mlsh-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thñ, 166: thñn, 166.

Of-fence'-ful, 117: *a.* Injurious, giving displeasure. [Shaks.]

Of-fence'-less, *a.* Unoffending, innocent. [Milton: prose.]

To OFFER=**ôf'-fer**, 36: *v. a. and n.* Literally, to bring in presence of. (See **Ob**.) to present; to exhibit; to propose; to bid as a price:—*new*. To present itself; to make an attempt, sometimes with *at*.

Of'-fer, *s.* Proposal to be accepted or rejected; that which is proposed; price bid; attempt, endeavour, essay.

Of'-fer-er, 36: *s.* One who offers; particularly, one who offers in sacrifice.

Of'-fer-ing, *s.* That which is offered, particularly in worship.

Of'-fer-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be offered.

Of'-fer-tory, 129, 105: *s.* In the Roman church service, an anthem chanted during the offering; in the Anglican church, the sentences read while alms are collected.

Of'-fer-ture, 147: *s.* Offer, proposal. [K. Charles.]

OFFICE, **ôf'-fiss**, 105: *s.* Literally, that which is done as with a fixed and settled purpose. (Compare **Ob**.) business, function, particular employment; hence, some one employment or duty, but particularly of a public nature; magistracy; agency; act of worship; formulary of worship: See also lower in the sub-class under **Official**.

To Of'-fice, *v. a.* To do, to perform. [Shaks.]

Of'-fi-cer, *s.* One authorized to perform some public duty, either civil or military; specially, one authorized to take into legal custody; one authorized to command a body of soldiers either by the king's commission, or by the appointment of his superior officers without such commission.

To Of'-fi-cer, *v. a.* To furnish with officers.

Of'-fi-cial, (**-fiss'**-â), 147: *a. and s.* Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; in some cases the Latin phrase *Ex-officio* is made to express this meaning, as an *ex-officio* information, i. e. an information by virtue of the office which the informer holds; in the phrase *parts official* to nutrition, the meaning is, parts which by virtue of their office promote nutrition:—*s.* One invested with an office, but particularly with authority to take cognizance of causes in ecclesiastical courts.

Of'-fi-cial-ly, *ad.* By authority; by virtue of an office.

Of'-fi-cial-ty, *s.* Charge or post of an official.

To Of'-fi-ciate, (**-fiss'**-yât, 148) *v. n. and a.* To act as an officer in his office,—very often that of a priest in public worship; to perform an office for another:—*act*. [Milton.] To dispense, as by assigned function.

Of'-fi-cious, *a.* Giving or dispensing as by assigned function, with *to*, [Milton.]—see the derivative but more usual sense lower in the class.

Of'-fi-cious-ly, *ad.* With proper service.

Of'-fi-cious-ness, *s.* Service.—See lower.

Of'-fi-ci'-NAT, *s.* Pertaining to a place of business; used in a place of business, or shop; thus, *official* plants and drugs are those on sale in shops.

Of'-fice, *s.* A place of business, generally where only writers or clerks are employed, and so, in practice, distinguished from a shop.—See the other senses above.

Of'-fi-cious, (**-fiss'**-ûs, 147) *a.* (Compare the same word higher.) Importunately forward, intermeddling.

Of'-fi-cious-ly, *ad.* Importunately forward.

Of'-fi-cious-ness, *s.* An interposing in affairs without being desired.—See also above.

OFFING, **OFFSCOURING**, **OFFSCUM**, **OFFSET**, **OFFSPRING**.—See under **Of** and **Off**.

To OFFUSCATE, &c.—See **To Obfuscate**, &c.

OFF=**ôft**, 17: *ad.* Often. [Poetical.]

Of'-times, 143: *ad.* Oftentimes.

Of'-TEN, (**ôft'**-fn, 156, 114) *ad.* Frequently, no; seldom: it is sometimes used as an adjective for *frequent*, but according to modern idiom improperly; hence, in Hooker we find *Offeness* opposed to *Seideness*; hence also the following compound.

Of'-ten-times, *ad.* Frequently, often.

OGDOASTIC.—See the last word under those with **Octagon**.

OGEE=**ô-gée**, *s.* A sort of moulding, otherwise called *cyma*.

O-give', (**-jiv**) *s.* A diagonal arch in Gothic masonry.

OGGANITION, **ôg'-gd-nish'**-ûn, 89: *s.* A barking or murmuring against.—See **Ob**. [Mountagu.]

OGHAM=**ôg'-hâm**, *s.* A secret way of writing said to have been used by the Irish.

To OGLE, **ô'-gl**, 101: *v. a.* To view with side glances as in fondness, or with a purpose to be noticed only by the individual.

Ô'-gle, *s.* A side glance or look.

Ô'-gler, 36: *s.* One who ogles.

Ô'-gling, *s.* The act or practice of an ogler.

OGLIO.—See **Olio**.

OGRE, **ô'-gur**, 159: *s.* An imaginary monster of the East.

Ô'-gress, *s.* A female ogre.

OGRESS, **ô'-grëss**, *s.* A ball sable. [Heraldry.]

OH, **ô**, 56: *interj.* An expression of surprise; pain; sorrow; anxiety, &c.—Compare **O**.

OIL=**oil**, 29: *s.* (Compare **Oleaginous**, &c.) Any fat, greasy, thin matter, such as is generally inflammable, expressed either from a vegetable or an animal substance.

To Oil, *v. a.* To smear or lubricate with oil.

Oil'-er, *s.* One who oils; formerly, one who trades in oils, now called an oilman.

Oil'-y, *a.* Consisting or having the qualities of oil; fatty, greasy.

Oil'-iness, *s.* Quality of being oily.

Among the compounds are *Oil'-bag*, (a cyst in animals containing oil); *Oil'-cloth*, (painted cloth for covering floors); *Oil'-colour*, (made by grinding a colouring substance in oil); *Oil'-gas*, (inflammable gas procured from oil); *Oil'-man*, (one who deals in oils, and usually in pickles also); *Oil'-nut*, (the butter-nut of N. America); *Oil'-shop*, (an oilman's shop); *Oil'-y grain*, (a plant); *Oil'-y palm*, (a tree); &c.

To OINT=**oint**, 29: *v. a.* To anoint, to smear with an unctuous substance.

Oint'-ment, *s.* Any soft unctuous substance or compound used for smearing the body, or for healing a diseased part,—an unguent.

OKE=**ôke**, *s.* A Turkish weight, about 2½ lbs.

OKER.—See **Ochre**.

OLD, **ôled**=**ôald**, 116, 108: *a.* Advanced far in years; hence, in phrase now obsolete or local, great, in modern low phrase, cunning; having been long made or used as opposed to *new*; hence, decayed; begun long ago; hence, begun simply, or existing from its beginning or birth, as *An infant a month old*; *Of old*, long ago.

Old'-en, *a.* Ancient. [Obs. or Poet.]

Old'-ish, *a.* Somewhat old. [Sherwood.]

Old'-ness, *s.* Old age, antiquity; state or quality of not being new.

Among the compounds are *Old'-fashioned*; *Old'-sail*; *Old'-wife*, (name of contempt for a prating old woman, 1 Tim. iv. 7.) &c.

OLEAGINOUS, &c. **OLEASTER**, **OLEATE**, **OLEFIANT**, **OLEIC**, **OLEOSACCHARUM**, **OLEOSE**, &c.—See with **Olive**.

OLEANDER=**ôl'-lê-ân'-der**, *s.* The rosebay.

OLERACEOUS, **ôl'-êr-â'-sh'ûs**, 90: *a.* (Compare **Oleatory**.) Pertaining to potherbs.

To OLFACT=**ôl'-lâct'**, *v. a.* To smell. [Burlesque.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gât'-wâ; châp'-mân; pd'-pâ'; lâw: gôd: i'ô, i. e. *jeu*, 55: o, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Ol far'-to-y, 129: *a.* Pertaining to the sense of smell.

Ol'-i-*ous*, 120: *a.* Having a strong smell, odid.

OLIBANUM, ol'-é-bā'-nūm, *s.* A gum-resin.

OLIGARCHY, ol'-é-gar'-kēy, 161, 105: *s.* A form of government which places the supreme power in a few hands.

Ol'-i gar'-chi-cal, *a.* Pertaining to an oligarchy.

OLIO, ol'-lè-ô, 90: *s.* A mixture, a medley: *Olla*, or *Olla podi'ca*, is the original word.

OLITORY, ol'-lè-tôr-ēy, 120: *a.* (Compare *Oleraceous*.) Pertaining to a kitchen-garden.

OLIVE=ol'-iv, *s.* A plant producing oil; the fruit of the tree; the tree is the emblem of peace.

Ol'-i-vas'-ter, *a.* Of the colour of olive, brown, tawny: *Ol'ivaceous* also occurs.

Ol'-ived, 114: *a.* Decorated with olive trees.

Ol'-i-vine, 105: *s.* A mineral that takes this name from its colour; also named the volcanic chrysolite.

Ol'-le-as'-ter, *s.* The wild olive.

Ol'-le-*ag*'-i-nous, (-ād'-gē-nūs, 120) *a.* Oily.

Ol'-le-*ag*'-i-nous-ness, *s.* Oiliness.

See *OLIVANDER* in its place above.

Ol'-le-ti'-unt, *a.* An epithet applied to a gas, merely because, when combined with chlorine, it produces a compound resembling oil.

Ol'-le-*one*, (-ôct, 152) } 90: *a.* Oily. { For *Ol'ein*, see

Ol'-le-*ous*, (-ūs, 120) } { *Elaïn* in *Sup.*

Ol'-le-ic, 90: *a.* An epithet applied to an acid obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's-lard in potash-lye.

This word, which might undoubtedly be accented on the penultimate (88), seems in practice to yield to the more general principle.

Ol'-le-ate, *s.* A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base.

Ol'-le-o-sac'-cha-*rum*, 161: *s.* Mixture of oil and sugar.

See *Oleraceous*, *To Olfact*, &c., above.

OLLA=ol'-lā, *s.* An olio, which see.

OLYMPIAD, ol'-lîmp'-ē-ād, 146: *s.* A period of four years, calculated from one celebration of the Olympic games to another: a mode of reckoning which commenced in Greece B. C. 775, (i. e. 22 years before the foundation of Rome,) and ceased A. D. 440: this would comprehend nearly 304 Olympiads, but the number completed is said to be 364.

OMBRE, òm'-bur, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A game of cards played by three.

OMEGA=ô-mēg'-ā, *s.* The great or long *o*, which is the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as *Alpha* is the first.

OMELET=ôm'-lèt, *Colloq.* ôm'-lèt, *s.* A fritter made with eggs and other ingredients.

OMEN=ô'-miên, *s.* A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic.

Om'-ened, (-mënd, 114) *a.* Containing prognostics.

To Om'-i-natē, 92: *v. a.* and *n.* To foretoken:—*See*. To exhibit prognostics. [Little used.]

Om'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Prognostic. [Brown.]

Om'-i-nous, 120: *a.* Foreboding evil: less commonly, betokening good or ill.

Om'-i-nous-ly, *ad.* With good or bad omens.

Om'-i-nous-ness, *s.* Quality of being ominous.

OMENTUM=ô-mên'-tūm, *s.* The caul or double membrane that envelops the bowels.

OMER=ô'-mer, *s.* A Hebrew measure of about 3½ pints; less properly written *Homer*.

OMISSION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To OMIT=ô-mit', *v. a.* To leave, pass by, or neglect; to leave out, not to mention.

O-mit'-tance, *s.* Forbearance. [Shaks.]

O-mis'-si-BLE, 101: *a.* That may be omitted.

O-mis'-sive, 105: *a.* Leaving out.

O-mis'-sion, (-mîsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Failure to do something which one had power to do; neglect.

OMNIBUS, ôm'-nē-būs, 105: *s.* That which is for all,—a name applied to a public vehicle which takes a number of passengers at a cheap common rate.

Om'-ni-*va*'-ri-ous, 41, 120: *a.* Of all varieties or kinds.

Om'-ni-*er*-ous, 120, 87: *a.* Producing all things.

Om'-ni-*form*, *a.* Having every form or shape.

Om'-ni-form'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of possessing every shape.

Om'-ni-*er*-ous, 64, 120: *a.* Consisting of all kinds.

Om'-ni-*far*'-i-ty, 84, 129, 105: *s.* An equality running through all,—general equality.

Om'-ni-*per*-ci-*ent*, *a.* Perceiving all things.

Om'-ni-*o*-tent, 87: *a.* and *s.* All-powerful:—*s.* He who is omnipotent.

Om'-ni-*o*-tent-ly, *ad.* With almighty power.

Om'-ni-*o*-tence, Om'-ni-*o*-ten-*cy*, *s.* Almighty power, unlimited power.

Om'-ni-*pr*-es'-ent, (-prēz'-ēnt, 151) 87: *a.* Present in all places at once, ubiquitous.

Om'-ni-*pr*-es'-ence, *s.* Ubiquity.

Om'-ni-*pr*-es'-ent-ly, (-zēn'-sh'āl, 90) *a.* Implying universal presence. [South.]

Om'-ni-*ci*-ent, (ôm-nish'-ē-ēnt, 90) *a.* Knowing all things: *Omni-cious* scarcely occurs.

Om'-ni-*ci*-ence, Om'-ni-*ci*-en-*cy*, *s.* Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.

Om'-ni-*um*, *s.* Literally, that which consists of all, (compare with the first word of the class,) a term used on the Stock Exchange, formerly as the name of a fund composed of all the others then extant; latterly as the name of all the particulars comprehended in the contract for a loan; it is probably the remnant of the old macaronic compound following.

Om'-ni-*um*-*gath*'-er-*um*, formerly used to signify a gathering or collection of all sorts of things or persons.

Om'-ni-*o*-rous, 120: *a.* All-devouring; eating food of any sort.

OMOPLATE=ôm'-ô-plātē, 92: *s.* The shoulder-blade. *Omoct'-y-le* see *Sup.*

OMPHACINE, ôm'-fā-cîn, 163, 105: *s.* That comes from unripe fruit,—applied to a viscous brown juice or oil extracted from green olives, with which the ancient wrestlers anointed their bodies.

Om'-pha-cite, *s.* A pale green mineral.

OMPHALIC, ôm-fāl'-ick, 163, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the navel.

Om'-pha-lo-cele', 101: *s.* Rapture of the navel.

Om'-pha-lo'-o-my, 87: *s.* The operation of dividing the navel-string.

Om'-pha-lop'-tic, *s.* A name which has been used for a convex lens or optic glass convex on both sides.

ON=ôn, or òn, 176: *prep. ad.* and *interj.* Above and in contact with, either literally or figuratively, not off, upon, near to; at: *On thy life* implies a charge or adjuration on; *On fire* is a substitution for *a-fire* or *in fire*; *On it* is often used for *of it* by old writers, but is obsolete or vulgar:—*adv.* Above or next beyond in succession or in progress; in continuance; not off:—*interj.* [Always produced by ellipsis.] Proceed!

On'-ward, 140, 38: *a.* and *ad.* Advanced; conducting straight:—*ad.* Forward, progressively: as an adverb, it often takes the form *Onwards*.

On'-set, *s.* A rushing or setting upon; an attack; a beginning.

ON-SLAUGHT, (-slāut, 162) *s.* Attack; literally, a slaying straight on.

ONAGER=ōn'-d-ger, 64: *s.* The wild ass.

ONANISM, ō'-nān-izm, 158: *s.* (The sin of Onan.) Self-pollution.

ONCE.—See under One.

ONCOTOMY, ōng-cōt'-ō-mēy, 158, 87: *s.* The opening of a tumor or abscess.

ONE, wūn, 107, 141: *a. pron. and s.* Single, individual; some; as opposed to another, diverse; one of two; one particularly.—*pron.* Any single person, often including particularly the speaker's self; as *One* ought to take care of one's self.—*s.* [By ellipsis.] A single person; a person indefinitely; a person distinctively, as *The great ones* of the world: *To be one* or *To be as one*, said of many, signifies to be united; *All one*, all the same; *One another* are words which often come together, but they belong grammatically to different parts of the construction; thus *They write to one another*, is, *They write, one [writes] to another*; this, at least, is the original construction; at present it is more convenient to consider them as one compound word (a reciprocal pronoun) under the same construction.

One'-ness, *s.* The state of being one,—unity. Bishop Hall, in his *Satires*, uses *One'ment*.

Among the compounds are *One'-berry*, (the plant wolf's bane;) *One'-eyed*, &c.

ONCE, (wūnc) *ad. and s.* One time; in old authors, at a future time; it occurs substantively in such phrases as *At once*, *This once*, *That once*.

ON'-LY, (ōn'-lēy=ōan'-lēy, 141, 108) *a. and ad.* Single; one and no more; thus above all other; alone;—*adv.* Singly, simply, merely, barely.

ONEIROCRITIC, ō-nīr'-ō-crīt'-ick, 106, 46, 88: *a. and s.* Interpretative of dreams; *Oneirocritic'-ical* is the same.—*a.* An interpreter of dreams; as a noun plural, *Oneirocritics*, the art or science of interpreting dreams.

ON'-ER'-RO-MAN-CR, 87: *s.* Divination by dreams.

ONENESS, &c.—See under One

To ONERATE=ōn'-ēr-āt, *v. a.* To load.

On'-er-ar-y, 129: *a.* Fitted for burthens.

On'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of loading.

On'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Burthensome, oppressive.

ON'-US-PRO-BAN'-DI, *s.* The burthen of proving,—the obligation of establishing by evidence.

ONION, ūn'-yūn, 116, 18: *s.* A well-known plant with a root of strong flavour, much used in cookery.

ONLY.—See under One.

ONOMANCY, ōn'-ō-mān'-cēy, 87, 105: *s.* Divination by the letters of a name: this is sometimes called *O'-nomatēch'ny*; and *Onom'-atomancy* also occurs.

On'-o-mān'-tu-cal, *a.* Predicting by names.

On'-o-ma-to-PO'-LI, (-pē'-yā, 103, 146) *s.* The framing or the use of a word or phrase whose sound naturally corresponds with the thing signified.

ONSET, ONSLAUGHT.—See under On.

ONTOLOGY, ōn-tōl'-ō-gēy, 87, 105: *s.* Literally, the doctrine or the science of being; definitely, according to those who have treated it, the science of the affections of being in general; by some, it has been considered a department of metaphysics; by others, as only another word for the same thing; at present the word is disused, or understood only in the latter sense; for which, see *Metaphysics*.

On-tol'-o-gist, *s.* A metaphysician.

ONUS-PROBANDI.—See under To Onerate.

ONWARD, ONWARDS.—See under On.

ONYX, ō'-nyks, 158: *s.* A semi-pellucid gem with variously coloured veins.

On'-y-cy, *s.* The onyx; in *Exod.* xxx., 34, it is supposed to mean the odoriferous shell of the onyx fish. To OOZE=ōz, 189: *v. n.* To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings.

Ooze, *s.* Earth so wet as to flow gently,—soft mud.

shme; a soft flowing, a spring; specially, the liquor of a tan-vat.

Op'-zy, *a.* Miry, muddy, alimy.

To OPACATE=ō-pā'-cāt, *v. a.* To shade, to darken; to obscure, to cloud. [Boyle.]

O-pa'-cous, 120: *a.* Not transparent; obscure.

O-pa'-cous-ness, *s.* Opacity.

O-PAC'-T-ITY, (ō-pāss'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* The quality of being opacous or opaque.

O-PAQUE, (ō-pāk'-ē, 76, 146) *a. and s.* Not transparent; dark, cloudy;—*s.* Opacity.

O-paque'-ness, *s.* Opacity.

OPAL, ō'-pāl, 112: *s.* A gem of great beauty, of a milky hue, and remarkable for changes of colour as it is variously turned about. O'-pal-oid, opal like.

O'-pal-es'-cent, *a.* Resembling opal; reflecting a coloured lustre from a single spot. O'-pal-es'-cence, *s.*

OPAKE, &c.—See under Opacous.

To OPE=ōpē, *v. a. and n.* To open. [Poet.]

Ope, *a.* Open. [Poet. and obs.]

Ope'-tide, *s.* The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday.

To O'-PEN, 114: *v. a. and n.* To uncloze, to unlock, the contrary to *Shut*; to discover; to divide; to disclose; to begin;—*nes.* To uncloze itself, not to continue closed; in hunting, to bark on scent or view.

O'-pen, *a.* Unclosed, not shut; not hidden, exposed to view; plain, apparent; artless, sincere; not clouded, clear; not bound by frost, mild; not precluded; uncovered; exposed.

O'-pen-er, *s.* One that opens; an explainer.

O'-pen-ing, *s.* Aperture, breach; discovery at a distance; beginning, exordium.

O'-pen-ly, *ad.* Publicly, not secretly; plainly, apparently, without disguise.

O'-pen-ness, *s.* Plainness, clearness; freedom from disguise; freedom from clouds; freedom from frost.

Among the compounds are O'-pen-eyrd', (vigilant;) O'-pen-land'ed, (generous;) O'-pen-heid'ed, (bare-headed; O'-pen-heart'ed, (canid; generous;) O'-pen-heart'edness; O'-pen-mouth'ed, (clamorous,) &c.

OPERA=ōp'-ēr-d, *s.* In the original Latin, a work; as an adopted Italian word, it means, according to Dryden's definition, "a poetical tale or fiction represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing."

Op'-er-at'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to an opera: Op'-er-atic is the same.

To O'-PER-ATE, *v. n.* To work or act, to have agency, to produce effects; it is used actively by some modern writers, as, To operate a change, &c.; but this usage is scarcely authorized.

Op'-er-a-ble, 98, 101: *a.* Practicable.

Op'-er-ant, 12: *a.* Operative. [Shaks.]

Op'-er-a'-tive, *a. and s.* Having the power of acting; active, vigorous, efficacious; practical, as operative chemistry;—*s.* [Modern.] A labouring man, artisan, or workman.

Op'-er-a'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which operates; specially, one who operates as a surgeon.

Op'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Production of an effect, agency; action; process; surgical performance; movement, as of an army, of machinery, of a naturally organized body.

OP'-ER-OSK, (-ōc, 152) *a.* Laborious; tedious.

Op'-er-ose-ness, *s.* State of being operose: Bp. Hall uses *Operosity* to signify action or state of operating.

OPERCULATE=ō-per'-cū-lāt, *a.* Having a cover: *Operculated* is the same: *Operculum* (a cover) sometimes occurs.

Op'-er-cu'-li-form, 92, 81: *a.* Formed as a cover.

Op'-ER-TA'-NE-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Secret, private.

OPHIDIAN, ō-fīd'-yān, 163, 90: *a.* Pertaining to serpents. *Opheal'ic*, &c., see *Supp.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-way: chāp'-man: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. Jew, 55: a, t, h, &c. mute, 171.

OPH-I-OI'-O-GY, 87, 105 : *s.* That part of natural history which treats of serpents.

OPH-I-OI'-O-GIST, *s.* One versed in ophiology.

OPH-I-O-LOG'-IC, 88 : 64 : *a.* Pertaining to ophiology.

OPH-I-O-LOG'-I-CAL, } ology.

OPH-I-O-MAN'-CY, 87 : *s.* Divination by serpents, as by their manner of eating, by their coils, &c.

OPH-I-O-MON'-PHOUS, 163, 120 : *a.* Serpent-formed.

OPH-I-OPH'-A-GOUS, 163, 120 : *a.* Serpent-eating.

O-PHI'-TES, (-téc-z, 101) *s.* A stone resembling a serpent's skin, also called Serpentine.

OPH-I-U'-CHUS, *s.* The water-bearer, a constellation.

OPHTHALMIC, ôp-thál'-mick, 143, 88 : *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

OPH-thal-my, *s.* An inflammation of the eye or of the parts connected with it.

See "Many persons," says Todd, "now affectedly use *Ophthalmia* instead of this word, which is of considerable age in our language." With the Greek form, of course the English-Greek pronunciation should be used, viz. the *ph* as *f*: to the English form is assigned the true English pronunciation:—See Prin. 143.

OPH'-THAL-MOS'-CO-PY, *s.* A branch of physiognomy limited to the observation of the eyes.

OPIATE.—See under Opium.

OPIFICER, ô-pîf'-ê-cer, 105, 36 : *s.* (Compare Opera.) One who performs a work. [Bentley.] *Opifice*, 105, (workmanship) and *Opif'er-ous*, 120, (bringing help,) are without one authority.

O-PIT'-U-LA'-TION, 89 : *s.* An aiding, a helping.

OPINABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To OPINE=ô-pin'-e, *v. n.* To think, to judge, to be of opinion. [Obs. or Quaint.]

O-pi'-ner, *s.* One who holds an opinion.

O-pi'-ning, *s.* Opinion, notion. [Sp. Taylor.]

O-pi'-na-ble, *a.* That may be thought. [Unusual.]

O-pi'-na-tive, 105 : *a.* Opinionative. [Obs.]

OP-i-na'-tion, 89 : *s.* Opinion, notion. [Unusual.]

OP-i-na'-tor, 38 : *s.* One who holds an opinion; [Glanvil:] one fond of his own notion. [Hale.]

O-PIN'-I-AS-TRE, **O-PIN'-I-AS-TROUS**.—See *Opi-niâtre*.

To O-PIN'-I-ATE, (ô-pin'-ê-âte=ô-pin'-yâte, 146) *v. a.* To maintain obstinately. [Barrow.]

O-pin'-ia-tive, 105 : *a.* Opinionative. [Glanvil.]

O-pin'-ia-tive-ness, *s.* Opinionativeness. [Raleigh.]

See The latter is the word now used: is it the better one?

O-pin'-i-a'-tor, 38 : *s.* One fond of his own notion. [Clarendon. South.]

O-PIN'-I-A'-TRE, (ô-pin'-ê-â'-tur, 170) *a.* Ob-

stinate, stubborn. [Milton: prose. Bentley.] *Opia'istræ* and *Opia'istræ* are older forms of the same word: Barrow uses *Opia'istræ* substantively to signify an obstinate person.

O-pin'-i-a'-tre-ty, *s.* Obstinacy, stubbornness. [Pope:] Locke and some later authors use *O-pin'-i-a'-try*, which may receive an English pronunciation; but, as Johnson says, in none of its forms is this word wanted.

O-PIN'-ION, (ô-pin'-yün, 146, 18) *s.* That which is opined or thought,—distinctively, favourable judgement; hence, reputation; it always implies a bias or tendency of the mind independently of the facts which lead to the judgement; if there are no facts, or none sufficient for a decided judgement, the state of mind which follows is either neutral, (a state perhaps hardly possible,) or to an undisciplined mind assuredly impossible,) or is an opinion; and an opinion will be more or less strong according to the facts on which it rests, till it amounts in some cases to absolute belief or moral certainty—in others, which admit of it, to physical (i. e. experimental) certainty: to the other kind of certainty, namely, metaphysical or mathematical certainty, which is nothing but the recognition that certain truths are contained in, or constituted by, those notions

which the mind itself originates, Opinion can have no proper relation.

To O-pin'-ion, *v. a.* To think. [Out of use.]

O-pin'-ioned, 114 : *a.* Attached to particular notions, conceited. [South.]

O-pin'-ion-ist, *s.* One fond of his own notions, or unduly attached to his own opinions. [Glanvil.]

O-pin'-ion-a'-ted, *a.* Obstinate: *Opin'ionate* is the older but less usual form.

O-pin'-ion-ate-ly, *ad.* Obstinately. [Feltham.]

O-pin'-ion-a'-tive, 105 : *a.* Fond of pre-conceived notions, stubborn.

O-pin'-ion-a'-tive-ly, *ad.* Stubbornly.

O-pin'-ion-a'-tive-ness, *s.* Obstinacy.

OPIPAROUS, ô-pîp'-d-rüs, 87, 120 : *a.* Sump-tuous: hence the adv. *Opip'arously*.

OPISTHODOME=ô-pîs'-thô-dôm-, *s.* In Greece, a part or place in the back part of a house. [Miford.]

OPITULATION.—See with *Opifcer*.

OPIUM, ô-pî-üm, 90 : *s.* Primarily, a juice; specially, (its only application) the juice of an Asiatic poppy, of intoxicating and narcotic properties.

O-pi-ate, *s.* and *a.* A medicine that causes sleep: any thing that quiets:—*adj.* Soporific, somniferous.

O'-O-BAL'-I-SAM, (-bäl'-i-säm, 112, 12) *s.* A balsam or balm which is a juice, a name given to balm of Gilead.

O-POP'-A-NAX, 188 : *s.* A gum-resin of a tolerable firm texture which exudes from the root of an Asiatic plant of the pærsæp kind.

OPLE-TREE, ô-pl'-trê-, *s.* The witch-hazel.

OPODEDOC=ôp'-ô-dôf'-dôck, *s.* A plaster often mentioned by Paracelsus; in modern usage, a liniment made by dissolving soap in alcohol with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.

OPOSSUM=ô-pôw'-süm, *s.* An American animal that climbs trees by means of its tail: the female, in most species, has one, two, or three abdominal pouches, into which her young creep for safety.

OPPIDAN, ôp'-pê-dän, 105 : *s.* and *a.* A townsman: at Eton, a student not on the foundation, as distinguished from a king's scholar:—*adj.* Pertaining to a town.

To OPPIGNERATE, ôp-pîg'-nêr-âte, *v. a.* To pledge, to pawn. [Bacon.]

To OPPLATE, ôp'-pê-lâte, *v. a.* To heap up obstructions. [Sherwood.]

Op'-pi-la'-tive, 105 : *a.* Obstructive.

Op'-pi-la'-tion, 89 : *s.* Obstruction.

OPPLETED=ôp-pîl'-têd, *a.* Filled completely.

To OPPOSE, ôp-pîl'-têd, &c.—See under To Oppose.

OPPORTUNE=ôp'-por-tün-, *a.* Seasonable, well timed; convenient, fit, proper: Clarke uses it as a verb signifying to suit.

Op'-por-tune-ly, *ad.* Seasonably, fitly.

Op'-por-tu'-ni-ty, 105 : *s.* Fit time; fit place; suitability of circumstances.

OPPOSAL.—See in the ensuing class.

To OPPOSE=ôp-pôzê-, 158, 137 : *v. a.* and *n.* To set or place against, (See Ob-:) to place as an obstacle; hence, the usual meaning, to act against, to resist:—*new.* To act adversely, with *against*. [Obs.:] to object or act against in a controversy. *Oppo'sable*, *a.*

Op-po'-ser, *s.* One who opposes; an antagonist.

Op-po'-sal, *s.* Opposition. [Obs.]

Op-pose'-less, *a.* Irresistible. [Shaks.]

Op-pose'-i-tive, 105 : *a.* That may be put in contrast.

Op'-po-sitk, (-zît, 105) *a.* and *s.* Placed in front, facing; contrary; adverse, repugnant:—*s.* That which is opposed or contrary; an opponent, an antagonist, an enemy. *Op-pus'-ti-ô'-li-ous*, opposite the leaf.

Op'-po-site-ness, *s.* State of being opposite.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Correspondents: mish-ün, i. e. *mission*, 165 : vîzh-ün : e. *vision*, 165 : thîn, 166 : thên, 166.

Op'-po-si-tion, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Position so as to front something else; contrariety; contradiction; hostile resistance; in a special sense, the collective body of members from both houses of parliament who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government.

To Op'-pone, *v. a.* To oppose. [Obs.]

Op'-po-nent, *a. and s.* That opposes; opposite; adverse;—*s.* Antagonist, adversary; in a special sense, he who begins the controversial part of a disputation by objecting to something proposed, in reply to which the proponent becomes a defendant or respondent.

Op'-po-nen-ry, *s.* The opening of an academical disputation.

See **OPPORTUNE**, &c., in its place above.

To OPPRESS=**op'-press**, *v. a.* To crush as by a heavy burthen: to crush by hardship and severity; to overpower, to subdue.

Op'-press'-or, 38: *s.* He who oppresses.

Op'-pres-sive, 105: *a.* Excessively severe; extortionate; heavy, overwhelming.

Op'-pres-sive-ly, *ad.* In an oppressive manner.

Op'-pres-sion, (-prish'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of oppressing;—severity; state of being oppressed;—misery; lassitude, dullness of spirits.

OPPROBRIOUS, **op'-pro'-bric'-i-ous**, 105, 120: *a.* Causing infamy, scurrilous; reproachful; blasted with infamy.

Op'-pro'-bri-ous-ly, *ad.* With reproach mingled with contempt.

Op'-pro'-bri-ous-ness, *s.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt.

Op'-pro'-bri-um, *s.* Reproach with disdain; disgrace, infamy: this Latin word, now adopted and established, is the parent of the class: we had formerly the word *Op'-pro'-bry* instead of it.

To OPPUNE, **op'-pūn'**, 157: *v. a.* Literally, to fight against. (See **Ob-**;) but used only in the derivative sense, to oppose, to resist.

Op'-pugn'-er, 36: *s.* One that oppugna.

Op'-pug'-NANT, (**op'-pūg'-nānt**) *a.* Repugnant.

Op'-pug'-nan-cy, *s.* Opposition. [Shaks.]

Op'-pug-na-tion, 89: *s.* Resistance. [Bp. Hall.]

OPSIMATHY, **op-sim'-a-thy**, 105: *s.* Education begun late in life. [Hales.] See *Optimeter* at **Optic**.

OPSONATION, **op'-sō-nā'-shūn**, *s.* A catering.

To OPTATE=**op'-tāte**, *v. a.* To wish for. [Sherwood.]

Op'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* Desirable. [Cockerum.]

Op'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Expressive of desire; especially as regards one of the moods of a verb.

Op'-tion, 89: *s.* A wish; [in this sense disused:] power to originate and fulfil a wish with regard to any one of two or more things,—choice, election; specially, a choice which an archbishop has of any one ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of his suffragan bishop on the promotion of such bishop to another see.

Op'-tion-al, *a.* Left to one's wish or choice; leaving something to choice.

OPTIC=**op'-tick**, *a. and s.* Relating to vision or sight; according to the laws of vision; relating to the science of optics;—*s.* An organ of sight; an eye; in the plural, *Optics*, the science of the nature and laws of vision. *Op'-sion'*, *eter*, length of vision measurer.

Op'-ti-cal, 88: *a.* Optic; relating to optics.

Op'-tic'-ian, (-tish'-ān, 90) *s.* One skilled in optics: one who makes or sells optic glasses.

OPTIMITY, **op-tim'-ē-tēty**, 84, 105: *s.* The state or condition of being *b. t.*

Op'-ti-ma-cy, *s.* The best, that is, the highest of a community; the nobles; called also *Op-tim'-a-tes* (101).

Op'-ti-mism, 158: *s.* The doctrine, principle, or sentiment that every thing is ordered eventually for the best.

Op'-ti-mist, *s.* One who, reasoning from the past, and trusting for the future, considers that every thing

is for the best; also, one who, looking only at the present, is slow to perceive any evil in an actual state of things.

OPTION, &c.—See under **To Optate**.

OPULENT=**op'-u-lēnt**, *a.* Wealthy, rich, affluent.

Op'-u-lent-ly, *ad.* Richly, with abundance.

Op'-u-lence, *s.* Wealth, riches, affluence: *Opulency* occurs, but is less used.

OPUSCULUM=**op'-pūs'-cū-lūm**, *s.* A Latin word, lately much in use to signify a little work: *Opus-cule* will probably be the English word when it shall be established.

OR=**or**, 37: *s.* Gold, in heraldry.

OR=**or**, 37: *conj.* A particle that marks an alternative, frequently corresponding to *either*, and in poetry often used for *either*: *Or ever*, before *ever*, the conjunction being in this phrase, as in some of older date, a contraction of a Saxon word signifying before.

ORACH=**or'-atch**, 149: *s.* A plant one species of which was once used as spinach.

ORACLE, **ORACULAR**, &c., **ORAISON**.—See in the ensuing class.

ORAL=**or'-āl**, *a.* Uttered by the mouth, not written; some of our divines apply its general sense, which is quite obsolete, to signify in the mouth, as *brad* and *wine orally* received.

Or'-al-ly, *ad.* Uttered by the mouth, without writing:—See also the previous remark.

See **ORANGE** and its relations hereafter.

Or'-a-clē, 92, 98, 101: *s.* That which is uttered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or the person of whom, the determinations of Heaven are inquired; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom, or whose determinations are not to be disputed; Milton, and some authors of his own time, use *To Oracule*, (to utter oracles,) but the word is not received.

O-rac'-u-lar, 34: } 92: *a.* Uttering oracles;

O-rac'-u-lous, 120: } grave, venerable; positive, obscure.

O-rac'-u-lar-ly, } 105: *ad.* In manner of an

O-rac'-u-lous-ly, } oracle; positively.

O-rac'-u-lous-ness, *s.* State of being oracular.

Or'-a-son, (**or'-ē-zn**, 129, 99, 151, 114) *s.* Verbal

supplication, oral worship.

See This orthography, which is used by Temple, is quite obsolete:—See the next word.

Or'-i-son, *s.* An oration or prayer.

Or'-a-to-ri-o, *s.* An Italian word signifying an oratory or place for prayers; also applied as the name of a species of drama or composition in dialogue on sacred subjects, accompanied by vocal and instrumental music of a solemn character.

Or'-a-to-ry, *s.* A little chapel or place to pray in:—See also lower.

O-RA-TION, 89: *s.* A speech; disinctively, a speech of art and of some display delivered on a special occasion, and so discriminated from a sermon from a barrister's address, from a speech to a deliberative assembly, and from a popular harangue, though in the generic sense all of these are orations; a speech in writing that has been spoken or is proposed to be spoken: Donne uses *To Ur-tion*, (to make an oration,) but the word is not received.

Or'-a-tor, 86, 92: *s.* A speaker; a public speaker; disinctively, an eloquent public speaker; one appointed specially to speak for others or to make formal addresses on public occasions; in chancery proceedings, a petitioner:—See the words preceding *Oration*.

Or'-a-tress, *s.* A female orator: the word scarcely occurs; *Or'-a-tris* still more rarely.

Or'-a-try, *s.* The art of speaking well, particularly in public: (see *Elocution*;) eloquence; exercise of eloquence:—See this word also above, before *Oration*.

Or'-a-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Oratorical: *Oratorious* occurs, but is little authorized.

Or'-a-to'-ri-al-ly, *ad.* Oratically.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā'; lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*. 171

Or'-a-tor'-i-cal, 58: *a.* Befitting an orator; rhetorical.

Or'-a-tor'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an oratorical manner.

ORANGE, *ôr'-ânge=ôr'-ênge*, 111, 119: *s. and a.* A tree of warm climates which produces a well-known fruit with a yellow rind; the fruit itself:—*adj.* Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.

Or'-ange-ade, *s.* Strictly, drink made of orange-juice, as lemonade of lemon-juice; less strictly, lemonade; sherbet.

Or'-an-ge-ry, *s.* A plantation of orange-trees.

Among the compounds are *Or'-ange-musk*, (a species of pear;) *Or'-ange-peel*; *Or'-ange-tawny*, (a colour between yellow and brown;) *Or'-ange-leaf*, or *Or'-ange-wood*, &c. Orange-man, see *Supp.*

ORANG-OUTANG, *ô-râng'-oo-tâng*, 125: *s.*

The great ape or satyr, an animal which in outward conformation remarkably approaches the human form; it sometimes grows to the height of six feet, but is generally smaller.

ORATION, ORATOR, &c.—See under *Oral*.

ORB=orb, 37: *s.* An orbicular or circular body; a sphere; a circle; the revolution of a circular body; a period.

To Orb, *v. a.* To form into a circle.

Or'-bed, *a.* Orbicular, round, circular.

Or'-by, 105: *a.* Resembling an orb. [Chapman.]

Or'-bic, *a.* Circular, spherical.

Or'-bic-u-lar, 84, 34: *a.* Spherical, circular.

Or'-bic-u-lar-ly, *ad.* Spherically.

Or'-bic-u-lar-ness, *s.* State of being orbicular.

Or'-bic-u-la'-ted, *a.* Moulded into an orb.

Or'-bic-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being moulded into an orb or circle.

Or'-bit, *s.* The line supposed to be described by the revolution of a planet; Young, in one place, improperly uses it for orb; in anatomy, the cavity within which the eye is situated.

Or'-bit-al, 12: *a.* Pertaining to an orbit: this is better than *Orbital*, but neither word is yet much used.

ORBATE=or'-bâte, *a.* (Compare Orphan, with which this word is allied, though, from the absurd English mode of pronouncing the aspirated Greek *p*, (see 143) the oral affinity is obscured.) Bereaved; fatherless, childless.

Or'-bi-tude, 105: *s.* Bereavement by loss of

Or'-bi-ty, } parents, or of children.

Or'-bi-tion, *s.* Orbitude; poverty. [Cockram.]

ORC=ork, 37: *s.* A species of whale.

ORCHAL—See *Orchil*.

ORCHANET, *or'-kâ-nêt*, 161: *s.* A herb.

ORCHARD=ortch'-ard, 33: *s.* A hort yard or garden yard, a garden of fruit trees.

Orch'-ard-ing, *s.* Cultivation of orchards. [Evelyn.]

ORCHESTRE, *or'-kês-tur*, 81, 161, 159: *s.*

The place where the musicians are stationed at a public show; the band of musicians; the word comes to us immediately from the French; the original word in Greek is *Or'-chê'-tra*, which, in the ancient Greek drama, was the central part of the theatre, or the modern pit, where the dances were performed: when the latter is meant, or when the word has reference to dancing, or when it occurs under the latter spelling in old poets, the word must be accented on the second syllable.

Or'-ches-tral, 82: *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in, an orchestra.

ORCHIL=ortch'-il, *s.* A lichen from the rocks of the Canary islands which yields a rich purple tincture the blue test called *Grimm* is procured from it.

ORCHIS, *or'-kîs*, 161: *s.* A plant of a variety of kinds, called foolstones. *Orchidaceous*, see *Supp.*

ORD=ord, *s.* Anciently, a beginning; whence the phrase *Odd* (orts) and *ends*; hence, an edge; and hence, sharpness, [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consounds: mish-ün, i. e. *mission*, 167: vîzh-ün, i. e. *vision*, 165: kîn, 166: thên, 166.

To ORDAIN, &c.—See under *Order*.

ORDEAL=or'-dê-âl, *s.* A form of trial among the ancient rude nations of Europe, to determine guilt or innocence by fire or water, the methods being various: that by fire, in general, required the person suspected to walk blindfolded, without burning him self, over nine red-hot ploughshares at unequal distances; that by water, to plunge his bare arm into boiling water without scalding it: hence, probably, the phrase, *To go through fire and water*.

ORDER=or'-der, 37, 36: *s.* Regular disposition or methodical arrangement, observed as an effect; a law, mandate, precept, or command, considered as the cause: hence, established process; proper state; settled mode; a rank or class; a number of persons forming a dignified class; a number of persons forming a religious class; the state of being under ecclesiastical rule commonly expressed by the plural, as, *To be in orders*; because to be in full orders requires two ordinations, that of a deacon and that of a priest: in architecture, any one of the five systems, to which the parts and proportions of columns and their appendages are reduced: hence also, rule, regulation; regular government; means to an end, measures, care.

To Or'-der, *v. a. and n.* To regulate, to methodize, to systematize: to lead, to conduct, to manage; to direct, to command, in old authors, to ordain to sacerdotal function:—*nes*. To give command or direction.

Or'-der-er, *s.* One that orders; a methodizer.

Or'-der-ing, *s.* Disposition, distribution.

Or'-der-ly, *a. ad. and s.* Methodical, regular; observant of order: according with established method, containing military regulations or orders:—*ad.* Methodically, regularly:—*s.* A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages.

Or'-der-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being orderly.

Or'-der-less, *a.* Without order.

ORDINABILITY, &c.—See lower in the class.

Or'-di-nal, *a. and s.* Noting order, as second, third:—*s.* A number denoting order, as third; a book containing orders: a ritual.

See *ORDINANCE*, &c., lower in the class.

Or'-don-nance, 12: *s.* Disposition of figures in a picture, [Dryden:] disposition in any work of art, including works of elegant literature, as flowing from predetermined principles of taste. [Quar. Rev., vol. xlix. p. 352.]

To Or'-DAIN, *v. a.* Primarily, to set in its place as one of a predetermined series; hence, to appoint, to decree, to settle, to institute; in a special application, to invest with ministerial function or sacerdotal power.

Or'-dain'-a-ble, *a.* That may be ordained.—See also *Ordinable* lower in the class.

Or'-dain'-er, *s.* One who ordains.

Or'-dain'-ing, *a.* That ordains, or has a right or power to ordain.

ORDINAL—See higher in the class.

Or'-di-nant, *a.* Ordaining, decreeing. [Out of use.]

Or'-di-nance, *s.* A decree, appointment, law, rule, precept; a practice, rite, or ceremony, in consequence of a law; anciently, a canon, in which signification the word is now distinguished by a difference of spelling. See *Ordinance* lower in its place. It is supposed this strange appropriation of the word arose from a mistake between *canon* and *cañon*, words pronounced exactly alike; and as *canon* signified an ordinance, a *cañon* was translated an ordinance.

ORDINARY, &c.—See lower in the class.

To Or'-di-nate, *v. a.* To appoint. [Daniel.]

Or'-di-nate, *a. and s.* Regular, methodical:—*s.* One of the lines which, being drawn perpendicularly to the axis of a curve, meet the curve in a number of points.

Or'-di-nate-ly, *ad.* In a methodical manner. [Sir T. Elyot.]

Or'-di-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Giving order. [Sherwood.]

Or'-di-na-ble, 105, 98, 101: *a.* Capable of being appointed. Compare *Ordainable* above.

Or-di-na-tion, *s.* Established order or tendency consequent on a decree; specially, the act of ordaining, or investing with sacerdotal power.

Or-di-na-bil-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being ordinal, capability of being appointed.

Or-di-NAR-y, 129, 12, 105: *a.* and *s.* According to order, methodical; common, usual; hence, of common rank; hence, also, plain, not handsome:—*s.* He or that which is established; hence, specially, a judge of ecclesiastical causes, who is, properly, the bishop of the diocese, as the archbishop is the ordinary of all the districts within his province; it is likewise applied to every commissary or official of the bishop; it is applied to the clergyman who is attendant in *ordinary* upon condemned malefactors in Newgate, to prepare them for death; it means, as in this last definition, actual and constant office; settled establishment; specially, also, a regular meal established at a certain price; hence, the price itself; in heraldry, any figure of *ordinary* use.

Or-di-na-ry-ly, *ad.* Commonly, usually.

ORDINATE, &c.—See higher in the class.

ORDNANCE=**ord-nānce**, *s.* (See Ordinance in the preceding class of words.) Cannon.

ORDONNANCE.—See under Order above.

ORDURE=**or'-dūre**, 147: *s.* Dung, filth.

ORE=**ōre**, 47: *s.* Metal in the compounded state with oxygen, carbon, sulphur, or other substance, in which it exists before it is refined; poetically, the metal itself.

OREAD=**ōre'-ē-ād**, *s.* A nymph of the mountains.

OREWEED=**ōre'-wēd**, *s.* Sea-weed. [Carew]

ORFGILD, **or'-gūld**, *s.* A restitution of cattle; according to some, a penalty on the hundred or county for cattle stolen; restitution generally for some open theft. [Obs.]

ORFRAYS, **or'-frāiz**, 143: *s.* Fringe of gold. [Chaucer.]

ORGAL=**or'-gāl**, *s.* Argal, which see.

ORGAN=**or'-gān**, *s.* An instrument, especially a natural instrument; as the tongue, of speech, and the lungs, of respiration; a means toward any end; in which sense the word is applied to Aristotle's method of argumentation, and to the treatise in which its principles are laid down; also the name of a musical instrument.—See lower.

Or-gan'-ic, 88: } *a.* Consisting of various parts co-

Or-gan'-i-cal, } operating with each other; acting

instrumentally to a certain end; respecting organs.

Or-gan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By organic structure; by means of organs.

Or-gan'-i-cal-ness, *s.* State of being organical.

Or-ga-nism, 158: *s.* Organical structure.

To Or'-ga-nize, *v. a.* To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may co-operate with another; in military application, to distribute into suitable parts, and appoint officers. **Or-gan'-i-zable**, *s.*

Or-gan'-i-za-tion, 89: *s.* Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other; act of organizing. **Organism** also occurs.

Or-gan-og'-ra-phy, (-fēy, 163) 87: *s.* Description of the organs of plants.

OR-GAN, *s.* A wind instrument whose pipes are filled by a bellows, and played by keys touched with the hand.

Or-gan-ist, *s.* A player on an organ; it seems anciently to have meant one who sung in parts.

Among the compounds of the word in this special application are **Or'-gan-build'er**; **Or'-gan-loft**; **Or'-gan-pipe**; **Or'-gan-stop**, &c. An **Or'-gan-rest** is a figure of uncertain origin in heraldry.

ORGANY, properly Organ, which see.

ORGASM, **or'-gāzm**, 158: *s.* Immoderate excitement or action, generally such as is accompanied by strong spasm.

ORGEAT, **or'-zhāt**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A drink extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

ORGEIS=**or'-gē-is**, *s.* A fish.

ORGIES, **or'-gīz**, 119, 151: *s. pl.* Frantle revels in honour of Bacchus, which were held in the night; nocturnal rites or revelry; it is scarcely to be met with in the singular.

ORGILLOUS, **or'-gūll-lūs**, 77, 120: *a.* Proud. [Shaks. *Prolog. to Troil. and Cress.*]

ORGUES, **orgz**, *s. pl.* (Compare Organ.) Long thick pieces of timber forming a portcullis for defence of a gate; also a machine composed of several musket barrels united.

ORICHALCH, **or'-ē-cālk**, 161: *s.* Brass.

ORIEL, **ōre'-ē-ēl**, *s.* Anciently, a little room or recess near the hall; at present, an oriel window is one of a projecting triangular or pentagonal form, divided into compartments by mullions and transoms.

ORIENT, **ōre'-ē-ēnt**, *a.* and *s.* Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining; gaudy, sparkling:—*s.* The part where the sun first appears; the East.

O'-ri-en-cy, *s.* Brightness of colour.

O'-ri-en'-tal, *g.* and *s.* Eastern; placed in the East; proceeding from the East:—*s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

O'-ri-en'-tal-ism, *s.* An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

O'-ri-en'-tal-ist, *s.* A native of the East; one skilled in oriental literature.

O'-ri-en-tal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being oriental. [Brown.]

ORIFICE, **ōr'-ē-fiss**, *s.* Any opening or perforation.

ORIFLAMB, **ōr'-ē-ālm**, 92, 105, 156: *s.* A golden standard, the ancient royal standard of France.

ORIGAN, **ōr'-ē-gāu**, *s.* Wild marjoram.

ORIGENISM, **ōr'-ē-gēn-izm**, 105, 158: *s.* The doctrines of Origen, a Christian father of the third century, who united Platonism with Christianity; his followers held that the souls of men have a pre-existent state; that they are holy intelligences; that they sin before they are united with the body; and that Christ will be crucified hereafter for the salvation of devils.

ORIGIN, **ōr'-ē-gīn**, 129, 73, 105: *s.* First existence or beginning, as an effect; cause, source, fountain; derivation.

O'-rig'-i-nal, (-rīd'-gē-nāl, 105) *a.* and *s.* Primitive, pristine, first; *original* sin was the first sin that the first man committed; and with regard to his posterity it means, among theologians, that sin imputed to his posterity, or that deprivation of nature which is its consequence:—*s.* Origin; first copy, archetype, from which any thing is transcribed or translated.

O'-rig'-i-nal-ly, *ad.* With regard to the first cause; from the beginning; at first; as the first author.

O'-rig'-i-nal-ness, *s.* Originality.

O'-rig'-i-nal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality or state of being original.

O'-rig'-i-nar-y, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Productive, causing existence; primitive, first state of existence. [Little used.]

To O'-rig'-i-nate, *v. a.* and *n.* To bring into existence:—*new.* To take existence.

ORILLON, **ō-rīl'-lōn**, 18: *s.* Literally, a pillow,—a mound of earth faced with a wall to cover cannon.

ORIOLE, **ōr'-ē-ōle**, 105: *s.* Any bird of the magpie kind.

ORION=**ō-rī'-ōn**, *s.* A constellation south of the ecliptic, but not entirely south of the equinoctial.

ORISON, **ōr'-ē-zōn**, 151, 18: *s.* A prayer.—See the word after *Oratison* under *Oral*.

ORK.—See *Orce*.

ORLE=**orl**, 189: *s.* An ordinary in the form of a fillet round the shield, or an inescutcheon voided.

OR-LET, *s.* In architecture, a fillet under the *ovolo* of a capital.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Parcels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā; lāw; gōd; i'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: *a*, *e*, *y* &c. *mute*, 171.

ORLOP=*or'-lōp*, *s.* Literally, a part that overloops,—applied as a name to a platform in the hold of a ship, containing various cabins for the cables, &c.

OR-MOLU, *or'-mō-l'ō'*, 109: *s.* A mixture of metal to resemble gold.

ORNAMENT=*or'-nd-měnt*, *s.* Embellishment, decoration; honour; that which dignifies.

To Or'-na-ment, *v. a.* To embellish, to bedeck.

Or'-na-men'-tal, *a.* Giving embellishment.

Or'-na-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* So as to embellish.

OR-NATE, *a.* Bedecked. Sir T. Elyot uses it as a verb, but he has not been followed.

Or-nate'-ly, *ad.* With decoration.

Or-nate'-ness, *s.* State of being embellished.

Or'-na-ture, (*-tūre*, 147) *s.* Decoration. [Unusual.]

ORNISCIPIST=*or-nīs'-cō-pīst*, *s.* An observer of birds, applied to one who observes them for the purpose of drawing omens.

OR-NITH'-ō-LITE, *s.* A petrified bird.

Or'-ni-tho'-o-gy, 87, 105: *s.* That part of natural history which treats of birds.

Or'-ni-tho'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in ornithology.

Or'-ni-tho-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

Or'-ni-tho-mau'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by means of birds.

OROLOGY, *ō-rōl'-ō-gēy*, 87: *s.* A treatise on, or a knowledge of mountains.

Or'-o-log'-i-cal, 88, 64: *a.* Pertaining to orology.

ORPHAN=*or'-fān*, 163: *s.* and *a.* (See *Orbate*.) A child bereaved of father or mother, or both:—*adj.* Bereft of parents.

Or'-phan-age, *s.* State of an orphan: *Or'-phan-ism* (15s) occurs, but is less used.

Or'-phaned, (*-fānd*, 114) *a.* Bereft. [Young.]

Or'-phan-ot'-ro-phy, (*-fēy*) *s.* A supporting or support of orphans; a hospital for orphans.

ORPHEUS, *or'-fē-ūs*, 163: *s.* The name of the Greek poet and musician applied to a fish caught in the Archipelago, confounded perhaps with the Orphus, a fish mentioned by Pliny.

OR-PHE'-AN, 86: *a.* Pertaining to the poet Orpheus; musical and poetical: *Or'-phic* also occurs.

ORPIMENT, *or'-pē-měnt*, 105: *s.* Literally, a gold pigment; it is a sulphuret of arsenic of a brilliant yellow colour; there is also a red orpiment.

ORPINE, *or'-pīn*, 105: *s.* Rose-root, a plant.

ORRERY, *ōr'-rēr-ēy*, 129, 105: *s.* A machine, also called a planetarium, for exhibiting the revolutions of the earth and other planets; so named after an earl of Orrery, by whom the invention was patronized.

ORRIS=*ōr'-rīs*, *s.* The plant *iris*, of which the word seems a corruption; for any other sense see *Or-frays*.

ORT=*ort*, 37: *s.* A fragment; refuse; it most commonly occurs in the plural. [Obsolescent.]

ORTHODOX, *or'-thō-dōcks*, 188: *a.* *Straight*, right or sound in way of thinking, almost always understood of religion,—not heterodox: *Orthodoxal* is not now used. See *Ortho*, &c., *Supp.*

Or'-tho-dox'-ly, *ad.* With soundness of opinion. [Bacon.]

Or'-tho-dox'-y, *s.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine: *Orthodoxness* scarcely occurs.

Or'-tho-drom'-y, *s.* A sailing by the straightest way, that is, in the arc of some great circle.

Or'-tho-drom'-ics, *a. pl.* The art of sailing straight.

Or'-tho-r-pr. *s.* Properly, the use of right words; it is applied, however, at least by modern writers, to signify that part of prosody which treats of the manner of uttering words, or of pronunciation in its limited sense.

Or'-tho-r-pist, *s.* One versed in orthoepy.

Or'-THO-gon, *s.* A right-angled figure.

Or-thog'-o-nal *a.* Rectangular.

Or-THOG'-RA-F *SY*, (*-fēy*, 163) 87: *s.* Generally, a right delineation; specially, the right delineation of words, or the use of the proper letters in spelling them, the rules or directions for which constitute one of the parts of grammar; also, the delineating of the fore right side of an object by lines that are at right angles with the geometrical plane; hence, the delineated elevation of a building; it will be remarked of these different special applications, that in the latter the word *right* is literal, in the former it is figurative.

Or-hog'-ra-pher, *s.* One versed in orthography.

Or'-tho-graph'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the right spelling of words; delineated according to the elevation, as distinguished from *ichnographical*. *Or'-tho-graph'-ic* is another form of the same word: the orthographic projection of the sphere is a delineation of the sphere on a plane that cuts it in the middle.

Or'-tho-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the rules of spelling; according to the elevation.

OR-THOI'-o-GY, *s.* The imposition or the use of right or suitable names.

Or'-THOI-NŌ'-A, (*-nē'-d*, 103) *s.* A breathing in an upright posture,—applied as a name to a disorder of the lungs in which the patient must keep himself erect; hence, with obvious impropriety, it is used to signify a difficulty of breathing.

ORTIVE, *or'-tiv*, 105: *a.* (Compare *Orient*.) Relating to the rising of a planet or star; rising, eastern.

ORTOLAN=*or'-tō-lān*, *s.* A small bird accounted very delicious.

ORVAL=*or'-vāl*, *s.* The herb clary.

ORVIETAN, *or'-vē-ē'-tān*, *s.* An antidote or counterpoison, named from a mountebank of Orvietto.

ORYCTOGNOSY, *ōr'-ick-tōg'-nō-cēy*, 87, 152: *s.* The knowledge of minerals according to their respective characteristics.

Or'-xc-rol'-o-gy, *s.* That part of natural history which treats of fossils.

OSCHEOCELE, *ōs'-kē-ō-cēlē*, 161, 101: *s.* A rupture in which an intestine breaks into the scrotum.

To OSCILLATE=*ōs'-sīl-lāte*, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, to vibrate.

Os'-cil-la'-tor-y, *a.* Moving or swinging as a pendulum.

§87. When custom shall allow us to accent the verb on the second syllable, which would be a better pronunciation. (Prin. 81.), the analogical accent of this word will also be on the second syllable.

Os'-cil-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Vibration.

OSCITANT, *ōs'-sē-tānt*, 105, 12: *a.* (Compare *Oral*.) Yawning, gaping; sleepy, sluggish, dull.

Os'-ci-tant'-ly, *ad.* Drowsily, carelessly.

Os'-ci-tan'-cy, *s.* Act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.

Os'-ci-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of yawning.

OSCUATION=*ōs'-cū-ā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* (Compare *Oral*.) Literally, a kissing; the contact between any curve and its osculatory circle.

Os'-cu-la'-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having the same curvature as a curve at any given point; that is touched in osculation:—*s.* A tablet with the picture of Christ or the Virgin, which in ancient churches was kissed by the priest, and delivered to the people for the same purpose.

OSIER, *ō'-zh'er*, 147: *s.* A water willow.

OSMAZOME, *ōz'-mā-zōmē*, 151: *s.* A substance of an aromatic flavour obtained from the flesh of the ox; literally, *odorous* juice.

Os'-mī-um, *s.* A metal which takes its name from the singular *odour* of its oxide; it is of a dark gray colour

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

• *Ornannants*: *mīsh-ūn*, *i. e.* mission, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, *i. e.* vision, 165: *āin*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

OSMUND, ȝz'-münd, 151: *s.* A plant.

OSNABURG, ȝz'-nd-burg, 151: *s.* A coarse linen, imported originally only from Osnaburg.

OSPRAY. **OSSELET**.—See in the ensuing class.

OSSEOUS, ȝs'-sē-ūs, 120: (*Collog.* ȝsh'-ūs, 147) *a.* *Bony*; resembling a bone.

OS-si-cle, 101: *s.* A small bone.

Os-se-let, *s.* A hard substance, a little bone as it were, growing inside a horse's knee among the small bones.

OS'-PRAY, *s.* Literally, a *bone-breaker*,—applied as the name of a large blackish hawk with a long neck and blue legs: some of our old writers confound it with the sea-eagle, of which it is reported that when he seeks prey by hovering over the sea, the fishes lie quietly to be seized by him: this word and *Ossifrage* (see lower) are originally the same.

OS-siv'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Producing bones.

Ossific, &c.—See lower in the class.

OS-si-frage, *s.* A bird which is said to break the bones of animals to come at the marrow; from the name it seems to be the same as the ospray, but in *Lev. xi. 13*, it is used to denote a different bird.

To Os-si-ry, 105, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To convert into bone.—*neu.* To become bone.

Os-sif'-ic, 88: *a.* Having power to ossify.

Os-si-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Process of ossifying.

OS-siv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Feeding on bones.

OS-siv'-ar-y, 129, 12, 103: *s.* A place where the bones of dead people are kept.

OS.—Other relations of this class will be found hereafter with Osteocolla, &c.

OSI, or **OUST**.—See *Oast*.

OSTENSIBLE, &c., **OSTENSIVE**.—See in the next class.

OSIENT=*ōs-tēnt'*, *s.* That which is extended or shown outwardly, or in front. (See *Ob-*;) an air or manner assumed; show, token; (Shaks.) a portent, a prodigy, any thing ominous.

To Os-ten'-tate, *v. a.* To make an ambitious display of, to exhibit boastingly. [Bp. Taylor.]

Os-ten-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Ambitious display, vain show; Shakspeare uses it for a spectacle or show.

Os-ten-ta'-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Making display from vanity; boastful, showy, gaudy.

Os-ten-ta'-tious-ly, *ad.* With ostentation.

Os-ten-ta'-tious-ness, *s.* Quality of being ostentatious.

Os'-ten-ta'-tor, *s.* One fond of display. [Unusual.]

Os-ten'-tous, *a.* Ostentatious. [Evelyn.]

OS-ten'-si-ble, (-cē-bl, 152, 105, 101) *a.* Literally, that may be shown; hence the usual meaning, colourable, plausible, held forth.

Os-ten'-si-bly, *ad.* With appearance.

Os-ten'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality or state of being ostensible.

Os-ten'-sive, (-civ) *a.* Showing, betokening.

OSTEOCOLLA=*ōs'-tē-ō-cōl'-lā*, *s.* (Compare *Oseous*, &c.) Literally, *bone glue*, a fossil, carbonate of lime formed by incrustation on the stem of a plant, and said to be good for uniting fractured bones.

OS-TEO-COPH, *s.* Aching of the bones.

OS-TE-OI'-O-GY, *s.* That part of anatomy which treats of the bones; the system of animal bones.

OS-te-o-i'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in osteology: *osteologist* is an older word, but at present less used.

OS-te-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to osteology.

OSTIARY, ȝst'-yār-ty, 146, 147, 105: *s.* (Compare *Oscitant*.) The mouth or opening by which a river discharges itself into the sea or a lake.

OSTLER, ȝst'-ler, 156: *s.* An hostler, which see; and *ȝst'-ler-y*, (the place belonging to an hostler) compare with *Hostelry*.

OSTMEN=*ȝst'-mēn*, *s. pl.* East men, as the

Danish settlers in Ireland were called: so the *OSTRA* oysters were the Goths from the East.

OSTRACISM, ȝs'-trā-cizm, 158: *s.* Sentence of banishment by votes as practised in ancient Athens each vote being signified by an oyster shell, on which the voter wrote the name of the person; hence banishment, expulsion.

To Os'-tra-cize, *v. a.* To banish, to expel.

Os'-TRA-CITE, *s.* An oyster-shell in its fossil state.

OSTRICI=*ȝs'-tritch*, 149: *s.* A very large bird that uses its wings in running, not for flight, that has extraordinary powers of digestion, and the feathers of whose wings are much esteemed.

OTACUSTIC=*ȝt'-cōw"-stick*, *a.* and *s.* That assists perception by the ears:—*s.* An instrument to assist the ears in hearing; also called an *O'-to-cous'-tic-on*. *O'alithe*, *Otorrhœa*, see *Supp.*

O-TAI'-GY, or **O-TAI'-GI-A**, *s.* The ear-ache.

OTHER, ȝth'-er, 116: *adj.* and *pron.* Not the same; not this, different; not this, the contrary; it is often used elliptically, and hence has become a noun or pronoun capable of the plural termination:—*pron.* Not I or he, but some one else; it is often correlative to *each*, which two words sometimes come together, and may conveniently be considered one compound word: see the remarks under *One*.

Oth'-er-gates, *ad.* In another manner. [Ola.]

Oth'-er-guise, (-guize, 151) *ad.* Of another kind; sometimes corrupted into *Other-guess*.

Oth'-er-where, (-hwere, 56, 102) *ad.* In some other place or places. [Milton.]

Oth'-er-while, 56: }

Oth'-er-whiles, 143: } *ad.* At other times.

Oth'-er-wise, (-wize, 151) *ad.* In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects.

OTIUM, ȝt'-shē-ūm, 147: *s.* A Latin word sometimes used in conversation for leisure, particularly in the phrase *Otium cum dig'ntate*, dignified leisure.

OTTER=*ȝt'-ter*, *s.* An amphibious animal that preys on fish.

OTTO=*ȝt'-tō*, *s.* A corruption of *Otr*, an Arabic word signifying quintessence, and usually applied to the oily aromas extracted from flowers; some persons have lately chosen to spell it *Ottar*.

OTTOMAN, ȝt'-tō-mān, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Turks, from Othman, or Osman, a commander or sultan of the tribe about the year 1300:—*s.* A *stew*, such as is used in Turkey.

OUCH=*owth*, *s.* The collet in which a precious stone is set; a carcanet; an ornament of gold; it was also used to signify the blow given by a boar's tusk. [Obs.]

OUGHT, Anything.—See *Aught*.

I, he, they, &c. **OUGHT**, ȝwt, 126, 162: } *v. a.*
Thou OUGHTEST, ȝwt'-ēst, } and *n.*

act. Owed, was bound to pay; had a right to; (in these senses, in which it is the old preterit of *To Owe*, it is obsolete:)—*neu.* Am, art, &c. bound by duty,—*tit. necessary*,—in such circumstances as to establish or to have established a fitness; such is the modern sense of the verb, in which it is always in the present tense, notwithstanding the past meaning which the whole context may express: thus, in the phrases *Ought he not to suffer*, and *Ought he not to have suffered*, the finite verb is in the same present tense, and the preterit meaning in the latter phrase is expressed, contrarily to the usual practice, by the verb governed, and not by the governing verb.

OUNCE=*ownc*, *s.* A weight, originally a twelfth part; in Troy weight it is the twelfth part of a pound, but in Avoirdupois it is the sixteenth part.

OUNCE=*ownc*, *s.* A lynx.

OUNDED=*owu'-dēd*, *a.* Waving. [Chaucer.] *Ound'ing* had the same meaning: *Ound'y* in heraldry is wavy.

OUPHE, ȝf, 127, 163, 189: *s.* A fairy, an elf.

Ou'-phen, *a.* Elfman.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

OUR=owr, 133, 53: } *prom.* (See I.) Pertaining
OURS, owr, 143: } to us; belonging to us: the
 first form is a pronominal adjective, or an adjective
 pronoun, as the grammarian may choose to name it;
 the other form is a possessive pronoun of the third per-
 son; as, *Ours is here*: where it cannot be said a noun
 in the third person is understood; for if such noun
 were inserted, it would change the word to *our*: a
 proof that the meaning of the noun was comprehended
 in the pronoun, and not understood after it.

Our-self, *pron.* It is used only in the regal style.

Our selves, 189, 143: *pron.* The plural of Myself.

OURANOGRAPHY, ow'-rân-ôg'-râ-lôy, 163:

s. A description of the heavens. **Ouroscopy**, see *Supp.*

OUSE.—See *Ooze*.

OUSEL, ō'-zl, 127, 114: *s.* A blackbird.

To OUST=owst, *v. a.* To take away, to remove;
 to eject, to disseat.

Out-er, *s.* Dispossession: *Out-ter-le-main'*, (Law
 French, pron. as English,) the delivery of lands out of
 a guardian's hands.

OUT=owt, 31: *a. adv. and interj.* External, not
 in; not within, gone forth, come forth, issued; gone
 from some state; going on to the issue of a state;
 hence, the notion of finishing or completing, and the
 sense of *completely*, which it often expresses: in these
 and every other sense, the original meaning of issuing
 from an interior or present state is kept in view, with
 more or less of literal or figurative import: some ex-
 pressions are elliptical; thus *Out at heels* implies ex-
 posure of the flesh at the heels, and figuratively, bar-
 ness of income: *Out of pocket* means money out of the
 pocket: *To cry out on any one* is to tell him to get out
 of presence or away; hence *Out* becomes an inter-
 jection: when *Out* precedes of, it is considered to form
 a compound preposition; but of is the only real pre-
 position, and *Out* still retains its original import, which,
 though it may sometimes be interpreted by *from*,
 sometimes by *not in*, sometimes by *beyond*, &c., is still
 correspondent to the general sense above stated: *Out*
of hand signifies immediately, implying that the affair
 is now in hand, and on the point of being out of it, *i. e.*
 performed: as a prefix, the import of *Out*, with such
 derivative extensions as have been described, remains
 unaffected throughout all the words compounded with
 it; in most of them it conveys the meaning of going
 beyond or surpassing some state or action which is
 figuratively to issue from it; in others its meaning is
 literal, or nearly so, betokening emission, exclusion,
 or something external. *Outcrop*, *Outlier*, see *Supp.*

Out-er, *a. comp. degree.* Exterior, that is without,
 opposed to *inner*.

Out-most, } 116: *a. super. degree.* Remotest
Out-er-most, } from the midst.

Out-er-ly, *ad.* Toward the outside.

Out-ward, 140, 18: *a. ad. and s.* External; ex-
 trinsic; foreign; carnal, not spiritual:—*adv.* To the
 outward parts; to foreign parts:—*s.* External form.

Out-wards, 143: *ad.* The same as *Outward*.

Out-ward-ly, *ad.* Externally; in appearance, not
 sincerely.

To Out, *v. a.* To deprive by expulsion: hence, an
Out-er, which properly means an expeller, but has
 sometimes been used for *Outter* to signify dispossession:
 in vulgar language an *Outer* is he or that which goes
 beyond or surpasses.

To OUT-ACT, *v. a.* To do beyond.

To OUT-BAL'-ANCE, *v. a.* To exceed in weight.

To OUT-BAR, *v. a.* To shut out by a bar.

To OUT-BID, } *v. a.* To bid higher
 1 **Out-bade**, (-bād, 135) } than another: hence
Out-bid, } the sub. an *Out-*
Out-bid'-den, 114: } *bid'-der*.

OUT-BLOWN, (-blōn, 125) 81: *part. a.* Inflated.

To OUT-BLUSH, *v. a.* To exceed in rosy colour.

OUT-BORN, 81, 37: *a.* Foreign, not native.

OUT-BOUND, 81: *a.* Outward bound, proceeding to
 a foreign country.

To OUT-BRAVE, *v. a.* To bear down or defeat by
 more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

To OUT-BRA'-ZEN, 114: *v. a.* To bear down with
 insolence.

OUT-BREAK, (-brāk, 100) 81: *s.* Eruption.

Out-break-ing, *s.* That which breaks forth.

To OUT-BREATH', (-brēth, 100) *v. a. and n.* To
 weary by being longer winded:—*new*. To expire.

To OUT-BUD, *v. n.* To put buds out or forth.

To OUT-BUILD, (-bild, 121) *v. a.* To exceed in
 building.

To OUT-CANT, *s. a.* To surpass in canting.

OUT-CANT, *a. and s.* Thrown away, rejected, ex-
 pelled:—*s.* Overrejected; an exile.

OUT-CRYPT, *conj.* Except [B. Jon.]

To OUT-CLIMB, (-climb, 115, 156) *v. a.* To climb
 beyond.

To OUT-COM'-PASS, (-cūm'-pāss, 116) *v. a.* To
 exceed due bounds.

To OUT-CRAFT, 11: *v. a.* To exceed in cunning.

OUT-CRY, (-crī, 6) 81: *s.* Clamour; cry of distress;
 opposition; in our older auths, public sale, auction.

To OUT-DARE, *v. a.* To venture beyond.

To OUT-DATE, *v. a.* To antiquate. [Hammoud.]

To OUT-DO, (-dō, 107) } *v. a.* To excel, to sur-
 1 **Out-did**, (-dīd, 107) } pass; hence, the *sub.*
Out-done, (-dūn, 107) } an *Out-do'-ing*.

To OUT-DRINK, 158: *v. a.* (*Ir.*—see *To Drink*.)
 To exceed in drinking.

To OUT-DWELL, *v. a.* To stay beyond.

OUTER, &c.—See among the words immediately
 under *Out*.

To OUT-FACE, *v. a.* To outbrave.

To OUT-FAWN, *v. a.* To excel in fawning.

To OUT-FEAT, *v. a.* To exceed in feasting.

To OUT-FEAT, *v. a.* To surpass in feats. [Obs.]

OUT-FIT, 81: *s.* A fitting out, as for a voyage.

To OUT-FLANK, 158: *v. a.* To extend the flank
 beyond that of another force.

To OUT-FLY, *v. a.* (*Ir.*—see *To Fly*.) To exceed
 in flight.

To OUT-FOOL, *v. a.* To exceed in folly.

OUT-FORM, 81: *s.* External appearance. [B. Jon.]

To OUT-FROWN, *v. a.* To bear down by frowning.

OUT-GATE, 81: *s.* An outlet, passage out.

To OUT-GEN'-ER-AL, *v. a.* To exceed in generalship.

To OUT-GIVE, (-guiv, 77) *v. a.* (*Ir.*—see *To*
Give.) To exceed in giving.

To OUT-GO, } *v. a.* To go beyond, to
 1 **Out-went**, } surpass; to circumvent.
Out-gone, (-gōn, 7)

OUT-GOING, 81: *s.* Act or state of going out; ex-
 penditure; in Joshua xvii, 9, extreme limit.

To OUT-GRIN, *v. a.* To exceed in grinning.

To OUT-GROW, (-grōw, 7) } *v. a.* To surpass in
 1 **Out-grew**, (-grōw, 109) } growth; to grow out
Out-grown, (-grōwn) } of by getting too big
 or too old.

OUT-GUARD, (-g'ard, 121) 81: *s.* A guard at a
 distance from the main body of the army.

To OUT-HER'-OD, 129, 18: *v. a.* To overact the
 character of Herod, which, in the old miracle-plays,
 was always a violent one.

OUT-HOUSE, 152, 81: *s.* A building not included
 in the dwelling-house.

To OUT-JEST, *v. a.* To overpower by jesting.

To OUT-JUG'-GLE, 101: *v. a.* To surpass in juggling.

To OUT-KNAVE, (-nāve, 157) *v. a.* To surpass in
 knavery.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: āin, 166: then, 166,

OUT-LAND, *a.* Foreign. [Obs.]
OUT-land-er, *s.* A foreigner. [A. Wood.]
OUT-and'-ish, *a.* Not native, foreign.
To OUT-LAST, 11: *v. a.* To exceed in duration.
OUT-LAW, 81, 26: *s.* One excluded from the benefit of the law; a robber; a bandit; see Outlawry.
To OUT-law, *v. a.* To exclude from protection of law.
OUT-law-ry, *s.* The being put out of the law: this takes place when a man is cited to a court and refuses to appear; but the law distinguishes between outlawries in capital cases and those of an inferior nature: in personal actions, outlawry does not occasion the party to be looked upon as guilty of the fact, nor does it occasion an entire forfeiture of his real estate, yet it is very penal in its consequences; for he is hereby restrained of his liberty if he can be found, and he forfeits his goods and chattels, and the profits of his lands, till he shall be *inlawed*: if the defendant be a woman, the proceeding is called a *warer*; for as women were not sworn to the law by the ancient oath of allegiance at the least, they could not be called *out-lawed*:—no man is entitled to kill an outlaw wantonly or wilfully.
OUT-LAY, 81: *s.* A laying out; expenditure.
To OUT-LEAP, *v. a.* To exceed in leaping.
OUT-leap, 83: *s.* Sally, flight, escape.
OUT-LET, *s.* Passage outwards, egress.
OUT-LICK-ER, *s.* In ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.
To OUT-LIE, 5: *v. a.* To exceed in lying.
OUT-LI-ER, 6: *s.* One who lies not, or is not resident, in the place with which his duty connects him.
Out-ly-ing, *a.* Not in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.
OUT-LINE, 81, 6: *s.* Contour; line, or the lines, by which any figure is first defined,—sketch, exterior line.
To OUT-line, 82: *v. a.* To draw in outline.
To OUT-LIVE, (-liv, 104) *v. a.* To survive.
Out-liv-er, *s.* A survivor.
To OUT-LOOK, (-lōōk, 118) *v. a.* To browbeat; in a literal sense, to select.
Out-look, 81: *s.* A look-out, a vigilant watch; view, prospect.
OUT LOPE, *s.* An excursion. [Obs.]
To OUT-LUS-TER, (-tur, 159) *v. a.* To excel in brightness.
OUTLYING.—See above, under Outlier.
To OUT-MARCH, *v. a.* To march faster than.
To OUT-MEAS-URE, (-mēzh'-oor, 147) *v. a.* To exceed in measure.
OUTMOST.—See among the words immediately under Out.
To OUT-NAME, *v. a.* To exceed in naming.
To OUT-NUM-BER, *v. a.* To exceed in number.
To OUT-PACE, *v. a.* To outgo, to leave behind.
To OUT-PAR'-A-MOUR, (-moor, 125) *v. a.* To exceed in keeping mistresses.
OUT-PAR-ISH, 81: *s.* A parish lying without the walls.
OUT PART, 81: *s.* Part remote from the centre.
To OUT-PASS, 11: *v. a.* To pass beyond.
To OUT-POISE, (-poiz, 151, 189) *v. a.* To outweigh.
OUT-FORCH, 81: *s.* An entrance.
OUT-PORT (-pōurt, 130) 81: *s.* A port at some distance from the city of London.
OUT-POST, (-pōst, 116) 81: *s.* A post or station without the limits of a camp; the troops placed at such a station.
To OUT-POUR, (-pōre, 133) *v. a.* To pour out.
OUT-pour-ing, 81: *s.* A pouring out; effusion.
To OUT-PRAY, *v. a.* To exceed in earnestness of prayer.

To OUT-PREACH, *v. a.* To surpass in preaching.
To OUT-PRIZE, *v. a.* To exceed in estimated worth.
OUT-RAGE, 81: *s.* Open violence, tumultuous mischievousness.
 This is not a compound of the English *out* and *rage*, but nevertheless of words in low Latin or middle French which had nearly the same meaning; hence the meaning of the compound is so near to that which would arise from the union of the two English words, that Phillips seems to have mistaken its etymology, and uses it in the sense of *rage broken forth*.
To OUT-rage, 82: *v. a.* and *n.* To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously:—*new*. [Obs.] To commit exorbitances.
Out-rage-ous, 120: *a.* Violent, furious; exorbitant; excessive, enormous.
Out-rage-ous-ly, *ad.* Violently; excessively.
Out-rage-ous-ness, *s.* Fury, violence; enormity.
To OUT-RAZE, *v. a.* To raze out, to exterminate.
OUT-RE, (ōōt-ray, [Fr.] 170) *a.* Out of the common course or limits, extravagant.
 This word cannot, of course, have any claim to be deemed one of the compounds of the English *Out*; yet as there is really an original affinity, as well as an evident present relationship of meaning, it may be permitted to stand among them: Todd's remark must be added, that its introduction into English speech is affected and needless.
To OUT-REACH, *v. a.* To reach beyond.
To OUT-REA'-SON, (-rē'-zn, 151, 114) *v. a.* To excel in reasoning.
To OUT-REC'-KON, 114: *v. a.* To exceed in computation.
To OUT-REIGN, (-rān, 100, 157) *v. a.* To reign till the conclusion of.
To OUT-RIDE, *v. a.* and *n.* To pass by riding.—*new*. In a literal sense, to ride out or abroad.
Out-ri-der, 81, 6: *s.* One who rides abroad or about; specially, a sheriff's summoner;—a servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.
OUT-RIG-GER, 77: *s.* A projecting beam fixed on the side of a ship to secure the mast in the act of *carreening*; also, a boom occasionally used on the tops.
OUT-NIGHT, (-rit, 115, 162) *ad.* Immediately, completely.
To OUT-RI'-VAL, *v. a.* To surpass in efforts of competition.
OUT-ROAD, 8: *s.* Excursion.
To OUT-ROAR, 47: *v. a.* To exceed in roaring.
To OUT-ROOT, *v. a.* To eradicate, to extirpate.
To OUT-RUN, *v. a.* To exceed in running; to exceed.
To OUT-SAIL, *v. a.* To exceed in sailing.
OUT-SCAPE, 81: *s.* Power of escaping.
To OUT-SCORN, *v. a.* To confront by contempt.
OUT-SCOUR-INGS, *s. pl.* Substances scoured out.
To OUT-SELL, *v. a.* (irr.—see To Sell) To exceed in amount; to exceed in the prices of things sold; to gain a higher price.
OUT-SET, 81: *s.* Opening, beginning.
To OUT-SHINE, *v. a.* To excel in lustre; in a literal sense, to shine out or emit lustre.
To OUT-SHOOT, *v. a.* To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.
To OUT-SHUT, *v. a.* To shut out or exclude.
OUT-SIDE, 84: *s.* The external part; extreme part; the utmost; superficial appearance; the external man.
To OUT-SIN, *v. a.* To go beyond in sinning.
To OUT-SIT, *v. a.* To sit beyond the time of.
To OUT-SKIP, *v. a.* To avoid by flight.
OUT-SKIRT, 81, 36: *s.* Suburb, border, outpost.
To OUT-SLEEP, *v. a.* (irr.—see To Sleep.) To sleep beyond.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāw'-way; chāp'-mān; pd'-pā; lāw; gōōd; i. e. *jeu*; 55: a, e, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

OUT-

OVER-

To OUT-SOAR', 47 : *v. a.* To soar beyond.
To OUT-ROUND', 31 : *v. a.* To surpass in sound.
To OUT-SPEAK', v. a. To speak something beyond, to exceed.
To OUT-SPORT', 130 : *v. a.* To outdo in sporting.
To OUT-SPREAD', (-sprēd, 120) v. a. To extend.
To OUT-STAND', v. a. and n. (Irr.—see To Stand.)
 To resist effectually; to stand beyond the time:—*acc.*
 To project outwardly.
Out-stand'-ing, a. Existing abroad, as debts not collected or unpaid.
To OUT-STARE', 41 : *v. a.* To face down, to browbeat.
To OUT-STEP', v. a. To step or go beyond, to exceed.
To OUT-STORM', v. a. To overbear by storming.
OUT-STREET, 81 : *s.* Street near the suburbs.
To OUT-STRETCH', v. a. To spread out, to expand.
To OUT-STRIDE', v. a. To surpass in striding.
To OUT-STRIP', v. a. To shoot out beyond, and leave behind, as in a race: the original of the second part of the word is doubtful.
To OUT-SWEAR', (-swāre, 100) v. a. (Irr.—see To Swear.) To exceed in swearing.
To OUT-SWEET'-EN, 114 : *v. a.* To exceed in sweetness.
To OUT-SWELL', v. a. To overflow.
OUT-TAKE', prep. Except. [Chaucer.]
To OUT-TALK', (-tāwk, 112) v. a. To exceed in talking.
To OUT-THROW', 17 : *v. a.* To throw beyond.
To OUT-TONGUE', (-tūng 116, 189) v. a. To bear down by noisy talking.
To OUT-TOP', v. a. To overtop, to obscure.
To OUT-VAL'-UE, v. a. To exceed in price or value.
To OUT-VEN'-OM, 18 : *v. a.* To exceed in poison.
To OUT-VIK', 5 : *v. a.* To exceed, to surpass.
To OUT-VIL'-LAIN, 99 : *v. a.* To exceed in villainy.
To OUT-VOICE', v. a. To exceed in clamour.
To OUT-VOTE', v. a. To overcome by plurality of votes.
To OUT-WALK', (-wāwk, 112) v. a. To exceed in walking; specially, to exceed the walking of a spectre.
OUT-WALL', (-wāwl, 112) 81 : *s.* Outward wall of a building; superficial appearance.
OUTWARD, &c.—See among the words immediately under Out.
To OUT-WATCH', (-wōtch, 140) v. a. To surpass in watchfulness.
To OUT-WEAR', (-wāre, 100) v. a. (Irr.—see To Wear.) To exceed in wearing, to last longer; to wear out; to pass tediously.
To OUT-WEED', v. a. To weed out, to extirpate.
To OUT-WEEP', v. a. (Irr.—see To Weep.) To exceed in weeping.
To OUT-WEIGH', (-wāy, 100, 162) v. a. To exceed in weight; to exceed in value.
To OUT-WELL', v. a. To pour out. [Spenser.]
OUT-WENT',—See To Outgo.
To OUT-WHORE', (-hōre, 160) v. a. To exceed in lewdness.
To OUT-WIN', v. a. (Irr.—see To Win.) To win a way out of. [Spenser.]
To OUT-WIND', (-wind, 115) v. a. (Irr.—see To Wind.) To extricate, to unloose.
To OUT-WING', v. a. To outdo.
To OUT-WIT', v. a. To surpass in stratagem, to overreach.
OUT-WORK, (-wurk, 141) s. Part of a fortification nearest the enemy; any work raised outwardly for defence.
OUT-WORN', (-wōurn, 130) n. Consumed by use.
To OUT-WORTH', (-wurth, 141) v. a. To exceed in value. [Shaks.]

To OUT-WREST', (-rēst, 157) v. a. To extort.
To OUT-WHITE', (-ritā, 157) v. a. To surpass in writing.
OUT-WHOUGHT', (-rāwt, 157, 126, 162) a. Outdone.
To OUT-ZA'-NY, 105 : *v. a.* To exceed in buffoonery.
OVAL, -ō'-vāl, 12 : *a.* and *s.* Resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; oblong:—*s.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg. Ovalbumen, &c., *Supp.*
OVARI-ous, OVARY, -See lower in the class.
O'-vate, a. Egg-shaped: O'-vate-d is the same.
Of this word the compounds are chiefly botanical terms; as O'-vate-lan'-coolate, (having something of the form of an egg and of a lance;) O'-vate subulate, (having something of the form of an egg and of aawl:) O'-vate oblong, (oblong as an egg,) &c.
See Ovation in the next class.
O'-vi-form, a. In the shape of an egg.
O'-VA'-ri-ous, 90, 120 : *a.* Consisting of eggs.
O'-vip'-a-tous, 120 : *a.* Producing eggs; producing young from eggs. Ovipoviparous, &c., *see Supp.*
O'-VAR'-y, s. One of two flat oval bodies behind the uterus which contain what are called ova.
O'-vi-duc', s. Passage from the ovary to the uterus.
O'-VO'-lo, s. A round moulding in architecture which is frequently cut with a representation of eggs.
OVATION, ō'-vā'-shūn, 89 : *s.* A lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to commanders who had won a victory with little or no bloodshed, or defeated a less formidable enemy.
OVEN, ūv'-vn, 116, 114 : *s.* An arch of brick or stone work for baking bread.
OVER=ō'-ver, 36 : *a. ad. and prep.* Upper hence, beyond or past:—*adv.* So as to be upper, or above, sometimes with the notion of motion, sometimes without; hence, *To run over* is to run out by means of, or *over* the top; *To hand over* is to hand so that the object is kept up or above till it reaches its destination; *To pass over* is to pass upon or above a road, a sea, &c.: *At over* is above or upon in every place; hence, *over* often signifies throughout or completely, but much more commonly, too, too much, too great, excessively, from the notion that what is too much is something that rises or stands above the proper measure: *Over and over*, with repetition: *Over and above*, besides: *Over-against*, opposite, regarding against: *To give over* is probably elliptical, implying a giving up of something, as attempts, or hopes, &c., or of a person to that which seems inevitable:—*prep.* Above; above, with motion, as *To jump over a stream*, which implies to jump so as to be above it, and in the event beyond it; *Over night* is probably elliptical, implying, while I am yet over the night, or the night under me, &c. *a.* in my power; hence it means *before night*: as a prefix it has the original or some derivative meaning which it bears in its separate capacity; which meaning in the compounds is in general that of *more than enough, too much, or too*.
O'-ver-most, (-mōast, 116) adj. super. deg. Highest; above others in authority.
O'-ver-ly, 105 : *a.* Superficial as from being too much above the matter in hand,—slight, careless, negligent. [Bp. Hall. Mountagu. Sanderson.]
To O'-VER-A-BOUND', 31 : *v. n.* To abound too much.
To O'-VER-Act', v. a. and n. To act to excess.
To O'-VER-AG'-I-TATE, 92, 64 : *v. a.* To agitate beyond what is expedient.
O'-VER-ALLS, (-āwlz, 112, 151) s. pl. Kind of trousers covering another dress.
O'-VER-AN'-xious, (-āngk'-shūs, 154, 120) a. Anxious to excess.
To O'-VER-ARCH', v. a. To cover with an arch.
To O'-VER-AWE', 25 : *v. a.* To keep in awe.
To O'-VER-BAL'-ANCE, v. a. To weigh down:—*v.* Excess of weight or value.
O'-VER-BAT'-TLE, 101 : *a.* Too fruitful, exuberant:—*See* the verb To Battel. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mlsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vāzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thān, 166: then, 166.

To O'-VER-BEAR'', (-bāre, 106) *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Bear*.) To bear down, to subdue.
To O'-VER-BEND'', *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Bend*.) To bend or stretch to excess.
To O'-VER-BID'', *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Bid*.) To bid or offer beyond.
To O'-VER-BLOW'', (-biōw, 7) *v. n.* and *a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Blow*.) To blow with too much violence; hence, to blow over, or be beyond in violence:—*ct.* To blow away or dissipate.
O'-VER-BOARD'', 48: *ad.* Over the side of a ship; hence, off the ship, out of the ship.
To O'-VER-BROW'', 31: *v. a.* To hang over.
To O'-VER-BUILD'', (-bīld, 120) *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Build*.) To build too much; to build over or upon.
To O'-VER-BULK'', *v. a.* To oppress by bulk. [Shaks.]
To O'-VER-BURDEN'', 114: *v. a.* To load too much.
O'-VER-BUS'', (-hīz'-ēy, 109) *a.* Too busy, officious.
To O'-VER-BUY'', (-bȳ, 106) *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Buy*.) To buy at dear a rate.
To O'-VER-CAN'', -O-PY, *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy.
O'-VER-CARE'', *s.* Excessive care or anxiety.
O'-ver-care''-ful, 117: *a.* Careful to excess.
To O'-VER-CARRY'', *v. a.* To carry too far.
To O'-VER-CAST'', 11: *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Cast*.) To cloud, to darken: to cast or compute at too high a rate; to sew over.
O'-VER-CAU''-TIOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Too cautious.
To O'-VER-CHARGE'', *v. a.* To charge to excess; to crowd, to burthen.
O'-ver-charge'', 81: *s.* An excess of load; a too great charge for goods supplied.
To O'-VER-CLIMB'', (-climb, 115, 156) *v. a.* To climb over.
To O'-VER-CLOUD'', *v. a.* To cover with a cloud.
To O'-VER-CLOY'', *v. a.* To fill beyond satiety.
To O'-VER-COME'', *O'-ver-cūm''*, 107, *v. a.* and 1 *O'-ver-came''*=*O'-ver-cām''*, } *n.* To conquer; to surmount; in a literal sense, not now used, to come over or upon, (Macbeth, i. iii. sc. 4:) to overflow:—*new.* To gain the superiority.
O'-ver-com''-er, *s.* One that overcomes.
O'-ver-com''-ing-ly, *ad.* With superiority.
To O'-VER-COUNT'', *v. a.* To rate at too much.
To O'-VER-COVER'', (-cūv'-er, 116) *v. a.* To cover throughout.
O'-VER-CREUL'', -U-I-OTS, 120: *a.* Too credulous.
To O'-VER-CROW'', (-cřow, 7) *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Crow*.) To crowd over as in triumph.
To O'-VER-DATE'', *v. a.* To date beyond the proper day.
O'-VER-DIGHT'', (-dīt, 115, 162) *a.* Covered over. [Obs.]
To O'-VER-DO'', (-dō, 107) *v. a.* and *n.* (*Irr.*—see *To Do*.) To do too much; to harass; specially, to cook too much:—*new.* To labour too hard; to cook too much.
To O'-VER-DRAW'', 25: *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Draw*.) To draw beyond one's credit on a banker or merchant.
To O'-VER-DRESS'', *v. a.* To dress to excess.
To O'-VER-DRINK'', 158: *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Drink*.) To drink to excess.
To O'-VER-DRIVE'', *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Drive*.) To drive to excess.
To O'-VER-DRY'', *v. a.* To dry too much.
O'-VER-EA''-GER, (-guer, 77) *a.* Too eager.
O'-ver-ea''-ger-ly, *ad.* Too eagerly.
O'-ver-ea''-ger-ness, *s.* Excessive eagerness.
To O'-VER-EMPTY'', 156: *v. a.* To make too empty.

To O'-VER-EYE'', 106: *v. a.* To superintend; to observe.
O'-VER-FALL, (-fāl, 112) *s.* Cataract. [Balogh.]
To O'-VER-FLOAT'', *v. a.* To cover as with water.
To O'-VER-FLOW'', (-flōw, 7) *v. n.* and *a.* To be fuller than : brim can hold; to exuberate, to abound:—*ad.* To fill to the brim, to deluge, to drown.
O'-ver-flow'', 81: *s.* Inundation, exuberance.
O'-ver-flow''-ing, *a.* and *s.* Exuberant, copious:—*s.* Exuberance, copiousness.
O'-ver-flow''-ing-ly, *ad.* Exuberantly. [Boyle.]
O'-ver-flown'', *part.* Overflowed, for which it is incorrectly used by Swift, Bentley, and others, *flown* being the participle not of *To Flow*, but *To Fly*.
To O'-VER-FLUSH'', *v. a.* To flush to excess.
To O'-VER-FLY'', *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Fly*.) To pass over by flying.
O'-VER-FOR''-WARD, 140, 18: *a.* Forward to excess.
O'-ver-for''-ward-ness, *s.* Too great forwardness.
To O'-VER-FRIGHT'', (-frāt, 100, 162) *v. a.* (See *To Fright*.) To load too heavily, as a ship.
O'-VER-FRUIT'', -FUL, 109, 117: *a.* Too luxuriant.
To O'-ver-get'', (-guēt, 77) *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Get*.) To overtake, to come up with. [Sidney.]
To O'-VER-GILD'', (-gīld, 77) *v. a.* To gild over.
To O'-VER-GIRD'', (-guerd, 77) *v. a.* To gird too closely.
To O'-VER-GLANCE'', 11: *v. a.* To run over with the eye.
To O'-VER-GO'', } *v. a.* To exceed, to sur-
1 O'-VER-GO''-WENT'', } pass; in a literal sense,
O'-ver-gone'', (-gōn) } disused, to go over or
cover: *To be overgone* with grief or care, &c., is to be irretrievably plunged into it, to be undone by it.
To O'-VER-GORGE'', *v. a.* To gorge to excess.
O'-VER-GRASSED'', (-grāst, 114, 143) *a.* Overgrown with grass. [Spenser.]
O'-VER-GREAT'', (-grāt, 100) 81: *a.* Too great.
To O'-VER-GROW'', (-grōw, 7) } *v. a.* and *a.* To
1 O'-ver-grew'', (-grō, 109) } cover with growth
O'-ver-grown'', (-grōng, 7) } or herbage; to
grow beyond, to rise above:—*new.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.
O'-ver-growth'', 81: *s.* Excessive growth.
To O'-VER-HAILE'', *v. a.* To overhaul, which see.
To O'-VER-HAND'', -DIE, 161: *v. a.* To handle or mention too much.
To O'-VER-HANG'', *v. a.* and *n.* (*Irr.*—see *To Hang*.) To jut or impend over.
To O'-VER-HARD'', -DEN, 114: *v. a.* To make too hard.
O'-VER-HA''-STY, 105: *a.* Too quick; passionate.
O'-ver-ha''-stily, *ad.* In too great a hurry.
O'-ver-ha''-stiness, *s.* Precipitation.
To O'-VER-HAUL'', 25: *v. a.* To unfold or loosen as the tackle of a ship; to pull over as loose tackle in order to examine; to examine unceremoniously; to examine over again.
O'-VER-HEAD'', (-hēd 120) *ad.* Aloft; in the zenith.
To O'-VER-HEAR'', 43: *v. a.* (*Irr.*—see *To Hear*.) To hear those who do not mean to be heard.
O'-ver-heard'', (-herd, 137) *a.* Heard as by accident.
To O'-VER-HELE'', *v. a.* To cover over. [B. Jon.]
To O'-VER-HEND'', *v. a.* To overtake. [Spenser.]
To O'-VER-JOY'', *v. a.* To transport with delight.
O'-VER-JOY'', 81: *s.* Transport, ecstasy.
To O'-VER-LA''-BOUR, 120: *v. a.* To harass with toil; also, to execute with too much care.
To O'-VER-LADE'', *v. a.* To load too much.
O'-VER-LA''-DEN, 114: *part.* *a.* Over-burdened.
OVERLAD.—See under *To Overlay*.
To O'-VER-LAP'', *v. a.* To lap or fold over.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

OVER-

O' VER-LARGE", *a.* Larger than enough.
To O' VER-LASH", *v. n.* To exaggerate. [Barrow.]
O' ver-lash"-ing-ly, *ad.* With exaggeration. [Obs.]
To O' VER-LAY", *v. a.* To oppress by too much weight or power; to place something upon; in special derivative senses, to smother by something incumbent, as by the body of the nurse in bed with an infant; hence, to crush, to overwhelm; to cover the surface, as of any work in wood or other substance, with a different substance, as a metal.
O' ver-lay"-ing, 81: *s.* A superficial covering.
To O' VER-LEAP", *v. a.* To pass by a jump.
O' ver-leaped", (-lēpt, 135, 120, 114, 143) (See To Leap.)
O' VER-LEATH"-ER, 120: *s.* The upper-leather. [Shaks.]
To O' VER-LEAV"-EN, (-lēv' vñ, 120, 114) *v. a.* To swell out too much as by excess of leaven; to corrupt.
O' VER-LIGHT", (-līt, 115) *s.* Too strong a light.
To O' VER-LIVE", (-liv, 104) *v. a.* and *n.* To live longer than, to survive:—*new.* To live too long.
O' ver-liv"-er, *s.* A survivor.
To O' VER-LOAD", 7: *v. a.* (See To Load.) To load to excess.
O' VER-LONG", *a.* Too long.
To O' VER-LOOK", 118: *v. a.* To view from a higher place; to be on more elevated ground; to see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to look over or through carefully; to supervise or superintend; with another meaning of the prefix, to look beyond or by what is under the eyes,—either through indulgence, or through neglect.
O' ver-look"-er, *s.* One that overlooks, a supervisor.
O' VER-LOOF", *s.* The same with *orlop*, which see.
To O' VER-LOVE", (-lūv, 107) *v. a.* To love to excess.
OVERLY.—See with the words immediately under Over.
O' VER-MAS"-TED, 11: *a.* Having too much mast.
To O' VER-MAS"-TER, 11: *v. a.* To overpower.
To O' VER-MATCH", *v. a.* To subdue.
O' ver-match", 81: *s.* One superior in power.
To O' VER-MEAS"-URE, (-mēzh' ūor, 120, 147) *v. a.* To measure or estimate too largely.
O' ver-meas"-ure, 81: *s.* Excess of measure.
To O' VER-MIX", 189: *v. a.* To mix with too much.
O' VER-MOD"-EST, *a.* Modest to excess.
OVERMOST.—See immediately under Over.
O' VER-MUCH", 81, 63: *a. ad.* and *s.* Too much, more than enough:—*adv.* In too great a degree:—*s.* More than enough.
O' ver-much"-ness, *s.* Exuberance. [B. Jon.]
To O' VER-MUL"-TI-TUDE, *v. a.* To exceed in number. [Milton.]
O' VER-NIGHT", (-nīt, 115) *s.* Night before bedtime. [Shaks.]
 See the remarks under Over.
To O' VER-NAME", *v. a.* To name over or in series.
To O' VER-NOISE", (-noyz, 151) *v. a.* To put down by noise.
To O' VER-OR"-FICE, (-fīss, 105) *v. a.* To lord by virtue of an office.
O' VER-OP"-VIC"-IOUS, (-flīsh' ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Too busy, too ready to intermeddle.
To O' VER-PAINT", *v. a.* To colour or describe too strongly.
To O' VER-PASS", 11: *v. a.* (See To Pass.) To cross or go over; with a different sense of the prefix, to pass with disregard, to omit, not to comprise.
To O' VER-PAY", *v. a.* (*irr.*—See To Pay.) To pay or reward too much.
To O' VER-PEER", *v. a.* To overlook. [Shaks.]

OVER-

To O' VER-PERCH", *v. a.* To fly over.
To O' VER-PER-SUADE", (-swāde, 145) *v. a.* To persuade against one's inclination.
To O' VER-PIC"-TURE, (-tūr, 147) *v. a.* To exceed the representation or picture. [Shaks.]
 The more obvious sense would be, to picture too highly.
O' VER-PLUS, *s.* The surplus.
To O' VER-PLY", *v. a.* To employ too laboriously.
To O' VER-POISE", (-poyz, 151, 189) *v. a.* To outweigh, to preponderate.
O' ver-poise, 81: *s.* Preponderant weight.
To O' VER-POL"-ISH, *v. a.* To finish too nicely.
O' VER-PON"-DER-OUS, 120: *a.* Too heavy or depressing.
To O' VER-POST", 116: *v. a.* To hasten over quickly. [Shaks.]
To O' VER-POWER", 53: *v. a.* To vanquish by force; to be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.
To O' VER-PRESS", *v. a.* To overwhelm.
To O' VER-PRIZE", *v. a.* To value too highly.
O' VER-PROMPT", 156: *a.* Too prompt.
O' ver-prompt"-ness, *s.* Precipitation.
To O' VER-PRO-POR"-TION, 130, 89: *v. a.* To make of too great a proportion.
O' VER-QU"-ET-NESS, 188: *s.* Too much quietness.
To O' VER-RAKE", *v. a.* To break in upon, as waves over a ship while she is at anchor.
O' VER-RANK", 158: *a.* Too rank or luxuriant.
To O' ver-rate", *v. a.* To rate at too much.
To O' VER-REACH", (See To Reach.) *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to reach beyond in any direction; more commonly, to reach beyond in a figurative sense, to deceive, to circumvent:—*new.* [Farriery.] To strike the hinder feet too far forwards, so that the toes hit against the fore shoes.
O' ver-reach"-er, *s.* One that overreaches; a cheat.
To O' VER-READ", *v. a.* (See To Read.) To peruse. [Shaks.]
To O' VER-REID", *v. a.* To smear with red. [Shaks.]
To O' VER-RIDE", *v. a.* (*irr.*—See To Ride.) To ride over; to ride too much.
To O' VER-RU"-PEN, 114: *v. a.* To make too ripe.
To O' VER-ROAST", 7: *v. a.* To roast too much.
To O' VER-RULE", 109: *v. a.* To influence or control by predominant power; to govern with high authority; in law, to supersede or reject.
O' ver-ru"-ling, *a.* Exerting a controlling power.
O' ver-ru"-ler, 81: *s.* One who controls.
To O' VER-RUN", *v. a.* and *n.* To run or spread
 1 **O' ver-ran"**, } over; hence, to ravage by incur-
O' ver-run", } sions; to do mischief by num-
 bers; with another sense of the prefix, to injure by treading down; also, to outrun, to leave behind; among printers, to run beyond the proper length by reason of insertions, so that the lines must be newly disposed:—*new.* To overflow, to be more than full.
O' ver-run"-ner, *s.* One that overruns.
O' VER-SEA, 3: *a.* From beyond sea.
To O' VER-SEE", *v. a.* (*irr.*—See To See.) To superintend, to overlook; in old authors, to pass by without seeing, to omit.
O' ver-seen", *a.* Overlooked; mistaken.
O' ver-se"-er, *s.* One who overlooks, a superintendent; specially, a superintendent of the parochial provision for the poor.
To O' VER-SET", *v. a.* and *n.* (*irr.*—See To Set.) To turn from off the basis; to subvert; to throw over:—*new.* To be turned upside down, to be subverted.
To O' VER-SHADE", *v. a.* To cover with shade.
To O' VER-SHAD"-OW, 8: *v. a.* To throw a shadow over; to cover with superior influence; to shelter, to protect.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: shūn, 166: thēn, 166.

To O'-VER-SHOOT", } *v. a. and n.* To shoot be-
 1 O'-ver-shoot", } yond; to pass swiftly over;
 O'-ver shot", } with the reciprocal pronoun,
 to venture too far:—*new.* To fly beyond the mark.

O'-VER-SIGHT", (-sīt, 115) 81: *s.* (Compare with the verb *To Oversee*.) Superintendence, [Obs. ;] mistake, error.

To O'-VER-SIZE", *v. a.* To surpass in bulk.

To O'-VER-SIZE", *v. a.* To plaster over as with a size or compost. [Shaks.]

To O'-VER-SKIP", *v. a.* To skip or leap over.

To O'-VER-SLEEP", *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See *To Sleep*.) To sleep too long.

To O'-VER-SLIP", *v. a.* To let slip by.

To O'-VER-SLOW", 7: *v. a.* To render slow. [Hammond.]

To O'-VER-SNOW", 7: *v. a.* To cover with snow.

O'-VER-SOLD", (-sōld, 116) *a.* Sold at too high a price.

O'-VER-SOON", *ad.* Too soon.

To O'-VER-SOFTEN", 8: *v. a.* To afflict excessively.

To O'-VER-SPRAK", *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See *To Speak*.) To speak too much; to enhance by grandiloquent words.

O'-VER-SPEND", *a.* Wearied, harassed, forspent.

To O'-VER-SPREAD", (-sprēd, 120) *v. a. and n.* (*Irr.*—See *To Spread*.) To spread over; to scatter over:—*new.* To be spread over.

To O'-VER-STAND", *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See *To Stand*.) To stand out too much in conditions or bargaining. [Dryden.]

To O'-VER-STARE", *v. n.* To stare wildly. [Ascham.]

To O'-VER-STEP", *v. a.* To exceed.

To O'-VER-STOCK", *v. a.* To crowd with stock; to fill too full.

O'-VER-STOCK", 81: *s.* Superabundance.

To O'-VER-STORE", *v. a.* To store with too much.

To O'-VER-STRAIN", *v. n. and a.* To strain to excess:—*act.* To stretch too far.

To O'-VER-STREW", 110, 109: *v. a.* (*Irr.*—See *To Strew*.) To strew or spread over.

To O'-VER-STRIKE", *v. a.* To strike beyond.

To O'-VER-SWAY", *v. a.* To overrule, to bear down.

To O'-VER-SWELL", *v. a.* To swell above, to overflow.

See OVERT and its relations, which belong not to this class, hereafter.

To O'-VER-TAKE", } *v. a.* To come up with
 1 O'-ver-took", 118: } something going before;
 O'-ver-ta'-ken, 114: } to catch; to take by surprise.

To O'-VER-TASK", 11: *v. a.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on.

To O'-VER-TAX", 188: *v. a.* To tax too heavily.

To O'-VER-THROW", 7: } *v. a.* To turn upside

1 O'-ver-threw", 110, 109: } down, to subvert;
 O'-ver-thrown", 7: } ruin; to defeat, to conquer.

O'-ver-throw", *s.* State of being overturned, ruin; degradation; discomfiture, defeat.

O'-ver-throw-er, 36: *s.* One that overthrows.

To O'-VER-THWART", (-thwārt, 140) *v. a.* To oppose.

O'-ver-thwart", 81: *prep. a. and s.* Across:—*adj.* Opposite; being over against, [Druden ;] crossing perpendicularly; perverse, peevish, [Obs. ;]—*s.* A cross or adverse circumstance, [Obs.]

O'-ver-thwart'-ness, *s.* Posture across; perverseness. [Obs.]

To O'-VER-TIRE", *v. a.* To tire to excess.

To O'-VER-TIT'-TLE, 101: *v. a.* To give too high a title to.

See OVERTLY hereafter under OVERT.

OVERTOOK.—See *To Overtake* above.

To O'-VER-TOP", *v. a.* To rise above the top; to excel; to make of less note by superior excellence.

To O'-VER-TOWEN", 53: *v. a.* To soar too high to tower above.

To O'-VER-TRIP", *v. a.* To trip over.

To O'-VER-TROW", 7: *v. a.* To think too highly [Obs.]

To O'-VER-TRUST", *v. a.* To trust too far.

See OVERTURE hereafter under OVERT.

To O'-VER-TURN", *v. a.* To subvert; to conquer.

O'-ver-turn", 81: *s.* An overthrow.

O'-ver-turn'-er, *s.* A subverter.

To O'-VER-VALE'-UE, *v. a.* To rate too highly.

To O'-VER-VEIL", (-vāil, 100) *v. a.* To cover as with a veil.

To O'-VER-VOTE", *v. a.* To outvote.

To O'-VER-WATCH", (-wōtch, 140) *v. a.* To subdue by long want of rest.

O'-ver-watched", 114, 143: *a.* Tired by watching.

O'-VER-WEAK", 3: *a.* Too weak.

To O'-VER-WEAK'-Y, 43, 105: *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue.

To O'-VER-WEATH'-ER, (-wēth'-er, 120) *v. a.* To bruise or batter by violence of weather.

To O'-VER-WEEN", *v. n.* To think too highly; to reach beyond the truth in thought.

O'-ver-ween'-ing, *a.* That thinks too highly, particularly as regards one's self.

O'-ver-ween'-ing-ly, *ad.* With too much arrogance or conceit.

To O'-VER-WEIGH", (-wāy, 100, 162) *v. a.* To exceed in weight.

O'-ver-weight", *s.* Preponderance.

To O'-VER-WHELM", (-hwēlm, 56) *v. a.* To over-spread and cover with something of crushing power or weight; to immerse and bear down, as in a fluid; with a literal meaning of the prefix, to put or place completely over.

O'-ver-whelm", *s.* Act of overwhelming. [Young.]

O'-ver-whelm'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to overwhelm.

To O'-VER-WING", *v. a.* To outflank. [Milt.: prose.]

O'-VER-WISE", (-wīz, 151) *a.* Wise to affection.

O'-ver-wise'-ness, *s.* Science falsely so called.

To O'-VER-WORK", 141: *v. a.* To overspeak.

To O'-VER-WORK", 141: *v. a.* (See *To Work*.) To tire.

O'-VER-WORN", (-wō'urn, 130) *part. a.* Worn out; spoiled by time or use.

To O'-VER-WREST'-TLE, (-rēs'-sl, 157, 156, 101) *v. a.* To subdue by wrestling.

O'-VER-WROUGHT", (-rāwt, 126, 162) *part. a.* (Compare with the verb *To Over-work*.) Over-worked; laboured too much; worked all over; in Shakespeare's *Com. of Err.* tenth line before the conclusion of a l, the editors have properly changed *o'er-wrought*, which makes little or no sense with the context, into *o'er-ruled*, i. e. *o'er-reached*; as being the word which the poet, in all probability, used.

O'-VER-YEAKEN", 114: *a.* Too old. [Fairfax.]

O'-VER-ZEAL", 114: *a.* Ruled by too much zeal [Fuller.]

O'-ver-zeal'-ous, (-zēl'-ūs, 120) *a.* Too zealous.

OVERT=O'-vert, 36: *a.* Open; open to view, public, apparent.

O'-vert-ly, *ad.* Openly, in open view.

O'-VER-TURE, (-tūre, 147) *s.* An opening, an aperture, an open place, [Spenser, Bp. Hall, Cotton ;] disclosure, [Shaks. ;] in modern use, a proposal, something offered to consideration; in a special sense, the opening piece, generally a musical performance, which introduces some principal performance to follow.

OVIDUCT, OVIFORM, OVIPAROUS,

OVOLO.—See among the words following Oval, and before Ovation. Ovule, &c., see in *Supp.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

OVINE=*ō'-vīnē*, *a.* Pertaining to sheep.

To OWE, *ōw*=*ō*, 189, 108: *v. a. and n.* Originally, as frequently in Shakespeare, to have, to possess, for which we now use *own*; in modern use, to be held or bound to pay to, to be indebted to: to be under obligation for; to have from, as a consequence of a cause:—*new*. To be bound or obliged, for which we now use *Ought* in the present tense, which was formerly only the preterit of *To Owe* in an active sense:—See *Ought*.

Ow'-ing, *a.* Due as a debt; as, He knows what is owing to a father:—imputable as an effect; as, His misery is owing to his carelessness; *i. e.* is imputable as an effect to, &c.; if custom would permit, we should use *owed* in the latter case, and *owing* only in the former.

OWL=*owl*, 31: *s.* A bird that flies chiefly in the night, lives in hollow trees, makes a howling or hooting noise, and eats mice.

Ow'-let, *s.* An owl; it is not originally the diminutive, but is often so understood.

Owl'-ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.

ow' Among the compounds are *Owl'-light*, (glimmering light, such as owls love:) *Owl'-like*, &c.

OWLER, *ōw'-er*, 127, 119: *s.* A corruption probably of *woodler*, applied to one who carries wool abroad illicitly; hence, one who carries contraband goods: (Swift.)

Owl'-ing, *s.* An offence against public trade. Blackstone considers the word as related to owl, because the offence of transporting wool or sheep is generally committed at night; such relationship, if real, would require a correspondent pronunciation of the word.

OWN=*own*=*ōwn*, 7, 108: *a.* (Compare *To Owe*, of which it was originally the participle.) Belonging, possessed, peculiar; as, *my own*, *your own*, &c., *i. e.* belonging to me, peculiar to you, &c.; the noun-substantive, though very frequently understood, is never of necessity considered as included in the word, which may therefore always be deemed an adjective.

To Own, *v. a.* To avow for one's own; to hold by right; to acknowledge.

Own'-er, 36: *s.* One to whom anything belongs, master, possessor.

Own'-er-ship, *s.* Property, rightful possession.

OWRE=*owr*, 189=*our*, 53: *s.* Some beast not accurately known, larger than a buffalo. (Obs.)

OWSE.—See *Ooze*: *Ow'-er* is defined by Ash to be bark and water mixed in a tanpit.

OX, *ōcks*, 188: *sing.* } *s.* A generic name for the Oxen, *ōck'-sn*, 114: *pl.* } bovine genus of animals; specially, and more commonly, a castrated bull.

ox' Among the compounds are (*ox'-like*, *ox'-eyed*, (having full eyes like those of an ox:) *ox'-fly*, (a fly hatched under the skin of cattle:) *ox'-grass*, (as much land as an ox can plough in a year, ordinarily taken for fifteen acres:) *ox'-stall*, (stand or stall for oxen:) and names of various plants, as *ox'-bane*; *ox'-eye*; *ox'-heel*; *ox'-lip*; *ox'-lunge*, &c.

OXALATE, OXALIC, OXIDE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

OXYGEN, *ōcks'-ē-jēn*, 188: *s.* Literally, the generator of substances sharp to the taste, that is to say, of acids: an elementary gaseous body, insipid, colourless, and inodorous, which is the supporter of respiration, and the chief among the supporters of combustion. *Oxizel*, *Oxygop*, see *Supp*.

To Ox'-y-gen-ize', *v. a.* To acidify by oxygen: some chemists use *To Ox'-genate*.

Ox-yg'-en-ous, (*ōcks'-id'-gēn'-ūs*, 81, 120) *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

Ox'-ide, *s.* A substance combined with oxygen without being in the state of an acid: this used to be written *Oxyde*, correspondently to its etymology:—See *ide* in the Index of Terminations preceding the Dictionary.

To Ox'-i-dize', *v. a. and n.* To turn to the state of an oxide. *Ox'-i-dize-ment*, act or state of oxidizing.

Ox'-i-da-tion, 89: *s.* The act of turning to the state of an oxide; or of combining, in some certain degree, with oxygen. *Ox'-idizement*. To oxidate, to oxidize.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, *i. e.* mission, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, *i. e.* vision, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

Ox'-i-od'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of the compound of oxygen and iodine.

Ox'-al'-lis, (*ōck-sā'-līs*, 188) *s.* The sharp or acid herb called sorrel.

Ox'-al'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or extracted from sorrel; as oxalic acid.

Ox'-a-late, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of oxalic acid with a base.

Ox'-y-gon, (*ōcks'-ē-gōn*) *s.* A triangle having three sharp or acute angles.

Ox'-y-chate, *s.* Literally, a mixture with a sharp substance; the name of a mixture of water and vinegar.

Ox'-y-mel, *s.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.

Ox-yf'-rho-dine, (*ōcks-īr'-rō-dīn*, 164, 105) *s.* A mixture of oil of roses and vinegar of roses.

Ox'-y-mo'-ron, *s.* Literally, a sharp foolish saying, —a phrase or expression which, though senseless if strictly interpreted, is yet pregnant with meaning, as "cruel kindness," "home is home."

Ox'-y-ton, *s.* A word with an acute sound, or having an acute accent on the last syllable.

OVER=*ō'-yer*, *s.* A hearing, always joined with *Ter-miner*, which signifies a determining; hence, a court of *Oyer* and *Ter-miner*.

O-yes', inter. (Properly *Oyes*.) Hear ye! the introductory cry of a public critic when he gives out a proclamation or advertisement.

OYLET.—See *Eyelet*, under *Eye*.

OYSTER=*oy'-ster*, 29: *s.* A bivalve testaceous fish.

ox' Among the compounds are *Oy'-ster-weigh'*, *Oy'-ster-wife'*, and *Oy'-ster-woman*, each of which, besides the literal meaning, signifies a low woman.

OZ-ENA=*ō-zē'-nā*, 103: *s.* An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that afflicts the patient with its ill scent

P.

P is popularly the fifteenth letter of the alphabet though really the sixteenth: see *J*: its sound is the 74th element of the schemes prefixed. It forms, with *h* following it, a digraph equivalent to *ft* see *Prin.* 163. It is often silent when joined with consonants articulated by the same organs: see *Prin.* 156, 157. As abbreviations, *P. M.* stand for *post meridiem*, afternoon, and *P. S.* for *postscript*.

PAAGE=*pā'-āge*, *s.* A sort of toll. (Obs.)

PABULAR=*pāb'-ū-lar*, *a.* Pertaining to food.

Pab'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Alimantal.

Pab'-u-lum, [Lat.] *s.* Food. [Technical.]

Pab'-u-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of feeding or procuring provender.

PACATED=*pā-cā'-tēd*, *a.* Appeased. [Unusual.]

Pa-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of appeasing.

PACE=*pāce*, *s.* Step, single change of the foot in walking; gait; degree of celerity; a gradation of business, (a Gallicism:) the quantity supposed to be measured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down, mediated by a step of the other foot, which quantity is taken strictly for five feet; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together.

To Pace, *v. n. and a.* To move on slowly; to move; in horsemanship to move with the peculiar step called a pace:—*act.* To measure by steps; to regulate in motion.

Paced, (*pāst*, 114, 143) *a.* Having a particular gait; perfect in paces, applied to horses, and thence to persons, generally in a bad sense, as *thorough-paced*.

Pa'-cer, 36: *s.* One that paces; a horse perfect in his paces.

PACHA *pā-shāw*, 25: *s.* The governor of a pro-

vine or ely under the Grand Seigneur: it is often spelled and pronounced Bashaw.

PACHYDERMATOUS, pāk'ē-der'-mā-tūs, 161, 190: *a.* Having a thick skin, an epithet of all the hoofed quadrupeds which do not ruminate, as the elephant; many animals of this kind are known only in fossil remains. *Pachy.*, &c., see *Supp.*

To PACIFY, pās'-ē-ī, 92, 105, 6: *v. a.* To appease, to calm; to restore peace to, to tranquillize.

Pac'-i-fi'er, *s.* One who pacifies.

Pa-ci-fi'ic, 88: *a.* Peacemaking, mild, gentle, appeasing: *Pacific* is obsolete.

Pa-ci-fi'-i-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* A peacemaker.

Pa-ci-fi'-i-ca'-tōr-y, 129, 18: *a.* Tending to make peace.

Pā-ci-fi'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making peace; act of appeasing.

PACK=pāk', *s.* A person of loose character; a deceiver by false appearances. [Obs.] *To pack cards* is to sort them so that the game shall be iniquitously secured; a sense of the verb noticed here on account of the presumed etymology.

Pack'-ing, *s.* A trick, a cheat, a falsehood.

PACK=pāk', *s.* A large bundle tied up for carriage; a buck of wool is a horse-load, or 240 lbs.; generally a burthen or load; hence the expression *a pack of troubles*, which the vulgar corrupt into *a peck of troubles*; a complete single assortment of playing-cards; a large number of hounds kept together and accustomed to hunt in company; a number of people confederated in some design, generally understood as a bad one.

To Pack, *v. a. and s.* To bind and press together; to send off in a hurry, as goods dispatched by carriage; to bring together and unite (persons) in order to secure by their means a partial or bad end; see also the remarks in the previous class:—*new*. To tie up goods; to be pressed; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste.

Pack'-er, *s.* One that packs; specially, one whose trade it is to prepare merchandise for transit by sea or land; a person appointed and sworn to pack herrings.

Pack'-age, 99: *s.* A parcel of goods packed; a charge made for packing goods.

PACK'-ET, 14: *s.* A small pack; a mail of letters; the post ship that brings letters periodically.

To Pack'-et, *v. a.* To bind up in a parcel or parcels.

PACK'-OLOTH, *s.* Cloth for packing goods in.

PACK'-HORSE, *s.* A horse employed in carrying packs; a beast of burthen.

PACK'-SADDLE, 101: *s.* The saddle of a pack-horse.

PACK'-STAFF, 11: *s.* Staff on which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack.

PACK'-THREAD, (-thred) *s.* Strong twine used in tying up parcels.

PACKWAX, pāk'-wāks, 188: *s.* A tenuous substance on the neck of a brute animal.

PACT=pākt, *s.* (Allied by etymology to Paak.) A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

Pac'-tion, 89: *s.* A covenant. [Cheyne.]

Pac'-tion-al, *a.* By way of bargain. [Sanderson.]

Pac'-ti'-ious, (-tish'-iūs, 90) *a.* Settled by covenant.

PAD=pād, *s.* (Compare Path.) Foot-way, road; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot.

To Pad, *v. n.* To beat a way smooth and level, [Obs.] to travel gently; to rob on foot.

Pad'-der, 36: *s.* A robber on foot.

Pad'-nag, *s.* An ambling nag.

PAD=pād, *s.* Originally a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw; at present, a cushion or soft saddle generally.

PADAR=pād'-ar, *s.* Coarse flour, grouts. [Wotton.]

To PADDLE, pād'-dl, 101: *v. n. and a.* To beat the water as with the hand open; to play in the water with the hands or feet; hence, to fling:—*act*. To feel, to play with, to toy with; to propel as by an oar.

Pad'-dle, *s.* An oar, such as is used by a single rower; or for rowing a canoe; the blade or broad part of an oar, or of a weapon.

Pad'-dler, *s.* One who paddles.

PAD'-DLER-STAFF, *s.* A staff headed with broad iron.

PAD'-DLER-BOX, 18: *s.* One of the wooden projections on each side of a steam-boat or ship, within which are the paddles or flies that propel the vessel.

PADDOCK=pād'-dōck, *s.* A great frog or toad.

Pad'-dock-stool, *s.* Mushroom or toadstool.

PADDOCK=pād'-dōck, *s.* A small enclosure for deer or other animals, sometimes called a *Par'rock*.

PADDY, pād'-deg, *s.* Rice in the husk.

PADELION=pād'-ē-ī'ŏn, *s.* Lion's foot, a plant; also called *Pad'ow pipe*.

PADLOCK=pād'-lōck, *s.* A lock with a link to hang it on to a staple.

To Pad'-lock, *v. a.* To fasten with a padlock; to confine.

PADUASOY=pād'-ū-d-oy', *colloq.* pād'-ū-soy', *s.* Silk of Padua, the name given to a particular kind of silk stuff.

PÆAN=pē'-ān, 103, 12: *s.* A song of rejoicing in honour of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph; an ancient foot in poetry.

PÆDOBAPTISM.—See *Pedobaptism*.

PAGAN=pā'-gān, *s. and a.* Literally, a villager, the villages continuing heathen after the cities were Christian; hence the present meaning of the word, a heathen, one not a Jew nor a Christian:—*adj.* Heathenish.

Pa'-gan-ish, *a.* Heathenish: some of our writers affected this word because it assimilated in termination with *popish*.

Pa'-gan-ism, *s.* Heathenism.

To Pa'-gan-ize, *v. a. and n.* To render heathenish:—*acc.* To behave like a heathen.

PAGE=pāg, *s.* One side of the leaf of a book.

To Page, *v. n.* To mark the pages of.

Pa'-g'-nal, 96: *a.* Consisting of pages. [Brown.]

PAGE=pāg, *s.* Primarily, a boy or a boy child; a young boy attending, rather in formality than in servitude, on a great person.

To Page, *v. a.* To attend as a page. [Shaks.]

PAGEANT, pād'-jānt, *s. and a.* (Contracted in pronunciation from pāg'-ē-ānt: see *Prin.* 92.) A statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment; anything showy, without duration:—*a.* Showy, pompous, ostentatious, superficial.

To Pag'-eant, *v. a.* To exhibit in show. [Shaks.]

Pag'-eant-ry, *s.* Ostentatious show.

PAGODA=pā-gō'-dā, *s.* A name applied by Europeans to the Hindoo temples; by early writers to the idols they contained, in which sense *Pa'-gō* was the more usual form of the word; it is also the European name of a small gold coin formerly current in the South of India, value from about 8s. to 9s.

PAID.—See *To Pay*.

PAIL=pāil, *s.* A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

Pail'-ful, 117: *s.* Quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIL-MAIL=pāil-māil', *colloq.* pēl-mēil', 119: *s.* Pall mail, as spelled by many old writers.

PAIN=pāin, *s.* A bodily sensation various in degree from slight uneasiness to extreme torture; hence, uneasiness of thought in correspondent degrees; suffering of any kind inflicted as a punishment;—penalty; punishment denounced; labour, toil, effort, task, in which sense the singular is obsolete; the throes of childbirth, in which special sense also the word is used in the plural.

To PAIN, *v. a.* To afflict with pain; with the reciprocal pronoun, to labour.

Pain'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of pain; afflictive, difficult, industrious, laborious.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jeu*: 55: a, t, i, &c. *mule*, 17'

Pain/-ful-ly, *ad.* With pain; laboriously.
Pain/-ful-ness, *s.* Affliction; laboriousness.
Pain/-less, *a.* Free from pain or trouble.
Pain/-ta-king, *a.* Laborious, industrious.
Pain/-ta-ker, 143: *s.* A laborious person.
PAINIM=pā/-nim, *s.* and *a.* A Pagan;—*a.* Pagan, infidel. [Obs. or Poet.]

To PAINT=pānt, *v. a.* To represent by colours, including delineation; to lay a colouring substance or coating on a superficies; to deck with colours in fraud or ostentation; to represent or describe, to colour or diversify not really, but to the thoughts;—*accu.* To practise painting; to be in the habit of painting the face.
Paint, *s.* A colouring substance or pigment; colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

Paint/-er, *s.* One who represents by delineation and colours; one whose trade is to paint and otherwise decorate buildings and furniture; also, probably of different etymology, a rope for attaching a boat to the ship.

Paint/-ing, *s.* The art of representing objects by lines and colours; a picture; colours laid on.

Pain/-ure, (-thre, 147) *s.* Art of painting. [Dryden.]

PAIR=pāre, 100, 41: *s.* Two things suiting one another; two of a sort, a couple, a brace; distinctively, a man and wife.

To Pair, *v. n.* and *a.* To fit as a counterpart; to be joined in couples; to couple, as male and female; to fit;—*ad.* To unite as correspondent; to join in couples, Spenser uses *To Pair* for *To Impair*, a word of different etym. *To Pair off*, to quit with one who votes oppositely.

Pair/-ing-time, *s.* The time when birds couple.

PALACE, &c.. **PALACIOUS**.—See under Pa-latial.

PALADIN=pāl/-d-ġn, *s.* A knight of the round table.

PAL-ESTRA=pāl/-lē-strġ, *s.* Place for athletic exercises.

Pa/-le-tric, *a.* Belonging to wrestling; [Brown.] *Palestrica* may be met with in good use.

PALANQUIN, pāl/-āng-kēn'', 158, 145, 115: *s.* A kind of covered carriage used in the East, in which a person is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

PALATE=pāl/-āta, 99: *s.* The upper part or roof of the mouth; the instrument of corporeal taste popularly so deemed; hence also, mental taste, intellectual relish. *Palatine*, *palatal*. See also below.

To Pal/-ate, *v. a.* To perceive by the taste. [Shaks.]

Pal/-a-ta-ble, 2, 101: *a.* Pleasing to the taste: Brown uses *Palatable*.

Pal/-a-ta-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of pleasing the palate; relish.

Pal/-a-tal, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the palate;—*s.* A palatal letter; the palatal bone. **Pa/-a'-tial**, (-sh'āl) *a.* Pertaining to the palate: Holder uses *Palatie*.—See also the next class.

PALATIAL, pāl/-ā'-sh'āl, 147: *a.* Befitting a palace, magnificent.

Pal/-a-tine, (-tġn, 105) *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a palace, an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the palace; hence it imports, possessing royal privileges; so a county palatine is a county over which its earl, bishop, or duke had a royal jurisdiction, of which there were three in England—Chester, Durham, and Lancaster, and the name still remains to all of them; and Durham till 1836 remained, as to jurisdiction, with the bishop; but his privileges extended little further than to the test or subscription understood to be necessary before a writ or process in the king's name is valid in the county: so likewise the counties of Chester and Lancaster, which are now united to the crown, retain little other effect of their former state than the existence of certain courts peculiar to the counties, and certain rights as to pleas; the Isle of Ely is likewise often deemed a county palatine, but it is rather a royal franchise only, in virtue of which the bishop still holds some peculiar

privileges;—*s.* One invested with royal privileges and rights; on the continent, a palatine, or count palatine, is one delegated by a prince to hold courts of justice in a province; that which is as a court or hall.

Pa/-at/-i-nate, *s.* The province or seigniority of a palatine; distinctively, the Palatinate of the Rhine, upper and lower, as it was formerly called.

PAL/-ACE, 99: *s.* A house pertaining to one of royal rank; hence, a house eminently splendid.

Pal/-ace-co'urt, *s.* A court held before the steward of the king's household and the knight-marshal, its jurisdiction extending twelve miles round the palace.

Pa/-a'-cious, (-sh'ūs, 147, 90) *a.* Resembling a palace. [Out of use.]

PALAUER, pāl/-ā'-ver, *s.* (Supposed to be from the Spanish, and so assuming the foreign sound of *a*: Prin. 170.) A talking; superfluous talk, talk intended to deceive; the African negroes seem to have caught the word from some of their visitors, and use it to signify a public deliberation or conference.

To Pa/-a'-ver, *v. a.* To talk [a person] over, to humbug by words. [Vulgar.]

PALE=pāl, *s.* A narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail to enclose grounds; any enclosure; district or territory; a perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon; hence, *Pa'-ly*, divided by pales into four equal parts: the other sense of *Paly* is in the next class.

To Pale, *v. a.* To enclose with pales, to enclose, to encompass.

Pa'-led, *a.* Striped. [Spenser.] *Paled* (one syllable, 114) is the participle, signifying enclosed with pales.

Pa'-ling, *s.* A fencework for grounds.

PALE/-LET, *s.* A small pale in heraldry.

PALE=pāl, *a.* and *s.* Wan, white of look; not ruddy; not high-coloured; not bright, dim;—*s.* Pale-ness.

To Pale, *v. a.* To make pale.

Pale/-ly, *ad.* Wanly, not ruddily.

Pale/-ness, *s.* State of being or looking pale; want of freshness; want of lustre.

Pa'-lish, *a.* Somewhat pale.

Pa'-ly, *a.* Pale; [Shaks. Gay.]

Among the compounds are *Pale'-eyed*; *Pale'-faced*; *Pale'-hearted*. (dispirited) &c.

PALEACEOUS, pāl/-lē-ō'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Resembling or having chaff; consisting of chaff. [Hotany.]

Pa'-le-ous, 90: *a.* Having chaff. [Brown.]

PALENDAR=pāl/-ēn-dār, *s.* Sort of conaster. [Obs.]

PALEOGRAPHY, pāl/-lē-ō'-grā-fġy, 87, 163: *s.* Ancient writings collectively; the knowledge of paleography. *Paleo-*, &c., see *Supp.*

Pa'-ie-ol/-o-gy, *s.* A discourse on, or the doctrine of, antiquities.

PALESTRIC, &c.—See under *Palestra*.

PALETTE, pāl/-ēt, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A little oval board or piece of ivory on which a painter holds his colours.

PALFREY=pāl/-frġy, 142: *s.* A small or gentle horse, such as is fit for ladies.

Pal/-freyd, (-frġd=frġd, 114, 119) *a.* Riding on a palfrey.

PALIFICATION, pāl/-lē-fġ-cā'-shŭn, 105, 89: *s.* (Compare *Pale*, a slip of wood.) The art or practice of making ground firm by driving piles into it.

PALINDROME=pāl/-ġn-drōme, *s.* A word or sentence which is the same when read again, the other way, or backwards; as "*Madam*," "*Subi dura ù rudi-bus*." *Palilogy*, *Palimpsest*, see *Supp.*

PALE-IN-GE-NE'-SI-A, (-zhġġ-d, 147) 64: *s.* The state of being born again,—regeneration.

PALE-IN-ODE, *s.* A song of which the purpose is to go again over the sentiments of a former song in order to reverse them,—hence, a recantation.

PALING.—See under *Pale*, (a slip of wood.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mġsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ŭġn, 166: thġn, 166.

PALISADE=pāl'-ē-sādē', 105: *s.* (Compare *Pale*, &c.) Pales set by way of enclosure or for defence; a term chiefly of fortification: *Palisado* is also used.
To Pal'-isade, *v. a.* To enclose with palisades.

PALISH.—See under *Pale*, (wan.)

PALL, pāl', 112: *s.* A cloak or mantle of state; specially, the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead: it is also the name of a figure like the letter Y used in heraldry. See also *Paw*.

To Pall, *v. a.* To invest as in a pall. [Shaks.]

To PALL, pāl', 112: *v. n.* and *a.* To become rapid,—to lose strength, spirit, or taste; to become insipid:—*act.* To make rapid or insipid; to make spiritless; to weaken, to impair; to cloy; Shaftesbury uses it substantively for a *nauseating*.

Pall'-ing, *a.* Inisipid from repetition, cloying.

PALLADIUM, pāl-lā'-dē-ūm, 90: *s.* Originally, a statue of Pallas in ancient Troy, on the preservation of which the safety of the city was deemed to depend; hence, any security or protection; in modern chemistry, the name of a white metal, malleable and ductile.

PALLET=pāl'-lēt, *s.* Originally, a straw bed; hence, a mean bed: a small bed: a palette, which see: see also *Pallet* under *Pale*, (a slip of wood:) *Pallet* is also a name for two or three sorts of handicraft tools, in which application it seems originally to have signified a shovel.

PALLIAMENT, pāl'-yā-mēnt, 146: *s.* A dress, a robe. [Shaks.] See the primary sense of *Palliate*.

PALLIARD, pāl'-yard, 146: *s.* A fornicator.

Pal'-liar-dise, (-dēz, 104) *s.* Fornication. [Obs.]

To PALLIATE, pāl'-lē-āte, 105, 146: *v. a.* (Compare *Pall* and *Palliament*) Primarily, to cover with a cloak, to clothe; hence, to cover with an excuse; to extenuate, to soften by favourable representations; to lessen [a pain or disease] without curing. *Palliat*; *Palliobrachiate*, &c., see *Supp.*

Pal'-li-ate, *a.* Palliated, particularly in the last mentioned sense of the verb. [Unusual.]

Pal'-li-a-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Extenuating; mitigating, not removing:—*s.* Something extenuating; something that mitigates without removing.

Pal'-li-a-tion, 89: *s.* Extenuation: mitigation.

PALLID=pāl'-līd, 142: *a.* (Compare *Pale*.) Pale, wan, not high-coloured; not bright.

Pal'-lid-ly, 105: *adv.* Palely, wanly.

Pal'-lid-ness, *s.* Paleness.

Pal' lor (Latin), *s.* Paleness, pallidness.

Pal'-lid-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Paleness, pallidness.

PALL-MALL, pāl'-mēll', 112: *s.* A play in which a ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring: the mallet used.

PALM, pām, 122: *s.* The inner part of the hand; the hand spread out; a lineal measure, three inches.

To Palm, *v. a.* To conceal in the palm, as jugglers or cheaters; to impose by fraud, to impose, generally followed by *upon*, (in this sense Switt writes it *putum*;) to handle; to stroke with the hand.

Palm'-er, *s.* A ferula: see also in the next class.

Pal' MA-TED, (I sounded) *a.* Having the shape of the hand; webbed, as the feet of aquatic fowls.

Pal'-mi-ped, *a.* and *s.* Web-footed:—*s.* A web-footed fowl.

Pal'-mis-try, 105: *s.* The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm; a handy trick.

al'-mis-ter, *s.* One who deals in palmistry.

PALM=pām, 122: *s.* (Allied to *Palm*, the hand, by an imagined similitude.) A tree of various species, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; it therefore implies superiority: *PALM-SUNDAY* (the Sunday before Easter Sunday) is so called in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed the way with palm-branches. *Palm-wine* is the same as today.

Palm'-y, *a.* Bearing palms; flourishing, victorious.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, exceeds the Dictionary.

Palms: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w. i. e. *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

Palm'-ar-y, (pām'-ār-ly) *a.* Principal; capital.

Palm'-er, *s.* A sort of pilgrim, so called from the staff of palm-tree which he carried in his hand, differing from pilgrims in general by being a constant traveller to holy places, not a traveller to some one destination, and by living on alms under a vow of poverty.

Palm'-er-worm, (-wurm, 141) *s.* A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

PAL-MET'-TO, (I sounded) *s.* A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies.

Pal-mil'-er-us, 87, 120: *a.* Bearing palms.

See other words in the previous class. See also *S.*

PALPABLE, pāl'-pā-hl, 101: *a.* Perceptible by touch,—that may be felt; hence, gross, easily detected, plain, easily perceptible.

Pal'-pably, *adv.* So as to be touched; grossly, plainly.

Pal'-pa-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being palpable.

Pal'-pa-ble-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Palpableness.

Pal'-PA-TION, 89: *s.* Act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, pāl'-pē-tāt, *v. n.* To beat, to flutter, to go pit-a-pat.

Pal'-pi-ta-tion, 89: *s.* A beating, a fluttering,—the motion of the heart when it can be felt.

PALSGRAVE, pālzw-grāv, 112, 25: *s.* A count of the palace: compare *Palatine*.

PALSY, pāl'-zēy, 112: *s.* A privation of voluntary motion or feeling, or both, generally accompanied by involuntary motion of the parts affected; paralysis.

To Pal'-sy, *v. a.* To strike as with the palsy, to paralyze.

Pal'-ned, (-zīd, 114) *a.* Afflicted with palsy.

Pal'-si-cal, *a.* Palsied, paralytic.

To PALTER, pāl'-ter, 112: *v. n.* To sail or falter in action by subterfuge; to shift, to dodge; [Shaks.] See as a neuter verb in the next class.

Pal'-ter-er, *s.* He that palters, a shifter.

PALTRY, pāl'-trēy, 112: *a.* Sorry, worthless, despicable, contemptible, mean.

Pal'-tri-ness, *s.* State of being paltry.

To Pal'-ter, *v. a.* To expend, use, or squander in a paltry manner. [Milton: prose.]

PALY.—See *Pale*, (slip of wood:) also under *Pale*, (wan.)

PAM=pām, *s.* The knave of clubs at loo; probably from *palm*, victory, as *trump* from *triumph*.

To PAMPER=pām'-per, 36: *v. a.* To glut, to feed high or luxuriously; to gratify to the full.

Pam'-pered, 114: *part. a.* Over full, luxuriant.

Pam'-per-ing, *s.* Luxuriancy.

PAMPHLET, pām'-lēt, 163: *s.* A book consisting only of a sheet or a few sheets, stitched, and sold unbound.

To Pamph'-let, *v. a.* To write pamphlets.

Pamph'-let-er, *s.* A scribbler of pamphlets.

PAN=pān, *s.* A vessel, broad and generally shallow, in which provisions are kept; the part of a gun that holds the prime; anything hollow, as the brain-pan.

Pan'-cake, *s.* Thin pudding cooked in a frying-pan.

To PAN, pān, *v. a.* To close or join. [Obs. or loc.]

PANACEA.—See under *PAN*, hereafter.

PANADO=pā-nā'-dō, *s.* Food made by boiling bread in water: it is sometimes spelled *Panada*.

Several words commencing with *Pan* are, like this one, related to the Latin word *panis*, bread, as *Pan'-ter*, *Pan'-try*; *Pan'-grass*, *Pan'-ic*, or *Pannic*; *Pannage*; *Pannier*; which see in their places.

PANCAKE.—See above, under *Pan*, a vessel.

PANCRATIC, &c., **PANCREAS**, &c., **PAN-DECT**, **PANDEMIC**, **PANDEMONIUM**.—See under *PAN*, hereafter.

PANDER, pān'-der, *s.* A pimp, a male bawd.

the word comes from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Trilus* and *Cressida*, and was once written *Puader*.

To Pan'-der, *v. a.* and *n.* To be subservient to lust or passion, to pimp for, to pimp.

Pan'-der-ly, *a.* Pimping.

Pan'-der-ism, 158: *s.* The employment of a pander: old authors spell it *Pandarism*.

To Pan'-dar-ize, *v. n.* To pander. [Cotgrave.]

Pan'-dar-ous, 120: *a.* Panderily. [Middleton.]

PANDICULATION, pân-dîc'-kû-lâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* A yawning or stretching; literally, a throwing open.

PANDIT.—See *Pundit*.

PANDORE, **PANEGYRIC**, &c.—See under **PAN**-, hereafter. *Pandour*, see in *Supp*.

PANE=pânc, *s.* A square, especially of glass; a piece of any thing in variegated work.

Pane'-less, *a.* Wanting panes.

PAN'-el, *s.* A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a piece of parchment, or a roll of parchment, belonging to the sheriff, into which are entered the names of a jury.

To Pan'-el, *v. a.* To form into panels.

PANG=pâng, *s.* Extreme pain; sudden shoot of anguish.

To Pang, *v. a.* To give extreme pain to.

PANIC=pân'-ick, *a.* and *s.* Groundless and violent, always applied to fear: the word originated in the sudden fright and flight of an army which surrounded *Bacchus* in his Indian expedition, when the god *PAN*, who commanded for *Bacchus*, ordered his men at the suggestion of the latter to utter a sudden general shout in the middle of the night; *Panic* has the same meaning, but is less used:—*s.* A sudden fright without cause.

PANIC, or **PANIC-GRASS**.—See *Pannicle*.

PANICLE, pân'-ê-cl, 105, 101: *s.* The down upon reeds; a species of inflorescence in which the flowers and fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided, as in oats and some of the grasses.

Pa-nic'-u-la-ted, *a.* Furnished with panicles.

PANNADE=pân-nâdê', *s.* Curvet of a horse.

PANNAGE=pân'-nâge, *s.* Food that swine feed on in the woods: see the note at *Parado*.

PANNEL=pân'-nêl, *s.* (This word is probably related to *Panicle*.) A kind of rustic saddle; a name also given to the stomach of a hawk. In other senses, see *Panel*.

PANNICLE, pân'-nê-cl, 105, 101: *s.* (Compare *Pannade* and *Panicle*.) A plant of the millet-kind, whose seeds in some places abroad are used to make bread: it is also called *Pan'nick*, or *Pan'ic*, and *Pan'ic-grass*.

PANNIER, pân'-nê-er, *s.* Originally a bread-basket, (compare *Parado*), at present one of two baskets thrown across a beast of burthen, in which fruit or other things are carried.

PANNIKEL, pân'-nê-kêl, 105: *s.* (Compare *Pan*, a vessel.) The brain-pan. [Spenser.]

PANOPLY, **PANORAMA**, **PANOPHY**, **PANTECHNICON**, &c.—See under **PAN**-, hereafter.

PANSY, pân'-zêy, 151: *s.* A kind of violet fancifully marked: the word implies a *thought* or fancy.

To PANT=pânt, *v. n.* To palpitate, to have the breast heaving as in short respiration; to play with intermission; to wish earnestly, with *after* or *for*.

Pant, *s.* Palpitation; motion of the heart.

Pant'-er, *s.* One who pants. [Congreve.]

Pant'-ing, *s.* Act of panting.

Pant'-ing-ly, *ad.* With palpitation.

Pant'-ess, *s.* Difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

PANTABLE, pân'-td-bl, *s.* A pantosfe. [Masingier.]

PANTALOO=pân'-td-lôon'', *s.* Originally a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and hence applied to them by the other States as a common name; afterwards a name of derision as referring to a part of their dress that then distinguished the Venetians, namely, breeches and stockings that were all of a piece; in later times this part of dress similarly made has gone by the same name, but used in the plural number; in the singular the word signifies an old man or buffoon dressed in pantaloons, a character common in ancient Italian pantomimes as well as in modern ones: it is to this character *Shakspeare* alludes in the *Seven Ages*.

PANTER=pân'-ter, *s.* A net. [Chaucer.] See also under **To Pant**, with *Pantess*, *Panting*, &c.

PANTHEIST, &c., **PANTHEON**, **PANTHER**.—See under **PAN**-, hereafter.

PANTILE=pân'-tîl, *s.* A gutter-tile, originally a pent-tile.

PANTLER=pân'-tler, *s.* (Compare *Parado*.) An officer in a great family who was charged with the bread.

PANTOFLE, pân'-tôf-fl, 107: *s.* A slipper.

PANTOGRAPH, &c., **PANTOMETER**, **PANTOMIME**, &c.—See hereafter, under **PAN**-.

PANTON, pân'-tôn, *s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PANTRY, pân'-trêy, 105: *s.* (Compare *Parado*.) Originally, the store-room for bread only, now for all provisions.

PAN-. See also *Supp*.

PANURGY, pân'-ur'-gêy, 105: *s.* Skill in *all* kinds of work; general skill or craft.

PAN'-A-CR'-A, *s.* An *all-curing* medicine.

PAN-CRAT'-IC, 88: *a.* Able to subvert *all* gymnastic contests: *Panacrat'ical* is the same.

PAN'-CRE-AS, (pâng'-crê-âs, 143, 158) *s.* A substance, *all* flesh, as its name imports, otherwise called the sweetbread, being a gland situated at the bottom of the stomach.

Pan'-cre-at'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

PAN'-DECT, *s.* A treatise which embraces *all* the parts or branches of the subject treated, applied as a name to the digest or collection of the Roman or civil law.

PAN-DEM'-IC, *a.* Incident to *all*, or a whole people.

PAN'-DE-MON'-NI-UM, 90: *s.* The palace or city of *all* the demons. [Milton.]

PAN-DORR', *s.* That which vibrates *all* sounds,—the name of an old sort of lute, often corruptly called a *bandore*.

PAN'-E-GYR'-IC, (-jêr'-ick, 88) } 129, 115: *a.*

PAN'-E-GYR'-I-CAL, (-jêr'-ê-câl) } and *s.* Originally, pertaining to a *Panegyris* (Pân'-ê-jê-rîs), or a meeting of *all* the people on some solemn occasion, when praises were publicly pronounced on those who had deserved well of their country: hence the present meaning, encomiastic, giving praise:—*s.* (Only the former word) A eulogy, an encomiastic piece.

Pan'-e-gyr'-ist, (-jêr'-ist, 115) *s.* One that bestows praise, a eulogist.

To Pan'-e-gyr'-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To praise highly; to bestow praises.

PAN'-O-PLY, *s.* *All* the armour which can be worn for defence,—complete armour.

PAN'-O-RAM'-MA, *s.* A view of *all* or the whole, a full view, the name given to a painting on the interior surface of a large cylinder, which is viewed from a station in the centre.

PAN'-SO-PHY, (-fêy, 163, 105) *s.* *All* wisdom.

Pan-soph'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pretending to know every thing.

PAN'-T-A-MOR'-PHIC, 163: *a.* Taking *all* shapes.

See *Supp* words in which **Pan**- has not the sense of *all* previously to this class.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, '65: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mîn 166: thên 166.

See words in which Pan- has not the sense of *all*, previously to this class.

PAN-TRCH'-NI-CŌN, (-tēck'-nē-cōn, 161) *s.* That which is for *all* things of artificial workmanship,—the name of a repository.

PAN'-THU-IST, *s.* He who believes that *all* is God,—that there is no difference between God and the universe: an old opinion that was revived with modifications by Spinoza in the 17th century.

Pan'-the-is'-tic, 88: *a.* Confounding God with the universe.

PAN-THU'-ON, 18: *s.* A temple of *all* the gods.

PAN'-THU-ER, *s.* The enemy or hunter of *all* beasts,—or perhaps the beast whose skin has the colours of *all* beasts,—the name of a spotted ferocious animal otherwise called the pard.

PAN'-TOU'-RA-PHY, (-fēz, 163, 105) 87: *s.* Description of *all*,—view of an entire thing.

Pan'-to-graph, *s.* An instrument by which *all* things can be copied; also written Pantagraph.

PAN-TOM'-E-TER, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring *all* sorts of elevations, angles, and distances.

PAN'-TO-MIME, *s.* and *a.* One who mimics *all*; one who expresses his meaning by mute action: a buffoon; a representation by mute mimicry:—*adj.* Representing only in gesture and dumb show.

Pan'-to-mim'-ic, 88: } *a.* Representing only by
Pan'-to-mim'-i-cal, } gesture or dumb show.

PANURGY.—See at the head of the class.

See words in which Pan- has not the sense of *all*, previously to this class.

PAP=pāp, *s.* A nipple of the breast, a teat.

Pap'-il-lar-y, *a.* Pertaining to the pap or nipple; resembling a nipple.

Pap'-il-lous, 120: *a.* Papillary.

PAP=pāp, *s.* A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled; pulp of fruit.

To Pap, *v. a.* To feed with pap. [B. and Fl.]

Pap'-py, *a.* Soft, succulent; easily divided.

Pa-pe'-cent, *a.* Pappy. [Arbutnot.]

PAPA, pā-pā', 97: *s.* A spiritual father; see Pope: a fond name for father used in many languages.

PAPACY, PAPAL, &c.—See under Pope.

PAPAVEROUS, pā-pāv'-ēr-ūs, 120: *a.* Resembling poppies; having the qualities of a poppy. See S.

PAPAW=pā-pāw', *s.* A tree of warm climates, sometimes 20 feet high, with a fruit as large as a melon, which is boiled for food as a vegetable.

PAPE=pāpe, *s.* A spiritual father; distinctively, the head of the Catholic church, being another form of the word *Pope*.

Pa-pa'-cy, *s.* Popedom.

Pa'-pal, 12: *a.* Belonging to or proceeding from the pope; pertaining to the Roman hierarchy.

PA'-RISM, 158: *s.* Papistry.

Pa'-pist, *s.* One who maintains the entire supremacy of the pope,—a word of reproach used by Protestants of Catholics: *Pa'pstin* is an older word of the same purport.

Pa'-pis-try, *s.* Devotion to the pope.

Pa-pis'-tic, 88: } *a.* Conformable to the doctrine or
Pa-pis'-ti-cal, } practice which requires entire submission to the Pope.

PAPER=pā-per, 36: *s.* and *a.* The substance on which we write and print; a piece of paper; a single sheet; any written instrument:—*a.* Made of paper, thin, slight.

To Pa'-per, *v. a.* To cover with paper: to fold in paper: in a sense now obsolete, to register.

Among the compounds are *Pa'per-cred'-it*, (the system of dealing on written evidences of debt circulated in lieu of money); *Pa'per-fac-ed*, (having a face white as paper); *Pa'per-hite*, (a machine or plaything of paper to resemble a kite in the air); *Pa'per-ma'ker*; *Pa'per-mill*; *Pa'per-mon'-ey*, (written

evidences of debt circulated as money); *Pa'per-stain'er*, (one that stains or stamps paper for hangings); &c.

PAPESCENT.—See under Pap, soft food.

PAPHIAN, pā-fē-ān, 163: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus, or to Vennu, who was worshipped there; veneral:—*a.* A Cyprian.

PAPIER-MACHÉ, pāp'-yā-mā'-shāy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A substance made of paper reduced to paste.

PAPILIO, pā-pīl'-yō, 90: *s.* A butterfly.

Pa-pīl'-io-na'-ll'-ceus, (-shūs, 147) *a.* Resembling a butterfly. [Botany.]

PAPILLARY, &c.—See under Pap, the nipple.

PAPISM, PAPIST, &c.—See under Pap.

PAPPUS=pāp'-pūs, *s.* The soft downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants, so called as resembling the gray hairs of an old man or grand father: compare *Papa*.

Pap'-pous, 120: *a.* Having soft light down, as thistles.

PAPPY.—See under Pap, soft food.

PAPULÉ=pāp'-ū-lē, 103: *s. pl.* (Compare Pap, a nipple.) Pimples or eruptions.

Pap'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Full of pimples.

PAPYRUS=pā-pī'-rūs, *s.* An Egyptian reed of which the ancients made *paper*: it is the parent of the modern word in the *pl.* *Papy'-ri*.

PAR=par, 33: *s.* State of equality: equal value: it is chiefly used as a term of traffic; a small river *ist*.

PARA-, A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying position close to, near, side by side, and hence correspondence of parts, as in *Paranymph*, *Paraselsae*, *Parallel*, *Parable*, &c.; also, a state out of, beyond, or on the other side; hence, a passing through; and hence likewise the notion of pervading: as in *Paraschyna*, *Paracentric*, *Paragoge*, *Paracum*, *Parorysm*, &c.; also, a state of being against or contrary, or so as to oppose and keep off, as in *Parados*, *Paralogy*, *Paracrusitie*, &c. *Parachute*, *Parasol*, &c., which last are arbitrary compounds derived through the French.

PARABLE, pār'-d-bl, 101: *s.* (See Para-) That which is cast or placed by the side of something else, a similitude, lying, as it were, side by side with the thing illustrated. There is an adjective *Pa'-rable*, used by Brown, signifying procurable or easily obtained, which is no relation of this word, but is from the same Latin source as the last syllable of the verb *To prepare*. The technical rhetorical term for *Parable* is *Paral'-le*.

To Pa'-r-able, *v. a.* To represent by a parable.

PAR-AN'-O-I-A, *s.* A section of a cone so directed that the cutting plane is even or parallel with one side of the cone; or (by another explanation) so cast or contrived that there is an equality between the square of a certain proportional line, and the rectangle under two other lines related to that proportional one.

PAR-AB'-O-I-ISM, 158: *s.* A reduction to an equivalent state, as when the terms of an equation are divided by a known quantity involved or multiplied in the first term.

PAR'-A-BOI'-IC, 88: } *a.* Expressed by parable or
PAR'-A-BOI'-I-CAL, } similitude; also having the form of a parabola.

Par'-a-boi'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By way of parable; in form of a parabola.

PAR-AB'-O-I-OID, *s.* A curve having properties like to those of a parabola.

PARACELSIAN, pār'-d-cēl'-sh'-ān, 147: *s.* and *a.* A physician who followed the practice of Paracelsus:—*adj.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

PARACENTESIS=pār'-d-cēn-tē'-cīs, *s.* (See Para-) A puncturing through the skin,—the operation of tapping.

PARACENTRIC=pār'-d-cēn'-trick, 88: *a.* (See Para-) Going out of the strict curve which would form a circle: *Paracentric* is the same.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-māu: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

PARACHRONISM, pār-äck'-rôn-izm, 87, 163, 159: *s.* (See Para-.) A deviation *out of* the true course of time,—an error in chronology.

PARACHUTE, pār-ä-shööt', [Fr.] 170: *s.* (See Para-.) An instrument like an umbrella used in aerostation for safety *against a fall*.

PARACLETE=pär-ä-clét', *s.* (See Para-.) He who, being *near, calls to or intercedes*,—the intercessor, the Holy Ghost.

PARADE=pä-räde', *s.* Show, ostentation, military order, guard; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

To Pa-rade', v. a. and n. To exhibit in a showy and ostentatious manner; to assemble for the purpose of being inspected or exercised:—*acc.* To assemble and be marshalled in military order; to go about as in parade.

PARADIGM, pär-ä-dīm, 157: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is exhibited in close position to its copy,—an example, a model.

Par'-a-dig-mat''-i-cal, a. Exemplary.

Par'-a-dig-mat''-i-cal-ly, ad. In the way of example.

To Pa-r-a-dig''-ma-tize, v. a. To set forth as a model.

PARADISE=pär-ä-dice', 152: *s.* The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.—See also *Par'is*.

Par'-a-di-si''-a-cal, 84: a. Pertaining to paradise; suiting Paradise; making a paradise: *Paradisian or Paradisian*, (pär-ä-dizh'-än,) with the same meaning, is no longer in use.

PARADOX, pär-ä-döcks, 188: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is *contrary* to opinion; an assertion or position in appearance absurd, yet true in fact.

Par'-a-dox''-i-cal, a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

Par'-a-dox''-i-cal-ly, ad. In a paradoxical manner.

Par'-a-dox''-i-cal-ness, s. State of being paradoxical.

Par'-a-dox-ol''-o-gy, 87: s. The use of paradoxes. [Brown.]

PARAGOGE=pär-ä-gö'-jék, *s.* (See Para-.) A driving *beyond or out of* the usual limits, applied as the name of a grammatical figure by which a word is lengthened in syllables without alteration of meaning; as if from *cadence* we form *cadency*, or from *dear*, *deary*.

Par'-a-gog''-i-cal, (-göä'-gö-cäl, 88, 92) a. Pertaining to a paragoqe: *Par'agog'ic* is the same.

PARAGON=pär-ä-gön, *s.* (Compare *Par*, equal.) A companion, an equal; hence, in old writers, a match for the trial of excellence; emulation; and, hence, that which is set up for emulation, that which all try to equal; a model, pattern, or something supremely excellent.

To Pa-r-a-gon, v. a. and n. To compare, to mention in competition; to be equal to:—*acc.* To pretend equality or comparison.

PARAGRAM=pär-ä-grām, *s.* (See Para-.) That which is *near or resembles* in writing or sound, a pun, a play on words.

Par'-a-gram''-ma-tist, s. A punster.

PARAGRAPH, pär-ä-gräf, 163: *s.* (See Para-.) Originally, some mark written by the *side* of the text in order to signify a portion of the discourse which relates to one point, as the mark ¶ still used in the Bible; hence, a correspondent portion of written or printed matter, whether indicated in this or in any other way; in general, the indication is by a break at the end of one paragraph, and an indentation at the beginning of the next.

To Pa-r-a-graph, v. a. To form into paragraphs: to introduce into a paragraph.

Par'-a-graph''-i-cal, 88: a. Denoting a paragraph; *Par'agraph'ic* is the same.

Par'-a-graph''-i-cal-ly, ad. With distinct divisions.

The sign ¶ is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: nüsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: ün, 166: ün, 166.

PARALEIPSIS, pär-ä-lip''-sis, 106: *s.* (See Para-.) A leaving *out or on one side*,—the name of a rhetorical figure by which a speaker pretends to omit what in reality he mentions.

Par'-a-li-pom''-en-a, 6: s. pl. Things omitted; books of supplemental things.

PARALLAX, pär-äl-läcks, 189: *s.* (See Para-.) The arc of the heavens intercepted between the true place of an elevated body and its apparent place; so named as being the effect of *change* in the situation of the observer, which carries his eye *out of or beyond* a point first ascertained.

Par'-al-lac''-tic, 88: a. Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLEL=pär-äl-läl, *a. and s.* (See Para-.) Lying *even or side by side* with another thing,—extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same direction or tendency; continuing a resemblance through many particulars:—*s.* That which is parallel; a line marking the latitude; resemblance; comparison made.

To Pa-r-al-lél, v. a. To place so as to be parallel; to keep level with; to correspond to; to be equal to; to compare.

Par'-al-lél-ly, ad. In a parallel manner.

Par'-al-lél''-a-ble, a. That may be equalled. [Bp. Hall.]

Par'-al-lél-less, a. Matchless. [B. and Fl.]

Par'-al-lél-ism, 158: s. State of being parallel; resemblance, comparison.

PAR'-AL-LÉL''-O-GRAM, s. A right-lined quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal; in common language it is sometimes limited to a rectangle longer than broad.

Par'-al-lél''-o-gram''-ic, 88: a. Having properties of a parallelogram.

PAR'-AL-LÉL''-O-PIP''-ED, s. A solid figure contained by six quadrilateral figures, whereof every opposite two are parallel, properly parallelepiped.

PARALOGY, pär-äl'-ö-gy, 87, 105: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is *opposed or contrary* to reason,—false reasoning.

Par'-al''-o-gism, 158: s. An irrational argument.

PARALYSIS, pär-äl'-é-cis, 87: *s.* (See Para-.)

A *loosening* from the sources of vital function, such as goes *through or pervades* the parts affected,—a palsy.

Par'-a-lyt''-ic, 88: a. and s. Palsied: (*Par'-a-lyt'ic* is the same):—*s.* One struck by palsy.

To Pa-r-al-ize, (pär-äl-ize) v. a. To strike as with palsy, to benumb, to render torpid, to make useless.

PARAMETER=pär-äm'-é-ter, 87: *s.* (See Para-.) That which lies *side by side* as a proportional measure, namely, a third proportional to the absciss and any ordinate: it is by the equality of the rectangle under the parameter and absciss, with the square of the ordinate, that the *parabola* is determined.—See *Ellipse*.

PARAMOUNT=pär-ä-mownt, 32: *a. and s.* Superior, having the highest jurisdiction, with to; eminent, of the highest order:—*s.* The highest in rank, the chief.

PARAMOUR, pär-ä-moor, [Fr.] 170: *s.* One who attaches himself to another *through love*; a lover, a wooer, at present seldom used but of one who loves loosely, or with violation of moral propriety, but by Spenser and other old poets used in a good sense: it was also applied by them to a woman, but at present only to a man.

PARANYMPH, pär-ä-nīm-f, 163: *s.* (See Para-.) One who goes *side by side* with the bride, one who lends the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or supports.

PARAEGM, pär-ä-pēm, 157: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is fixed *close to or upon*, applied as the name of a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were engraved, and to a table set up publicly containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, &c.; whence astrologers gave this name to their tables: the Greek form entire is *paraegma*, (*g* sounded,) the plural of which is *paraegmata*.

PARAPET=pā'-d-pēt, *s.* A wall breast high.

PARAPHERNALIA, pā'-d-fer-nā'-lē-d, 163, 90: *s. pl.* (See Para-.) Things that go beyond, or are over and above a wife's dowry, which she is entitled by law to take with her; the apparel and ornaments of a wife suitable to her degree; hence the word has been used to signify ornaments of dress generally.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pā'-d-fē-mō'-cīs, 163: *s.* (See Para-.) That which, as a bridle, is opposed to, or obstructs the drawing down of the foreskin,—the name of a disease, or rather the effect of one.

PARAPHRASE, pā'-d-frāze, 163, 151: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is placed by the side of a passage in order to explain it,—an explanation in many words: loose or free translation as opposed to metaphor.

To Par-a-phrase, *v. a. and n.* To interpret by comments; to translate with latitude:—*new.* To make a paraphrase.

Par-a-phrast, *s.* A lax interpreter or translator.

Par-a-phrast'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Lax in interpretation; not literal, not verbal: *Paraphrast'ic* is the same.

Par-a-phras'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a paraphrastic manner.

PARAPHRENITIS, pā'-d-frē-nī'-tīs, 163: *s.* (See Para-.) That which passes through or pervades the diaphragm,—an inflammation of the diaphragm; the word also signifies *phrensy*, or that which pervades the mind, some of the old physicians imagining that the diaphragm and not the brain was the seat of the mind, and, as Quincy observes, it certainly has a nice consent and fellow-feeling with the head.

PARAPLEGY, pā'-d-plēd'-gēy, *s.* (See Para-.) A stroke through the part,—a palsy of the lower part of the body.

PARAQUITO, pā'-d-kē'-tō, 170: *s.* A parakeet. [Shaks.]

PARASANG=pā'-d-sāng, *s.* A Persian measure of length, about four miles.

PARASCENIUM, pā'-d-cē'-nē-ūm, 90: *s.* (See Para-.) The place beyond the stage, the tiring-room of the ancient theatre, also called *Postscenium*.

PARASCEUASTIC=pā'-d-sū-ās'-tīck, 59, 88: *a.* (See Para-.) Preparing against, preparatory: Donie uses *Parasceue* to signify a preparation; and, because *s* and *v* were anciently confounded, we may also meet with *Parasceue* in the same sense.

PARASELENE=pā'-d-sē-lē'-nē, 101: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is by the side of or near the moon,—a meteor called also a mock moon.

PARASITE=pā'-d-cīte, 152: *s.* (See Para-.) One whose office or function is *near*, or concerns corn or food; originally, an officer appointed to collect corn for the public sacrifices; afterwards, one who partook of the sacrifices; subsequently, and at present, one who frequents rich tables and earns his welcome by flattery; a sycophant.

Par-a-sit'-ism, 158: *s.* Sycophancy. [Milt.: prose.]

Par-a-sit'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Flattering, wheedling; in botany, living on another plant: *Parasit'ic* is the same.

Par-a-sit'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a parasitic manner.

PARASOL, pā'-d-sōl', [Fr.] *s.* (See Para-.) That which keeps off the sun,—a little umbrella.

PARASYNEXIS, pā'-d-sin-ēcks'-is, 188: *s.* (See Para-.) A conveticle out of rule,—an unlawful meeting.

PARATHESIS=pā'-d-thē'-cīs, 87: *s.* (See Para-.) A placing side by side; in grammar, the same as apposition; in rhetoric, a parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterwards expanded; in printing, a parenthetical notice when marked thus, [].

PARAVAIL=pā'-d-vāl', *a.* Holding for profit the epithet of the lowest kind of tenant in the feudal system, implying that he held of a mediate lord, and not of the king, or in *capite*.

PARAVAUNT, pā'-d-vānt', 122: *ad.* Publicly, in front: the word is old French. [Spenser.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw; gōod: j'ōō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* *mule*, 171.

To PARBOIL=par'-boil, 33, 30: *v. a.* To boil in part, to half boil.

To PAR-BREAK, (-brāke, 100) *v. n. and a.* To vomit: hence, *Par'break*, *s.* a vomit. [Obs.]

PARBUCKLE, par'-buc-kl, 101: *s.* A rope like a pair of slings for hoisting casks, &c.

PARCEL=par'-cēl, 14: *s.* A part, a portion: a quantity or mass; a number of persons or things, generally in contempt; in modern use, it commonly signifies a small bundle.

To Par'-cel, *v. a.* To divide into portions; to make up into a mass: among sailors, *To parcel a seam* is to lay canvass over it, and daub it with pitch; and *Parcelling* is a name for long narrow slips of canvass, daubed with tar, to be used for binding.

PAR'-CR-NEU, *s.* One who holds a fee with others; properly, a *co-parcener*.

Par'-ce-nar-y, 129, 12, 105: *s.* A holding of land by joint tenants as by one individual,—joint-tenancy.

To PARCH=partch, *v. a. and n.* To burn slightly and superficially:—*new.* To be scorched; to become very dry.

Parch'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being scorched.

PARCHMENT=partch'-mēt, *s.* Skin of a sheep or goat made fit for writing on: the skin of a calf, when distinguished from that of the sheep, is called *vellum*.

PARCITY, par'-cē-tēy, *s.* Sparseness. [Obs.]

PARD=pard, 33: *s.* The leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast: Spenser and other old authors use *Pardale*.

To PARDON par'-dōn, *colloq.* par'-dn, 114: *v. a.* To excuse, to forgive, to grant the remission of a penalty.

Par'-dn, *s.* Forgiveness; remission of penalty; official warrant of forgiveness, or of penalty remitted.

Par'-dn-a-ble, 101: *a.* Venial, excusable.

Par'-dn-a-bly, 105: *ad.* Excusably.

Par'-dn-a-ble-ness, *s.* Susceptibility of pardon.

Par'-dn-er, *s.* One who pardons; also, among our ancestors, one whose trade it was to retail real or pretended indulgences which he professed to buy wholesale of the pope.

To PARE=pār, 41: *v. a.* To cut off as the superficial substance or extremity of a thing; to diminish by little and little; sometimes followed by *off* and *away*.

Par'-ter, *s.* He or that which pares

Par'-ring, *s.* That which is pared off: rind.

PAREGORIC=pā'-d-gōr'-īck, 88: *a. and s.* Assuaging, mollifying, comforting:—*s.* A medicine that comforts.

PAREICON=pā'-d-ī'-cōn, *s.* (See Para-.) A drawing out or beyond the limits,—as when a word is lengthened by an added syllable or word.

PAREMBOLE=pā'-ēm'-bō-lē, 101: *s.* (See Para.) That which is thrown close to, in the way or progress of a sentence,—a sort of parenthesis which immediately relates to the subject of the sentence, and so differs from the parenthesis, which may relate to some subject distinct from that of the sentence interrupted.

PARENCHYMA, pā'-ēng'-kē-mā, 158, 161, 105: *s.* (See Para-.) That which is framed for a fluid to pass throughout its parts,—any soft porous substance, but particularly those interior parts of the animal body through which the blood is strained for its better fermentation and perfection.

Par-en-chym'-a-tous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to the parenchyma; spongy: some authors use *Parenchymatus*, in bot., cellular (tissue) with truncated sacs.

PARENESIS=pā'-ē-nē-cīs, *s.* (See Para-.) Praise correspondent to the person and thing,—persuasion to do something, exhortation.

Par-e-net'-ic, 88: *a.* Hortatory, encouraging.

Par-e-net'-i-cal, *a.*

PAR

PAR

PARENT=pär'-ént, 41: *s.* He or she that produces young, a father or mother; cause, source.

Pa'-rent-age, *s.* Extraction, birth.

Pa'-rent-less, *a.* Destitute of parents.

Pa'-rent-al, *a.* Pertaining to parents; becoming a parent; tender.

PA'-REN-TI-CIDE, *s.* The killer of his parents.

PA'-REN-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* Something done or said in honour of the dead, a word derived from *Parentalia*, which were feasts and sacrifices performed by the Romans in honour of their deceased parents and other relations.

PARENTHESIS=pär'-én'-thé- } 101: *s.* (See

cfs. *sqg.* } Para-.) That

PARENTHESSES, pär'-én'-thé- } which is placed

by, or *he* along the way, during the progress of another

sentence,—a sentence inserted in another sentence, in

general distinguished by the marks ()

Par'-en-thet'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to or using

Par'-en-thet'-i-cal, } parentheses; made by the

way or *aside*

Par'-en-thet'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In or by way of paren-

thesis.

PARER—See under *To Pare*.

PARERGY, pär'-er-gy, *s.* (See Para-.) That which

lies on one side of something important, and may

be passed by or not,—something unimportant.

PARGET=par'-jët, 14: *s.* Plaster laid on roofs of

rooms; paint.

To Par'-get, *v. a. and n.* To plaster, to paint.

Par'-get-er, *s.* A plasterer.

PARHELION, par-hë'-lë-ön, 90: *s.* (See

Para-.) That which is by the side of or near the sun,

—a mock sun.

PARIAL=pä'-ri'-äl, *s.* A colloquial contraction of

Pair-royal, applied as a name for three cards of a sort

at certain games.

PARIETAL=pä'-ri'-lë-täl, *a.* Pertaining to walls;

constituting the sides of something in the manner of a

wall.

Pa'-ri-e-tine, 105: *s.* Pieces of a wall. [Burton.]

PA'-RI-E-TAR-Y, *s.* A herb otherwise called pellicory

of the wall.

PARIS=pär'-is, *s.* The herb true-love.

PARISH=pär'-ish, *s. and a.* A division, the par-

ticular charge of a secular priest, being one of those,

or a subdivision of one of those, into which the king-

dom was divided by Honorius, Archbishop of Canter-

bury, in 636;—*adj.* Belonging to a parish, parochial;

maintained by the parish.

Pa'-rish-ion-er, *s.* One that belongs to a parish.

PARISIAN, pä'-riz'-yän, *colloq.* pä'-rizh'-ä'n,

146, 147: *s.* A native of Paris.

PARISYLLABIC, pär'-ë-sil-läb'-ick, 105, 88:

s. Having equal or like syllables.

PARITOR, pär'-ë-tör, 105, 18: *s.* A beadle; a

summoner of the courts of civil law, an apparitor.

PARITY, pär'-ë-tëy, 105: *s.* Equality.

PARK=park, 33: *s.* A piece of ground enclosed

for chase, or other purposes of pleasure; parks were

originally grants out of forest lands with privileges

which lasted only while they were kept enclosed: A

park of artillery is the whole train of artillery be-

longing to an army.

To Park, *v. a.* To enclose in a park.

Park'-er, *s.* A park-keeper. [Obs.]

PARK'-LEAVES, 143: *s.* A herb.

PARLANCE=par'-länce, *s.* Talk, conversation;

idiom of conversation.

To Parle, *v. a.* To talk, to discuss orally. [Shaks.

Milton.]

Parle, *a.* Conversation; oral treaty. [Obs.]

To Par'-ley, *v. n.* To treat by word of mouth; to

talk; to discuss anything orally.

Par'-ley, *s.* Talk; oral conference: *To beat a parley*

is to beat the drum for a parley.

PAR'-LI-AMENT, (par'-lë-mënt, 103) *s.* Strictly,

the assembly of the king and three estates of the

realm, namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal,

and the commons; but it is often used to signify only

the two houses, namely, of lords and commons, with-

out including the king.

Par'-lia-men'-tar-y, *a.* Pertaining to parliament,

enacted by parliament.

Par'-lia-men-ta'-ri-an, 90: *s. and a.* One of

those who sided with the parliament against Charles

I., by some writers called *Parliamenters*.—*a.* At-

tached to the parliament against Charles I.

PAR'-LOUR, 120: *s.* A room in monasteries in which

the religious meet for the purpose of converse; hence,

a room in houses on the first floor for the convenient

reception of visitors; a better sort of room in houses

of entertainment.

PAR'-LOUS, 120: *a.* Keen, shrewd. According

to Junius, and other etymologists, it is from *Perilous*,

because, in very old writers, this last is written *parel-*

ouse: the more obvious etymology is, however, here

preferred.

Par'-lous-ness, *s.* Quickness; keenness.

PAR'-OL, 18: *a.* By word of mouth, as *Parol*

evidence, distinguished from *written*.

Pa'-role, [Fr.] *s.* Word given as an assurance, par-

ticularly by a prisoner of war conditionally set at large.

PARMACITY, a corruption of *Spermaceti*.

PARMESAN, par'-më-zän, 151: *a.* The epithet

of a delicate cheese made at Parma, in Italy.

PARNEL=par'-nël, *s.* A punk, a slut. [Obs.]

PÄROCHIAL, pä-rö'-kë-äl, 90, 161: *a.* Be-

longing to a parish.

Pa'-ro'-chi-al-ly, *ad.* In a parish; by parishes.

Pa'-ro'-chi-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being pa-

rochial. [Marriot, 1769.]

Pa'-ro'-chi-an, *a. and s.* Belonging to a parish

[Bacon].—*s.* A parishioner. [Little used.]

PARODY, pär'-ö-dëy, 105: *s.* (See Para-.) A

song or composition running as it were *side by side*, or

parallel with another, in which the words, by slight

changes here and there, suggest an amusing contrast

of thought or sentiment, in general turning what was

serious into burlesque.

To Par'-o-dy, *v. a.* To imitate in parody.

Pa'-rod'-i-cal, 84: *a.* Copying after the manner of

parody. [Warton.]

PAROL, PAROLE.—See under *Parlance*.

PARONOMASIA, pär'-ö-nö-mä'-zhë-d, 147:

s. (See Para-.) A figure of speech which derives its

point or force from the nearness of names with regard

to sound, as, *They are fiends, not friends*; it is a sort of

pun: many of our older authors use an Anglicised

form of the word, namely, *Par'ous'masy*; but they

are not at present followed.

Par'-o-no-mas'-ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to *parono-*

masia.

PAR-ON'-Y-MOUS, *a.* Near to another word in mean-

ing, as distinguished from *synonymous*, or such as are

quite the same in meaning: thus it may be said that

there are few or no synonymous words in a language,

but many that are *paronyms*. See also in *Supp.*

PARONYCHIA, pär'-ö-nick'-ë-d, 161, 90: *s.*

(See Para-.) A sore lying close to the nail,—a whitlow.

PAROQUET, pär'-ö-kët, 145: *s.* A species of

small parrot.

PAROTIS=pär'-ö'-tës, *s.* (See Para-.) One of the

glands (parot'i-des) which are near the ears; applied

also to a tumor affecting them.

Par-ot'-id, 94: *a.* Pertaining to the *parotides*, or

the glands that secrete saliva.

PAROXYSM, pǎr'ŏcks-izm, 154, 158 : *s.* (See *Para*.) An extremity of disease or of feeling suddenly *per*ading or seizing the frame; a fit; a periodical exacerbation of disease.

PAR-ox-yŏ-mal, *s.* Pertaining to paroxysm.

PARREL=pǎr-rĕl, *s.* A machine to fasten the yards to the mast so as to raise or lower them.

PARRICIDE, pǎr-rĕ-cide, 105 : *s.* One who slays his father; figuratively, the destroyer of his country, his patron, &c.; the crime of murdering a father.

PAR-rĭ-ci-dal, *s.* Relating to parricide; committing parricide: *Parricidal* seldom occurs.

PARROT=pǎr-rŏt, 18 : *s.* A bird remarkable for its power to imitate exactly the human voice.

To PARRY, pǎr-rĕy, *v. n.* and *a.* To put by thrusts, to fence:—*act.* To turn aside.

Par-rĭed, (-rĭd, 114) *part.* Warded off, turned aside.

To PARSE=parce, 153 : *v. a.* To resolve into the parts of speech.

Par-sing, *s.* The art or act of resolving sentences into their grammatical elements.

PARSIMONIOUS, par-sĕ-mŏw'-nĕ-ŭs, 90, 120 : *a.* Sparing, frugal; hence, covetous.

Par-si-mŏ'-ni-ous-ly, 146 : *ad.* Frugally.

Par-si-mŏ'-ni-ous-ness, *s.* Disposition to spare and hoard.

Par-si-mon-y, 18, 105 : *s.* Frugality; niggardliness.

PARSLEY=par-sĕly, *s.* A well-known herb.

PARSNEP, par-snep, 14 : *s.* A plant whose root is esculent when cultivated for the purpose.

PARSON=par-sŏn, *colloq.* par-an, 114 : *s.* Strictly, one who has full possession of all the rights of a parochial church, and he is called *parson*, i. e. *person*, because by his person the church, which is an invisible body, is represented; in a looser and common sense, a priest, or one who officiates in a place of worship, and liable in this sense to be deemed a term of slight, or at least less respectful than clergyman.

Par-sŏn-age, *s.* The benefice of a parish, [Addison:] the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.

PART=part, 33 : *s.* and *ad.* Something less than the whole,—a quantity helping to make up a larger quantity; hence, a member; particular; ingredient; share; portion; concern; something relating to, or belonging to, side, interest; any one of the characters of a play; business, duty, as *distributed* to a person; action, conduct; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties, accomplishments; also quarters, regions, districts: *To take in good part*, in ill part, to accept as being good, &c. *For the most part*, commonly:—*ad.* Partly, in some measure.

Part-ly, *ad.* In part, in some degree.

Part-ed, *a.* Having parts or faculties. [B. Jon.]

Part-y.—See hereafter in its alphabetical place.

To Part, *v. a.* and *n.* To make into parts, to distribute, to separate; to disunite; to keep asunder:—*new*. To have part; to be separate; to quit each other; hence, to go away; *To part with*, to quit, to resign, to be separated from.

Part-ed, **Part-ly**.—See above.

Part-er, *s.* One that separates.

Part-ing, *s.* Division; separation; specially, an operation by which gold and silver are separated; the state of a ship driven from her anchor.

Par-tage, *s.* Division, act of sharing. [Locke.]

To Par-take, &c.—See hereafter in its alphab. place.

Par-tial, &c.—See hereafter in its alphabetical place.

Part-i-ble, 101 : *a.* Separable; divisible, such as may be parted: Camden spells it *Partable*.

Par-ti-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being partible.

To Par-tic-i-pate, **Par-ti-ci-ple**, &c.—See hereafter.

Par-ti-cle, 101 : *s.* A small part or portion; spe-

cially, one of the smaller or less considerable an. ing the parts of speech, a word indeclinable.

Par-tic'-u-lar, &c.—See hereafter in its alphab. place.

Par-ti-san.—See hereafter under *Party*: and in an other sense, in its alphabetical place.

Par-tite, *a.* Divided. [Botany.]

Par-tit'-ion, (-tish'-ŭn, 147) *s.* Act of dividing, division; separate part; that which divides, as a partition of wood.

To Par-tit'-ion, *v. a.* To separate by a partition.

Par-ti-tive, (-tĭv, 105) *a.* Distributive. [Gram.]

Par-ti-tive-ly, *ad.* Distributively.

Part-let.—See hereafter in its alphabetical place.

Part-ly.—See immediately after *Part*.

Part-ner, *s.* A sharer, an associate.

To Part-ner, *v. a.* To join as a partner. [Shaks.]

Part-ner-ship, *s.* Joint interest or property.

Par-ture, (-tŭr, 147) *s.* Departure. [Spenser.]

Par-ty, &c.—See hereafter in its alphabetical place.

To PARTAKE=par-tāk', *v. n.* and *a.*

I Partook, par-tŏok', 119 : } (See *Part*, &c.)

Partaken, par-tā'-kn, 114 : } To share with others, to participate: it is commonly used with *of*, less frequently with *in*:—*act.* To share, to have part in; Shakspeare and writers of his time sometimes use it for *To impart*.

Par-ta-ker, *s.* One who partakes; an accomplice.

Par-ta-king, *s.* Combination; in a juridical sense, union in some bad design.

PARTERRE, par-tār', [Fr.] 170 : *s.* A level division of ground furnished with evergreens and flowers; the pit of a theatre.

PARTIAL, par-sh'āl, 147 : *a.* (See *Part*, &c.)

Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than another; well disposed, followed by *to*; subsisting only in a part, as opposed to *total, general, or universal*.

Par-tial-ly, *ad.* With undue bias; in part.

To Par-tial-ize, *v. a.* To make partial. [Shaks.]

Par-tial-ist, *s.* One who is partial. [Unusual.]

Par-ti-al'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Bias of the judgements in favour of one more than another without reason.

PARTIBLE, &c.—See under *Part*.

To PARTICIPATE, par-tiss'-ĕ-pate, *v. n.* and *a.* (See *Part*, &c.) To partake; to have share, often followed by *of* or *in*: as, To participate of two natures; To participate in another's sorrow:—*act.* To partake, to share.

Par-tic'-i-pa-ble, 59 : *a.* That may be participated.

Par-tic'-i-pant, *a.* and *s.* Sharing:—*s.* Paraker.

Par-tic'-i-pa-tive, 105 : *a.* Capable of partaking.

Par-tic'-i-pa-tion, 89 : *s.* State of sharing with others; act or state of having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

PAR-TI-CI-PLE, 105, 101 : *s.* A word participating the properties both of a noun and of a verb.

English verbs have two participles, the first formed by adding *ing* to the simple infinitive, the second, when the verb is regular, by adding *ed*. It would have taken up space unnecessarily to have inserted such obvious inflections in the Dictionary, and therefore they are inserted only when, in addition to their use as participles, they have acquired the character of nouns substantive or adjective; but participles of irregular formation are constantly given with the verb they belong to. Certain accommodations of the original word on receiving the new termination, can hardly be accounted irregular: for instance, leaving out the *e* in *write*, *vote*, in order to form *writ-ing*, *vot-ing*; in *dying* the *e* is not omitted, for the sake of making the word distinct from *dying*, the first participle of *To die*: *y* is changed into *i*, (unless a vowel precedes,) on adding *ed*, as *tried* from *To try*; but *died* (tinged) is once more an exception, as being spelled *dye* before the *d* is added. The doubling of the final consonant in some cases, with the reason for it, is alluded to in the Principles.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-tŭ-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā; lāw; gŏod; jŏw, i. e. *jew*, 55; ŏ, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

(191.) It may here be added that in adjectives formed as participles, the same principle is acted upon, and sometimes a consonant is doubled from the notion of a secondary accent on the last syllable, as in *carpeted*. On the principle referred to, the doubling of the *t* would be clearly unnecessary in *levelling*, *modelled*, *marvellous*, *crystallized*, &c.; but with regard to this letter, the custom of our language seems to make an exception, as well as with regard to a few individual words (referred to Prin. 194) in which other consonants occur in the same situation.

Par'-ti-cip'-i-al, (-yal, 146) 90: *a.* Having the nature of a participle; formed from a participle.

Par'-ti-cip'-u-al-ly, *ad.* As a participle.

PARTICLE.—See under Part.

PARTICULAR=**par'-tīck'-ū-lar**, *a.* and *s.* (See Part, &c.) Not belonging to the whole, but to one person; individual; single, one among many; distinct from the whole, peculiar, odd, strange; attentive to things single and distinct—*s.* Single point, single instance; individual or private person; in senses obsolescent, private person, private interest, private character or single self: *In particular*, especially; distinctly.

Par-tic'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* Singly, distinctly; in especial manner.

To Par-tic'-u-lar-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To mention distinctly, or in detail:—*n.* To be particular, to be attentive to single things: the noun *Particularism* has been used to signify the theological doctrine of particular election.

Par-tic'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Distinct notice of particulars; singleness; petty incident; something belonging to a private person; something peculiar.

To Par-tic'-u-late, *v. a.* To make mention singly. [Obs.]

PARTISAN, **par'-tē-zān**, 105, 151: *s.* A kind of pike or halberd, a commander's leading staff or truncheon. See also under Party.

PARTITE, PARTITION, PARTITIVE, &c.—See under Part.

PARTLET=**part'-lēt**, *s.* (See Part, &c.) A ruff or band formerly worn by women, so called because it was the *parting* between the head-dress and body-dress or bodice: it is also the name of a hen, from the ruffling of her feathers.

PARTNER, &c.—See under Part.

PARTOOK.—See To Partake.

PARTRIDGE=**par'-trīdg**, *s.* A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, **par-tūr'-ē-ēnt**, 49, 90: *a.* Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

Par-tu-rī'-tion, (-rīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of young.

PARTY, **part'-ēy**, 105: *s.* (See Part, &c.) That which concerns not the whole, that which is separate; hence, a number of persons united in opinion or design in opposition to others in a community, a faction; one concerned in any affair; one of two litigants; a particular person; cause, side; select assembly; a detachment drawn from a main body.

Par'-ti-san, (-zān, 151, 12) *s.* An adherent to a faction; the commander of a detachment; with another etymology and meaning, see in its place above.

Among the compounds are *Party-colored*, (having diversity of colours;) *Party-jury*, (a jury half foreigners, half natives;) *Party-man*, (an abettor of a party;) *Party-spirit*, (the spirit that supports a party;) *Party-wall*, (the wall that separates two houses;) &c.

PARVIS=**par'-vīs**, *s.* A church or church-porch: the church-porch, or rather perhaps the ambulatory of a religious house or college, was once called the *paradise*, of which some etymologists suppose this word to be a contraction.

PARVITUDE, **par'-vē-tūdt**, 105: *s.* Little-ness: *Parvity* is the same: both words are now unused.

PAS, **pā**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Step; precedence. [Arbuth.]

PASCH, **pāsk**, 161: *s.* The passover; the feast of Easter. [Obs.]

Pas'-chal, (-kāl) *a.* Relating to the passover; relating to Easter.

Pasque'-flower, (pāsk'-flower, 189, 54) *s.* The Easter-flower, also called anemone.

To PASH=**pāsh**, *v. a.* To push against, to strike, to dash with violence. [Shaks. Dryden.]

Pash, *s.* A blow, a stroke; a shooting out of young horns; and hence, a wild youth. [Obs.]

PASQUIN, **pās'-kwīn**, 76, 145: } *s.* A lampoon,

PASQUINADE, **pās'-kwē-nād'**, } so called from the name given to a mutilated statue of a gladiator in Rome, on which it was usual to paste satirical papers; the name *Pasquin* had been that of a witty, censorious, sneering cabbiner: the word may also be frequently found in English writers under the form *Pasquil*, but not in any of recent date.

To Pas'-qui-nade', *v. a.* To lampoon, to satirize: *To Pasquin* and *To Pasquil* have the same meaning: *Pasquiller* (a lampooner) occurs in old writers only.

To PASS=**pās**, 11: *v. n.* and *a.* (This verb is regular: *Pass* for *Passed* is a correct pronunciation, but a wrong orthography, except as an *adj. prep.* or *s.*: see the last word of the class:) *To move onward, to be progressive in space or in existence:—act.* To cause to move onward: all other senses attributed to this verb are senses, not of the verb, but of the context, or they arise out of ellipses of words formerly used with it; among the particles used with the verb are *out, by, over, away, from, to, in, through, &c.* with each of which a correspondent meaning is formed; by the omission of the particle, or of some word formerly employed, the verb often acquires the meaning of the whole context: thus has *To pass*, simply, come to signify to pass away,—to pass bounds, (this sense is obsolete),—to pass from hand to hand,—to pass from the actor to the sufferer,—to pass a regard or thought, (this sense is obsolete),—to pass a sentence through the forms of law,—to pass by one's turn, &c.: so *To pass a place* is to pass by a place,—*To pass a river* is to pass over a river,—the neuter verb in this manner frequently becoming or appearing active; *To pass life* is to pass on in life, or through it; *To pass in fencing* is to make the sword pass the adversary's; *To pass an account* is to pass it from under examination as being correct; in old authors, *To pass* is sometimes used for *To surpass*, which is, literally, to be above or superior while in progress; in saying *an event comes to pass*, we mean that it comes to us in the order of time, and then passes by as an event completed.

PASS=**pās**, *s.* Way, road; a narrow entrance, an avenue; a permission to pass; an order by which a person is passed onward to some destination, especially an order for passing a poor person to his own parish or place; a push in fencing; an event at its height; hence, height as to condition.

Pass-less, *a.* That has no pass or passage. [Cowley]

Pass'-er, *s.* One that passes: it is often compounded with *by*; as a *Pass'-er-by*.

See *Pascerine*, and also *Possible, Passion, &c.*, here after; they are no relations of this class.

Pass'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be passed or travelled over; that may pass without objection; that is current or popular.

Pass'-a-bly, *ad.* Tolerably; moderately.

Pass'-ing, *part. a.* Moving on; surpassing; it is used adverbially for exceeding or exceedingly, in particular by old writers, as *passing fair, passing rich*: *Passing bell* is a bell accompanying departure, originally rung to obtain prayers for the passing soul while a person was dying, now rung after decease; a *Passing note* is a note in music between two others for the purpose of softening a distance: Barrow uses *Passant* for passing; as *passant words*: see *En passant*, lower.

Pass'-ing-ly, *ad.* Exceedingly. [Camden.]

Pass'-sage, *s.* Act of passing; way, road; occurrence; condition of being seldom stationary; parts of any thing which have been or are to pass under hand.—

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*. 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*. 165: *thēn*, 166.

use almost obsolete; a part of a book, single place in a writing.

Pas'-sa-ger, 2: *s.* One on his passage: instead of this we now use Passenger.

PASS-time is contracted to Pastime, which see hereafter in its place.

PAS-sa'-do, (päs-sä'-dō, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A pass or thrust in fencing.

EN PAS'-SANT, (öng-päs'-söng, [Fr.] 170) *ad.* By the way, slightly: when without the prefix, as used by Barrow, (see Passing above,) it should be pronounced as an English word.

PAS'-SEN-GER, *s.* One who is on his way, a traveller, a wayfarer: *the passenger fulcon* is a migratory hawk.

PASS'-O-VER, *s.* The feast of the Jews commemorative of the time when God smote the first-born of the Egyptians, but passed over the Hebrews.

PASS'-PA-ROLE, *s.* A command given at the head of an army to be passed on to the rear.

PASS'-PORT, 130: *s.* Permission of passage.

PAS''-SY-MEAS-URE, (-mëzh'-oor, 147) *s.* An old stately kind of dance.

PAST, *a. s. and prep.* Not present, nor to come: spent, gone through:—*s.* The time gone by:—*prep.* Beyond; above.

By losing, through use, its character as a verb, it properly loses its original spelling: see the head word.

PASSERINE, päs'-sër-in, 105: *a.* Pertaining to sparrows; of the sparrow kind.

PASSIBLE, päs'-së-bl, 105, 101: *a.* Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PAS'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being passible.

PAS'-si-hil'-i-ty, *s.* Passibleness.

PAS'-SION, (päh'-ün, 147) *s.* Any effect caused by external agency; passibleness, or susceptibility of effect from external action; suffering, emphatically the last suffering of Christ; also that sensible effect of impression which is felt in the agitation or commotion of the mind, distinguished from mere emotion by seeking relief or gratification beyond the emotion itself; any one effect of this kind, determined in its character by its cause, object, duration, intensity, and other circumstances; in particular, anger; love; eagerness; zeal, ardour.

To PAS'-sion, *v. n.* To be extremely agitated. [Obs.]

PAS'-sioned, 114: *a.* Disordered, violently affected; expressing great passion.

PAS'-sion-less, *a.* Not easily moved; cool.

Other compounds are *Pas'-sion-week*, (the week before Easter Sunday, named as commemorating the passion or suffering of Christ;) *Pas'-sion-flu'er*, (also named with allusion to the passion of Christ;) &c.

PAS'-sion-AR-y, 129, 12, 105: *s.* A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

PAS'-sion-ate, *a.* Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger: it is used by old writers as a verb, signifying to affect or to express with passion.

PAS'-sion-ate-ly, *ad.* With passion; with commotion of mind; angrily.

PAS'-sion-ate-ness, *s.* State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PAS'-sIVE, (päs'-siv, 105) *a.* Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing; suffering, not acting; in grammar, having that form as a verb by which the person or thing acted upon becomes the nominative case or subject, instead of being objective or accusative, as in the active form of the verb.

PAS'-sive-ly, *ad.* With a passive nature: without agency; according to the form of a verb passive.

PAS'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being passive.

PAS'-siv'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Passiveness.

PASSIM=päs'-sím, [Lat.] *ad.* Every where.

PASSLESS, **PASSOVER**, **PASS-PAROLE**, **PASSPORT**, **PASSYMEASURE**, **PAST**.—See under Pass.

PASTE, päst, 111: *s.* Anything mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water mingled, and so called even when hardened by cooking; artificial mixture in imitation of precious stones.

To Paste, *v. a.* To cement with paste.

Paste'-board, 108, 48: *s. and a.* A species of thick paper formed of many sheets pasted one on another or by macerating paper and casting it into moulds:—*adj.* Made of pasteboard.

Pa'-stry, 105: *s.* Pies, tarts, and other similar things collectively, as being made of paste; hence, a *Pis'ty-cook*: old authors sometimes use *pastry* for a pie or tart, in which use it was liable to the plural form *pastries*: Shakespeare uses it for the place where pastry is made.

Pa'-sty, *s.* A pie of crust raised without a dish.

For *Pastil*, see *Pastille* hereafter.

PASTEL=päs'-tél, *s.* A herb.

PASTERN=päs'-tern, *s.* The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the hoof; hence, the *Pis'tern joint*: *Pastera* was also an old name for paterius.

PASTICCIO, päs'-titch'-o, [Ital.] 170: *s. a.* A mixture, an olio, a medley.

PASTILLE, päs'-têl', [Fr.] 170: *s.* (Compare *Paste*.) A roll of some sort of paste hardened, as those which are made of sweet-scented resins and aromatic woods, for perfuming chambers by gradual burning; also a sort of drawing crayon that was called a *pas'til*, from the Latin word *pastillus*.

PASTIME=päs'-tim', *s.* (See *Pam*, &c.) Sport, amusement: *To Pastime* scarcely occurs.

PASTOR=päs'-tor, *s.* A shepherd; a clergyman, an having charge of a flock to be fed with wholesome doctrine.

Pas'-tor-ly, *a.* Becoming a pastor, pastor-like.

Pas'-tor-ship, *s.* The office or rank of a pastor.

Pas'-tor-al, *a. and s.* Resembling shepherds; hence, rustic; rural; relating to the care of souls:—*s.* A poem descriptive of shepherds and their occupations, or in which the speakers have the names and use the idiom of shepherds, an idyl, a bucolic. *Pastorale*, see *Supp.*

PASTRY, &c.—See under *Paste*.

PASTURE=päs'-türe, *colloq.* päs'-choor, 147: *s.* Food of cattle; land grazed by cattle; it has been used to signify human culture, education: *Common of pasture* or *pasturage* is the right of feeding cattle on ground leased to an under-tenant.

To Pas'-ture, *v. a. and n.* To place in a pasture:—*new*. To graze.

Pas'-tu-ri-ble, 101: *a.* Fit for pasture.

Pas'-tu-rage, *s.* The business of feeding cattle; land grazed by cattle; grass which cattle eat.

PASTY.—See under *Paste*.

PAT=pät, *a. and ad.* *Apt*, fit, convenient; (not at present in elegant use, though expressive as a colloquial word):—*ad.* Just in the nick, exactly.

Pat'-ly, *ad.* Finly, conveniently.

Pat'-ness, *s.* Fitness, convenience.

PAT=pät, *s.* A light quick blow, a tap; that which is beat into shape by pats, as a small lump of butter.

To Pat, *v. a.* To strike gently, to tap.

PATACHE, pd-täh', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A light ship.

PATACCOON=pät'-d-cöön', *s.* A foreign coin worth about 4s. 8d.

PATAVINITY, pät'-d-vin'-d-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Provincial idiom in speech, so named after the idiom of Livy, the Latin historian, who was not born at Rome, but at Patavium, now Padua.

PATCH=pätch, *s.* A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small parcel, as of land; one dressed in patchwork, a clown or fool, a beggarly fellow.

To Patch, *v. a.* To put a patch on; to mend cloth.

The schemes enter, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gä'te'-wäy; chäp'-män: pät-pä': läw: gööd: j'öo, i. e. *few*, 55: ä, é, &c. *mule*, 171.

pat: to make with patches, often followed by *up*; in old plays, to dress in a party-coloured coat.

Patch'er, *s.* One that patches or botches.

Patch'er-y, *s.* Bungling work, botchery.

Patch-work, (-*wurk*, 141) *s.* Work composed of various pieces; a made-up clumsy thing.

PATE=*pātē*, *s.* The head, now seldom used but in ridicule; in fortification, an oval platform.

Pa'ted, *a.* Having a pate; used only in composition, as *Shallow-pated*, *Long-pated*.

PATEFACTION, *pāt'ē-lāck'-'shūn*, 89: *s.* Act or state of laying open, declaration.

PAT-ENT, *a.* and *s.* Apparent, plain; open to the perusal of all; appropriated by letters patent:—*s.* A writ conferring some exclusive privilege; the *Pat'ent-ralls* are the records of patents. In bot spreading as *Pat'-en-ter'd*, *s.* One who holds a patent. [leaves.]

PATELLA=*pā-tēl'-'lā*, *s.* Literally, a dish, applied as a name for the cap of the knee; and of a univalve shell-fish.

Pa-tel'-li-form, *a.* Formed as a dish.

Pat'-el-lite, *s.* Fossil remains of the patella.

PAT'-EN, *s.* The cover of the chalice anciently used to hold particles of the host, called also the *pat'el*, and often written *patine*; a plate, a round bright object as a plate. [Shaks.]

PATENT, &c.—See under *Patefaction*.

PATERNAL=*pā-ter'-'nāl*, *a.* Fatherly; pertaining to a father; derived from a father, hereditary.

Pa-ter'-ni-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Fatherhood.

PAT'-ER-NOS'-TER, *s.* "Our Father,"—the Lord's prayer.

PATH, *pāth*, *pl.* *pāthz*, 122, 166: *s.* Way, road, track; in common language it usually means a narrow way: *Shakespeare* and *Drayton* use it as a verb, which *Todd* considers active, signifying to push forward, but others, as to *Shakespeare*, (*Jul. Cæs.*, a. 2, s. 1, 1) make it neuter, signifying to walk, with a case absolute following it.

Path-less, *a.* Untrodden, having no track.

Path-way, *s.* A way, commonly a foot-way.

PATHETIC=*pā-thē't'-'ick*, 88: *a.* Affecting the

PATHETICAL, *pā-thē't'-'ē-cāl*, *a.* *passions*, moving, passionate; it is often understood as having only the softer passions, as grief and melancholy, for its subjects, but it strictly refers to all the passions, the violent as well as the tender.

Pa-thē't'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a pathetic manner.

Pa-thē't'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Quality of moving the passions.

Pa'thos, 92, 94: *s.* Passion; vehemence or energy of feeling; expression of strong or deep feeling; a state of being affected in any way by an external cause.

PA'THOS-NO-MY, 87: *s.* Expression of the passions; science of the signs by which any state of passion is indicated.

PA'THOS-NO-MON'-IC, 88: *a.* That makes disease plainly known, as a *patho-gno-monic* sign, distinguished from a sign merely *symptomatic*.

PA'THIO-U-ARY, 87: *s.* The doctrine of diseases, their causes, effects, and differences.

Pa-thol'-o-gist, *s.* One skilled in pathology.

PAth'-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to pathology: *Path'o-log'ic* is the same.

PATH'-O-PAS'-IA, (-*pē'*-yā, 103, 146) *s.* A speech or a figure of speech contrived to move the passions.

PA'-THOS.—See higher in the class.

PATIIWAY.—See under *Path*.

PATIBLE, *pāt'-'ē-bl*, 105, 101: *a.* That may be borne or endured.

PAT'-IENT, (*pā'*-gh'ēnt, 90) *a.* and *s.* That suffers; that can endure or suffer; bearing toil, or pain, or affliction, or insult, with equanimity:—*s.* That which receives impressions from external agents.—See in a special sense lower.

Pa'-tient, *v. a.* To compose to patience. [Obs.]

Pa'-tient-ly, *ad.* In a patient manner.

Pa'-tience, *s.* The quality of being patient; it also occurs as the name of a herb.

PAT'-IENT, *s.* One who suffers under disease; it is commonly used of the relation between the sick person and the physician, but sometimes absolutely for a sick person.

PATIBULARY, *pā-tīb'-ū-lār-ēy*, 105: *a.* Belonging to an instrument of punishment in use among the Romans, which resembled both a cross and a gallows; hence, pertaining to the gallows, pertaining to the cross.

PATIN.—See *Paten*; and *PATIX*, &c., under *Pat*.

PATRIARCH, *pā-trē'-ark*, 105, 161: *s.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) One who governs by paternal right, applied in general to the ancient fathers of mankind; a dignitary of the highest rank in the church superior to archbishops.

Pa-tri-ar'-chal, *a.* Belonging to a patriarch.

Pa'-tri-ar'-chate, *s.* The ecclesiastical jurisdiction or dignity of a patriarch; also called *Pa'triarch'ship*.

Pa'-tri-ar'-chy, *s.* Patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, *pā-trīsh'-ān*, 90: *s.* and *a.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) A Roman father or nobleman; hence, a nobleman.—*adj.* Senatorial, not plebeian; noble.

PATRIMONY, *pāt'-rē-mōn-ēy*, 18, 105: *s.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) A right or estate inherited from one's father.

Pat'-ri-mo'-ni-al, *a.* Possessed by inheritance claimed by right of birth.

Pat'-ri-mo'-ni-al-ly, *ad.* By inheritance.

PATRIOT, *pā-trē'-āt*, 90: *s.* and *a.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) He who loves and truly serves his father land; it is sometimes used ironically for a zealous disturber of the government:—*adj.* Actuated by the love of one's country. *Patriotic*, see *Supp*.

Pa'-tri-o-tism, 158: *s.* Love of one's country.

Pa'-tri-ot'-ic, 88: *a.* Full of patriotism.

To PATROCINATE, &c.—See under *Patron*.

PATROL, *pā-trōl'*, 116: *s.* The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; the persons that go the rounds; one of the patrol, a watchman.

To Pa-trōl', *v. n.* To go round a place or district as a patrol.

PATRON=*pā-trōn*, 92, 18: *s.* One who countenances, supports, or protects; an advocate, a vindicator; a guardian saint; in a special sense, one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

Pa'-tron-ess, *a.* A female patron.

Pa'-tron-less, *a.* Without a patron.

Pa'-tron-age, 96: *s.* Support, protection; guardian ship; advowson: *Shakespeare* badly uses it as a verb in the sense of *To patronise*.

Pa'-tron-al, *a.* Acting as a patron; protecting, supporting; guarding; defending.

To Pa'-tron-ise, (-*īzē*, 151) *v. a.* To support as a patron his client; to assist by countenance and other means.

Pa'-tron-i'-ser, *s.* One who patronises.

PA'th'-CIN'-ry, 105: *s.* Patronage. [Obs.]

Pa-troc'-i-na'-tion, 59, 89: *s.* A patronising; this and also the verb *To Patrocinate* are disused.

PATRONYMIC=*pāt'-rō-nīm'-'ick*, 88: *s.* (Compare *Paternal*, &c.) A name which designates a person by alluding to his father; as *Fitzjames*, that is the son of *James*.

PATTEE=*pāt-tē'*, *s.* Sort of cross. [Heraldry.]

PATTEN=*pāt-tēn*, *s.* The foot as of a pillar, that which it stands on, the base; a shoe of wood with an iron ring worn under the common shoe by women.

Pat'-ten-ma'-ker, *s.* He who makes pattens.

To PATTEN=*pāt-ter*, 36: *v. n.* To strike with

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-un, i. e. vision, 165: thēn, 166

a quick succession of small sounds, as the quick steps of many feet, or the beating of hail.

PATTERN=pät'-tern, 36: *s.* The original proposed for imitation: a specimen: an instance; a shape cut in paper or something similar.

To Pat'-tern, v. a. To serve for as a pattern; to imitate as from a pattern. [Shaks.]

PATTY, pät'-tē, 105: *s.* A little pie.

PAT'-ty-pan' *s.* A pan to bake patties in.

PATULOUS, pät'-ū-lūs, 120: *a.* Spreading.

PAUCITY, pāw'-cē-tē, 105: *s.* Fewness; smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

PAU-chi'-o-qūy, (-kwēy, 153 37: *s.* The utterance of few words: hence, *Paucal-speech* (*adj.*)

To PAUM, pām, 122: *v. a.* See 'Palm. [Swift.]

PAUNCE, pānce, 122: *s.* A pañā [Spenser.]

PAUNCH, pāntch, 122: *s.* The belly.

To Paunch, v. a. To rip the belly; to eviscerate.

PAUPER=pāw'-per, *s.* A poor person, particularly one who depends on parochial support.

PAU-per-ism, 158: *s.* The state of poverty

PAUSE, pāwz, 151, 189: *s.* A stop, a cessation; suspense; a mark thus, (—) for suspending the voice; a stop in music.

To Pause, v. n. To stop, to forbear for a time, whether speech or action; to deliberate.

PAU-ser, *s.* One who pauses or deliberates.

PAU-sing-ly, *ad.* With pauses.

*To PAVE=pāve, *v. a.* To lay with stones or bricks.*

PA-ver, 36: *s.* One whose trade is to pave.

PA'-vi-er, *s.* A paver; often spelled Pavior.

PA'-ving, *s.* Pavement.

PAVE-ment, *s.* A stone or brick path or floor; Bp. Hall uses it as a verb for *To Pave*.

PAVILION, pā-vīl'-yōn, 146: *s.* A larger or more handsome tent; a building with a dome.

To Pa-vil'-ion, v. a. To furnish with tents; to shelter by a tent.

PAVIN.—See in the ensuing class.

PAVO=pā'-vō, *s.* Peacock, applied as a name to a southern constellation; also to a fish.

PA-vone', *s.* A peacock. [Spenser.]

PA'-vin, or **PA'-van**, *s.* A stately dance. [Shaks.]

PAW=pāw, *s.* The foot of a beast of prey, including the dog and cat; the hand in contempt.

To Paw, v. n. and a. To draw the fore foot along the ground, applied frequently to the horse.—*act.* To strike with a drawn action of the fore foot; to handle with paws; to fawn as a spaniel that paws his master.

Pawed, 114: *a.* Having paws; broad footed

PAWKY, pāw'-kēy, *a.* Arch, cunning. [Local.]

PAWL=pāwl, *s.* A piece of iron in ships to keep the capstan from recoiling.

PAWN=pāwn, *s.* A peon, which see. [Chess.]

PAWN=pāwn, *s.* Something given as security for repayment of money or fulfillment of a promise; the state of being in pledge.

To Pawn, v. a. To pledge; to give in pledge.

Pawn'-er, 36: *s.* He who pawns

Pawn-ee', 177: *s.* He who receives a pawn.

Pawn-bro-ker, *s.* One who lends money on pledge.

PAX, pācks, 188: *s.* Peace, applied as the name to a little image of Christ, because in old times the kiss which the people gave it before leaving church was called the kiss of peace: it has been often confounded with *Pis*.

*To PAY=pāy, *v. a.* To discharge as a debt; *I Paid=pād, *applied to debts of moral and religious duty as well as those of com-***

merce; to give the equivalent for; to reward, to beat, to make amends by suffering, with *for*; in naval language, to smear with pitch, resin, turpentine, and the like. *Pay* as a *sub* means wages, *h. re.*

Pay'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may or ought to be paid; due.

Pay'-er, *s.* One that pays.

Pay-ee', 177: *s.* One to whom money is paid.

Pay'-ment, *s.* Act of paying; that which is paid.

☞ The compounds are *Pay'-day*, *Pay'-office*, *Pay'-master*, &c.

PAYNIM.—See Painim.

To PAYSE, *v. n.* To Poise, which see. [Spenser.]

PEA=pēa, *s.* A plant; its fruit, which grows in a pod, and is eaten both by men and cattle.

Pease, (pēez, 151) *s. sing.* The collective of peas: the plural, *peas*, has precisely the same pronunciation: originally *peise* was used where we now use *pea*, and its plural was *peuson*.

Pea'-shell, *s.* The husk of a pea.

Peas'-cod, *s.* A pea-shell. [Shaks. Gay.]

PEACE=pēca, 103: *s. and interj.* A state of tranquillity, or of freedom from disturbance or agitation; hence, respite from war; state not hostile; reconciliation of differences; rest, quiet, content; heavenly rest; silence; in law, that general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects:—*interj.* Silence! hush!

Peace'-a-ble, *a.* Quiet, undisturbed; not violent; not turbulent.

Peace'-a-bly, *ad.* Without contention or tumult.

Peace'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quietness, disposition to peace.

Peace'-ful, 117: *a.* Undisturbed, still; pacific, mild; not in war.

Peace'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a peaceful manner.

Peace'-ful-ness, *s.* Freedom from disturbance, quiet.

Peace'-less, *a.* Without peace, disturbed.

☞ The compounds are *Peace'-breaker*; *Peace'-maker*; *Peace'-offering*, (an atoning sacrifice among the Jews); *Peace'-officer*, (a constable or other civil officer whose duty is to protect the public peace); *Peace'-parted*, (dismissed from the world in peace); &c.

PEACH=pēetch, *s.* A wall fruit; its tree; hence, *Peach' coloured*, of a pale red, like the peach blossom.

To PEACH=pēetch, *v. n. and a.* An old corruption of *To Impeach*, now confined to the vulgar.

PEACOCK=pē'-cōck, *s.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Pea'-hen, *s.* The female of the peacock.

Pea'-chick, *s.* The chick of a peacock.

PEAK=pēck, *s.* The top of a hill or eminence; anything acuminat-d; upper corner of an extended sail.

Peak'-ish, *a.* Having peaks; situated on a peak; *colloq.* having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness.

To Peak, v. s. To look thin or sackly; in Shakespeare, to make a mean figure, to sneak.

PEAL=pēal, *s.* A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments, &c. In Shakespeare, the expression "Night's yawning peal" is an allusion to evening bells, to which a wailing peal is compared only with regard to the sleep which follows.

To Peal, v. n. and a. To utter loud and solemn sounds:—*act.* To assail with noise: *To peal the pot* is supposed to be a wrong transcription of *To keel the pot*, or at least to mean the same.

PEAN.—See *Pean*: **Pe'-a-nism**, *s.* Triumphant song. [Milton.]

PEAR, päre, 100, 41: *s.* A fruit; its tree.

Pear'-tree, *s.* The tree which bears the pear: *Pear-main* (a sort of apple) was originally written *Parmain*, and is allied to these words by mistake.

PEARL.—See *Perch*.

PEARL, perl, 33, 171: *s.* A white hard, smooth, and shining body, usually round, found chiefly in a kind of oyster of the southern Asiatic seas; poetical; anything round and clear, as a fluid drop; it is also ap-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a. i. &c. *mule*, 171

pled as a name for a white speck or film growing on the eye; and with reference to comparative rarity, it designates the smallest size printing type next to diamond.

To Pearl, v. a. and n. To adorn with pearls:—*n.* To resemble pearls: hence *Pearl'd* (adj.) in both senses.

Pearl'y, a. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls; resembling pearls.

☞ The compounds are *Pearl'-ash*, (an alkali in little white masses obtained from the ashes of wood;) *Pearl'-eyed*, (having a speck in the eye;) *Pearl'-oyster*, (the testaceous fish which produces pearls;) to which may be added the names of minerals, *Pearl'-spar* and *Pearl'-stone*; and the names of plants, *Pearl'-grass*, *Pearl'-plant*, *Pearl'-wort*, &c.

PEARMAN, pâr-mân', 100: *s.* A variety of the apple.

☞ See **PEAR** and its compound.

PEASANT, pēz'-ânt, 120, 151: *s.* and *a.* One whose business is rural labour; a hind:—*adj.* Rustic.

Peas'-ant-ly, a. Like a peasant. [Milton.]

Peas'-ant-ry, s. Peasants, collectively; in a less usual sense, rudeness, coarseness.

PEASCOD, PEASHELL, PEASE.—See under **PEA**.

PEAT=pēt, s. A species of turf used for fire.

Peat'y, 105: a. Like peat.

PEAT=pēt, s. A little darling, a pet. [Shaks.]

PEBBLE, pēb'-bl, 101: *s.* Popularly, any roundish common stone; strictly, a stone distinct from flints, by having veins, clouds, and other like variations formed by incrustation round a central nucleus, but sometimes the effect of simple concretion.

Peb'-bled, 114: a. Abounding with pebbles.

Peb'-bly, 105: a. Full of pebbles.

☞ Among the compounds are *Peb'-ble-stone*; *Peb'-ble-crystal*, (a crystal in form of nodules;) &c.

PECCABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

PECCANT=pēc'-kânt, a. and s. Sinning, guilty, criminal; hence, injurious to the body, corrupting, offensive; wrong, deficient, informal, in a legal sense:—*s.* [Obs.] An offender.

Pec'-can-cy, s. Bad quality, offence.

Pec'-ca-ble, a. Liable to sin.

Pec'-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Liability to sin.

Pec'-ca-bil'-i-o, [Span.] s. Petty fault, slight crime; in Hudibras it occurs for *Piccadil*.

PEC-CA-VI, (-cā-vēy) "I have sinned." [Lat.]

PECHBLEND=pēcht'-blēnd, s. Pitchblend, an ore of uranium found in Swedish and Saxon mines.

PECK=pēck, s. The fourth part of a bushel; it is sometimes a corruption of **PACK**.

To PECK=pēck, v. a. To strike with the beak, as a bird; to pick up with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to assail as by pecking; *To peck at*, to carp at.

Peck'-er, s. One that pecks; the name of a bird.

PECKLED, pēck'-kld, 101: a. Speckled, of which it is a corruption. [Isaak Walton.]

PECTINAL, pēck'-tē-nāl, 105: a. and s. Pertaining to or resembling a comb:—*s.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pec'-ti-na-ted, a. Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

Pec'-ti-na-tion, 89: s. State of being pectinated.

PECTORAL=pēck'-tōr-āl, a. and s. Pertaining to the breast:—*s.* Something to relieve or to protect the breast,—a medicine acting on the chest or lungs; a breastplate.

To PECULATE=pēck'-ū-lātē, v. n. To rob or defraud the public, to embezzle.

Pec'-u-la-tor, 38: s. A robber of the public.

Pec'-u-la-tion, 89: s. Theft of public money: *Barnet uses Peculate* for this meaning.

PECULIAR, pē-cū-lē-ar, 105, 146: a. and s. Appropriate, singular, particular; belonging to one, not common to many:—*s.* Property exclusive; in the canon law, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself.

Pe-cu'-li-ar-ly, ad. In a manner not common to others.

Pe-cu'-li-ar-ness, s. State of being peculiar.

Pe-cu'-li-ar'-i-ty, 84, 129, 105: s. Something peculiar to a person or thing.

To Pe-cu'-li-ar-ize, v. a. To appropriate, to make peculiar.

PECUNIARY=pē-cū-nē-ār-ēy, 105: a. Relating to money; consisting of money.

Pe-cu'-ni-ous, 120: a. Full of money. [Obs.]

PED, pēd, s. A pad, which see: a sort of basket. [Obs.]

PEDAGOGUE, pēd'-d-gōg, 92, 107: s. A leader or professed teacher of boys; a schoolmaster, generally in contempt,—a pedant.

To Ped'-a-gogue, v. a. To teach as a pedagogue.

Ped'-a-gog-ism, 77, 158: s. Office or character of a pedagogue. [Milton; prose.]

Ped'-a-gog'-ic, (-gōd'-jick, 88) } a. Suiting a **Ped'-a-gog'-i-cal, (-gōd'-jē-cal) } schoolmaster.**

Ped'-a-gog'-y, s. Preparatory discipline. [South.]

Pe'-do-bap'-tist, 86: s. One who holds that baptism should be administered during boyhood or infancy.

Pe'-do-bap'-tism, 158: s. Infant baptism.

Pe'-dēr-as'-t-ry, s. The heathen sentiment of love for boys contrary to nature.

PEDAL, &c., PEDANEOUS.—See under **Pedate**.

PEDANT=pēd'-ânt, s. A pedagogue. (which see) a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.

Ped'-an-try, s. The manners of a pedant; ostentation of learning; obstinate or ignorant addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one line of life, with an apparent contempt of common or general forms.

To Ped'-an-tize, v. n. To play the pedant. [Cotgrave.]

Ped-an'-tic, 88: } a. Displaying pedantry.

Ped'-an'-ti-cal, } ad. In a pedantic manner.

Ped-an'-ti-cal-ly, ad. In a pedantic manner.

PEDATE=pēd'-ātē, a. Footed, or having divisions like the toes. [Botany.] **Ped'-at'-id, webbed.**

PED'-AL, a. and s. Belonging to the foot:—*s.* That which is acted upon by the feet, as a part of a musical instrument.

PE-DA'-N-ous, 120: a. Pedestrian. [Obs.]

PE-DA'-ri-AN, s. A Roman senator who gave his vote by his feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused in divisions of the senate.

☞ See **To Peddle**, &c., which is not related to these words, hereafter.

PEU'-es-TAL, s. The footing or basis of a statue.

PE-DES'-TRI-AL, a. Employing the foot; belonging to the foot.

Pe-des'-tri-ous, 120: a. Not winged, going on foot. [Brown.]

Pe-des'-tri-an, a. and s. On foot:—*s.* One who journeys on foot; one remarkable for powers of walking.

PEU'-i-cLE, 101: s. The foot-stalk by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

Ped'-i-cel'-late, a. Supported by a pedicle. See **S.**

Pe-dun'-cle, 158: s. That which supports the pedicle or the fructification of a plant.

Pe dun'-cu-lar, a. Pertaining to a peduncle.

Pe-dun'-cu-late, a. Growing on a peduncle.

PEU'-i-ment, s. A part of a building which, though near the top, is the foot or foundation of what is to crown the whole work,—something by which the substructure is finished; it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but is sometimes an arch.

☞ See **Pedlar**, &c., hereafter.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consnants: mish-ŭn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ŭn. i. e. vision, 165: thīn-166: then, 166.

See *Pedobaptist*, &c., which is not related to these words, along with *Pedagogue* above.

PEU'-O-MAN'-CY, 87: *s.* Divination by the soles of the feet.

PE'-DOM'-E-TER, 87: *s.* An instrument by which the paces of the *je-t* are numbered, and the distance from one place to another ascertained. See more words in *S.*

TO PEDDLE, *péd'-dl*, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To be busy about petty matters; to sell petty matters:—*act.* To sell by retail, or in petty dealings.

PED'-ler, 36: *s.* One who sells small commodities, always now understood as one who travels about the country for this purpose.

Ped'-ler-ess, *s.* A female pedler.

Ped'-ler-y, *a.* and *s.* Sold by peddlers:—*s.* The articles sold by peddlers; the employment of a pedler.

PEDERERO=*péd'-ér-ér'-ô*, *s.* A sort of swivel gun, sometimes written *Paterero*.

PEDICULAR=*pé'-dick'-i-lér*, 34: *a.* Lousy, having the lousy distemper: *Ped'culous* is the same.

PEDIGREE, *péd'-t'-grée*, *s.* An account of descent through (*per*) its degrees,—a genealogy; lineage.

PEDIMENT.—See under *Pedate*.

PEDLER, &c.—See under *Peddle*.

PEDOBAPTIST, &c.—See with *Pedagogue*.

PEDOMANCY, **PEDOMETER**, **PEDUNCLE**, &c.—See under *Pedate*.

TO PEEL=*pél*, *v. a.* and *n.* To strip off the skin,—to decorticate, to flay; hence, to strip, to plunder, to pillage:—*n.* To lose the skin or rind.

Peel, *s.* The skin or rind of any thing.

Peel'-er, *s.* One who peels; a plunderer.

PEEL=*pél*, *s.* A broad thin board with a handle, used by bakers to put bread in and out of the oven.

TO PEEP=*pép*, *v. n.* To begin to appear; to look as from a hiding-place so that only the eye is uncovered.

Peep, *s.* A beginning to appear; a sly look.

Peep'-er, *s.* One that peeps; in cant language, the eye; and also a looking glass.

Peep'-hole, **Peep'-ing-hole**, *s.* Hole to peep through.

TO PEEP=*pép*, *v. n.* To make the cry which the word imitates, to utter the noise of a young chicken; hence, to utter a small cry: it is otherwise written *To Pip*.

Peep'-er, *s.* A young chicken.

PEER=*pér*, 43: *s.* An equal; one of the same rank; one of equal qualities; a companion; a nobleman, so called because men of distinguished birth were alone considered fit companions for the king; at present, the word is limited to the members of the upper house of parliament, and to Scotch and Irish noblemen of corresponding rank, qualified, on election, to sit in the upper house: *To peer* (to make a peer) rarely occurs.

Peer'-ess, *s.* A woman ennobled by birth or by marriage.

Peer'-age, 99: *s.* The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

Peer'-dom, *s.* Peerage. [Little used.]

Peer'-less, *a.* Without an equal, matchless.

Peer'-less-ly, *ad.* Matchlessly.

Peer'-less-ness, *s.* Universal superiority.

TO PEER=*pér*, *v. n.* (By contraction from *To Appear*.) To come just in sight; to peep.

PEEVISH=*pév'-ish*, *a.* Petulant, querulous; waspish, irritable; in old authors, silly.

Peev'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a peevish manner.

Peev'-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being peevish.

PEG=*pég*, *s.* A piece of wood serving as a nail; the pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained; hence the phrase, *To take a peg lower*, to depress, to sink.

TO Peg, *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

PEGM, (*pém*, 157, 139) *s.* That which is fixed or

fastened,—a machine or scaffold, in general of moveable parts: the Greek form is *Per'-ma*.

PEU'-MA-TITE, *s.* Primitive granite rock.

PEIRASTIC, *pí-rás'-tíck*, 106: *a.* Attempting.

TO FEISE, *pí-zé*, *v. a.* To poise: both as a verb and noun it is variously spelled by old writers. [Obs.]

PEKOE=*pé'-kóc*, *s.* A fine black tea.

PELAGE=*pél'-ágé*, *s.* The covering, whether hair, fur, or wool, of beasts, particularly wild beasts: it is a word borrowed from the French. [Bacon.]

PELAGIAN, *pé-lá'-jé-án*, 90: *s.* and *a.* One who adopts the opinion of *Pelagius*, a monk who, at the beginning of the fifth century, opposed the doctrine of original sin, and maintained the merit of good works:—*adj.* According with the doctrine of the Pelagians; the same written word may be found in the sense of *belonging to the sea*, from the Latin noun *pelagus*; but it is a word not yet established.

PELF=*pél*, *s.* Money, in an odious sense.

PELICAN, *pél'-é-cán*, 105: *s.* A large bird with a long beak and a pouch in which it holds a great quantity of water as a supply for itself and its young; hence it is popularly supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast: the word is also applied as the name of a chemical vessel from which two opposite braks pass out and re-enter at the belly of the cucurbit.

PELIOMA, *pél'-é-ô'-má*, 105: *s.* Something of a livid or blackish colour; hence a bruise; a mineral which is a variety of the jolite.

PELISSE, *pé-lé-cé*, [Fr.] 104: *s.* (Compare *Pellicle*, &c.) Strictly, a robe or cloak lined with a skin or fur; at present the name is given to a silk habit worn by females.

PELLET=*pél'-lét*, 14: *s.* A little ball; a bullet; shreds or pieces used as pellets.

TO Pel'-let, *v. a.* Shakespeare (*Lover's Complaint*) uses it with the meaning of to form into little balls: it would more properly signify to peit.

Pel'-let-ed, *a.* Consisting of pellets. [Shaks.]

TO PELT, *v. a.* To assail as with pellets; to throw.

Pelt'-er, *s.* One that pelt; formerly, a paltry wretch.

Pelt'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Mean as from fragments, paltry:—*s.* Assault. [Shaks.]

PELLICLE, *pél'-é-cl*, 105, 101: *s.* A thin skin; it is often used for the film which gathers on liquors.

PELLIS, 143: *s. pl.* Parchment rolls, or records made of skins; hence, *Clerk of the Pells*, an officer of the Exchequer.

PELT, *s.* Skin, hide:—See also *Pelta*, as a verb, see under *Pellet*: to which origin must also be referred *Pelt*, a blow, sometimes heard in colloquial style.

Pelt'-mon-ger, (*-müng'-guer*, 116, 77) *s.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.

Pel'-try, *s.* Skin or furs, collectively.

PELLITORY, *pél'-é-tór-éy*, 129, 18, 105: *s.* A herb of several kinds.

PELLUCID, *pél'-i-ú'-cíd*, *a.* Transparent.

Pel'-lu'-cid-ness, *s.* Clearness, not opacity.

Pel'-lu'-cid'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Pellucidness.

TO PELT, &c.—See under *Pellet*: **PELT**, &c.—See with *Pellicle*.

PELTA=*pél'-tá*, *s.* Sort of buckler; a target: it is sometimes written *Pelt*.

Pel'-tate, *a.* Having the form of a round shield.

PELTING.—See under *Pellet*: **PELTRY**, see with the words under *Pellicle*.

PELVIS=*pél'-vis*, *s.* The lower part of the abdomen.

PEN=*pén*, *s.* An instrument of writing, but primarily a feather:—See lower in this class.

TO Pen, *v. a.* To write; to compose and commit to paper.

Penned, (*pënd*, 114) *part. a.* Written.

Pen'-ner, *s.* One that writes: it is also an old name for a penance.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Pen'-ning, s. Style of writing, composition.
Pen'-knife, (-nife, 157) s. A knife for mending pens.
Pen'-man, s. A writer; sometimes, an author.

Pen'-man-ship, s. Use of the pen; manner of writing.
PEN, s. A feather, of which pens are generally made:—See above. [Spenser. Milton.]

Pen'-ned, a. Having wings.

Pen'-nate, Pen'-na-ted, a. Winged; in botany, having leaves that grow against one another on the same stalk.

Pen'-ni-form, a. Having the form of a quill or feather.

PEN=pën, s. An enclosure, a coop, as for sheep, fowls, &c.

To Pen, } *v. a.* To shut within, to enclose, to en-
Pen't, } cage, to coop; often followed by *up*,
Pen't, } sometimes by *in*.

Pen't, or Pen't up, a. Shut up.

Pen'-stock, s. Sort of sluice or floodgate.

PENAL=pē-nāl, a. That punishes; that denounces punishment; that incurs punishment.

Pe-nal'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Penalty. [Hrova.]

Pen'-al-ty, 92: s. Punishment as taking place by course of law; hence, it often means the forfeiture incurred by omission or by commission, which was annexed as an understood condition to the one or the other.

PEN'-ANCE, 12: s. Voluntary or imposed suffering, as a punishment for faults, or an expression of penitence; repentance.

PENCE.—See Penny.

PENCIL=pēn'-sil, s. Properly, a small delicate brush with which painters produce the completing touches of their art; hence, in figurative style, the art itself; less properly, but more commonly, a pen for writing or drawing without ink, generally made with black lead; this last application has so much usurped the place of the former, that we are mostly obliged to distinguish the original meaning by an epithet; as a *hair pencil*: from a different etymology, this word in Chaucer signifies a little flag or streamer.

To Pen'-cil, v. a. To paint; (This is the original and proper meaning;) to mark or draw with a black lead pen.

Pen'-ciled, (-cild, 114, 194) part. a. Painted; written or drawn with black lead marks.

PENDANT.—See in the ensuing class.

PENDENT=pēn'-dēnt, a. Hanging; jutting over; sloping; supported above the ground.

Pen'-dant, 192, 12: s. That which hangs, as any thing by way of ornament, particularly a jewel in the ear; a streamer from the mast head of a ship; old authors use it for a pendulum.

Pen'-dence, s. Slope, inclination.

Pen'-den-cy, s. Suspense, delay of decision.

Pen'-ding, a. Depending, during. [Law term.]

Pen'-dule, s. A pendulum. [Evelyn.]

Pen'-du-lous, 120: a. Hanging, not supported below; in old authors, doubtful, unsettled.

Pen'-du-lous-ness, s. State of being pendulous; Brown uses *Pen'dulosity*.

Pen'-du-lum, s. Any weight so hung that it may easily swing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time.

PENETRABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

PENETRANT=pēn'-ē-trānt, 92, 12: a. Having power to pierce or enter.

Pen'-e-tra-ncy, s. Power of entering.

Pen'-e-tra-ble, 101: a. That may be pierced.

Pen'-e-tra-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Susceptibility of impression from another body.

Pen'-e-trail, s. A word used by Harvey for *Pen'-e-tra'-lia*, which in Latin signifies interior parts.

To Pen'-e-trate, v. a. and n. To pierce, to enter be-

yond the surface; hence, to affect the mind; to reach the meaning:—*see*. To make way, to make way intellectually.

Pen'-e-tra-tive, 105: a. Piercing, sharp; acute discerning; having power to impress the mind.

Pen'-e-tra-tive-ness, s. Quality of being penetrative.

Pen'-e-tra-tion, 89: s. Act of entering; entrance completed; mental entrance; acuteness, sagacity.

PENGUIN=pēn'-gwīn, s. A bird that often weighs 16lbs., though no higher than a large goose; the word is also applied to a West Indian fruit.

PENINSULA=pēn'-in'-sū-lā, s. (Compare *Penultima*, &c.) Literally, a most an island,—a portion of land connected by an isthmus to a main land.

Pe-nin'-sū-lar, 34: a. Pertaining to a peninsula; in form or state of a peninsula.

To Pen'-in'-sū-late, v. a. To form into a peninsula.

PENITENT, pēn'-ē-tēnt, 105: a. and s. Suffering *pain* or sorrow of heart on account of sins; repentant.—*s.* One sorrowful for sin; anciently, in a strict sense, one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

Pen'-i-tent-ly, ad. With penitence.

Pen'-i-tence, s. The state of a penitent; repentance; *Pen'-i-tency* is the same.

Pen'-i-tent'-tial, (-sh'āl) 90: a. and s. Proceeding from or expressing penitence.—*s.* A book directing the manner and degrees of penance.

Pen'-i-tent'-tial-ry, (-sh'ār-ē-y) a. and s. Relating to the rules and degrees of penance.—*s.* One who prescribes the rules and degrees of penance; a place to do penance in, a prison; also, a penitent.

PENKNIFE, PENMAN, &c.—See under *Pen*.

PENNACHED, pēn'-nāsh, 161, 114, 143: a. Literally, marked as with *feathers*,—diversified with natural stripes of various colours, as a flower.

PENNANT=pēn'-nānt, 12: s. (Compare *Penn* **PENNON=pēn'-nōn, 18: s.** (dant) A small flag; it may be found as an old name for certain tackle used on shipboard. *Pen'noncel*, a small *pen'non* or a spear.

PENNATED, PENNED.—See under *Pen*, (*a feather*).

PENNY, pēn'-nēy, 105: sing. } s. A small coin
PENNIS, pēn'-niz, 119: pl. } of which twelve

PENCE=pēnce, 153: pl. } make a shilling;
It was once of silver; the current penny is now

always of copper; the former plural is never used but when the silver or copper pieces are meant; it is the
tactical denomination from which English coin is
numbered, the two lower coins being fractions of a
penny; hence, money in general; and because it is
the lowest denomination, it often means, proverbially,
a small sum.

Pen'-ny-roy'-al, s. The name given to a plant.

Pen'-ny-wi'-ht, (-wāt, 100, 162) s. A weight which contains 24 *grains* Troy, so called because the ancient silver *pen'ny* was of this weight.

Pen'-ny-wis', (-wize, 151) a. Saving small sums at the hazard of larger.

Pen'-ny-worth, (pēn'-nēy-worth, 141: colloq. pēn'-nūth) s. As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase; something advantageously bought; a small quantity.

PENSILE, pēn'-sil, 105: a. (Compare *Pendent*, &c.) Hanging, suspended, supported above the ground; it is generally applied to objects of art and nature that raise admiration or pleasure; as *The pensile globe*; *A pensile dome*.

Pen'-sile-ness, s. State of being pensile.

PENSION, pēn'-shūn, 90: s. A payment of money, a rent; hence, a sum of money paid to some churches in lieu of tithes; an allowance or annual sum paid on any account, frequently an allowance from a government for services rendered, sometimes secret and base, sometimes public and honourable.

To Pen'-sion, v. a. To grant a pension to.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Pen'-sion-er, s. One who receives a pension; one who lives on a pension: at Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income, the same as a commuer at Oxford:—*The king's pensioners*, in a special sense, are a band of gentlemen who attend about the king on state occasions.

Pen'-sion-ary, s. 129, 12, 105: *a.* and *s.* Maintained by a pension, consisting in a pension:—*s.* One receiving a pension, a pensioner: *The Grand Pensionary* was the name of the first minister of state under the old republican government of Holland.

PENSIVE, pen'-siv, 152, 105: a. (Compare *Pendent, &c.*) Literally, thoughtful, employed in serious reflection; thoughtful with melancholy; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

Pen'-sive-ly, ad. In a pensive manner.

Pen'-sive-ness, s. Melancholy, thoughtfulness.

PENSTOCK, PENT.—See under *Pen*, (an enclosure.)

PENTACAPSULAR=pén-tă-căp'-să-lar, a. Having five cells or cavities. [Bot.] See *Penta-, &c., S.* **PEN'-TA-CHORD, (-cord, 161) s.** An instrument of five strings; an order or system of five sounds.

PEN'-TA-COC'-COUS, 120: a. Having five grains or seeds in five united shells, one seed in each.

PEN'-TA-CROS'-TIC, s. A set of verses so arranged as to exhibit an acrostic of one name five times over.

PEN'-TA-DAC'-TYL, s. The plant *five-fingers*, so called from the shape of its leaf.

PEN'-TA-GON, s. A figure with five angles.

Pen-tag'-o-nal, a. Having five angles.

PEN'-TA-GRAPH, (-grăf, 163) s. A drawing instrument which, by five different points for fixing the pen or pencil, enables the draftsman to reduce an original to any required degree.

PEN'-TA-GYN'-I-AN, (g soft) a. Five-fold feminine, or having five pistils. [Botany.]

PEN'-TA-HE'-DRON, s. A figure of five sides.

Pen-ta-he'-dral, Pen-ta-he'-drous, a. Five-sided.

PEN'-TA-HRX'-A-HE'-DRAL, 188: a. Exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. [Crystallog.]

Pen-tan'-e-ter, s. and a. That which has five parts as determined by some measure, a term applied to a Latin verse of five feet:—*adj.* Having five feet.

PEN-TAN'-DRI-AN, a. Five-fold masculine, or having five stamens. [Botany.] Or *Pentan'-drous*.

PEN-TAN'-GU-LAR, 158: a. Five-cornered.

PEN'-TA-PET'-A-LOUS, 120: a. Having five petals.

PEN-TAPH'-YL-LOUS, 163, 120: a. Five-leaved.

PEN'-TAR-CHY, (-kêy, 161) s. Government under five.

PEN'-TA-SPAST, s. An engine with five pulleys.

PEN'-TA-SPER'-MOUS, 120: a. Having five seeds.

PEN'-TA-STICH, (-stîck, 161) s. A poem or poetical passage consisting of five lines or verses.

PEN'-TA-STYLE, s. An architectural work with five rows of columns.

PEN'-TA-TEUCH, (-tôk, 161) s. The five books of Moses.

PENTECONTER=pén-tă-côn'-ter, 36: s. That which contains or consists of fifty,—a name given to the fifty-oared vessel of ancient Greece, smaller than a trireme.

✠ The Greek *n* being represented in Latin by *a*, Mitford spells this word *Pentaconter*, and other similar compounds correspondently; but the example set by *Pentecost*, and the utility of distinguishing in our adoptions Greek words that mean fifty from those which mean five, surely render the orthography above given far preferable.

PEN'-TE-COST, s. A feast among the Jews, so called as being celebrated on the *fiftieth* day after the sixteenth of the month Nisan, which was the second day

of the feast of the passover: it is now applied to the correspondent season of Whitsuntide, which, reckoning inclusively, is *fifty* days after Easter.

Pen'-te-cos'-tal, a. Belonging to Whitsuntide: *Pentecostals (s. pl.)* were oblations formerly made at Pentecost by parishioners to their priest.

PEN'-TE-COS'-TER, s. A military officer of ancient Greece commanding fifty men.

Pen'-te-cos'-tys, (-tis) s. A body of fifty men.

PENTHOUSE=pent'-howce, 152: s. (Compare *Pendent, &c.*) A shed hanging out aslope from a main wall.

Pen'-tice, (-tiss, 105) s. A sloping roof. [Wotton.]

Pen'-tile, s. A tile formed for constructing a sloping roof, often called a pantile.

PENULTIMA, pé-nul'-tă-mă, 105: s. (Compare *Penultima, &c.*) That which is *almost* the last, namely, the last but one, always applied to the last syllable but one of a word: some writers shorten the term into *pr.-ul'*.

Pe-nul'-timate, a. Last but one.

PE-NUM'-BRĂ, s. That is almost a shadow,—that part of a shadow which is half light.

PENURIOUS, pé-nūr'-ê-ūs, 90, 49: a. Niggardly, sparing, not liberal; scant, not plentiful.

Pe-nū'-ri-ous-ly, ad. Sparingly, not plentifully.

Pe-nū'-ri-ous-ness, s. Niggardliness; scantiness.

PEN'-U-RY, 92: s. Want, poverty, indigence.

PEON=pé'-ôn, 18: s. In India, a foot-soldier: hence the word *Peon*, one of the common paces or men at the game of chess.

PEONY, pé'-ô-nêy, 105: s. The name of a flower.

PEOPLE, pé'-pl, 103, 101: s. A nation: (in this sense it is singular, and is capable of the plural form, though this is unusual: see however *Rev. x. 11.*) persons: (in this sense and its subsequent applications it is plural:) persons of some large class; the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; the vulgar.

To Peo'-ple, v. a. To stock with inhabitants.

Peo'-plish, a. Vulgar. [Chaucer.]

PEPASTIC.—See under *Pepite*.

PEPPER=pép'-per, s. An aromatic pungent seed; also its plant: there are three distinct kinds.

To Pep'-per, v. a. To sprinkle with pepper; to mangle with shot or blows laid on thickly as pepper.

Pep'-per-ing, a. Hot, fiery, angry:—*s.* A beating.

PEP'-PER-MINT, s. Mint eminently hot, an aromatic herb; also a liquor distilled from it.

✠ Of the other compounds the following are also names of plants: *Pep'-per-grass; Pep'-per-pot; Pep'-per-tree; Pep'-per-wool*;—the remaining compounds are *Pep'-per-tor*, (a castor for sprinkling the powder of pepper;) *Pep'-per-cake*, (a hot spiced cake;) *Pep'-per-corn*, (a seed of the pepper-plant; hence, something of inconsiderable value;) *Pep'-per-gin'-ger-bread*, (hot spiced gingerbread;) *Pep'-per-mint-tree*, (a tree which is a native of New South Wales;) *Pep'-per-wool*, (a liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.) &c.

PEPTIC=pép'-tick, a. Promoting digestion; dietetic.

PE-PAS'-TIC, s. A medicine for promoting the digestion of food; a medicine for digesting wounds.

PER. A Latin preposition signifying *by, for, on, through*; as, "A man *per se*," i. e. A man who for excellence stands *by himself*, or alone: "A *per se*, A;" i. e. A by itself, A. It is often used in such phrases as "A shilling *per day*," "A loaf *per man*;" in which it signifies *for each*. As a prefix, besides these meanings, it often amplifies the meaning of *through* and *thoroughly* or *completely*: in chemistry it has this meaning; thus a *per-oxide* is a substance containing an unusual or thorough quantity of oxygen,—a *maximum* of oxygen,—as distinguished from *pro-oxide*, or a substance combined with oxygen in the first degree. The French form of this word is *par*; but words that come to us through the French often re-

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Vowels: gât'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pă-pă': lău: gôod: j'oo, i. e. *jeu*; 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

assume the Latin form; the Greek *dia* is often equivalent to *per* in Latin

PERACUTE=*pér'-d-cûte'*, *a.* (See *Per*.) Very sharp, very violent

PERADVENTURE=*pér'-âd-vên'-tûre*, 147: *ad.* (See *Per*.) By chance, perhaps: Some of our older writers use it as a substantive, signifying doubt, question.

Per-case, 152: *ad.* Perchance; perhaps. [Bacon.]

Per-chance, *ad.* Perhaps.

Per-haps, *ad.* Peradventure, it may be.

To PERAGRATE, &c.—See under *Peregrine*.

To PERAMBULATE=*pér'-âm'-bù-lâte*, *v. a.* (See *Per*.) To walk through or over, to survey by passing through

Per-am'-bu-lâ'-tor, 38: *s.* One that perambulates a wheel for measuring roads.

Per-am'-bu-lâ'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of passing through or over; hence, a travelling survey; a district appointed for regular survey; annual survey of the bounds of a parish.

PERBISULPHATE, *pér'-bî-sûl'-fâte*, 163: *s.* (See *Per*.) A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid, and combined with an oxide at the maximum of oxidation.

PER-CAR'-BU-RET'-TKD, *a.* Combined with a maximum of carbon.

PER-CHLOR'-IC, (-clôr'-îck, 88) *a.* The epithet of chloric acid when chlorine is combined with a maximum of oxygen.

Per-chlo'-rate, 47: *s.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base.

PER-ox'-IDK, 188: *s.* A substance with a maximum of oxygen.

To Per-ox'-idize, *v. a.* To oxidize to the utmost degree.

PER-PHOS'-PHATE, (-lôs'-fâte, 163) *s.* A salt in which phosphoric acid is combined with an oxide at the maximum of oxidation.

PER-SUL'-PHATE, (-fâte, 163) *s.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a peroxide.

PERCASE.—See with *Peradventure*.

PERCEANT=*pér'-cê-ânt*, 147: *a.* Piercing, penetrating [Spenser.]

To PERCEIVE=*pér'-cêve'*, 103: *v. a.* (See *Per*.) To have impressions and consequent cognizance of external objects through the instrumentality of the appropriate bodily organs; it is possible to have the sensations without the cognizance, as in first infancy, before any knowledge has been gained; in this case it would be wrong to say the objects are *perceived*; also, to receive into the mind without the intervention of the senses, more properly to *conceive* in the case of sensible objects, but in the case of truths or facts opposed to the understanding, the best usage sanctions the employment of *to perceive*; as, "I perceive your meaning." "He perceives his error." Bacon assigns it to things destitute both of sense and understanding; as, "The upper regions *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the lower;" but thus, if not meant figuratively, is improper.

Per-ceiv'-er, 36: *s.* One who perceives.

Per-ceiv'-a-ble, *a.* Perceptible.

Per-ceiv'-a-bly, *ad.* Perceptibly.

Per-ceiv'-ance, *s.* Perception. [Milton: prose.]

PER-CEP'-TI-BLE, *a.* That may be known by being seen, heard, felt, tasted, or smelt; that may be known only mentally; capable of perception.

Per-cep'-ti-bly, *ad.* So as to be perceptible.

Per-cep'-ti-bil'-i-ty, *s.* State of being perceptible.

Per-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* The power of perceiving by means of the senses, implying not merely an effect on the sensorium, but a certain state of the intellect as a consequence,—a consequence not original, nor necessary according to our first constitution, though necessary afterwards through the force of indissoluble associations established by repeated though unconscious deductions of reason: (a want of distinction between

original capacity for sensation, and acquired power of perception, is one of the great defects of Locke's Essay:)—consciousness; observation; any single cognizance by the mind through the instrumentality of the senses; less properly, the revival in the mind of an absent object of sense, for this is properly called a conception; and sometimes a co-elusion purely rational; but this is properly called a notion: see *Notion*.

Per-cep'-tive, 103: *a.* Having the power of perception.

Per-cep'-ti-vi-ty, 84, 103: *s.* The power of perception.

PER-CIP'-I-ENT, 90: *a. and s.* Perceiving; having power of perception:—*s.* One that perceives, or has the power of perceiving.

PERCH=*perch*, 35: *s.* A fresh-water fish of prey.

PERCH=*perch*, 35: *s.* A pole, a rod; hence, a certain length as measured by a pole, and fixed at five yards and a half; something on which birds roost or sit.

To Perch, *v. n. and a.* To sit or roost, as a bird:—

act. To place on a perch.

Perch'-er, *s.* He or that which perches: Bailey gives the plural *Perchers* as the name of Paris candles formerly used in England; and also of the larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar.

PERCHANCE.—See with *Peradventure*.

PERCHLORATE, PERCHLORIC.—See with *Perbisulphate*.

PERCIPIENT.—See under *To Perceive*.

PERCLOSE, *pér'-clôze*, 151: *s.* (See *Per*.) The full or complete close. [Raleigh.]

To PERCOLATE=*pér'-cô-lâte*, *v. a. and n.* (See *Per*.) To strain through; to filter:—*neu.* To be in the act of filtration.

Per-co-lâ'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of straining through.

To PERCUSS=*pér'-cûss*, *v. a.* (See *Per*.) To strike so that the effect goes through or pervades the substance of the thing struck; to strike simply.

Per-cus'-sion, (-cûsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Act of percussing; state of being percussed, a stroke. *Per-cus'-sive*, *a.*

PER-CU'-TIEN', (cû'-sh'-iënt, 147) *a.* Striking, having the power to strike.

PERDIFOL.—See in the ensuing class.

PERDITIO, *pér'-dish'-ûn*, *s.* State of being lost, primarily by being given up completely, as by God, (see *Per*;) hence, ruin; death; utter ruin; eternal death.

PER'-DUX, (pér'-dû, 189) *a. adv. and s.* Abandoned, desperate: [B. and Fl.];—*adv.* [South.] Lost to view, in concealment:—*s.* [Shaks.] One in concealment; one on the watch from a hiding-place.

Per-du-lous, 120: *a.* Lost; thrown away. [Obs.]

PER'-DUR-IT, *s.* That which periodically loses its leaves, as opposed to an evergreen. [Bramhall.]

PERDURABLE, *pér'-dû-râ-bl*, 101: *a.* (See *Per*.) Very durable, lasting [Drayton.]

Per-du-râ-bly, *ad.* Lastingly. [Shaks.]

Per-du-râ'-tion, 89: *s.* Long continuance. [Unusual.]

PERDY, *pér'-dê*, 104: *ad.* Certainly, verily, in truth: it is a corruption of the French *adieu*, *par Dieu*.

PEREGAL=*pér'-ê-gâl*, *a.* Equal. [Spenser.]

To PEREGRINATE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

PEREGRINE, *pér'-ê-grîn*, 105: *a.* (See *Per*.) Having come through or over countries,—foreign, not native, not domestic.

Per'-ê-grin'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being foreign. [Cockram. Johnson.]

To Per'-ê-gri-nate, *v. n.* To travel.

Per'-ê-gri-na'-tor, 38: *s.* A traveller.

Per'-ê-gri-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Travel: a wandering, a rove in foreign countries.

To PER'-A-GRATE, 81: *v. a.* To wander over, to ramble through. [Unusual.]

Per'-a-grâ'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of passing through, any state or space. [Holder.]

To PEREMPT, *pér'-em'*, 156: *v. a.* To extinguish, to crush, to destroy. [Law term.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Correspondents: mîsh ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

Per-emp'-tion, s. Crush, extinction. [Law.]

PER-EMP-TION-ry, 129, 18, 105: a. That crushes or extinguishes all further debate, or all debate,—absolute, positive, dogmatical.

Per-emp-tor-i-ly, ad. Absolutely, positively.

Per-emp-tor-i-ness, s. Absolute decision.

PERENNIAL, pĕr-ĕn'-nĕ-ĕl, a. and s. (See Per.) Lasting through the year; hence, perpetual, unceasing:—*s.* A plant that lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not, as distinguished from an annual and a biennial.

Per-en-ni-ally, 146: ad. Continually.

Per-en-ni-ty, s. Perpetuity. [Derham.]

PERERRATION, pĕr-ĕr-rā'-shūn, 89: s. (See Per.) A wandering through many places, travel. [Howell.]

PERFECT=per'-fĕkt, a. (See Per.) Literally, made or finished *throughout*,—complete, consummate, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed or skilful; pure, blameless,—a sense chiefly theological; in old authors, certain as to a fact.

To Per-fect, 82: v. a. To finish, to complete.

Per-fect-er, 36: s. One that makes perfect.

Per-fect-ly, ad. In the highest degree of excellence, totally, exactly.

Per-fect-ness, s. Completeness; perfection.

Per-fect-i-ble, a. Capable of becoming perfect.

Per-fect-i-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Capacity of being made perfect.

Per-fec-tion, 89: s. State of being perfect; something that concurs to perfection, in which sense it has a plural.

Per-fec-tion-al, a. Made complete, [Pearson:] appertaining to perfection.

To Per-fec-tion-ate, v. a. To perfect, to advance to perfection. [Dryden.]

Per-fec-tion-ist, s. One pretending to perfection, applied formerly to a punitan.

Per-fect-ive, 105: a. Conducing to make perfect, followed by *of*.

Per-fect-ive-ly, ad. In a manner that brings to perfection.

PER-FID-IENT, (-fĭsh-ĕnt, 147) s. One who performs a complete or permanent work,—applied to one who endows a charity.

PERFIDIOUS, per-fĭd'-yūs, 146, 147, 120: a. (See Per.) Breaking through or violating faith,—treacherous; proceeding from treachery.

Per-fid-ious-ly, ad. Treacherously.

Per-fid-ious-ness, s. Quality of being perfidious.

Per-fid-y, 84: s. Breach of faith, treachery

To PERFILATE=per-flāte, v. a. (See Per.) To blow through.

Per-fla-tion, 89: s. Act of blowing through.

Per-fla-ble, 81: a. Having the wind driven through.

PERFOLIATE, per-fō'-lĕ-ĕt, 90: a. (See Per.) Having its stem through,—applied to a leaf which surrounds its stem, and is perforated by it.

To PERFORATE=per'-fō-rāte, v. a. (See Per.) To bore through, to pierce with a pointed instrument.

Per'-fo-ra-tive, 105: a. Having power to pierce.

Per'-fo-ra-tor, 38: s. He or that which pierces.

Per'-fo-ra-tion, 89: s. Act of piercing or boring; the place bored, a hole.

PERFORCE, per-fō'-urce, 130: ad. (See Per.) By violence.

To PERFORM=per-fārm, 36, 37: v. a. and n. (See Per.) To execute *thoroughly*, to achieve, to accomplish, to discharge:—*neu.* To succeed in an attempt; to go through a part undertaken as a musician or as an actor.

Per-form-er, s. One that performs.

Per-form-ing, s. An act done.

Per-form'-a-ble, a. That may be performed.

Per-form'-ance, 12: s. Execution, completion, action, deed; the acting or playing of a performer composition, work.

To PERFRICATE, per'-frĕ-cāte, 105: v. a. (See Per.) To rub over. [Little used.]

To PERFUME=per-fūm', v. a. (See Per.) To send a vapour through or over,—to impregnate with sweet scent.

Per-fume, 82: s. Sweet odour, fragrance; a substance that emits a sweet odour.

☞ The poets frequently accent both the verb and the noun on the former syllable, the noun so frequently that it is difficult to decide whether its predicament is the one here assigned, or Prin. 83, under which it is also placed; what is conceived to be the seat of accent in present colloquial use has here determined the preference.

Per-fu-mer, 36: s. One who sells perfumes; less commonly, one who perfumes.

Per-fu-mer-y, s. Perfumes collectively.

Per-fu-ma-tor-y, a. That perfumes.

PERFUNCTORY, per'-fūngk-tō'-rĕy, 158, 129, 105: a. (See Per.) Done with the sole view of getting through, regardless how done; pertaining to a work done with the sole purpose of getting through it,—slight, careless, negligent.

☞ The original of this word is a Latin adverb, of which the verb, the participle, and the other related words, have just the contrary meaning, so that, if it had been derived from them, instead of the adverb, it would have signified *completely done, thoroughly performed*, in which case its accentuation would have been *perfunctō'ri*; but formed as it is by abbreviation from *per-functō'ri*, its proper accentuation is deemed to be that assigned to it above.

Per'-fūngk-tō'-ri-ly, ad. Carelessly, negligently, so as to save appearances.

Per'-fūngk-tō'-ri-ness, s. Negligence, carelessness.

To PERFUSE, per-fūz', 137: v. a. (See Per.) To spread throughout, to tincture. [Harvey.]

PERGOLA=er'-gō-lā, [Ital.] s. Sort of arbour.

PERHAPS.—See with Peradventure.

PERI, pĕr'-ĕy, 43, 105: s. An eastern fairy.

PERI-, A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying around, (*circum* in words of Latin origin,) near, about.

PERI-ANTH, 129: s. That which is *about* or around the flower, namely, the calyx, when contiguous to the other parts of the fructification.

PERI-APT, s. That which is tied *round*,—applied as the name of an amulet.

PERI-ICAR'-DI-UM, s. That which is *around* the heart, being a thin membrane that contains it like a purse.

PERI-ICAR'-PI-UM, } s. The pellicle *around* the seed of a plant.

☞ See *Periolate*, &c., *Priculous*, after the present class, to which they are not related.

PERI-ICRA'-NI-UM, s. That which is *around* the skull, being the membrane that invests it exteriorly.

PERI-IDO'-DEC-A-HE'-DRAL, a. That has twelve sides all *round*, or when all are counted,—the epithet of a crystal which, in its primitive form, is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides.

Per'-i-hez-a-he'-dral, 188: a. The epithet of a crystal whose primitive form has four sides, its secondary six.

Per'-i-oc'-ta-he'-dral, 188: a. The epithet of a crystal whose primitive form has four sides, its secondary eight.

☞ See *Peridot*, after the present class.

PERI-IRRU'-GY, s. A bustling *about* a matter,—needless or superfluous trouble, diligence, or caution in any work.

PERI-IGER, s. That which is *near* the earth, applied as the name of the nearest point in the orbit of a pla-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vocals: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mĭn: pō'-pā': lĕ'-gōd: j'ō, i, e, jow, 55: a, t, v, &c. mute, 17.

net, opposed to Apogee: the full Latin word is *Peri-
t-gē-ūm*.

See *Perigord* after the present class.

PER-I-GRAPH, (-grāf, 163) *s.* A delineation which
only approaches its original, or seems to be about or
concerning it, but is not a good copy,—a careless de-
lineation.

PER-ID-Y-NOUS, (pēr-īd'-gē-nūs, 87, 120) *a.*
Inserted *around* the feminine part or pistil, as the coral
and stamens. [Bot.]

PER-I-HK'-I-ON, *s.* That which is *near* the sun,
applied as the name of the nearest point in the orbit
of a planet, opposed to Aphelion: this form of the
word is Greek, of which the Latin form is *Perihelion*.

PERIHEXAHEDRAL.—See with Peridodecahedral
above.

See *Peril*, *Perilous*, &c., after the present class.

PER-IM'-E-TER, *s.* That which is *around*, that which
bounds and measures any figure, being the sum of all its
sides.

PERIOCTAHEDRAL.—See with Peridodecahedral above.

PER-RI-OD, (pēr'-ē-ōd, 43, 105) *s.* Literally, a
going *round*, a circuit: hence, the time in which any-
thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same
manner; a stated number of years, a cycle: sometimes
the completing of a circuit or revolution of time;
hence, the state at which anything terminates; a
course of events memorably terminated; a sentence so
constructed as to have all its parts mutually depend-
ent, resolvable primarily into the protasis and apodosis,
(that is, the part resembling the semicircle *returning in*),
and these parts again made up of smaller parts simi-
larly dependent: sentences made up of parts loosely
connected, so as to have a completed construction
once, or twice, or oftener before they end, are less
properly, though very commonly, called periods.

To *Per-ri-od*, *v. a.* To put an end to. [Shaks.]

Per-ri-od'-ic, 88: } *a.* Performed in a circuit: hap-

Per-ri-od'-i-cal, } pening by revolution; relating to
periods or a period; constructed with complete gram-
matical dependence, as a *periodic* sentence, in contra-
distinction to a *loose* sentence.

Per-ri-od'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to be periodical.

PER-I-OD'-CI, (-ē-cī, 103, 6) *s. pl.* People who
dwell *round* from us at the opposite point of longitude,
but in the same latitude; some writers use the Angli-
cized word *Periecians*, (pēr'-ē-gē'-āi'ānz.)

PER-I-OS'-TR-UM, *s.* That which is *around* the
bones, being the membrane that immediately covers
the bones exteriorly.

PER-I-PA-TET'-IC, 88: *a. and s.* Walking about,
as *A peripatetic* philosopher, almost exclusively applied
to Aristotle and his disciples: *Peripatetic* has the
same meaning:—*s.* One that walks about, seldom ap-
plied, except in joke, but to a follower of Aristotle,
whose disciples were so called because it was their
habit to walk about while teaching or disputing in the
Lyceum at Athens.

Per-i-pa-tet'-i-cism, 158: *s.* The notions of the
Peripatetics.

PER-IPH'-ER-Y, (pēr-īf'-ēr-ēy, 87, 163, 105) *s.*
That which one carries or draws quite *round*,—cir-
cumference.

Per-i-pher'-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to a periphery;

Per-i-pher'-i-cal, } constituting a periphery: some
authors use *Periph'eral*.

PER-I-PHRASE, pēr'-ē-frāze, 105, 163, 151: *s.*
Literally, a *roundabout* expression,—a circumlocution,
as *The end of life* to express death: the full Latin word
is *PER-IPH'-RA-SIS*, (-cīs.)

To *Per-i-phraze*, *v. a.* To express by circumlocution.

Per-i-phras'-ti-c, 88: } *a.* Circumlocutory.

Per-i-phras'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With circumlocution.

PER-I-PH-RUS, *s.* A voyaging *around* a sea or coast,
circumnavigation.

PER'-IP-NRI''-MON-Y, 110, 18, 105: *s.* An Inflam-
mation *about* or *round* the lungs: the full classica
word is *Peripneumonia*.

PER'-I-PO-I-YU''-O-NAL, *a.* That has many sides all
round, or when all are counted,—the epithet of a sort
of crystal.

PER-RIP'-TER-AL, *a.* Winged all *round*,—an epithet
implying the state of being surrounded by battlements.

PER-18'-CI, (pēr'-ish'-yī, 147) *s. pl.* People whose
shadows move all *round*, namely, those of the frigid
zone: see *Acili*: some writers use the Anglicised word
Pericians (pēr ish'-ānz.) Brown uses *Periscian* as an
adjective, signifying having shadows all *round*.

PER'-I-SCOP, *s.* A view all *round*.

See To *Perish*, &c., after the present class.

PER'-I-SPERM, *s.* That which is *around* the seed of
some plants, namely, a thick, farinaceous, fleshy,
horny, or woody substance.

PER'-I-SPHER'-IC, (-sfer'-ick) *a.* *Round*, spherical.

PER'-IS-SOI''-O-GY, *s.* A winding *about* by many
words,—superfluity or redundancy of expression, mac-
erology.

This word is not an immediate compound of *peri*,
but of *perisism*, redundant, which is derived from *peri*.

PER'-I-STAL'-ETIC, 88: *a.* That presses out by folding
around, applied to that vermicular motion of the intes-
tines, arising from the spontaneous or excited con-
traction of the spiral fibres by which the excrements
are pressed downwards and voided.

See *Peristrian*, after the present class.

PER'-I-STYLE, *s.* A range of columns carried *round*
an edifice.

PER'-I-SYN''-TO-I-R, *s.* That which is *near*, or con-
cerns the contraction of the heart, being the pause
which ensues on the contraction before the diastole
or dilatation can follow.

See *Perite*, after this class.

PER'-I-TO-NE''-UM, *s.* That which is stretched *over*,
applied as the name of the thin soft membrane which
covers the inside of the cavity of the abdomen, and
encloses, more or less completely, the viscera con-
tained in it.

PER'-I-TROCH'-I-UM, (-tröck'-ē-ūm, 161) *s.* That
which runs *round*: a wheel, but particularly the wheel
used as a mechanical power for raising weights.

See *Perwig*, &c., and *Periwinkle*, in their places
hereafter.

Here end the words compounded with *Peri*. See *S.*
To **PERICLITATE**, pē-rī-clē-tāt, 105: *v. a.*
(Compare *Peril*, &c.) To hazard: hence, *Peri-clita-*
ton. [Obs.]

PER-IC'-U-LOUS, 92: *a.* Perilous. [Out of use.]

PERIDOT, pēr'-ē-dōt, 92: *s.* Chrysolite.

PERIGORD, pēr'-ē-gord, *s.* The epithet of a
stone, an ore of manganese, originally remarked at
Perigord in France.

PERIL=pēr'-il, *s.* (See *Periclitare*, &c.) Danger,
risk, hazard, jeopardy; danger denounced.

To *Per-il*, *v. n.* and *a.* To be in danger, [Milton:]
—*act.* To put in peril.

Per-i-ous, 120: *a.* (Not *Perillous*, though the usual
practice of the language is to double *l* in situations
where other consonants are not doubled: see *Prim*,
194.) Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger: it is in-
docrinally used in the manner of an adverb of emphasis,
as *perillous* shrewd, [Hudibras:] and some etymolo-
gists imagine *perillous* to have been identical with this
word. In Spenser it sometimes appears in the con-
tracted form *per'lous*.

Per-i-lous-ly, *ad.* Dangerously.

Per-i-lous-ness, *s.* Dangerousness.

To **PERISH**=pēr'-ish, *v. n.* and *a.* To die, to *lose*
life in any manner, to come to nothing: (it seems to
have *for* or *with* before a cause, and *by* before an in-
strument: Locke has *by* before a cause:) to be in a
perpetual state of decay: to be lost eternally:—*act.*
[Shaks.] To destroy, to decay.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīv-ān, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision 165: thīn, 166: then, 166.

Per'-ished, (-ish't, 114, 143) *a.* Gone to nothing; perishing.
Per'-ish-a-ble, 101: *a.* Liable to perish.
Per'-ish-a-ble-ness, *s.* Liability to perish.
PERISTERION, pēr'-is-tēr'-ē-ōn, 43, 90: *s.* The herb vervain.
PERITE=pēr'-tē', *a.* Skilful. [Whitaker, 1654.]
PERIWIG, pēr'-ē-wig, *s.* A covering of false hair made to go on the head; now frequently shortened into wig; the original word in old French was *Peru-ruque*, or that which was used for (per) a *hucque*, which latter was a cap made of some animal's skin with the hair outside; the *peru-ruque* supplanted this in France about the end of the 15th century, (vide Roquesfort, *Gloss. de la Lang. Rom.*); late in the 16th century we had possession of the word under the form *peruwiche*; this, in the next century, became *perewake* and *peruwig*; now it is *wig*: of which word being ashamed, we have once more gone to the French and adopted their *peruque*, under the form *peruke*.
To Per'-i-wig, *v. a.* To dress in false hair.
PERIWINKLE, pēr'-ē-wing'-kl, 101: *s.* (Corruption of a Saxon word.) A small shell fish by old authors also applied as the name of a plant.
To PERJURE, per'-jū-oor, 109: *v. a.* (See Per.) To swear through, *i. e.* in violation of, to forswear: it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.
Per'-ju-rer, 36: *s.* One that swears falsely.
Per'-ju-ry, *s.* The taking of a false oath.
Per'-ju-ri-rus, 120: *a.* Guilty of perjury. [Coke.]
To PERK=perk, *v. n.* and *a.* To hold up the head with an affected briskness, as a bird in the act of *perching*:—*ad.* [Shuks.] To make trim, to set up as an ornament.
Perk, *a.* Pert, brisk, airy. [Spenser.]
PERLOUS.—See Perilous.
PERLUSTRATION, per'-lūs-trā'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See Per.) Act of viewing all around or thoroughly.
PERMANENT=per'-mā-nēnt, *a.* (See Per.) That remains throughout, or entirely,—durable, not decaying; of long continuance.
Per'-ma-nent-ly, *ad.* Durably, lastingly.
Per'-ma-nence, **Per'-ma-nen-cy**, *s.* Duration, continuance, lastingness: Brown uses *Perman'sion*.
To PERMEATE=per'-mē-āte, *v. a.* (See Per.) To pass through the pores or interstices of.
Per'-me-a-tion, 89: *s.* Act of passing through.
Per'-me-a-ble, *a.* That may be passed through.
Per'-me-a-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being permeable.
Per'-me-ant, *a.* Passing through. [Brown.]
PERMISSIBLE, **PERMISSION**.—See Per-mission.
PERMISSION, **PERMISSIVE**, &c.—See in the ensuing class
To PERMIT=per-mīt, *v. a.* To allow without command; to suffer without authorizing or approving; to allow, to suffer; to leave or resign,—an unfrequent sense, but nearer the literal meaning, which is to send or yield as through some means.—See Per.
Per'-mit-tance, 12: *s.* Permission. [Derham.]
Per'-mit, 83: *s.* A written permission from an officer of the customs for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.
Per'-mis-si-ble, 101: *a.* That may be permitted.
Per'-mis-sive, 105: *a.* Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering; granted.
Per'-mis-sive-ly, *ad.* By bare allowance.
Per'-mis-sion, (-mish'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of permitting; allowance.
PERMIXTION, per-mickst'-yūn, *colloq.* **per-mickst'-shūn**, 146, 147: *s.* Act of thoroughly mingling; the state of being mingled; *Permixtion* (per-mis'-shūn) is another form of the same word.
PER-MIS-SI-BLE, 59: *a.* That may be mingled.

To PERMUTE=per-mūt', *v. a.* (See Per.) To change *for*, to exchange.
Per-mu'ter, *s.* One that exchanges.
Per-mu-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Exchange of one thing for another; in a special sense, altering, changing, or varying the position or order of things in order to show in how many different ways they can be placed.
PERNANCY, per'-nān-cy, *s.* A taking or receiving: tithes in pernancy are tithes taken or that may be taken in kind.
PERNICIOUS, per-nish'-ūs, 147: *a.* (See Per.) Thoroughly mischievous; very hurtful; destructive.—See also in the next class.
Per-nic'-ious-ly, *ad.* Mischievously.
Per-nic'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality of being pernicious.
PERNICITY, per-niss'-ē-tēy, 84, 105: *s.* Celery, quickness. [Ray.]
Per-nic'-ious, (-nish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Quick, speedy; a sense found only in Milton, *Par. Lost*, b. vi. l. 520.
PERNOCTATION, per-nōck-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See Per.) A watching through the night.
PERORATION, pēr'-ō-rā'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See Per.) The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker goes through his arguments by way of recapitulation, and urges them with greater earnestness and increased warmth; hence, the conclusion of a speech, however constructed.
PEROXIDE, **To PEROXIDIZE**.—See with *Per-bisulphate*.
To PERPEND=per-pēnd', *v. a.* (See Per.) To weigh *thoroughly* in the mind, to consider attentively. [Shuks.]
Per, en'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Consideration. [Obs.]
PERPENDER=per-pen'-der, *s.* A coping-stone; a word corrupted from a French word.
PERPENDICLE, per-pēn'-dē-cl, 105, 101: *s.* (See Per.) Anything hanging down by a straight line.
Per'-pen-dic'-u-lar, *s.* and *a.* A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon: a line at right angles with another line:—*ad.* Falling at right angles over the plane of the horizon; upright; crossing at right angles.
Per'-pen-dic'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* So as to be perpendicular.
Per'-pen-dic'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being perpendicular.
PERPENSION.—See under *To Perpend*.
PERPESSION, per-pēsh'-ūn, 147: *s.* (See Per.) A suffering throughout or always. [Pearson.]
To PERPETRATE=per'-pē-trāte, *v. a.* (See Per.) Literally, to go through with, or finish,—to commit, always used in an ill sense.
Per'-pe-tra'-tor, 38: *s.* One that commits a crime.
Per'-pe-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* Commission of a crime.
PERPETUAL=per-pē'-ū-āl, *colloq.* **per-pē'-shoo-āl**, *a.* Never ceasing, eternal with respect to futurity; continual, uninterrupted: *A perpetual curacy* is where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed; *A perpetual service* is one that acts against the teeth of a wheel so that the action can always go on.
Per'-pe-tu-al-ly, *ad.* Continually.
To Per'-pet-u-ate, *v. a.* To make perpetual; to continue without cessation.
Per'-pet-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.
Per'-pe-tu'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.
PERPHOSPHATE.—See with *Per-bisulphate*.
To PERPLEX, per-plēcks', 188: *v. a.* (See Per.) Literally, to entangle *throughout*;—to disturb with doubtful notions, to distract, to embarrass, to puzzle; to make intricate, to complicate; less commonly and less properly, to plague, to torment.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *met's*, 171.

Per-plex', a. Perplexed. [Glanvil.]
Per-plex'-ed-ly, ad. Intricately; confusedly:—Milton uses *Perplexly*.
Per-plex'-ed-ness, s. State of being perplexed.
Per-plex'-i-ty, 105 : s. Doubt; anxiety of mind; entanglement, intricacy.
PERPOTATION, per'-pō-tā''-shūn, 89 : s. (See *Per*.) A thorough drinking bout.
PERQUISITE, per'-kwē-zit, 188, 151, 105 : s. (See *Per*.) Something obtained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.
Per'-qui-sit-ed, a. Supplied with perquisites. [Savage.]
PER'-QUI-SIT'-ION, 89 : s. A thorough search: this is the literal meaning, which has given place to a derivative one in the previous two words.
PERROQUET, per'-rō-kēt'', 76, 145 : s. A species of parrot.
PERRUQUIER.—See *Peruke*.
PERRY, pēr'-rēy, s. A drink made of pears.
PERSCRUTATION, per'-acroo-tā''-shūn, 109, 89 : s. (See *Per*.) A searching thoroughly.
To PERSECUTE=per'-cē-cūtē, v. a. (See *Per*.) Literally, to follow or pursue closely or harassingly,—to pursue with malignity, to harass with penalties, (generally for opinions;) to importune much.
Per'-se-cu'-tor, 38 : s. One that persecutes.
Per'-se-cu'-tion, 89 : s. Act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted.
To PERSEVERE=per'-sē-vēr'', v. n. (See *Per*.) To be constant or intent *throughout*, to hold on or persist in any business, not to give over or quit it.
 ⚡ Shakespeare and the writers of his day spell and accent this word *Perse'er*.
Per'-se-ve''-ring, part. a. Persisting.
Per'-se-ve''-ring-ly, ad. With perseverance.
Per'-se-ve''-rant, 12 : a. Persisting. [Bp. Hall.]
Per'-se-ve''-rant-ly, ad. Perseveringly. [Obs.]
Per'-se-ve''-rance, s. Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuit.
 ⚡ In Shakespeare's time, this word followed the accentuation of the verb as then pronounced.
PERSIAN, per'-sh'ān, 147 : a. Of or from Persia. *S.*
PERSIFLAGE, pār''-cē-fāzh', [Fr.] 170 : s. Light talk in which all subjects are treated with banter.
To PERSIST=per'-cist', v. n. (See *Per*.) To keep *throughout* to something which is begun, to persevere; to be obstinate in proceeding. Persistent, see *Supp*.
Per-sist'-ence, Per-sist'-en-cy, s. State of persisting; steadiness; also obstinacy, contumacy.
Per-sist'-ive, 105 : a. Steady; persevering.
PERSON=per'-sōn, 18 : colloq. per'-sn, 114 : s. Originally, a mask used by Roman actors; hence, character assumed, as "I speak in the person of your father;" exterior appearance; the body, not the will or inclinations; hence, the whole human being indefinitely; and hence, any one human being definitely; one's self, not a representative; formerly, the *person* or rector of a parish; (see *Parson*) in grammar, the character which a noun or pronoun bears, as denoting the speaker, or the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.
Per'-son-a-ble, 101 : a. Having a well-formed person; in law, enabled to maintain pleas in court.
Per'-son-age, s. A person emphatically, a great person; exterior appearance; character assumed or represented.
Per'-son-al, a. and s. Belonging to men or women, not to things; or, as the law expresses the latter, not *real*; proper to him or her; present, not by representative, but actually; exterior, corporal; movable, appendant to the person; having the modifications of the three grammatical persons:—*s.* Anything appendant to the person; and hence also, any movable. *Personnel* (pār'-so-nēl', [Fr.] 170) is a word used of military and naval equipments in the French

service, and means the rank, appointment, duties, &c. of the *persons* (officers and men) who constitute an armament.
Per'-son-al-ly, ad. In person; with respect or with allusion to an individual, particularly.
Per'-son-al''-i-ty, 84, 105 : s. The existence or individuality of any one; direct application to a person a remark or reflection directly applied.
To Per'-son-ate, v. a. and n. To represent by assuming a character; to act; to counterfeit, to feign to resemble; in old authors, to make a pictorial representation of; to describe; to celebrate loudly, a sense that occurs in Milton, and the literal sense of the original word, the ancient mask being so named because the actor, by sounding his words through the mouth-piece, increased the power of his voice:—*new*. To play a fictitious character. As an *adj.*, see *Supp*.
Per''-son-a'-tor, 38 : s. One who personates.
Per'-son-a''-tion, 89 : s. Act of personating.
To Per'-son'-i-ty, 81, 6 : v. a. To change from a thing to a person; to represent with the attributes of a person: Richardson in one place uses *To Personize*.
Per'-son'-i-fi-ca''-tion, 89 : s. The change of things to persons, a figure of speech, which, by the correspondent Greek word, is called *Prosopopæia*.
PERSPECTIVE, per'-spēck'-tiv, 105 : s. and a. (See *Per*.) A seeing *through*, as between trees, a vista, a view, a prospect; hence, the art of drawing distant and near objects on a plane, so as to have in appearance their relative places; hence, also, a glass through which things are viewed:—*ad'*. Optic, relating to perspective.
 ⚡ In the poets, this word often has the accent on the first syllable.
Per-spec'-tive-ly, ad. By representation; through a glass; optically.
PER'-SPI-CA-BLE, a. Discernible. [Out of use.]
Per'-spi-ca''-cious, (-sh'is, 147) a. Quicksighted.
Per'-spi-ca''-cious-ness, s. Quality of being perspicacious.
Per'-spi-ca''-i-ty, (-cās'-ē-tēy, 84, 105) s. Acuteness of sight; acuteness of discernment.
Per'-spi-ca-cy, s. Perspicacity. [B. Jon.]
Per-spice'-ence, (-spish'-ence, 147) s. Act of looking sharply. [Unusual.]
PER'-SPI-CIL, s. An optic glass. [Glanvil.]
PER-SPIC'-U-OUS, 120 : a. That may be seen through, transparent; hence, clear to the understanding, not obscure.
Per-spice'-u-ous-ly, ad. Clearly, plainly.
Per-spice'-u-ous-ness, s. Quality of being perspicuous.
Per'-spi-cu''-i-ty, 84 : s. Transparency; [Brown:] clearness to the mind, freedom from obscurity.
To PERSPIRE=per'-spir', 45 : v. n. and a. (See *Per*.) To exude *by or through* the skin, (literally to breathe through it, or exhale,) to perform excretion by the cuticular pores, to sweat:—*act*. To emit by the pores.
Per-spi'-ra-ble, a. That may be perspired; less properly, emitting perspiration.
Per-spi'-ra-tive, 105 : a. Performing the act of perspiration.
Per-spi'-ra-tor-y, 129, 18 : n. Perspirative.
Per'-spi-ra''-tion, 105, 89 : s. Excretion by the cuticular pores, sweat.
To PERSTRINGE=per-string', v. a. (See *Per*.) To touch or graze as in passing *by or near*; hence, to touch upon. [Burton.]
To PERSUADE, per-swād', 145 : v. a. (See *Per*.) To counsel or advise, not with purpose only, but with effect, or *thoroughly*,—to draw or incline the will by presenting motives to the mind; less frequently, to incite; to hold discourse in the way of persuasion, followed by *with*: some old authors use *Persuade* substantively for *Persuasion*.
Per-sua'-der, s. One that persuades; that which incites.
Per-sua'-da-ble, 101 : a. Persuadable.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants : mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165 : thīn, 166 : thēn, 166.

Per-sua'-da-bly, *ad.* So as to be persuaded.

PER-SUA'-SI-BI-LI-TY, (-cē-bl, 152, 105, 101) *a.* That may be persuaded.

Per-sua'-si-bile-ness, *s.* Quality of being flexible by persuasion.

Per-sua'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Persuasibleness.

Per-sua'-sive, (-civ, 152, 105) *a.* and *s.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions:—*s.* An exhortation: a suggestion to some act.

Per-sua'-sive-ly, *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade.

Per-sua'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being persuasive.

Per-sua'-sory, *a.* Having power to persuade.

PER-SUA'-SION, (per-sua'-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of persuading; state of being persuaded; the opinion which results from persuasion; opinion: *Persuasion* is generally regarded as the act of moving the passions, or the state of yielding to motives addressed to the passions rather than to the understanding; but the distinction is not always observed.

PERSULPHATE.—See with Perbisulphate.

PERT=*per-t*, *a.* and *s.* Lively, brisk; hence, (more commonly,) saucy, forwardly loquacious: some old authors use it as a verb, signifying to be saucy: Todd reads *Pert* as a substantive in lieu of *part* in line 378 of Goldsmith's Traveller, surely with little taste, and with what conformity to original copies he does not say.

Pert'-ly, *ad.* In a pert manner.

Pert'-ness, *s.* Quality of being pert

To PERTAIN=*per-tān'*, *v. n.* (See *Per*.) To have a hold or dependence on something, to be owing, to relate.

PER-TI-NENT, *a.* Relating, regarding, concerning; (in this sense we now commonly use *pertaining*;) related to the matter in hand, just to the purpose, apposite, not foreign to the thing intended.

Per-ti-nent-ly, *ad.* Appositely; to the purpose.

Per-ti-nent-ness, *s.* Quality of being pertinent.

Per-ti-nence, *Per-ti-nen-cy*, *s.* Propriety to the purpose in hand.

PERTEREBRATION, *per-tēr'-ē-brā'-shun*, 44, 89: *s.* (See *Per*.) The act of boring through.

PERTINACIOUS, *per-tē-nā'-shūs*, 147: *a.* (See *Per*.) Holding on or keeping to a purpose with a vicious extreme; obstinate, stubborn, perverse; less commonly, resolute, steady, in a good sense.

§§ This word and the following are etymological relations of *To Pertain*, &c., above.

Per-ti-na'-cious-ly, *ad.* Obstinately.

Per-ti-na'-cious-ness, *s.* Pertinacity.

Per-ti-na'-cious-ly, (-nāss'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; resolution.

Per-ti-na-cy, *s.* Pertinacity. [*L'Estrange*.]

PERTINENCE, &c.—See under *To Pertain*.

PERTINGENT=*per-tin'-gēt*, *a.* (See *Per*.) Touching or reaching completely.

PERTLY, **PERTNESS**.—See under *Pert*.

PERTTRANSIENT, *per-trān'-shēnt*, 147: *a.* (See *Per*.) Passing through or over. [*Little used*.]

To PERTURB=*per-turb'*, *v. a.* (See *Per*.) To unsettle completely, to disorder; to confuse; hence, to deprive of tranquillity.

Per-turb'-er, 36: *s.* A disturber.

To PER-TURB-BATE, *v. a.* To perturb.

Per-tur-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Disturbance, disorder; cause of disquiet; commotion of the passions; disquiet of mind.

Per-tur-ba'-tor, 38: *s.* A disturber.

PERTUSED, *per-tūz'd*, 151, 114: *a.* (See *Per*.) Pierced through, bored, punched.

Per-tu'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of piercing; a hole made by piercing: *To Pertuse* does not occur.

PERUKE, *per-wōk*, 109: *s.* A periwig, which see: *Perruquier*, (pēr-wō'-ke-er,) a wig-maker, is spelled quite as in French.

To PERUSE, *pēr-wōz'*, 109, 151: *v. a.* (See *Per*.) Literally, to scan throughout, to observe; hence its usual sense, to read.

Per-u'-ser, 36: *s.* A reader, an examiner.

Per-u'-sal, 12: *s.* Act of reading; examination.

PERUVIAN, *pēr-wē-vē-ān*, 109, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Peru in South America.

To PERVADE=*per-vādē'*, *v. a.* (See *Per*.) To pass through an aperture; [Newton:] to pass through the whole extension of.

Per-vā'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Having power to pervade.

Per-vā'-sion, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of pervading.

PERVERSE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To PERVERT=*per-vert'*, *v. a.* (See *Per*.) To turn as for the mere purpose of turning, that is, from the straight, natural, or right course; to distort from the true purpose; to corrupt.

Per-vert'-er, 36: *s.* One who perverts.

Per-vert'-ible, *a.* That may be easily perverted.

PER-VERSE', 153: *a.* Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong; petulant, disposed to cross and vex.

Per-verse-ly, *ad.* With perverseness.

Per-verse-ness, *s.* Quality of being perverse: in old authors, perversion.

Per-vert'-sity, *s.* Perverseness, crossness.

PER-VUR'-SION, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of perverting; change to something worse.

Per-ver'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Tending to pervert.

To PERVESTIGATE, *per-ves'-tē-gāt*, 105: *v. a.* (See *Per*.) To search thoroughly, to find out by searching.

Per-ves'-ti-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Diligent inquiry.

PERVICACIOUS, *per-vē-cā'-shūs*, 147: *a.* (See *Per*.) Thoroughly or spitefully obstinate.

Per-vi-ca'-cious-ly, *ad.* With wilful obstinacy.

Per-vi-ca'-cious-ness, *s.* Pervicacity.

Per-vi-ca'-cious-ly, (-cāss'-ē-tēy, 92, 105) *s.* Spiteful obstinacy: *Pervicacy* hardly occurs.

PERVIOUS, *per-vē-ūs*, 146, 120: *a.* (See *Per*.) Having a way through, capable of being permeated; less properly, pervading, permeating.

Per-vi-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being pervious.

PERVIS.—See *Parvis*.

PESADE, *pēz-ādē'*, 151: *s.* A motion which a horse makes in lifting up his fore-quarters.

PESSARY, *pēs-sār-ēy*, 129, 12, 105: *s.* A roll of lint or other substance medicated for thrusting into the uterus on extraordinary occasions.

PESSIMIST, *pēs-sē-mist*, 105: *s.* A complainer on all subjects, as opposed to an optimist.

PEST=*pēst*, *s.* Plague, pestilence; any thing destructive: *Pest-house*, a hospital.

Pes-ti'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Pestilential, bringing plague.

Pest'-i-duct, *s.* That which conveys contagion.

Pest'-i-lent, *a.* Producing plague; mischievous.

Pest'-i-lent-ly, *ad.* Destructively.

Pest'-i-lent'-ial, (-shāl, 147) *a.* Partaking of the nature of, or tending to, the plague.

Pest'-i-lence, *s.* Pest, plague, contagious distemper.

To PEST-LENT, *v. a.* To plague, to harass, to perplex; to encumber as with a crowd.

Pes-ter'-er, 36: *s.* One that pesters.

Pes-ter'-ous, 120: *a.* Encumbering.

PESTILLATION.—See in the next class.

PESTLE, *pēs-sl*, 156, 101: *s.* An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar: a *Pestle* of *poik* in old authors signifies a gammon, perhaps from some analogy of shape.

To Pest'-le, *v. a.* To bruise with a pestle; in a neuter sense, to use a pestle.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Touches: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-man: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*: 55: *a. c. v. &c. mute*, 171.

PET

PET=pēt, *s.* (Compare Petulant, &c.) A slight passion, a slight fit of peevishness.

To Pet, *v. n.* To take offence.

PET-tish, *ly*, *ad.* Fretful, peevish.

PET-tish-ly, *ad.* In a fretful manner.

PET-tish-ness, *s.* Fretfulness.

PET=pēt, *s.* and *a.* A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by the hand, a coddle lamb; hence, any creature fondled and indulged;—*adj.* Pettled.

To Pet, *v. a.* To treat as a pet, to fondle, to indulge.

PETAL=pēt'-āl, *s.* A flower leaf, as distinguished from the leaf of the plant. See other related words in *S.*

PET-a-line, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a petal.

PET-a-lous, 120: *a.* Having petals.

PET-a-lism, 158: *s.* A form or method of banishment among the Syracusans by writing the name of the obnoxious person on a leaf.

PET-a-LITE, *s.* A rare mineral occurring in masses, having a foliated structure: the new alkali, *lithia*, was discovered in this mineral.

PET-a-LOID, *a.* Having the form of petals.

PET-a-LI-SHAPED, 114, 143: *a.* Having the shape of a petal.

PET-a-SUS, *s.* A hat with a broad brim; Mercury's winged cap; a cupola of expanded form.

PETARD=pē-tard', *s.* A piece of ordnance resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier: *Petard* is another form of the same word. *Pet-ar-des'*, one who manages a petard.

PETECHIAL, pē-tēck'-ē-āl, 161, 146: *a.* Pea-tientially spotted: from the Italian *Pietechie*, (pē-tēck'-ē-ā, purple spots, Latinized into *Pe-tech-i-æ*).

PETEREL=pēt'-ēr-ēl, *s.* A sea bird.

PETER-PENCE=pē'-ter-pēncē', *s.* A tribute of a penny from every house, otherwise called *Rom's* *scot*, formerly payable to the Pope at Lammass-day.

PET-TER-WORT, (-wort, 141) *s.* A herb so called.

PETIOLE, pēt'-ē-ōl, 105: *s.* The foot-stalk of a leaf: hence, *Petiolate*, (*u.*) growing out of petioles.

PETIT, pēt'-ēt', [Fr.] 170: *a.* Little in figure; inconsiderable: petty as opposed to important; petty as opposed to grand or high; in these last senses, *Petty* generally takes its place in pronunciation even when the spelling is *petit*; as *petit* or *petty* larceny; *petit* or *petty* treason.

PET-IT-MAI'-TRE, (pēt'-ē- mā'-tr, [Fr.] 170) *a.* A coxcomb.

PETITION, pē-tish'-ūn, 89: *s.* Request, entreaty, supplication; a single branch or part of a prayer: *Pet-iti-to* to *Principis* is a Latin phrase signifying a begging of the question or of the point in dispute.

To Pet-iti-on, *v. a.* To solicit, to supplicate.

Pe-tit-ion-er, 36: *s.* One who offers a petition.

Pe-tit-ion-ary, *a.* Supplicatory.

Pe-tit'-ion-er-ly, *ad.* In a supplicatory manner; also, by way of begging the question.

PET'-I-TOR-y, *a.* Petitioning. [Brewer, 1607.]

PETREAN=pē-trē'-ān, 86: *a.* Pertaining to a rock or stone.

PE'-TRE, (-tur, 159) *s.* The common name for nitre.

PR-TRES'-CENT, 59: *a.* Becoming stone. [Boyle.]

Pe-tres'-cence, *s.* Process of changing to stone.

To PETRIFY-CATE, 87: *v. a.* To petrify. [Out of use.]

PET-ri-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or state of turning to *s* one; that which has become stone.

PET-ri-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* Pertaining to petrification; having power to convert substances into stone.

To PET-ri-fy, (-fy, 6) *v. a.* and *n.* To convert

PHA

into stone; to make hard; to fix:—*acc.* To become stone.

Pe-trif'-ic, 88: *a.* Having power to change to stone.

PE-TRO'-LE-UM, 90: *s.* Literally, rock-oil, a liquid bitumen exuding from the earth and floating on the surface of some wells, or from the cavities of some rocks: it is otherwise called *Pe-tröl*.

PE'-TRO-SIL'-ICE, 188: *s.* Rock-stone.

PE'-TROUS, 120: *a.* Hard; stony.

PETRONEL=pēt'-rō-nēl, *s.* A horse pistol.

PETTICOAT, PETTIFOGGER, &c.—See under *Petty*.

PETTISH, &c.—See under *Pet*, (slight passion.)

PETTO=pēt'-tō, [Ital.] *s.* The breast: *in petto*, in secrecy, in reserve.

PETTY, pēt'-tēy, 105: *a.* (See *Petit*.) Small, inconsiderable; inferior; little.

Pe'tty-chaps is a name sometimes given to the wagtail; and *Pe'tty-coy* to a herb.

PET-ti-ly, *ad.* In a petty manner.

PET-ti-ness, *s.* Smallness, unimportance.

PET'-TI-COAT, (-cōt, 108) *s.* The lower part of a woman's dress.

To PET-TI-VOG, *v. n.* (See *To Fog*.) To play the pettifogger.

PET'-ti-(og)-ger, 77: *s.* A small-rate lawyer.

PET'-ti-fog'-ger-y, *s.* The practice of a pettifogger; trick, quibble.

PETULANT=pēt'-ū-lānt, *a.* (Compare *Pet*, &c.) Saucy, perverse, abusive; less frequently, wanton, freakish in passion.

PET-u-lant-ly, *ad.* With pertness; wantonly.

PET-u-lance, **PET'-u-lan-cy**, *s.* Sauciness; wantonness.

PE-TUL'-COUS, 120: *a.* Wanton, frisking. [Caue, 1665.]

PETUNCE=pē-tūncē', 153: *s.* Porcelain clay, a variety of the felspar; without any difference of pronunciation, it is often spelled *Peuntise* and *Peuntze*.

PEW=pū, 110: *s.* An enclosed seat in a church.

To Pew, *v. a.* To furnish with pews.

PEW'-REL-LOW, 8: *s.* A companion. [Obs.]

PEWET=pē'-wēt, 14: *s.* The lapwing.

PEWTER=pū'-tēr, 110, 36: *s.* A compounded or factitious metal made of tin, lead, and brass; a vessel made of pewter.

Pew'-ter-er, *s.* A smith who works in pewter.

PEXITY, pēcks'-ē-tēy, 188: *s.* Nap of cloth.

PHÆNOMENA, fē-nōm'-ēn-ā, 163, 2: *s. pl.* Phenomenon:—See *Phenomenon*.

PHAETON, fā'-ē-tōn, 163: *s.* A lofty open chaise on four wheels, so called from the fabled driver of the chariot of the Sun.

PHAGEDENA, fāg'-ē-dē'-nē, 77, 163: *s.* An ulcer that eats away the flesh.

Phag'-e-den'-ic, 88: *a.* Corroding; eating away proud flesh: *Phag'-e-de'-nous* has the same meaning.

PHALANGIOUS, fā-lān'-jē-ūs, 163, 105, 120: *a.* Pertaining to the genus of spiders: the word is derived from *Phalang*, for which see the ensuing.

PHALANX, fāl'-āngks, 163, 158, 188: *s.* A close compact body of men, originally applied to a Macedonian troop; the classical plural *phalanges* (fā-lān'-jēz) is applied as a name for the small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHALEROPE, fāl'-ēr-ōpē, 163: *s.* A water fowl of the plover or lapwing kind.

PHANTASM, fān'-tāzm, 163, 158: *s.* An appearance, but almost always understood with special qualification, as a vain and airy appearance: something appearing only to the imagination; a depraved vision causing such appearances: the full Greek word is *Phantasma*: *Phusin* and *Phasma* (see lower) have

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission. 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision. 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

nearly the same meaning: many of the relations of these words adopted in our language are now written with *f* instead of *ph*:—See Fantastic, &c., and Fantasy.

PHAN-TA-SCOPE, *s.* An instrument lately invented, which, by the rapid motion of successive apertures for, and obstructions of the sight, gives an appearance of motion to figures presented for the purpose.

PHAN-TAS-MA-GO"-RI-AS, 151: *s.* A raising of spectres,—the name of an optical instrument by which an appearance of this effect is produced.

PHAN-TAS-MA-TOO"-RA-PHY, (-fēy), *s.* A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.

PHAN-TOM, *s.* A spectre; a fancied vision.

PHAN-SIS, (-cīs, 152) *sing.* } *s.* Appearance ex-
PHAN-SIS, (-cēz, 101) *pl.* } hibited by any body,
but particularly by a planetary body at the different
stages of its revolution.

PHASM, 158: *s.* Appearance; phantom: the full Greek word is *Phasma*.

PHARAONIC, fā'-rā-ōn'-īck, 2, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs: the word is from the French, *Pharaon*, which also furnished the name for the gambling game at cards, now in general written as it is pronounced, *Fa'ro*.

PHARISEE, fār'-ē-cē, 129, 10J: *s.* A separatist among the Jews, one of a sect that considered themselves more righteous than other Jews, from their strict observance of ceremonies.

Phar'-i-see"-an, 86: *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees. [Milton: prose.]

Phar'-i-sa"-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the Phari-
Phar'-i-sa"-i-cal, } sees; hence, externally reli-
gious.

Phar'-i-sa"-i-cal-ness, *s.* Pharisaical observance of rituals.

Phar'-i-sa"-ism, 158: *s.* The notions and conduct of a Pharisee.

PHARMACY, fār'-mā-cēy, 163, 105: *s.* The art or practice of preparing medicines.

Phar'-ma-ceu"-tic, (-sū'-tīck, 88) } 59, 110:
Phar'-ma-ceu"-ti-cal, (-sū'-tē-cāl) } *a.* Relating

to the preparation of medicines: hence, *Pharmaceuti-
ties*, (*s. pl.*) the science of preparing medicines, or
the science of the effect they will have when prepared,
and thus including more than *Pharmacy*.

PHAR-MA-COL"-O-GY, 87: *s.* A treatise on har-
mac; also, pharmaceuticals.

Phar'-ma-col"-o-gist, *s.* One who writes on phar-
mac; Pharmacist, a stone containing arsenic.

PHAR-MA-CO-PŌ"-IA, (-pē'-yd, 103, 146) *s.* A dis-
pensatory, or book directing how to prepare medicines.

PHAR-MA-CO-PŌ"-O-LIST, 87: *s.* One that sells me-
dicines, an apothecary or dispensing chemist.

PHAROS, fār'-ōss, 163, 41: *s.* A light-house for
directing mariners; so named from that which was
considered one of the wonders of the world at Pharos,
an island in the bay of Alexandria: the word also
occurs under the forms *Pha'-ro* and *Pha'-re*.

PHARYNX, fār'-īngks, 163, 158, 188: *s.* The
upper part of the gullet, consisting of three pairs of
muscles.

Phar'-yn-gol"-o-my, 158, 87: *s.* The operation of
making an incision into the pharynx.

PHASEI,=fā'-zēl, 163, 151: *s.* French bean.

PHASIS, &c., **PHASM**.—See under Phantasm.

PHEASANT, fēz'-ānt, 163, 120, 151, 12: *s.* A
kind of wild cock.

PHEER.—See *Fere*, and compare *Peer*.

To PHEESE, fēz, 163, 151, 189: *v. a.* To comb,
to curry; to fleece, to lessen in bulk. [Shaks.]

PHENGITE, fēn'-jīte, 169: *s.* A species of ala-
baster of superior brightness.

PHENICOPTER, fēn'-ē-cop"-ter, 163, 105: *s.*
A red-winged bird alluded to by classical poets.

PHENIX.—See *Phoenix*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'-k'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōod: j'w, *i. e.* j'ew, 55: &c. &c. mute. 171

PHENOMENON, fē-nōm'-ēn-ōn, *s.* (Compare
Phantasm, &c.) Appearance, visible quality; any
thing as it appears to any of the senses, but particu-
larly any thing that strikes by novelty of appearance.
This word has a regular plural, as having been long
adopted in our language; but the classical plural,
Phenomena, (which see,) is more common in works of
science.

PHK-NO-GA"-MI-AN, 90: *a.* Having the organs of
fructification appearing or visible. [Bot.]

PHEON, fē'-ōn, 163: *s.* The barbed iron head of
a dart. [Heraldry.]

PHIAL, fī'-āl, 163: *s.* A small bottle.

To Phi'-al, *v. a.* To put or keep in a phial.

PHILADELPHIAN, fīl'-d-dēl'-fē-ān, 163: *a.*
and *s.* Literally, loving the brethren, and in this sense
used substantively for one of a sect called the Family
of Love; otherwise it signifies, pertaining to the city of
Philadelphia.

PHIL-AN-THRO-PY, *s.* Love of mankind at large.

Phil an'-thro-pist, *s.* One who entertains and acts
on the feeling of universal benevolence.

Phil'-an-throp"-ic, 88: } *a.* Loving mankind.

Phil'-an-throp"-i-cal, } *a.* Loving mankind.

PHIL-HAR-MON"-IC, 88: *a.* Loving harmony.

PHIL'-HEL-LE"-NES, (-hēz, 101) *s. pl.* *Lovers of*
the Greeks: hence the adj. *Phil-hel-len"-ic*: (88, 13.)

For *Philleg*, see *Fillibeg*.

See *Philippic*, &c., after this class of words.

See *Philyrea*, after this class of words.

PHIL-OI-O-GY, 87: *s.* The lore of languages, and
the branches of learning in immediate connection
with language; hence, in a limited sense, grammar,
the derivation of words, and criticism; with wider
application, grammar, rhetoric, poetry as a science, anti-
quity, history, and criticism, an extension of meaning
which makes it identical in purport with *Belles Lettres*.

Phil'-o-i-gist, *s.* A philologist. [Brown.]

Phil'-o-gist, *s.* A critic, a grammarian.

To Phil'-o-i-gize, *v. n.* To offer criticisms. [Evelyn.]

Phil'-o-log"-ic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to philology;

Phil'-o-log"-i-cal, } grammatical.

PHIL'-O-MATH, 92: *s.* A lover of learning.

Phil'-o-math"-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the love of
learning: *Philomathical* is the same.

PHIL'-O-MEL, 92: *s.* The nightingale, so named

PHIL'-O-MEL"-IA, } from the daughter of Pandion,
fabled to have been changed into a nightingale; but
the proper name, notwithstanding the long vowel in
the penultimate, is, according to Ainsworth, a compound
of words signifying a *love of melody*.

For *Philomel*, see *Filemot* and *Feuille-morte*.

To PHILOSOPHATE, &c.—See *To Philosophize*, lower.

PHIL'-OS"-O-PHY, (-fēy) 87: *s.* Literally, the love
of wisdom; as distinguished from science, speculative
knowledge, or that state in the approach to science
which accounts for the moral and physical phenom-
ena of the universe by hypotheses: according to
which definition the Greek ages of antiquity were
strictly philosophers; and if they or their followers
had held their several opinions with modesty, and
waited the slow progress of investigation and experi-
ment before they deemed their philosophy to be sci-
ence, their claim to the epithet of Wise could not have
been questioned: instead of this, the majority dogma-
tized; each had his school,—each enounced his sys-
tem as the basis of all truth, and so, "professing
themselves wise, they became fools:"—in less strict
application, knowledge natural or moral; the course
of sciences read in the schools.

To Phil'-os"-o-phize, *v. a.* To form hypotheses in
order to account for natural or moral phenomena; to
reason like a philosopher: Barrow uses *To Philoso-
phate*, and Sir W. Petty (1655) the substantive *Philoso-
phation*, in the sense of a philosophical discussion.

Phil'-os"-o-pher, 36: *s.* One skilled in philosophy.
The *Philosophers'-stone* is a stone dreamed of by

alchymists, which by its touch converts base metals into gold.

Phil'-os'-o-pheme, *s.* Principle of reasoning. [Watts.]

Phil'-o-soph'-ic, (-zôf'-ick, 88, 151) *a.* Belonging

Phil'-o-soph'-i-cal, (-zôf'-ê-câl) *i.* to philosophy.

Phil'-o-soph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With philosophy.

Phil'-os'-o-phism, 158: *s.* Pretended philosophy; speculative notions without learning or sound reasoning.

Phil'-os'-o-phist, *s.* A dabbler in philosophy.

Phil'-o-stoi'-o-ty, (-jêy) *s.* Love as proceeding from natural affection, *e. g.* that of a mother for her infant.

Phil'-ter, *s.* Something to cause love.

To Phil'-ter, *v. a.* To charm to love.

PHILIPPIC, fil'-ip'-pick, 163: *s.* Any invective declamation; a name originally applied to those of the orations of Demosthenes which were directed against Philip of Macedon, and subsequently adopted by Cato as the name of his orations against Catiline.

To Phil'-ip-pize, *v. a.* To declaim against. [Burke.]

PHILLYREA, fil'-lê-rê'-d, 163: *s.* An evergreen plant.

PHIZ, fiz, 163: *s.* The face in contempt; a burlesque contraction of Physiognomy.

PHLEBOTOMY, flê-bôt'-ô-mêy, 163, 105: *s.* Venesection, or *reincutting*—the art or practice of opening a vein and letting blood for medical intentions.

To Phle-bot'-o-mize, *v. a.* To let blood.

Phle-bot'-o-mist, *s.* A blood-letter.

PHLEGE, *s.* A steam. [Remotely from the Greek.]

PHILEGM, flêm, 163, 157: *s.* Cold animal fluid, one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed; (see Humors) in common modern usage, the thick viscid matter discharged from the throat in coughing; among chemists, the water of distillation; by figurative derivation from the first sense, dullness, sluggishness, coldness, indifference.

Phleg-mat'-ic, (*g* not mute) 88: *a.* Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull, cold, frigid.

Phleg-mat'-ic-ly, *ad.* Coldly, heavily: Warburton uses *Phlegmatically*, which Johnson accents on the first syllable, and some of the poets so use it, particularly in the figurative sense: *Phleg-mat'-ic-ly*, it used, must obviously require the accent on the second syllable.

Phleg-mat'-ic-ly, *ad.* Coldly, heavily: Warburton uses *Phlegmatically*, which Johnson accents on the first syllable.

PHLEGE'-MA-GOGUE, (-gûg, 107) *s.* A medicine formerly used for the purpose of evacuating phlegm.

PHLEGMON, flêg'-môn, 163: *s.* A burning tumor, an inflammation.

Phleg'-mon-ous, 120: *a.* Inflammatory.

PHLO-GIS'-TON, (fê-jis'-tôn, 169) *s.* The principle of inflammability; an element supposed by Stahl to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, at present an abandoned theory.

Phlo-gis'-tic, *a.* Partaking of phlogiston.

To Phlo-gis'-ti-cate, *v. a.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLEME.—See under Phlebotomy.

PHOENIX, fê'-nicks, 163, 103, 168: *s.* The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

PHONIC, fôn'-ick, 88, 93: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to sound; hence, as a substantive plural, *Phonics*, the doctrine of sounds, otherwise called acoustics. See *S.*

Pho'-no-camp'-tic, *a.* Able to infect sounds.

Pho-nol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* A treatise on sounds; the science of the elementary sounds uttered in speech.

Pho-no-log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHOSGENE, fôs'-jênê, 163: *a.* Generating light, or rather, generated by light—the epithet of a gas which is generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide. See other related words in *Supp.*

PHOSPHATE, &c.—See lower in the class.

PHOS'-PHOR, (-for) *s.* That which brings light; the morning star; phosphorus.

To Phos'-phor-ate, *v. a.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

To Phos'-phor-esce', (-êss, 59) *v. n.* To shine as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

Phos'-phor-es'-cence, *s.* A shining without heat, as seen in *s. m.* animal bodies, as well as some vegetables and minerals: hence, *Phos'phores'cent*. (*adj.*)

PHOS'-PHOR-US, *s.* The name given to an undecomposed substance which exhibits luminous fumes when exposed to the air, and at a temperature of about 100° takes fire, and burns with intense brilliancy.

Phos'-phor-ous, 120: *a.* The epithet of an acid in which phosphorus is combined with only one degree of oxygen.

Phos-phor'-ic, 88: *a.* The epithet of an acid in which phosphorus is combined with two degrees of oxygen.

Phos'-phate, *s.* A salt formed by phosphoric acid with a base.

Phos'-phite, *s.* A salt formed by phosphorous acid with a base.

Phos'-phu-ret, *s.* A compound having no sensible properties of an acid, in which phosphorus is combined with a base.

Phos'-phu-ret'-ted, *a.* Combined with a phosphuret.

PHO-TOL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* The doctrine and science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

Pho-tom'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light—*Photogenic*, &c., see *Supp.*

PHRASE, frâze, 163, 151: *s.* An expression made up of two or more words, and forming in general a part of a sentence; an idiom; style, manner of expression.

To Phrase, *v. a.* and *n.* To style, to call:—*neu.* To employ peculiar phrases.

Phra'-se-ol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* Manner of expression; a collection of phrases.

Phra'-se-o-log'-i-cal, *a.* Peculiar to a language or phrase: *Phra'seolog'ic* is the same.

PHRENETIC, frê-nê'-ick, 163, 88: *a.* and *s.* Literally, pertaining to the brain; hence, disordered or affected in the brain, mad, frantic; old authors use *Phrenic*, whence *Frantic*:—*a.* A madman, a frantic person.

See Phrenic, after this class.

Phre-n'-tis, *s.* Inflammation of the brain; delirium.

Phren'-ty, (-zêy, 151, 105) *s.* Madness.

PHRE-NOL'-O-GY, *s.* The science of the brain, particularly as connected with the moral, intellectual, and sensual dispositions of the individual.

Phre-nol'-o-gist, *s.* One who studies phrenology.

Phren'-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to phrenology: *Phren'olog'ic* is the same.

PHRENIC, frên'-ick, 163, 88: *a.* Belonging to the diaphragm; this word is originally related to the foregoing class: see *Pamphrenitis*.

PHRONTISTERY, frôn'-tis-têr'-êy, 163: *s.* A school, so called as a place for exercising the mind: compare the words under *Phrenetic*.

PHRYGIAN, frîd'-gê'-ân, 163: *a.* Pertaining to Phrygia, and particularly applied by the ancients to a sprightly, animating kind of music.

PHTHISIS, tî'-cîs, 163, 157: *s.* Consumption.

Phthi'-ic, (tîz'-zick, 93, 151) *s.* Phthisis.

Phthi'-i-cal, *a.* Inclined to consumption; betokening disease of the lungs; wasting.

PHYLACTER, fê-lâck'-ter, 36:

PHYLACTERY, fê-lâck'-têr'-êy, 129: *s.* That guards or is a safeguard,—applied as a name to a bandage of parchment or other substance bearing some inscription and worn as a spell.

Phy-lac'-tered, 114: *a.* Wearing phylacteries, so as to resemble the Pharisees of old.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn. *i. e.* misson. 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

Phyl'-ac-ter'-i-cal, *a*. Pertaining to phylacteries.

PHYLLITE, *fīl'-līte*, 163: *s*. A petrified leaf, or mineral having the figure of a leaf. Phyllode, &c., *S*. **Phyl'-loph'-o-rous**, 120: *a*. Leaf-bearing.

PHYSALITE, *fīs'-d-līte*, 163: *s*. Literally, swelling-tout, a mineral that swells with heat.

PHYSICAL, *fīz'-d-cāl*, 163, 151, 105: *a*. Pertaining to, or due to natural productions; in another sense, see lower, under Physician. See *Physicist* in *S*.

Phys'-i-cal-ly, *ad*. According to nature: see also lower, under Physician.

Phys'-ic, } *s*. That department of science which
Phys'-ics, *pl*. } has for its subject all things that exist independently of the mind's conception of them, and of the human will; and thus standing distinct from Metaphysics, or the science which has for its subject notions that exist in the mind only; and also distinct from Ethics, or the science which has for its subject the voluntary actions of men: according to which definition it is to be observed that all actual beings whatever, spiritual as well as material, so far as the former can come within the reach of human inquiry, are included as properly belonging to the department of Physics: see also under the next word.

PHY-SIC-I-AN, (*fē-cīsh'-ān*, 147) *s*. Literally, one who studies nature, but always understood in the more limited sense of one who studies the human constitution for the purpose of curing the diseases it is liable to.

Phys'-i-cal, *a*. Pertaining to the science of healing; medicinal; resembling physic: see also above.

Phys'-i-cal-ly, *ad*. According to the rules of medicine; as, "He who lives *physically* must live miserably." [Cheyne.] See also above.

Phys'-ic, *s*. The science of medicine; medicines, remedies, but particularly any medicine taken as a purge: see also above.

To Phys'-ic, *v. a*. To give physic to, to purge.

Phys'-i-co-LOG'-ic, *s*. Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.

Phys'-i-co-THE-ol'-o-gy, *s*. Divinity illustrated or enforced by natural philosophy.

Phys'-i-og'-no-my, 67: *s*. That which affords signs for knowing the nature or disposition of a person,—applied as the name of an art, founded on observation, by which the mind is seen or imagined to be seen in the features of the face; hence, the face, countenance, or cast of look: Spenser uses *Physiognomy*. *Physiogny*, *S*.

Phys'-i-og'-no-mist, *s*. One skilled in physiognomy: *Physiognomer* is less used.

Phys'-i-og-nom'-ic, 88: } *a*. Pertaining to physi-
Phys'-i-og-nom'-i-cal, } ognomy; drawn from

observation of the face: the former word is used substantively in the plural, *Physiognom'ics*, to signify the signs in the countenance by which physicians judge of a patient's state of body: *Physiognom'ic* may be met with in old authors for *Physiognom'ic*.

Phys'-i-ol'-o-gy, 87: *s*. The doctrine of nature, but understood with a restriction to organized beings,—the science of natural organization.

Phys'-i-ol'-o-gist, *s*. One versed in physiology. the older word is *Physiologist*.

Phys'-i-o-log'-ic, 88: } *a*. Pertaining to physio-
Phys'-i-o-log'-i-cal, } logy.

PIIYSY. Supposed to mean *Fusces*, which see. [Locke.]

PHYTIVOROUS, *fī-tīv'-d-rūs*, 163, 87, 120: *a*. Plant-eating, feeding on plants. *Phytophagous*, in *S*.

PHY-TOL'-IA-PHY, (*-fēy*) *s*. Description of plants.

PHY-TOL'-o-gy, *s*. Doctrine of plants; botany.

Phy-tol'-o-gist, *s*. A botanist.

PHY'-TO-LIT-ic, *a*. Petrified plant.

PIACLE, *pī'-d-cl*, 101: *s*. That which requires expiation,—an enormous crime. [Out of use.]

Pi-ac'-u-lar, 34: } *a*. Expiatory; that requires
Pi-ac'-u-lous, 120: } expiation; atrociously bad.

Pi-a'-tion, 89: *s*. An atoning by sacrifices.

PIA-MATER, *pī'-d-mā'-ter*, *s*. (See *Dura mater*.)

PIANET=*pī'-d-nēt*, *s*. The lesser woodpecker; in some places, the magpie.

PIANO-FORTE, *pē-ān'-d-for'-tēy*, [Ital.] *s*. A stringed instrument played by keys, so called from its capability, at will, of soft or strong expression.

Pi-a'-nist, (*pē-ā'-nist*) *s*. A performer on the piano-forte.

PIASTER, *pē-ās'-ter*, 36: *s*. An Italian coin something under five shillings in value.

PIAZZA, *pē-āz'-zā*, 105: *s*. A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PIB'-CORN=*pīb'-corn*, *s*. A species of pipe in Wales: in Cornish, *Pib* also signifies a pipe.

Pī'-broch, (*pē'-bröck*) *s*. Pipe music; also the instrument (the bagpipe) on which it is played among the highlanders of Scotland: without difference of sound, it is also spelled *Pibroch*.

PICA=*pī'-cā*, *s*. A pie or magpie: an appetite that pecks at or craves everything; in printing, a moderately good-sized type, so named because it was used in printing the *Pie*, by which name the service-book was called in Catholic times, from the different colour of the text and rubric.

PICARON=*pīck'-d-rōn*, 92: *s*. A plunderer; a pirate; a wrecker.

To Pic'-keer, 43: *v. n*. To pillage; to make a flying skirmish. [Obs.]

Pic'-keer'-er, *s*. A plunderer. [Swift.]

PICCADILLY, *pīc'-kād-īl'-lēy*, 105: *s*. A high collar or kind of ruff, which seems to have taken its name about the commencement of the reign of James I.: it was also called *Piccadil* and *Piccardil*. The street in London is supposed to have taken its name from this part of dress. [Obs.]

PICPAGE.—See under *Pick*, (to pierce.)

To PICK=*pīck*, *v. a* and *n*. To cull, to select, to choose, to glean; to take up, to gather, to find inausuriously; to rob; to separate from anything useless or noxious; to clean by gathering off gradually anything adhering to—*net*. To eat slowly by small morsels; to do anything nicely and leisurely.

Pick'-er, *s*. One who picks or culls; one who hastily takes up a matter, as a quarrel or cause of quarrel.

Picked, (*pīck't*, 114, 143) *part*. Selected, culled; robbed; in old authors, spruce; see also under *Pick*, (to pierce.)

Pick'-ed-ness, *s*. Foppery. [H. Jonson.]

Pick'thank, 158: *s*. An officious person.

Pick'-pock-et, **Pick'-purse**, *s*. One who privately robs from the person; hence the verb, *To Pick'-pocket*.

Picknick, *s*.—See *Pic-nic*.

To PICK=*pīck*, *v. a*. To pitch or cast. [Shaks.]

Pick'-a-pack, } *ad*. Pitched in manner of a pack;
Pick'-a-back, } or pitched on the back.

To PICK=*pīck*, *v. a*. To pierce, to strike with a pointed instrument; to strike with bill or beak; to open as a lock, by a pointed instrument; to mark with streaks or dots by a point or a pointed brush. *To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault.

Pick, *s*. A sharp-pointed iron tool; a tooth-pick; that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil; that which requires to be picked out, as foul matter in type; that by which one is pricked or pierced in a figurative sense, now, by the adoption of the correspondent French word, called a *pique*.

Pick'-ed, *a*. Sharp, pointed; *Picked out*, relieved by stripes of a different colour; smart, spruce; this may be derived from the present sense, but perhaps from *To Pick*, in the sense of to cull, under which with *Pickedness*, it is also placed.

Pick'-ed-ness, *s*. State of being pointed.

PICK'-AXE, 188: *s*. An axe with a sharp point.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

PIC-OAGE, *s.* Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for borliss.

PIC-KET, *s.* In fortification, a sharp stake; hence, a guard placed before an army to give notice of an enemy's approach.

To Pic'-ket, *v. a.* To place pickets; to station as a picket.

PICK-LOCK, *s.* An instrument by which locks are opened without a key; also, a person who picks locks.

PICK'-TOOTH, *s.* A point to clean the teeth with.

PICKAPACK, PICKABACK.—See under **To Pick**, (to pitch.)

PICKED, PICKEDNESS, &c.—See under **To Pick**, (to cull.)

PICKED, PICKED-OUT, PICKEDNESS, PICKAXE.—See under **To Pick**, (to pierce.)

To PICKEER, &c.—See with **Picaron**.

PICKEREL=pick'-ēr-ēl, *s.* A small pike.

Pick''-er-el-weed, *s.* A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKET, To PICKET.—See under **To Pick**, (to pierce.)

PICKLE, pick'-kl, 101: *s.* Any kind of salt or acid liquor in which flesh or vegetables are preserved; the substance pickled; in ridicule, a condition or state; with a different etymology, and otherwise written *Pycle* and *Piglet*, this word is used in some places to signify a small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge, called also in some counties a *Pigle*.

To Pic'-kle, *v. a.* To preserve in pickle; figuratively, to imbue highly with anything bad.

Pic'-kle-her''-ring, *s.* A salted herring; also applied formerly as the name of a merry-andrew.

PICKLOCK, PICKTOOTH.—See under **To Pick**, (to pierce.)

PICKPOCKET, &c., PICKTHANK.—See under **To Pick**, (to cull.)

PIC-NIC=pick'-nīck, *s.* (Compare **To Pick**, in the sense of *to cull*.) An entertainment in which each person contributes his share to the general table.

PICO, pē'-cō, [Span.] 170: *s.* Peak, point. [Bentley.]

PICROMEL=pick'-rō-mēl, 92: *s.* That which is bitter and sweet,—applied as the name of the chemical principle peculiar to the bile.

Pic'-ro-LITE, *s.* Bitter-stone; or stone of liver colour,—a carbonate of magnesia.

Pic'-ro-rox'-in, *s.* The bitter and poisonous principle of the cocculus indicus.

PICT=pick't, *s.* Something painted,—a painted person, but particularly one of the colony of Scythians or Germans who anciently settled in Scotland, so called because they painted their naked bodies.

Pic'-ro-rī-tī, 90, 47: *a.* Pertaining to a painter or painting; produced by a painter.

Pic'-ture, (collq. pick'-ch'oor, 117) *s.* A painted representation of persons or things; Spenser use. *Pictural*: less commonly, the art or science of painting; derivatively, a representation by words, any representation.

To Pic'-ture, *v. a.* To represent by painting; to represent as by painting

Pic'-tu-ter, *s.* A painter. [Fuller. Bp. Hall.]

Pic'-tu-resque'', 189: *a. and s.* Having that peculiar kind of beauty, natural or artificial, which is agreeable in a picture; striking the mind with great power or pleasure by the grouping or disposition of objects of vision, or by painting to the imagination any circumstance or event with the liveliness of nature.—*s.* Picturesque assemblages in the abstract.

Pic'-tu-resque''-ness, *s.* Quality of being picturesque.

To PIDDLE, pid'-dl, 101: *v. a.* To attend to small parts rather than the main, perhaps the same as **To Peaddle**; to pick at table, to feed squeamishly; this word is now scarcely used, except as a child's word in the sense of to make water.

Pid'-dler, 36: *s.* One busy about minute things one that eats squeamishly. [Obsolescent.]

PIE=py, 5: *s.* Any crust baked with something in it. **PIE**=py, *s.* The magpie, a partly-coloured bird: the service-book of old Catholic times, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubric; printers' type when the different letters are mingled and require re-distribution.

Pied, (pīde) *a.* Partly-coloured, variegated.

Pied'-ness, *s.* Diversity of colour.

Pie'-bald, (-bāuld, 112) *a.* Diversified in colour.

PIECE=pīce, 103: *s.* A fragment or part; a quantity; a coin or single piece of money; a single piece of fire-arms or ordnance; and in the same manner the word is liable to be applied to any single thing with reference to that of which it is deemed a part, as a piece of painting, of composition, &c., and also liable to retain the same particular sense after the defining phrase is dropped: so in contempt, a piece of a lawyer means a smatterer: it was once applied to a woman without contempt, probably in the sense of a piece of beauty: with a different etymology, Spenser uses it for a castle, a building: *A-piece*, to each: *Of a piece with*, the same with the rest.

To Piece, *v. a. and n.* To enlarge by putting a piece; to patch; to join: *To piece out*, to increase by additional pieces:—*neu.* To join, to coalesce.

Pie'-cer, *s.* One that pieces; a patcher.

Pie'-less, *a.* Whole, not in separate pieces.

Piece'-meal, *ad. a. and s.* In pieces. in fragments.—*adj.* Single; separate; divided:—*s.* [Obs.] A fragment.

Piece'-mealed, *a.* Divided into small pieces.

PIED, &c.—See under **Pie**, (magpie.)

PIELED, pēld, 103, 114: *a.* Peeled, as to the hair, bald, bare. [Shaks.]

PIEPOWDER=pie'-pow-der, *s.* A court in fairs for redress of grievances and disorders with the utmost speed of justice, or while the dust was yet on the feet of the parties: literally, *foot-dusty court*: custom has made the word quite English as to its pronunciation.

PIER, pēr, 103: *s.* A column on which the arch of a bridge is raised; a mole projecting into the sea to break the force of the waves and assist disembarkation; that part of the wall of a house which is between the windows, as the pier of a bridge between the arches.

Pier'-age, *s.* Toll for using a marine pier.

Pier'-glass, *s.* A glass between the windows.

Pier'-ta-blē, *s.* A table fixed between windows.

To PIERCE, pēce, 103, 43: *v. a. and n.* To penetrate, to enter: to touch the passions, to affect:—*neu.* To make way by force into or through anything; to affect; to dive as into a secret.

Pier'-er, *s.* He or that which pierces.

Pier'-cing, *a. and s.* Penetrating; affecting:—*s.* A penetrating. **Pierced**, *a.* Bored.

Pier'-cing-ly, *ad.* Sharply.

Pier'-cing-ness, *s.* Power of piercing.

Pierce'-a-blē, *a.* That may be penetrated.

PIETY, pī'-ē-tēy, 105: *s.* (See **Pious**, &c., for the other relations of this word.) The sense of dependence on a supreme being, producing habitual reverence, and a disposition to know and to obey his laws; duty to parents, or to those in superior relation, but in this sense it generally takes a qualifying word, as filial piety.

Pi'-ē-tist, *s.* One of a sect that sprung up in the latter part of the 17th century, that professed great strictness of life, and despised learning and ecclesiastical polity.

Pi'-ē-tism, 158: *s.* The doctrine and practice of the Pietists.

PIEZOMETER=pī'-ēz-ōm'-ē-ter, *s.* A measure of pressure,—an instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water.

PIG=pīg, *s.* A young sow or boar; a separated mass of unforged metal, about 250 lb., so called be-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: (hīn, 166: thēn, 166.

cause any larger mass of lead or iron melted from the ore is called *sow-metal*.

To Pig, v. n. To bring forth pigs, to farrow; to live or huddle as pigs.

Pig-The compounds are *Pig'-nut*, (earth-nut;) *Pig'-headed*, (large-headed, stupid;) *Pig'-sty*, (place for pigs;) *Pig'-tail*, (the hair tied with a ribbon so as to resemble a pig's tail; also tobacco twisted so as to have a similar resemblance;) *Pig'-widgeon*, (a fairy; a cant word for any thing very small;) &c.

PIGEON, *pidjé-on*, 146, 18: *s.* A bird of many species, often bred tame in a cote, or covered house with divisions in it:—*To Pigeon* is a cant word for to pluck, to fleece, to strip of money by the arts of gambling.

Pig-The compounds are *Pig'-con-breaded*, (having a breast which becomes prominent under the middle;) *Pig'-con-foot*, (a herb;) *Pig'-con-headed*, (timid;) *Pig'-con-house*, (a dove-cote; also *Pig'-con-holes*, (the holes in a dove-cote; also an old English game, so called from the arches in the machine through which a ball was rolled;) *Pig'-con-tiv'ered*, (soft in temper;) *Pig'-con-pear*, (a plant;) &c.

PIGGIN, *pig'-guin*, 77: *s.* A small wooden vessel.

PIG-HEADED.—See under *Pig*.

PIGHT, *pit*, 115, 162. The obsolete *pref.* and *part.* of *To Pitch*: Pitched.

To PIGHT, *phte*, *v. a.* To pierce. [Obs.]

PIGMEAN.—See *Pygmean* under *Pygmy*.

PIGMENT=*pig'-ment*, *s.* Paint or colour to be laid on some substance.

PIGMY.—See *Pygmy*.

PIGNORATIVE, *pij'-nò-rā-tiv*, 105: *a.* Pledging, pawning.

Pig-no-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of pledging.

PIGNOT, PICTAIL, PIGWIDGEON.—See *Pig*.

PIGNEY, *pijz'-nèy*, 143: *s.* An old word of endearment: the etymology is in question; Todd says the original was *pig's-eye*.

PIKE=*pike*, *s.* The name of a fish.

PIKE=*pike*, *s.* Something pointed; hence the previous word, the snout of the pike being sharp; a lance used by foot-soldiers; a fork used in husbandry; a peak; one of the two iron springs for fastening the work to a turning-lathe.

Piked, 143: *a.* Ending in a point.

Pig-The compounds are *Pike'-man*, *Pike'-staff*, &c.

PILASTER, *pè-rās'-ter*, 105, 36: *s.* (Compare *Pile* and *Pillar*.) A square column set within a wall, and showing only a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILCH=*piltch*, *s.* A cloak; a furrow gown.

Pilch'-er, *s.* The same as *Pilch*:—See also *Pilchard*.

PILCHARD=*piltch'-ard*, *s.* A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder: also called *Pilcher*.

PILE=*pîle*, *s.* A heap, an accumulation; a heap of things to be burned; a heap of balls; a heap formed by the art of a builder,—an edifice; an accumulation of blood forming a tumor in the fundamen, —in the plural, *piles* or hemorrhoids. See also *Pileated*.

To Pile, v. a. To heap, to conserve; to fill with something heaped.

Pil'-er, *s.* One who accumulates.

Pile'-ment, *s.* Accumulation. [Bp. Hall.]

Pile'-wort, (-wort, 141) *s.* A herb deemed medicinal.

PILÉ=*pîle*, *s.* A pale, a stake, but particularly a stake driven into the earth for the support of a superstructure. See also *Pileated*.

Pile'-worm, (-worm, 141) *s.* A worm found in piles.

PILE=*pîle*, *s.* The head of an arrow.

PILE=*pîle*, *s.* A hair; hence, hairy surface, nap.

Pi'-lous, 120: *a.* Hairy: *Pi'-lous* (152) is the same.

Pi'-los-i-ty, 92: *s.* Hairiness.

PILE=*pîle*, *s.* One side of a coin, the cross being the other: it is doubtful what the pile so applied originally was,—an arrow, a pillar, or a hat.

PILEATED=*pî'-lè-k'-ted*, *a.* Having the sum of a cover or hat. *Pile*, as of a mushroom, is its cap.

PILEMENT, PILER, PILES, PILEWORT.

—See *Pile*, (a heap.)

PILEWORM.—See *Pile*, (a pale.)

To PILFER=*pîl'-fer*, 36: *v. n.* and *a.* To steal in small quantities:—*act.* To steal by petty robbery.

Pil'-fer-er, *s.* One that pilfers.

Pil'-fer-ing, *Pil'-fer-y*, *s.* Petty theft.

Pil'-fer-ing-ly, *ad.* With petty theft.

PILGARI'CK.—See under *To Pill*, (to peel.)

PILGRIM=*pîl'-grîm*, *s.* (Compare *Peregrine*.) A traveller, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To Pil'-grim, *v. n.* To wander or ramble. [Unusual.] B. Jonson uses *To Pilgrimize*.

Pil'-grim-age, *s.* A long journey; travel on account of devotion: Shakespeare often uses it for time irksomely spent.

PILL=*pîl*, 155: *s.* Medicine made up into a little ball; (compare *Bolus*;) anything nauseous.

To Pill, *v. a.* To dose with pills.

To PILL=*pîl*, *v. a.* and *n.* To peel, to take off the rind; hence, to strip, to rob, to plunder, [Shaks. Dryden:]—*nex.* To lose the peel or outside; to commit robbery, [Bible. L'Estrange.]

Pil'-ler, *s.* Robber; hence, *Pil'-ler-y*, Robbery. [Obs.]

Pil-gar'-lick, or **Pilled-gar'-lick**, *s.* Literally, a peeled garlick, applied to a person whose hair had come off through a disease; also to one deserted as garlick when garlick had become unfashionable.

PIL'-lage, 99: *s.* Plunder, spoil; act of plundering.

To Pil'-lage, *v. a.* To plunder, to spoil.

Pil'-la-ger, 2: *s.* A plunderer, an open robber.

PILLAR=*pîl'-lar*, 34: *s.* (Compare *Pile*, a heap.)

A column; anything that supports or maintains.

Pil'-lared, (-lared, 114) *a.* Supported by columns.

PILLAU=*pîl'-lâw*, *s.* A common Turkish dish made of rice and mutton fat.

PILIER, PILIERY.—See under *To Pill*.

PIL-LION, *pîl'-yôn*, 146: *s.* A cushion for a woman to ride behind a person on horseback; a pad as part of a saddle; a low saddle.

PILLORY, *pîl'-lôr-ey*, 105: *s.* A frame on a pillar with holes and movable boards, through which the head and hands of a criminal were placed.

To Pil'-lor-y, *v. a.* To punish with the pillory.

PIL-Low, *pîl'-lô*, 125: *s.* A bag of feathers or something soft laid under the head to sleep on; anything that supports something laid on it.

To Pil'-low, *v. a.* To rest or place on a pillow.

Pil'-low-case, (-câc, 152) *s.* The cover of a pillow, which old authors also call a *pillow-bier* or *bear*.

PILOSITY, &c., **PILOUS**.—See under *Pile*, (a hair.)

PILOT=*pî'-lôt*, *s.* One whose office is to steer ships, particularly where the navigation requires local knowledge.

To Pil'-lot, *v. a.* To steer; to direct as a pilot.

Pil'-lot-age, 99: *s.* Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts: (in old authors, *Pilotism* and *Pilotry*;) hire of a pilot.

PILSER=*pîl'-cer*, *s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. [Ainsworth.]

PIMENTA, *pè-mên'-td*, *s.* A spice; Jamaica pepper, or all-spice: it is also written *Pimento*.

Pi'-ment, *s.* Spiced wine. [Chaucer.]

PIMP=*pîmp*, *s.* One who provides for the lust of another,—a procurer, a pander.

To Pimp, *v. n.* To pander, to procure as a pimp.

PIMPERNEL=*pîm'-per-nèl*, *s.* A plant.

PIMPING=*pîmp'-îng*, *a.* Little, petty.

PIMPLE=*pîm'-pl*, 101: *s.* A small red pustule.

The schemes *gîlre*, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

vowels: gât'-wáy; cháp'-mân; pd'-pâ: lâw; gôod: j'ô, i. e. few, 55: a, t, v, &c. mule, 171.

PIN

Pim'-pled, 114: *a.* Full of pimples.

PIN=pin, *s.* A short pointed piece of wire with a head; also, from its use in fastening dress, any thing driven to hold parts together; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the central part; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings, and from this sense, in old low language, a note or strain; likewise, any thing inconsiderable or of little value; and from the pain of puncture, an inflammation in the membrane of the eye; a noxious humor in a hawk's foot. Pin'-a fore, a child's front frock.

To Pin, *v. a.* To fasten with pins; to fasten generally; hence it is often confounded with To Pen.

Pin'-ner, *s.* One that pins; a pinmaker; a lappet requiring to be pinned; anciently, a pounder of cattle.

Pin'-tle, 101: *s.* A little pin; in artillery, a long iron bolt.

Pin'-case, (-cācā, 152) *s.* Case for pins.

Pin'-cush-ion, (-cōōsh-ūn, 117, 146) *s.* A cushion to keep pins in.

Pin'-dust, *s.* Metal dust in a pin manufactory.

Pin'-feath-er, (-fēth-er) *s.* A feather from its size assimilated to a pin.

Pinfold, Pingle.—See lower in the class.

Pin'-hold, (-hōld, 116) *s.* A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

Pin'-ma-ker, *s.* One who makes pins.

Pin'-mon-ey, (-mūn-ēy, 116) *s.* Money allowed a wife as for pins, that is, for her private expenses.

Pin'-void, (-fōld, 116) *s.* A place where beasts are pinned in, or penned; see the verb.

Pin'-gle, 158, 101: *s.* A small clove. [Obs.]

Pin'-nage, *s.* Poundage of cattle.

PINASTER=pin'-ās-ter, *s.* The wild pine.

PINCERS, pin'-cerz, 143: *s. pl.* Pincers, which see in the ensuing class.

To PINCH=pinch, *v. a. and n.* To squeeze between two sharp points, or between hard bodies, as between the fingers, the teeth, or the parts of some utensil; in derivative senses, to gail; to gripe or straiten; to press, to drive to difficulties; to distress; to try thoroughly; to press out what is contained within;—*neu.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to spare, to be frugal.

Pinch, *s.* A painful squeeze, as with the fingers; as much as can be pinched up by the fingers; oppression, distress, difficulty; in these figurative applications it is become inelegant.

Pinch'-ers, *s. pl.* An instrument by which any thing is gripped in order to be drawn out, as a nail; or kept fast for some operation; it is commonly spelled *Pincers*, in which case it certainly ought not to be pronounced as *Pincers*; yet the identical meaning of the words generally produces this effect;—why not always write the word as coming from the verb?

Pinch'-flat, Pinch'-pen-ny, *s.* A miser.

PINCH BECK=pinch'-beck, *s.* A mixed gold-coloured metal, so called from the name of the inventor.

PINCASE, &c., PINDUST.—See under Pin.

PINDARIC=pin'-dār'-ick, *a. and s.* After the style of Pindar;—*s.* An irregular ode.

PINE=pine, *s.* A tree of many species, some of them furnishing timber of the most valuable kind. See Pinéal.

Pin'-ny, *a.* Abounding with pine trees.

PINE-APPLE, 101: *s.* The ananas, so called from its resemblance in shape to the cone of a pine; it is sometimes called a pine simply; but being without the least natural relationship to the tree, its own tree must always be called a *pine-apple tree*.

Pin'-ner-y, *s.* Place where pine-apples are raised.

Pin'-neal, *a.* Resembling a pine-apple, the epithet of a gland about the bigness of a pea, situated in the third ventricle of the brain, considered by Des Cartes as the seat of the soul. Pin'-neaster, the cluster pine tree.

To PINE=pine, *v. n. and a.* To languish, to wear

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

PIP

away with any kind of misery:—*act.* To wear out; to grieve for.

Pine, *s.* Wo, pain, penny, misery. [Pope.]

Pine'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of wo. [Bp. Hall.]

PINEAL, PINERY.—See with Pine, (*a. tree*).

PINFEATHERED, PINFOLD, PINGLE, &c.

—See under Pin.

PINGUID ping'-gwīd, 158, 145: *a.* Fat, untuous: *Pin-gue'-do*, (*s. a.*) fat immediately under the skin.

PINION, pin'-yōn, 90: *s.* The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakspeare uses it for a feather or quill of the wing; the whole wing; the tooth of a smaller wheel answering to that of a larger, that which serves to bind the arms, allusively to a bird whose pinions are bound,—a fetter for the arms.

To Pin'-ion, *v. a.* To confine or bind as the wings; to disable the pinion; to confine by binding the arms or elbows; less properly, to bind generally.

Pin'-ioned, (-yund, 114) *a.* Furnished with wings.

PINK=pīngk, 158: *s.* Primarily, a little eye; also, because the notions and the words happen partially to resemble, something pointed or peaked; specially, a flower with marks as of a little eye; a little fish, the minnow; figuratively, the point or summit of excellence:—See also lower.

To Pink, *v. a. and n.* To work in eyelet holes; to make a puncture in;—*sex.* To make the eye small by partially closing it; to wink.

☞ The compounds, as regards the foregoing senses, are *Pink'-eyed*, (having small eyes); *Pink'-needle*, (a shepherd's bodkin); *Pink'-sterned*, (having a narrow stern), &c.

PINK, *a. and s.* Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink;—*s.* A light crimson colour, such as the flower frequently bears.

PINMAKER, PINMONEY.—See under Pin.

PINNACE=pin'-nāc, 99: *s.* A small light vessel using sails and oars, at present generally understood as one of the boats of a ship of war.

PINNACLE, pin'-nd-cl, 101: *s.* A turret above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.

To Pin'-na-cle, *v. a.* To furnish with pinnacles.

PINNAGE, PINNER.—See under Pin.

PINNATED=pin'-nd-tēd, *a.* Formed like a wing; Compare Pennated. [Botany.]

Pin'-na-ti-fid', *a.* Feather-cleft. [Botany.]

Pin'-na-ti-ped', *a.* Fin-footed.

Pin'-no-late, *a.* Subdivided; applied to a *caf.*

PINNOCK=pin'-n-ċk, *s.* The tom-tit.

PINT, pint, 115: *s.* Half a quart.

PINTLE.—See under Pin.

PINULE=pin'-ūl, *s.* One of the sights of an astrolabe. See *Pinnule*, a distinct word, in *Supp.*

PINY.—See under Pine.

PIONEER=pī'-ō-nēr', *s.* One whose business is to clear the road before an army, to sink mines, and throw up works: the older form of the word was *Pioner*. To Pi'-o-neer, *v. n.* To act as a pioneer; to clear the way: Spenser uses *Pioning* as if from *To Pion*.

PIONY, pi'-ō-nēy, *s.* The flower peony.

PIOUS, pi'-ūs, 120: *a.* (See *Piety*.) Godly, religious; careful of the duties owing to near relations, particularly the superior relations, as parents; practised under the appearance of religion.

Pi'-ous-ly, *ad.* In a pious manner.

PIP=pip, *s.* A spot, most likely a corruption of *pick*, a spot made by something *picked*; a spot on curries; the kernel of an apple:—See also under *To Pip*.

To PIP=pip, *v. n.* To chirp or cry as a young chicken or bird, or as a fowl in pain from disease.

PIP, *s.* A disease in fowls, either a defluxion, or a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

PIPE=pipe, *s.* Any long hollow body,—a tube; hence, specially, an instrument of wind music; the

organ of voice and respiration; the key or sound of the voice; a tube of baked clay for smoking tobacco; the great roll of the king's exchequer in the Exchequer.

To Pipe, *v. n.* and *a.* To play upon a pipe; to emit a shrill sound, to whistle;—*act.* To play upon a pipe.

Piped, 143: *a.* Formed with a pipe, tubular.

Pi'-per, *s.* One who plays on a pipe; a very long fish like a pipe. **Pi' ping**, *s.* Work like pipes; and

Pi'-ping, *a.* Whistling; also, weak, feeble, sickly, [from the voice of the sick:] hot, boiling, [from the sound of any thing that boils:] *Pi'ping-hot*, boiling hot; fresh as from the pot. [*Low*, used only in language of derision.]

☞ **The compounds are** *Pi'p'-tree*, (the lilac tree;) *Pi'p'-nash*, (see *Piper* above,) &c.

PIPE=*pipe*, *s.* A liquid measure containing two hogsheds, or 504 quarts.

PIP'-KIN, *s.* A small earthen boiler.

PIPERIN=*pip'-er-in*, *s.* The active principle of pepper. [Chem.] *Piperaceous*, see in *Supp.*

PIPPIN=*pip'-pin*, *s.* A kind of apple.

PIQUANT, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

PIQUE, *pèk*, 104, 145: *s.* Literally, a puncture, as from something sharp; hence, a point, a punctilio; hence also, an offence taken, ill will, petty malevolence; it seems to have been used by contraction or mistake for *Pica*, a depraved appetite; a doubling of the *p* in *pica*.

To Pique, *v. a.* and *n.* To stimulate; to kindle to emulation; with a reciprocal pronoun, to pride or value; also, to offend or irritate;—*new*. To cause irritation; in music, to separate distinctly.

PI'-quant, (*pè-kānt*) *a.* Pricking, stimulating to the taste, corporeal or mental; sharp, pungent; severe.

Pi'-quant-ly, *ad.* Sharply; pungently.

Pi'-quant-cy, *s.* The quality of being piquant.

Pi'-quer, (*pè-kè't*) *s.* A game at cards of which the constant object is to make up a number of *points*.

To PIQUEER, *PIQUEERER*.—See *Pickeer*, &c.

PIRATE=*pir'-āte*, 45: *s.* A sea robber; a ship employed in piracy; any robber, particularly a book-seller who steals a copyright.

To Pi'-rate, *v. n.* and *a.* To rob on the high sea;—*act.* To take by theft or without permission.

Pi'-rat'-i-cal, 6: *a.* Predatory; robbing.

Pi'-rat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By piracy.

Pi'-ra-cy, *s.* Act or practice of robbing on the sea; any robbery, particularly literary theft.

PIROGUE, *pè-rōg'*, *s.* A canoe formed out of a tree; two canoes united; a sort of boat in America: it is sometimes spelled *Pi-rag'-u-a*.

PIROUETTE, *pir'-oo-è't'*, [Fr.] *s.* A twirl as in dancing; hence, *To Pir'-ouette*, to twirl.

PIRRY, *pir'-rèy*, 105: *s.* A rough gale. [Obs.]

PISCATORY, *pis'-cà-tōr-ēy*, *a.* Relating to fishes.

Pis'-car-y, *s.* A privilege of fishing.

Pis'-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or practice of fishing.

Pis'-ces, (*cè-èz*, 101) *s. pl.* The fishes. [Astron.]

Pis'-cine, 6: *a.* Pertaining to fishes.

Pis'-civ'-o-rus, 120: *a.* Fish-eating.

PISH=*pish!* *interj.* An exclamation of contempt: *Ishaw* is the same, with the addition of a vowel sound.

To Pish, *v. n.* To express contempt

PISIFORM, *pi'-sè-form*, *a.* Formed as a pea.

Pi'-so-lite, *s.* Pea-stone, occurring in globules.

PISMIRE, *pi'-mire* (or *Mire*), *s.* An ant, an emmet.

To PISS, &c. ☞ Words grow indecent not on account of what they signify, for nothing is indecent which is not unnecessarily obtruded; but by becoming familiar and familiar terms among those who are notoriously deficient in the decencies of civilized life; hence, in a later dietary, some words may be passed over without affectation, which, by its predecessors, were

justly deemed indispensible toward the complete use of the language.

PISSAPIPAT, *pis'-sà-pà't*, 163, 142: *s.* *Piss* mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial.

PISTACHIO, *pis'-tā-ch'ò*, 146: *s.* A kind of nut.

PISTE, *pèst*, 104: *s.* The track or tread a horse man makes upon the ground he goes over. [French.]

PISTIL=*pis'-tfl*, *s.* The point in female flowers, adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, and when perfect consisting of three parts, the germ or ovary, the style, and the stigma.

Pis'-til-la''-ceous, (*-shūs*, 147) *a.* Growing on the germ or seed-bud of a flower.

Pis'-til-late, *a.* Having or consisting in a pistil.

Pis'-til-lif''-er-ous, 120: *a.* Having a pistil with out stamens.

Pis'-til-la''-tion, 89: *s.*—See under *Pistil*, to which the whole class is by etymology related.

PISTOL=*pis'-tōl*, *s.* A small hand gun.

To Pi'-tol, *v. a.* To shoot with a pis ol. [pistol.]

Pis'-tol-et', *s.* A little pistol. **Pis'-tolad'**, *shot of a*

PISTOLE=*pis tole'*, *s.* A gold coin of Spain, but current in other countries.

PISTON=*pis'-tōn*, *s.* The moving part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes,—an embolus

PIT=*pit*, *s.* A hole made in the ground; abyss; the grave; floor of the audience part of a theatre; the area for fighting cocks; any hollow part, as the pit of the stomach, the arm-pit; a dint made by the finger; a mark made by a disease.

To Pit, *v. a.* To indent; to set in competition, as cocks in a pit.

☞ Among the compounds are *Pit'-coal*; *Pit' fall*; *Pit' hole*; *Pit'-mar*, (the lower man in a saw-pit;) *Pit'-saw*; &c.

PITAPAT=*pit'-d-pāt'*, *ad.* and *s.* With a flutter —*s.* Palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH=*pitch*, *s.* The resin of the pine inspissated.

To Pitch, *v. a.* To smear with pitch; to darken.

Pitch'-y, *a.* Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

Pitch'-i-ness, *s.* Blackness, darkness.

☞ The compounds are *Pitch'-ure*; *Pitch'-stone*; &c.

To PITCH=*pitch*, *v. a.* and *n.* (Pitch, as the *pret.* and *part.* is obsolete: from an earlier date than the times of Elizabeth it has been a regular verb.) *To fix*, to plant; to pave; to order regularly; to set to a key-note; to throw headlong, to cast forward; to cast;—*new*. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice, with *upon*; to fix a tent.

Pitch, *s.* A point or aim for which a cast is calculated, whether low or high; Shakespeare sometimes uses it for the highest rise; size, stature; degree, rate; key-note; inclination, as of a roof.

Pitch'-er, *s.* He or that which pitches; an instrument to pitch in the ground in order to pierce it; a vessel from which to pitch or pour out water.

Pitch'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Decisions —*s.* The rising and sinking of the head and stern of a ship.

☞ The compounds are *Pitch'-farthing*. (a game;) *Pitch'-fork*; *Pitch'-pipe*, (a pipe to pitch the voice with;) &c.

PITCOAL, **PITFALL**, &c.—See under *Pit*.

PITEOUS, &c.—See under *Pity*.

PITH=*pith*, *s.* The soft spongy substance in the centre of plants; the marrow of animal bodies; strength, force, energy, weight, quintessence.

Pith'-less, *a.* Without pith; without force.

Pith'-y, *a.* Consisting of pith; strong, forcible.

Pith'-i-ly, *ad.* With strength, cogently.

Pith'-i-ness, *s.* The state of being pithy; strength.

PITIABLE, &c. **PITIFUL**.—See under *Pity*.

PITTANCE=*pit'-tānce*, *s.* Originally, a portion of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

owels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw; gōd; j'ōw, *i. e.* j'ew, 55: a, e, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

food allowed to a monk; hence, a small portion assigned or allowed.

PITUITE=pit'-u-ite, 92, 147: *s.* Phlegm, mucus.

Pi-tu'-i-tous, 105, 120: *a.* Consisting of phlegm.

Pi-tu'-i-tar-y, 129: *a.* Conducting the phlegm.

PITY, pit'-ēy, 105: *s.* The feeling or suffering of one person excited by the distress of another,—sympathy with misery, compassion; a ground or subject of pity, in which sense it is liable in familiar language to take a plural.

To Pit'-y, *r. a.* and *n.* To have sympathy for:—*n. n.* To be compassionate.

Pit'-i-er, *s.* One who pities.

Pit'-i-a-ble, 101: *a.* Deserving pity.

Pit'-i-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being pitiable.

Pit'-i-ful, 117: *a.* Tender, compassionate; moving compassion, melancholy; moving contemptuous pity, pitiful, despicable.

Pit'-i-ful-ly, *ad.* Compassionately; mournfully; contemptibly.

Pit'-i-ful-ness, *s.* Tenderness; despicableness.

Pit'-e-ous, 146, 147: *a.* Exciting pity, sorrowful; yielding pity, compassionate; wretched, paltry.

Pit'-e-ous-ly, *ad.* In a piteous manner.

Pit'-e-ous-ness, *s.* Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

Pit'-i-less, *a.* Destitute of pity, hard-hearted.

Pit'-i-less-ly, *ad.* Without pity.

Pit'-i-less-ness, *s.* State of being pitiless.

PIVOT=pit'-ōt, *s.* A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX.—See **PIX**.

PIZZLE, piz'-zl, 101: *s.* A name given to a part in certain male quadrupeds.

PLACABLE, plā'-d-bl, 101: *a.* That may be appeased.

Pla'-ci-ble-ness, *s.* Placability.

Pla'-ci-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being placable.

To Pla'-cate, *v. a.* To appease. [Unusual.]

PLACARD=plā'-card', *s.* A written or printed paper posted at some place of public resort; less commonly, an edict, a declaration.

To Pla'-card, *v. a.* To notify by placards.

To PLACATE.—See with **Placable**.

PLACE=plāce, *s.* A particular portion of space; locality; local existence; space in general; state of being; residence, seat, mansion; station, rank; order of priority; office, public employment; room, way, ground; passage in writing.

To Place, *v. a.* To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.

Pla'-cer, *s.* One who places.

Place'-man, *s.* One who has a place or office under a government.

PLACENTA=plā'-cēn'-tā, *s.* The substance that connects the fetus with the womb. **Placenta'-um**, *a.*

Pla-cen'-tal, *a.* Relating to the placenta.

PLAC-EN-TA'-TION, 89: *s.* The disposition of the cotyledons in the germination of seeds. [Bot.]

PLACID=plāss'-id, *a.* (Compare **Placable**, &c.) Composed, undisturbed, gentle, quiet, mild.

Pla'-cid-ly, *ad.* Gently, mildly.

Pla'-cid-ness, *s.* Placidity.

Pla-cid'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State or quality of being placid,—mildness, gentleness.

PLACIT, plāss'-it, *s.* A decree, a decision, of some court or ruler.

Pla'-ci-tor-y, *a.* Pertaining to pleading. [Unusual.]

PLACKET=plāck'-ēy, 14: *s.* A petticoat. [Shaks.] With the same pronunciation it is also written **Pluquet**.

PLAGIARISM, plā'-d-rizm, 146, 158: *s.* Literary theft; an appropriating of the literary labours of another.

Pla'-gia-ry, *a.* and *s.* Kidnapping. [Brown:] practising literary theft:—*s.* A literary thief; sometimes called a **plagiariſt**: **Plagiarism** for **plagiarism** may be met with, but should be deemed a fault.

PLAGUE=plāgue, 171: *s.* A disease eminently contagious and destructive,—pestilence; state of misery; any thing troublesome and vexatious.

To Plague, *v. a.* To infect with pestilence; to oppress with calamity; to trouble, to tease, to vex, to torture, to embarrass, to disturb; in the latter senses it often occurs ludicrously.

Plague'-ful, 117: *a.* Infected with the plague.

Pla'-guy, (-guyē, 105) *a.* Vexatious, troublesome

Pla'-gui-ly, *ad.* Vexatiously; greatly. [Low.]

PLAICE=plāce, 100: *s.* A flat fish.

Plaice'-mouth, *s.* A wry mouth. [B. Jon.]

PLAID, plād, 120: *s.* A striped or variegated cloth much worn by the highlanders of Scotland, where, by its different patterns, the clans are distinguished.

PLAIN=plāne, *a. ad.* and *s.* Smooth, level, flat (in this literal sense it is generally written **plane** in philosophical writings, as a **plane** superficies;) open, clear; evident, not obscure; void of ornament to any of the senses or to the intellect; homely; artless; simple; downright; mere, bare;—*adv.* Not obscurely; simply; simply:—*s.* A plane superficies, but in this abstract sense written **Plane**; level ground, open field, flat expanse; often a field of battle.

To Plain.—See **To Plane**.

Plain'-ly, *ad.* Levelly, flatly; without ornament, without gloss; sincerely; in earnest; evidently.

Plain'-ness, *s.* Levelness; openness; artlessness

Plain-deal'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Honest, open:—*s.* A management void of art, sincerity.

Plain'-spo-ken, 114: *a.* Speaking with rough sincerity.

Plain-work, (-wurk, 141) *s.* Common needle-work as distinguished from embroidery.

Other compounds are, **Plain'-hearted**, **Plain'-heartedness**; **Plain'-song**, (the unvaried chant in church service, in distinction to **Prick' song**, or variegated music sung by note;) &c.

To PLAIN=plāne, *v. n.* To lament, to wail. [Milton.] Spenser uses it actively for **To complain** off.

Plain'-ing, *s.* Complaint. [Shaks.]

Plaint, *s.* Lamentation, complaint, exprobation of injury; see lower.

Plaint'-ful, 117: *a.* Complaining. [Sillney.]

Pla nt'-less, *a.* Without complaint, unrepining.

Plain'-tive, 105: *a.* Complaining, expressing sorrow; our old authors used **Platon** off.

Plain'-tive ly, *ad.* With sorrowful expression.

Plain'-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of expressing grief.

PLAINT, *s.* The propounding or exhibiting of any action, personal or real, in writing. [Law.]

Plain'-tiff, *s.* He that commences a suit, opposed to **Defendant**.

To PLAIT=plāit, *v. a.* (Compare **To Plat**.) To fold, to double, as cloth; less commonly in modern use, to weave, to braid, to entangle, to involve; which senses are now more commonly expressed by **To Plat**.

Plait, *s.* (Often wrongly pronounced **Pléat**.) A fold, a double, particularly of cloth.

Plait'-er, *s.* One that plaits.

PLAN=plān, *s.* Strictly, the representation of some thing on a **plane**, as the ichnograph of a building scheme, generally; project detailed.

To Plan, *v. a.* To scheme, to devise.

Plan'-ner, *s.* One who forms plans.

PLANARY.—See under **Plane**.

To PLANCH=plāntch, 11: *v. a.* To plank; to patch. (For **Planchet**, see **Supp.**)

The vowel in this word and its relations was originally the digraph **au**, and the pronunciation correspondent.—See **Prin.** 122. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tshn, 166: tshn, 166.

Planch'-ed, *a.* Made of boards. [Shaks.]

Planch'-er, *s.* A floor of boards. [Obs. or local.]

Planch'-ing, *s.* The laying of floors; flooring.

PLANE=plān, *s.* A level superficies.—See also as mentioned with the verb, and further relations in *Supp.*
To Plane, *v. a.* To level, to smooth, to free from inequalities: hence, a *plane*, a carpenter's tool; and hence, **To plane**, to make smooth by using a plane.

Pla'-net, *s.* One who smooths with a plane.

Pla'-nar-y, *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

Plane'-tree.—See lower in the class.

See *Planet*, &c., in the next class.

To Plan'-ish.—See lower in the class.

PLA'-NO-CON'-CAVE, 158: *a.* Flat on one side, and concave on the other.

Pla'-no-con'-i-cal, 105: *a.* Flat on one side, and conical on the other.

PLA'-NO-CON'-VEX, 188: *a.* Flat on one side, and convex on the other.

PLA'-NO-HOR'-I-ZON'-TAL, *a.* Having a level, horizontal surface or position.

PLA'-NO-SU'-BU-LATE, *a.* Smooth and awl-shaped,—a term in botany.

To PLAN'-ISH, *v. a.* To make smooth, to polish.

PLAN-IM'-ET-RY, 87: *s.* The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Plan'-i-met'-ri-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to planimetry.

PLAN'-I-SPHERE, (-s'fêr, 163) *s.* A sphere projected on a plane.

PLAN'-I-PO'-LI-ODA, *a.* An epithet in botany applied to flowers when made up of leaves set together in circular rows round a centre, and so extending from it.

Plan'-i-pet'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Flat-leaved.

PLANE'-TREE, *s.* A large tree so named from the spreading of its branches.

PLANET=plān'-ēt, 14: *s.* Literally, that which wanders,—a celestial body which revolves about another.

Plan'-et-ed, *a.* Belonging to planets. [Young.]

Plan'-et-ar-y, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the planets; under the dominion of a planet; produced by the planets; erratic as a planet: Brown and some other old writers used *Planetical*.

Plan'-et-a'-ri-um, 90, 41: *s.* An astronomical machine which exhibits the motions of the planets.

Plan'-et-struck, *a.* Blasted; amazed.

PLANK, plāngk, 158: *s.* A broad piece of timber, generally understood as thicker than a board.

To Plank, *v. a.* To cover with planks.

PLANNER.—See under *Plan*.

PLANO-CONCAVE, &c.—See under *Plane*.

PLANT=plānt, 11: *s.* The sole of the foot.

PLANT'-AIN, 99: *s.* A herb, said to be so named from its resemblance to the sole of the foot; also a tree in the West Indies.

PLANT=plānt, 11: *s.* An organized being destitute of sensation; any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production; in a special sense, a sapling.

To Plant, *v. a.* and *n.* To put into the ground in order to grow,—to set; to procreate, to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, to establish; to fill or adorn with something planted; to direct, as a cannon:—*new*. To perform the act of planting.

Plant'-ed, *part. a.* Set: Shakspeare uses it to signify settled, well-grounded.

Plant'-er, *s.* One who plants or cultivates, specially in the West Indies.

Plant'-ing, *s.* Plantation; something planted.

Plant'-age, *s.* A herb, [Shaks.] herbage.

Plant'-al, *a.* Belonging to plants. [Glanvil.]

Plant'-al'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of planting; place planted; figuratively, a colony.

PLANT'-I-CLE, 101: *s.* A young plant, [Darwin:] plant in embryo, otherwise a *lingule*.

PLANT'-AIN, *s.* A herb; a West Indian tree; but see under *Plant*, the sole of the foot.

PLANT'-CANE, *s.* Sugar-cane from the seed.

PLANT'-LOUSE, 152: *s.* An insect that infests plants.

PLANXTY, plāngks'-tēy, 158, 154, 105: *s.* An Irish dance.

PLASH=plāsh, *s.* A pond, a puddle.

Plash'-y, *a.* Filled with puddles, watery.

To PLASH, *v. a.* To make a noise by moving or disturbing water; more commonly, to splash.

To PLASH=plāsh, *v. a.* To splice or interweave with reference to branches of trees [Evelyn.]

Plash, *s.* Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. [Mortimer.]

PLASM, plāzm, 158: *s.* A mould, a matrix in which something is formed.

Plas-mat'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Plastic. [More.]

PLAS'-TIC, 88: }

PLAS'-TI-CAL, } *a.* Having power to give form.

PLAS'-TER, *s.* A substance used in moulding or forming figures, generally a species of gypsum reduced to a paste; also a composition of lime, water, and other things, with which walls are overlaid.—See also lower.

To Plas'-ter, *v. a.* To overlay as with plaster; to smooth over.—See lower.

Plas'-ter-er, *s.* He whose trade is to plaster walls.

Plas'-ter-ing, *s.* Work done by a plasterer.

Plas'-ter-stone, *s.* Gypsum used for making plaster.

PLAS'-TER, *s.* A glutinous or adhesive salve used for healing wounds.

To Plas'-ter, *v. a.* To cover with a medicinal plaster.

PLASTRON=plās'-trōn, *s.* (Compare *To Plash*, to splice; and *To Plat*.) Leather or other substance forming a texture for the breast, which a fencing-master uses for a protection while teaching.

To PLAT=plāt, *v. a.* (Compare *To Plait*.) To weave, to make by texture.

Plat, *s.* Work formed by plating.

Plat'-ter, *s.* One who plats.—See also in the next class.

PLAT=plāt, *a. adv.* and *s.* (Compare *Plane*.)

Primarily, flat, level, plain: hence, plain in a figurative sense: [Obs.]—*adv.* Plainly; smoothly; downright: [Obs.]—*s.* A smooth or level portion of ground, otherwise called a *plot*. Latitude, &c., see *Supp.*

Plat'-band, *s.* A border of flowers generally encircling a plat; hence, a border.

Plat'-form, *s.* A level formed by contrivance; hence, the ichnography of an intended building; a scheme; a plan: a flat floor of wood or stone raised above the ground; a flat floor generally.

Plat'-ane, 99: *s.* The plane-tree, so called from its broad leaves.

PLATE, *s.* A flat or extended piece of metal; armour in flat pieces distinguished from mail; an almost flat vessel from which provisions are eaten at table: the metal out of which plate of various kinds is usually made; hence, the Spanish name for wrought silver.—See the next class.

To Plate, *v. a.* To arm with plate armour; to least into thin flat pieces.—See also in the next class.

PLA'-TEAU', (plā-tō', [Fr.] 170) *s.* A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table; table land.

PLAT'-TEN, *s.* A large shallow dish.

PLAT'-EN, *s.* The plate or flat part of a printing press.

PLAT'-Y-PUS, *s.* A flat-footed quadruped of New Holland, with a mouth like a duck's bill.

PLATE=plāt, *s.* Wrought silver: (see *Plate* in the previous class;) something made of silver.

To Plate, *v. a.* To cover or overlay with a thin coating or wash of silver, as *To gild* is to cover with s

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō. i. e. *jeu*: 55: a, b, c, &c. *mute*, 171.

eating of gold: "To *plate* sin with gold," as used by Shakespeare, is, to cover sin with plates of gold: compare *Plate* in the previous class.

Pla'-ting, s. The art of covering with a coating of silver; a coating of silver.

PLAT'-I-NA, 92, 105, 98: s. A silver-coloured metal, heavier than gold, discovered in Peru, and first made known in Europe about 1750; also called *Plat'-inum*.

PLATONISM, plā'-tō-nizm, s. The philosophy of Plato, of which the leading doctrine, however it may be denied by some modern commentators, is the independence of God or spirit and matter, as the two distinct eternal principles by which all things exist; the one operating formatively on the other, but not creatively.

Pla'-to-nist, s. One who adheres to Platonism.

To Pla'-to-nize, v. a. To think with or as Plato.

Pla-ton'-ic, 88: | a. Relating to the philosophy,

Pla-ton'-ic-al, | s. opinions, or school of Plato: *Platonic love* is a love between the sexes wholly spiritual, or unmingled with carnal desires: *Platonic year* is the period which, by the precession of the equinoxes, will bring the stars and constellations to their former places with respect to the equinoxes, generally calculated at about 250,000 years.

PLATOON=plā'-tōon', s. A body of soldiers compact as a *ball*,—a small square body of musketeers, who strengthen the angle of a larger square, or a body for any purpose separate from the main body.

PLATTER.—See under *To Plat*, and with *Plate* under *Plat*.—See *PLATYPUS* under *Plat*.

PLAUDIT=pā'-dīt, s. Applause: the original word is *Plaudite*, which old authors sometimes use.

Plau'-di-tor-y, a. Commending by applause.

Plau'-sive, (-civ, 152) a. Applauding: in Shakespeare, and others of his day, plausible.

Plau'-si-ble, (plāw'-zē-bl, 151, 105, 101) a. That gains approbation; hence the usual meaning, superficially pleasing, specious, popular.

Plau'-si-bly, ad. With fair show, speciously; among old authors, with applause.

Plau'-si-ble-ness, s. Plausibility.

Plau'-si-bil'-i-ty, s. Speciousness.

To PLAY=plāy, v. n. and a. To sport, to frolic, to act not in the way of a task, but for pleasure; hence, to act or operate with ease, or as the easy effect of nature, or skill, or contrivance; to act as if for sport, though to the suffering or injury of another, often followed by *upon* or *with*; to wanton; to game; to trick; to perform:—*act*. To put in operation; to use an instrument of music; to act, to perform.

Play, s. Occupation for delight or amusement; a comedy or tragedy acted for amusement, and hence, a literary work in a dramatic form; a game; game or contest for a stake; practice in any contest; action; manner of action; irregular action; room for action; swing; act of touching an instrument; jest, not earnest.

Play'-er, 36: s. One that plays; hence many special senses,—an actor, a gamester, a musician, &c.

Play'-ful, 117: a. Sportive: full of levity.

Play'-ful-ly, ad. In a sportive manner.

Play'-ful-ness, s. Sportiveness.

Play'-some, 107: a. Playful. [Obs. or Poet.]

Play'-some-ness, s. Playfulness.

Other compounds are *Play'-bill*, (printed notice of a play); *Play'-book*; *Play'-day*, or *Playing-day*; *Play'-debt*, (debt contracted by gaming); *Play'-fellow*, in ancient writers *Play'-fere*; *Play'-game*; *Play'-house*, (theatre); *Play'-mate*; *Play'-pastime*, (idle amusement, a word used by Bacon); *Play'-thing*; *Play'-wright*, (a maker of dramas, in contempt;) &c.

PLEA=plē, s. That which is alleged in support of a demand; an allegation; an apology, an excuse; the act or form of pleading in a court of law.

To PLEAD, v. n. and a. To offer pleas or allegations as arguments for or against something; to argue before

a court of justice; to be offered as a plea;—*act*. To allege in pleading or argument; to defend, to discuss to offer as an excuse.

Plead'-er, s. One who speaks for or against; specially, one who argues in a court of justice.

Plead'-ing, s. Act or form of a plea; in the plural, mutual allegations of plaintiff and defendant.

Plead'-a-ble, a. That may be pleaded.

To PLEACH=plē-atch, v. a. To bend; to *plat*, to interweave. (Shaks.)

PLEASANCE, PLEASANT, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To PLEASE=plēze, 103, 151, 189: v. a. and n.

To delight, to gratify; to satisfy: *To be pleased in*, to take pleasure in: *To be pleased with*, to approve: *To be pleased*, (as an expression of ceremony,) to like:—*nes*. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to content-seed.

Pleas'-ed-ly, ad. In a way to be delighted.

Pleas'-er, s. One that courts favour.

Pleas'-ing, a. Giving pleasure; gaining approval.

Pleas'-ing-ly, ad. In a pleasing manner.

Pleas'-ing-ness, s. Quality of being pleasing.

Pleas'-man, s. A pick-thank. (Shaks.)

PLEAS'-ANT, (plēz'-ant, 120, 151, 12) a. Pleasing, agreeable; cheerful, gay; fitted to raise mirth.

Pleas'-ant-ly, ad. Giving delight; gaily, merrily; lightly, ludicrously.

Pleas'-ant-ness, s. Delightfulness; gayety.

Pleas'-ance, s. Pleasantry. [Obs.]

Pleas'-ant-ty, s. Gayety, merriment; sprightly saying; lively talk.

PLEAS'-URE, (plēzh'-oor, 120, 147) s. Gratification of the senses, or of the mind; some enjoyment or delight lasting for a time and then ceasing; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice.

To Pleas'-ure, v. a. To give pleasure to.—[Supported by good authority, but not elegant.]

Pleas'-u-ra-ble, 101: a. Delightful.

Pleas'-u-ra-bly, ad. With pleasure.

Pleas'-u-ra-ble-ness, s. Quality of giving pleasure.

Pleas'-u-ful, a. Pleasant. [Obs.]

Pleas'-u-rist, s. One devoted to pleasure. [Brown.]

The compounds are *Pleas'-ure boat*; *Pleas'-ure carriage*; *Pleas'-ure-ground*; &c.

PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'-yān, s. and a. One of the common people:—*adj.* Belonging to the common people; popular; vulgar, low, common: old authors formed from this a collective noun *Ple-be-iance*, (commonalty,) which is no longer used. *Ple-be-ianism* and *Ple-be-ity*, for vulgarity, are scarcely authorized.

PLEDGE=plēdže, s. Something put in pawn; a gave, a surety, a hostage; a health in drinking.

To Pledge, v. a. To deposit in pawn; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink by a pledge, which pledge was originally a proof, by drinking first, that the liquor was not poisoned; or a promise that no dagger should be lifted against the drinker while off his guard: the pledge thus at first understood being subsequently interpreted as a warranty of hearty good will.

Pled'-ger, s. One who offers a pledge; one who drinks to, or drinks in return to another.

PLEDGET=plēd'-gēt, 14: s. A small mass of lint.

PLEIADS, plē'-yādz, 146, 143: s. pl The seven stars, a northern constellation; the uncontracted classical word is *Pleiades*, (plē'-yād-ēdz, 101.)

PLENAL=plē'-nāl, a. Full, complete. [B. & Fl.]

Ple'-nar-y, a. and s. Full, entire, complete:—*s.* Decisive procedure, a law term.

Ple'-nar-i-ly, ad. Fully, completely.

Ple'-nar-i-ness, s. Fullness, completeness.

Ple'-num, s. Fullness of matter in space. [Lat.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166

Plen'-nist, s. One that holds all space to be full of matter.

To PLEN'-ISH, v. a. To fill. [Reeve, 1637.]

Plen'-ar-ty, s. State of a benefice when occupied.

Plen'-i-tude, s. Fulness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion; exuberance; completeness.

Plen'-i-lune, 109: s. A full moon. [Pedantic.]

Plen'-i-lu'-nar-y, a. Relating to the full moon. [Brown.]

Plen-ip'-o-tence, s. Fulness of power.

Plen-ip'-o-tent, a. Invested with full power.

Plen'-i-po-ten'-ti-ar-y, (-sh'är-ty, 147, 105) s.

and **a.** A negotiator invested with full power:—*adj.* Having the powers of a plenipotentiary.

PLEN'-TE-ous, &c.—See lower in the class.

PLEN'-TY, 105: s. Fulness, abundance, a quantity more than enough; fruitfulness, exuberance; a state of sufficiency: it is very often used inelegantly or colloquially for *Plentiful*.

Plen'-ti-ful, 117: a. Abundant, plenteous.

Plen'-ti-ful-ly, ad. Copiously, abundantly.

Plen'-ti-ful-ness, s. Abundance; fertility.

Plen'-te-ous, 120, 147: a. Copious, plentiful.

Plen'-te-ous-ly, ad. Copiously, plentifully.

Plen'-te-ous-ness, s. Abundance, plenty.

PLENUM.—See higher in the class.

PLEONASM, plē'-ō-nāzm, 158: s. (Compare the previous class.) A redundant expression in speaking or writing. [Rhetoric.]

Plē'-o-nas'-tic, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to the pleo-

Plē'-o-nas'-ti-cal, } *nam;* redundant.

Plē'-o-nas'-ti-cal-ly, ad. With redundancy.

Plē'-o-nas'-ti-cal-ly, ad. With redundancy.

Plē'-o-nas'-ti-cal-ly, ad. With redundancy.

Plē'-o-nas'-ti-cal-ly, ad. With redundancy.

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Plē'-o-nas'-ti-cal-ly, ad. With redundancy.

Plē'-o-nas'-ti-cal-ly, ad. With redundancy.

Plit'-ers, s. pl.—See in the ensuing class.

To PLIGHT, plit, 115, 162: v. a. (Allied to the previous class, but from Saxon instead of Latin.) To braid, to weave, to plait. [Obs.]

Plight, s. A fold, a plait; a plaid. [Obs.]

To PLI, 5: v. n. To bend, to form a double.

Ply, s. A plait, a fold. [Obsolete.]

Plit'-ers, s. pl. An instrument for holding something in order to bend it.

PLIGHT, plit, s. Condition, case; as *Good plight*; *Bad plight*; for other senses see the foregoing and the next class.

To PLIGHT, plit, v. a. To pledge, to give as surety.

Plight, s. Pledge, gage.

Plight'-er, s. One that plights. [Shaks.]

PLINTH=plinth, s. The square member that serves for the foundation of the base of a column; the corresponding member on which a statue is fixed.

To PLOD=plöd, v. n. To toil, to drudge; to travel laboriously; to study heavily.

Plod'-der, s. A dull, heavy, laborious man.

Plod'-ding, s. Dull, persevering toil in any thing.

PLOT=plöt, s. A plat, of which word it is only a different orthography in the sense of a level portion of ground; Sidney uses it with some extension of meaning to signify a plantation laid out.

To Plot, v. a. To describe according to ichnography.

PLOT=plöt, s. A scheme, a plan; a conspiracy; stratagem; contrivance; an affair complicated and embarrassed with the intention of being unravelled, as the story of a play.

To Plot, v. n. and a. To scheme, to contrive; especially, to form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority:—*act.* To contrive.—See also the previous class.

Plot'-ter, s. One that plots; a conspirator.

PLOUGH, plow, 162: s. The instrument with which the furrows are made for receiving the seed; figuratively, tillage; a kind of plau.

To Plough, v. n. and a. To turn up the ground with a plough:—*act.* To turn up with a plough; to bring to view by the plough, with *up*; to furrow; to tear as with a plough; to cut or smooth with a joiner's or stationer's instrument.

Plough'-er, s. One who ploughs.

Plough'-ing, s. Operation by the plough.

Plough'-ale, s. The compounds are *Plough'-ale*, (an ancient contribution of one penny to the church for every ploughland;) *Plough'-bote*, (wood allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry;) *Plough'-boy*, *Plough'-man*, (which signify, beside their literal meaning, a rude rustic ignorant boy or man, or a strong laborious man, generally;) *Plough'-land*, (a farm for corn, but definitely, a carucate, which see;) *Plough'-Monday*, (the Monday for beginning work after twelfth day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays;) *Plough'-share*, (the part of the plough which shares or cuts the ground;) &c.

PLOVER, pluv'-er, 116: s. A lapwing.

To PLUCK=plück, v. a. To pull with mildness, to pull, to draw, to act upon by forcible traction; the particles *down, off, on, away, up, into*, often follow and modify its meaning: in a special use, to strip feathers from: *To pluck up a heart or spirit* is to assume or resume courage.

PLUCK=plück, s. (Compare the previous word.) The heart, liver, and lights *drawn* from a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butchers' market; in low figurative use, courage.

PLUG=prüg, s. Any thing to stop a hole, but larger than a peg,—a stopple.

To Plug, v. a. To stop with a plug.

PLUM=plüm, s. A fruit with a stone; a grape dried in the sun,—a raisin; in City cant, now obsolescent, the sum of one hundred thousand pounds

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāx: gōod: jū. i. c. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mule, 171.

the person possessing a mouled plum; as an obs.-lete adj. see *Plimip*.

Plum. The compounds are *Plum'-cake*; *Plum'-por'-ridge*; *Plum'-pu'-ding*; *Plum'-tree*; &c.

PLUMAGE.—See under *Plume*.

PLUMB=plũm, 156: *s.* and *ad.* Literally, lead; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line,—a plummet;—*adv.* In the manner of lead,—perpendicularly, as To fall *plumb* down; often ignominiously written *plump*.

Plumb'-line, s. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

To **Plumb, v. a.** To sound; to search by a line with a weight at the end.

Plumb'-er, (plũm'-er) s. One who works in lead.

Plumb'-er-y, s. Works of lead.

Plum'-be-zen, (-bè-ăn, 12) } a. Consisting of
Plum'-be-ous, (-bè-ús, 120) } or resembling lead;
heavy; dull.

Plum'-be'-go, s. A mineral consisting of carbon and iron, popularly called black lead. *Plumbagin*, see *Supp.*

Plum'-bi'-er-ous, 120: a. Producing lead.

Plum'-met, s. A weight of lead by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity ascertained.

Plum'-ming, s. The operation of sounding or searching among miners.

PLUME, pl'oom, 109: s. Feather of a bird; feather worn as an ornament: Chapman uses it for a crest of any sort; token of honour, prize of contest; pride, towering mien; in botany, that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk, sometimes called a *Plumule*.

To **Plume, v. a.** To pick and adjust plumes or feathers; to feather; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; in another sense, to strip of feathers, to strip.

Plu'-mage, s. Feathers; suit of feathers.

Plu'-my, a. Feathered; covered with feathers.

Plu'-mous, 120: a. Feathery, resembling feathers.

Plu'-mos'-i-ty, 84: s. State of having feathers.

Plume'-less, a. Without feathers.

Plu'-mig'-er-ous, 77, 120: a. Feathered.

Plu'-mi-pede, a. Having feet covered with feathers.

Plu'-me-at'-um, s. Feathery alum, a kind of asbestos.

PLUMMET, PLUMMING.—See under *Plumb*.

PLUMP=plũp, *a. s.* and *ad.* Full with substance; round and sleek with fullness of flesh: it is often confounded with *plumb*; a *plump lie* may mean a full or round lie, but more likely a downright lie;—*s.* Things forming one lump or mass, now written *clump*; as a *plump* (clump) of trees;—*adv.* With the force of something round and full.

To **Plump, v. a. and n.** To fatten, to swell, to render plump;—*nes.* To grow plump; to fall or sink down with the effect of something round and full; to sink *plumb* down;—See *Plumb*.

Plump'-y, a. Plump, fat; a ludicrous word.

Plump'-ly, ad. Roundly, fully.

Plump'-ness, s. Fullness; disposition to fullness.

Plump'-er, s. Something to give the appearance of plumpness, as to the cheeks; a vote given to one candidate, when more than one are to be elected, which might have been divided among the number to be elected: he who does this is also said to *plump his vote*, and to him therefore is also applied the term a plumper, or one who plumps: the word is liable in low use to other applications; thus a full, unqualified lie is called a *plumper*.

PLUMPORRIDGE, PLUMPUDDING, &c.—See *Plum*, &c.

PLUMPY, PLUMPLY, &c.—See under *Plump*.

PLUMY.—See under *Plume*.

To **PLUNDER**=plũn'-der, *v. a.* To pillage; to take as private property in warfare; to rob as a thief.

Plun'-der, s. Pillage; spoil.

Plun'-der-er, s. Hostile pillager; a thief.

To **PLUNGE**=plũng, *v. a.* and *n.* To put suddenly into water, or other thing supposed liquid, to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into; to force in suddenly;—*nes.* To fall or rush as into water; to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress; to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse.

Plunge, s. Act of plunging; distress.

Plun'-ger, s. He or that which plunges; a diver; a cylinder in pumps.

Plun'-gy, a. Wet. [Chaucer.]

Plunge'-on, s. A sea bird.

PLUNKET=plũng'-kêt, *s.* A kind of blue.

PLURAL, pl'oor'-rál, 109: a. More than one; expressing more than one.

Plu'-ral-ly, ad. In a sense implying more than one.

Plu'-ral-ist, s. He who has more than one,—applied to an ecclesiastic who holds more benefices than one.

Plu'-ral'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. State of being plural; a number more than one; more benefices than one; majority.

Plu'-ri-ty, s. A word used by our old dramatists to signify superabundance, and being pronounced exactly as *Plurisy*, the disease, liable to be alluded to also as a disease.

PLUS, ad. More: a character in algebra marked thus, +.

PLUSH=plũsh, *s.* A kind of woollen velvet; a shaggy cloth.

PLUSHER=plũsh'-er, *s.* A sea fish.

PLUTONIAN, pl'oo-tõ'-nè-ăn, a. and s. Relating to Pluto: dark, infernal; relating to the regions of fire, as Neptunian to those of water; hence, an epithet of the theory of the Plutonists;—*s.* A Plutonist. *Plutonic rocks*, see *Supp.*

Plu'-to-nist, s. One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

PLUVIAL, pl'oor'-vè-ál, 90: a. and s. Rainy, relating to rain;—*s.* A priest's cope or cloak.

Plu'-vi-ous, 120: a. Pluvial.

Plu'-vi-am'-e-ter, s. An instrument to ascertain the quantity of water that falls in rain, a rain-gauge.

To **PLY, (to bend.) PLY, &c.**—See under *To* **PLIGHT**.

To **PLY**=plĩ, *v. a. and n.* To work at closely or with repetition; to practise diligently; to follow for any end with pressing acts;—*nes.* To work steadily; to busy one's self; to go in haste; to offer service; in the last two senses the verb is originally active, signifying, to *ply a journey*, to *ply offers of service*.

For *Plyers* see *Pliers* along with *To Ply* (to bend) under *To* **PLIGHT**.

Ply'-ing, s. Importunate solicitation; as a naval term, an endeavour to make way against the direction of the wind.

PNEUMATIC, nõ-măt'-ick, 88, } 157, 110:
PNEUMATICAL, nõ-măt'-i-çál, a. Relating

to the air, or to the breath as derived from the air; or to spirit, which breath or air figuratively represents see *Spirit*.

Pneu-mat'-ica, s. pl. That branch of physics which treats of air, and the laws according to which it is condensed, rarified, or gravitate; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances.

Pneu'-ma-tol'-o-gy, 87: s. The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids; also, the doctrine of spiritual substances.

Pneu'-ma-tol'-o-gist, s. One versed in pneumatology.

Pneu'-ma-to-log'-i-cal, 88: a. Pertaining to pneumatology.

PNEU-MAT-O-CELE, 101: s. A tumor filled or caused by air, generally a tumor of the scrotum.

PNEU-MO-NIA, 90: s. A disease which affects the

The sign ñ is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĩsh-ũn, i. e. mission, 165: vĩzh-ũn, i. e. vision, 165: thĩn, 166: thẽn, 166.

breath, or the lungs as the organs of breathing. the English term is *Pneu-mo-ny*.

Pneu-mon'-ic, a. and s. Pertaining to the lungs:—*s.* A medicine for disorders of the lungs.

To POACH=*pōatch, v. n. and a.* Literally, to put in a pouch or pocket,—to steal game, or carry it off privately as in a bag:—*act.* To plunder by stealth; to soften or make mellow by keeping in a pouch or pocket; to make mellow or soft; and hence, to soften by boiling slightly, to half boil; by a figurative application of the last sense, to begin without completing.

Poach'-er, s. One that steals game.

To POACH=*pōatch, v. a. and n.* *To poke* with something pointed, to stab, to pierce:—*acc.* *To be poked* or penetrated with deep tracks, as soft, marshy ground; hence to be damp, to be swampy. [Obs.]

Poach'-y, a. Wet and swampy. [Obs.]

Poach'-iness, s. Marshiness, dampness.

Poach'-ard, s. A duck that inhabits marshes.

POCK.—See in the ensuing class.

POCKET=*pōck'-ēt, s.* A small pouch or bag; a quantity such as a bag of a certain size can hold.

To Pock'-et, v. a. To put in the pocket: *To pock'-et up*, to put out of sight, to take without examination or complaint.

POCK The compounds are *Pock'-et-book'*, (note-book for the pocket;) *Pock'-et-glass'*, (mirror for the pocket;) *Pock'-et-money*, (for casual minor expenses;) &c.

Pock, s. A little cyst or bag of matter,—a pustule from any eruptive distemper.

Pock'-hole, s. Pit or scar made by a pock: *Pock'-mark, s.* the same.

Pock'-fret-ten, 114: s. Having pock-holes.

Pock'-y, a. Having pocks or pustules: infected with an eruptive distemper, but particularly with the venereal distemper.

Pock'-i-ness, s. State of being pocky.

Pox, (pōcks, 188) s. Originally, any eruptive distemper; now, the venereal disease; unless accompanied by a qualifying word; as, *The small pox*.

POCULENT=*pōck'-ū-lēnt, a.* Fit for drink.

POD=*pōd, s.* The capsule or case of seeds of leguminous plants.

To Pod, v. n. To fill as a pod; to produce pods.

Pod'-der, s. A gatherer of pods.

PODAGRICAL, pō-dāg'-rē-cāl, 92: a. Afflicted with gout, gouty; relating to the gout.

PODGE=*pōdgi, s.* A puddle, a splash. [Skinner.]

POEM, POESY.—See in the ensuing class.

POET=*pō'-ēt, 14: s.* Literally, one who creates, applied emphatically to one who by extraordinary powers of imagination so combines the materials of the natural and moral world as to present them in new shapes or unaccustomed and affecting points of view, employing for his means the graces and energies of metrical language.

Po'-et-ess, s. A female poet. Spenser uses *Po'-et-ress*.

Po'-et-as-ter, s. A vile, petty poet.

Po'-et-lau'-re-ate, s.—See Laureate.

Po'-et-ry, s. The compositions of poets; the art or practice of writing poems.

To Po'-et-ize, v. n. To write or think poetically.

Po'-et-ic, 88: } *a.* Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry: as a substantive pl., *Poetics*, it is the name of that branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

Po'-et-i-cal-ly, ad. In a poetical manner.

Po'-et-ic, s. The work of a poet; in a limited sense, a composition in verse.

Po'-e-sy, 152: s. The art or skill of composing poems; poetry, particularly as a personification; a short couplet engraved on a ring or box, pronounced *po-ze-y*, and commonly written *po-y*.

POH=*pō, interj.* Exclamation of contempt.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā'-lāw: gōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, u. &c. *mule*, 171.

POIGNANT, poy'-nānt, 157: a. (Compare the next class.) Sharp, penetrating; hence, stimulating to the palate; severe, painful; keen, irritating.

Poi'-gnant-ly, ad. In a poignant manner.

Poi'-gnan-cy, s. Sharpness; point, severity.

POINT=*poynt, 29: s.* The sharp end of any instrument; hence, from the minuteness of a natural point, applied as the name of the metaphysical point, *et* that which has position, but no dimensions; something that resembles the tapering and sharpness of a point in its primary sense,—an ornamental tag; a head-land; something that wounds, or that awakens attention—the sting of an epigram,—the turn of a thought; something that has position, though not the other condition of a metaphysical point,—a dot or spot; a division marked by a dot; position laid down; particular; mark of aim; aim, instance; exact place; critical moment; degree; state; punctilio; a note in music; and hence, in ancient authors, a tuon: *Point-blank*, the white mark at which aim is taken; hence, as an adverbial phrase, directly, horizontally; *Point-decuss'*, originally a particular sort of patterned lace, or a device worked with a point or needle; hence, something uncommonly nice and exact.

To Point, v. a. and n. To sharpen to a point; to place with the point towards, as an indication or aim; to indicate; in old authors, to appoint; to distinguish by written points or stops:—*acc.* *To note by pointing the finger*; to indicate as a sporting dog; to show distinctly; to place written points to words or sentences: the particles *out, to, and at*, are frequently used with this verb to define or modify its application.

Point'-ed, a. Having a sharp point; directed with personality; epigrammatic, full of conceits.

Point'-ed-ly, ad. In a pointed manner.

Point'-ed-ness, s. Sharpness; epigrammatic smartness.

Point'-er, s. Any thing that points; a sporting dog.

Point'-less, a. Blunt; obtuse.

Point'-el, s. Any thing on a point; a kind of pencil.

Point'-ing-stock, s. Object of common ridicule.

POISE, poiz, 151, 189: s. Force tending to the centre, weight; balance, equilibrium; that which balances; it is otherwise written *Puysse* and *Peise*.

To Poise, v. a. To balance, to weigh; to load with weight; to be equiponderant to.

POISON, poy'-zn, 151, 114: s. A juice, a drug, a gas, or other thing of like nature, that, taken inwardly, or applied outwardly, destroys or injures life; venom; any thing infectious or malignant.

To Poi'-son, v. a. To infect with poison; to attack or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.

Poi'-son-er, s. One who poisons.

Poi'-son-ing, s. Act of administering poison.

Poi'-son-ous, 120: a. Venomous, having the qualities of poison: in old authors, *Poi'sonable* and *Poi'-sonful* occur.

Poi'-son-ous-ly, ad. Venomously.

Poi'-son-ous-ness, s. Quality of being poisonous.

POITREL=*poy'-trēl, s.* Armour for the breast of a horse: it is also found by mistake for *Pointr*.

POKE=*pōke, s.* (Compare Pocket and Pouch.) A bag, a sack.

To POKE=*pōke, v. a.* To put or thrust forward as the hand, or a stick, or the horns of a brute animal; to search for as in the dark or in a hole; to thrust a stick or the horns against.

Po'-king, a. and s. Drudging, servile:—*s.* Act of poking: a *Po'-king-stick* was one with which our ancestors used to adjust the plaits of their ruffs.

Po'-ker, s. The iron bar for stirring the fire.

POLACCA=*pō-lāc'-kd, s.* A three masted vessel of the Levant; also written *Po la' cre* (23, 159) and *Po-laque'*, (76.)

POLAR, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

POLE=*pōle, s.* Literally, that which turns or on which something turns,—one of the extremities of the

imaginary axis of the earth; the real extremity of any axis.

Pole-star, *s.* The north star; a guide.

Po'-lar, *a.* Relating to the pole; found near the pole; issuing from the regions of the pole. *Polariscope*, see *Sep.*

Po'-lar-y, *a.* Tending to the pole.

To Po'-lar-ize, *v. a.* To render polary; to render [light] incapable of reflection and transmission in certain directions, with allusion to an imaginary conformity to the poles of a magnet.

Po'-lar-i-zā'-tion, *s.* Act of polarising light.

Po'-lar-i-ty, 84: *s.* Tendency to the pole.

POL-E=pōl, *s.* A long, round *pole* or *stake*; a staff; a tall piece of timber erected; an instrument for measuring; and hence one length of the instrument, definitely fixed at 54 yards: *Bare poles*, bare masts.

To Pole, *v. a.* To furnish or to carry with poles.

Po'-ling, *s.* Act of using poles for any purpose.

Pole'-axe, 188: *s.* An axe fixed to a pole.

Pole'-da-vy, *s.* Sort of coarse cloth; also *Poledavis* and *Pouldavis*, perhaps the name of the maker.

POL-E=pōl, *s.* A native of Poland.

POL-E-CAT, *s.* The fitchew: Webster supposes it may be a corruption of *Pout-cat*, and not *Polish cat*. See *Polonaise*, &c., for other relations.

POLEMARCH.—See in the ensuing class.

POLEMIC=pō-lēm'-īck, 88: *a.* and *s.* Literally, warlike, but as an English word always understood in the sense of controversial, disputative:—*s.* A disputant, a controversialist: *Polemics*, contentions; the art or practice of disputation.

Po-lem'-i-cal, *a.* Polemic.

POL'-E-MARCH, (-mark, 161) *s.* A ruler of an army; applied anciently not only to its proper subject, but to an Athenian magistrate, who had the care of soldiers' orphans, and of strangers and sojourners.

Po-lem'-o-scope, *s.* A view as of an army,—the name of a perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

POL-ÉY-GRASS=pō'-lēy-grās', 11: *s.* A herb.

POLICE.—See in the ensuing class.

POLICY, pōl'-ē-cēy, 105: *s.* Government, rule; the course or management of public affairs, whether with respect to foreign powers or internal arrangement; very often it implies the former respect exclusively; that which a man personally directs; hence in Scotland, the pleasure-grounds of an estate; see other senses lower.

Po'l'-i-cied, (pōl'-ē-cīd, 114) *a.* Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration: this is the proper word, but Thomson and others used *Po'l'-iced*, (pōl'-ist, 114, 143.)

Po-LICE', (pō-lēc', 104) *s.* The regulation or government of a city, town, or country, so far as regards the inhabitants; the body of civil force by which a country or city is regulated.

Po-lice'-of-fi-cer, *s.* An officer of the civil power.

Po-lice'-man, *s.* One of the ordinary police.

POL-i-cy, *s.* Management of affairs; hence, prudence; art; stratagem; also, a warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim, in which sense the word is said to be derived from a Spanish word signifying a note or writing; but connected as it is with *prudence* or *management* in its purpose, and guaranteed as it is by the civil institutions of the country, a *Policy* of insurance, or of any other kind, may fairly be counted a relation of the present class.

See *Polish*, &c., *Polite*, &c., hereafter.

POL-i-tic, 81: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to polity or government, in which sense *political* is mostly used; versed in affairs, prudent; artful:—*s.* A politician, [Obs.] as a *sub.pl.* *Politics*, the science of government; the part of ethics which consists in the knowledge or practice of conducting the affairs of a kingdom.

Po'l'-i-tic-ly, *ad.* With policy; with art.

Po-lit'-i-cal, *a.* Relating to politics.

Po-lit'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With relation to politics; also with policy, artfully.

Po-lit'-i-cas'-ter, *s.* A sorry politician.

Po'l'-i-tic'-ian, (-tish'-ān, 147) *s.* and *a.* One versed in politics; a man of deep contrivance:—*ad.* [Milton] Cunning, playing an artful part.

To Po'l'-i-tize, *v. n.* To play the politician. [Milton: prose.]

POL-i-ty, 105: *s.* A form of government; civil constitution; policy, art, management.

To POLISH=pōl'-ish, *v. a.* and *n.* To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners:—*n.* To receive a gloss.

Po'l'-ish, *s.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.

Po'l'-ish-er, *s.* He or that which polishes.

Po'l'-ish-ing, *s.* Brightness; refinement.

Po'l'-ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of polish.

Po'l'-ish-ment, *s.* Polish. [Obsolescent.]

PO-LITZ, *a.* Glossy, smooth, [Obs.] polished, refined; elegant of manners.

Po-lite'-ly, *ad.* In a polite manner.

Po-lite'-ness, *s.* Quality of being polite.

Po'l'-i-tesse', (-tēs) *s.* Politeness; an affected word, or used to intimate over-acted politeness. [French.]

POL-i-TURE, (-tūrt, 147) *s.* Gloss. [Obs.]

POLITY, &c.—See Under Policy.

POLL, pōl, 116: *s.* The head; the back part of the head; a list according to heads; a registering according to heads: it is one of the names of the chub-fish.

To Poll, *v. a.* To lop off the head or top of any thing, as trees, or the horns of animals; to cut off the hair of the head, to clip, to shear; hence, to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to enter one's name in a register, particularly as a voter.

Poll'-er, *s.* One who lops or clips: one who pillages; one who registers himself as a voter.

Poll'-e-vil, 115: *s.* A swelling in a horse's poll, or nape of the neck.

Poll'-tax, 188: *s.* A tax levied per head.

POL-LARD, *s.* A tree lopped; a clipped coin; a stag that has cast his horns: in all senses obs.: see it according to its usual sense in the ensuing class. *Pol-lenger* is another old word for brushwood, or wood accustomed to be lopped for fuel: *To Pollard* for *To Poll* or *lop* may also be met with.

POLLEN=pōl'-lēn, *s.* A fine bran; farina; the seminating dust of plants.

Po'l-len-in, *s.* A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips.

POL-LARD, 34: *s.* Mixture of bran and meal.

POLLICITATION, pōl-liss'-ē-tā'-shūn 89: *s.* A promise. [Burnet.]

POLLINCTOR, pōl-līngk'-tor, 158: *s.* One who prepared materials for embalming the dead.

POLLOCK=pōl'-lōck, *s.* A species of cod-fish: the chub is sometimes called a *Pollard*: see *Poll*

To POLLUTE, pōl'-lūt', *v. a.* To defile, to make foul or unclean; to profane; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixture of ill, moral or physical; to pervert by pollution; (the last sense occurs in Milton.)

Po-lute', *a.* Polluted. [Milton.]

Po-lu'-ter, *s.* One that pollutes; a defiler.

Po-lu'-ted-ness, *s.* State of being polluted.

Po-lu'-ting, *a.* Tending to defile or infect.

Po-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of polluting; state of being polluted; defilement.

POLONAISE, pō-lō-nāz', 151, 189: *s.* A robe or dress adopted from the fashion of the Poles.

Pō-lo-nese', (-nēz) *s.* The Polish language.

Pō-lo-noise', (-nāz, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A movement in music of three crotchets in a bar, with a peculiar rhythm.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thūn, 166: thūn, 166.

POLIT-FOOT, pōl't-foōt, 116, 118: *s.* A crooked foot; hence, *Polit-footed*: *Polit* is a word in vulgar use for a blow.

POLTROON=pōl-trōn', *s.* A coward; a scoundrel; old authors use it as an adjective.

POLTROON'-ER, *y.* Cowardice.

POLVERINE, pōl'-vēr-in, 105: *s.* Calcined ashes of a plant of the Levant, that have the nature of pearl-ashes. [continued in Supp.]

POLY.—See *Poley-grass*. The ensuling class is **POLY**. pōl'-ēy. A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying many, multiplication, plurality, and the like.

POL'-Y-A-COW'-STIC, (-cow'-stick) *a.* That multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POL'-Y-AN'-DRI, *s.* Plurality of husbands.

POL'-Y-AN'-THUS, *s.* Literally, many flowers,—the name of a plant of many hues.

POL'-Y-CHREST, (-crēst, 161) *s.* That which is useful for many purposes,—a name used in medicine.

POL'-Y-CHRO'-ITE, 161: *s.* That which has or gives many colours,—the colouring matter of saffron.

POL'-Y-CO'-NA-CR, 87: *s.* Government by many rulers.

POL'-Y-CO'-AM-Y, 87: *s.* Plurality of wives.

POL'-Y-GAM-IST, *s.* One who upholds polygamy.

POL'-Y-GA-MOUS, 120: *a.* Pertaining to polygamy.

POL'-Y-AR'-CHY, (-lēy) *s.* Government by many.

POL'-Y-GLOT, *a.* Having many languages:—*s.* One skilled in languages; a book of many languages.

POL'-Y-GON, *s.* A figure of many angles, a range of buildings with several corners or divisions.

POL'-Y-GO'-NAL, 81: *a.* Having many angles.

POL'-Y-O'-NUM, *s.* That which has many knees or knots,—knot-grass: Spenser calls it *Polygony*.

POL'-Y-GRAM, *s.* A figure of many lines.

POL'-Y-graph, (-grāf, 163) *s.* A manifold-writer, or instrument for multiplying copies of a writing.

POL'-Y-GRA-phy, (-fēy) *s.* Art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering them.

POL'-Y-graph'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to polygraphy.

POL'-Y-GYN, (-jIn) *s.* That which is manifoldly feminine,—a plant having many pistils. [Bot.]

POL'-Y-GY ny, *s.* Plurality of wives,—polygamy.

POL'-Y-HA'-LITE, *s.* Mineral containing many salts.

POL'-Y-HE'-DRON, *s.* Figure of many sides; a multiplying glass; also written *Polyedron*.

POL'-Y-he'-drous, *a.* Many-sided: *Polyhedral* is the same; they are also written without the *h*.

POL'-YLO'-GY, 87: *s.* Talkativeness.

POL'-YLO'-quent, 188: *a.* Fond of talking.

POL'-YMO'-A-THY, *s.* Learning in many departments; various knowledge and skill.

POL'-Y-math'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to polymathy.

POL'-Y-MOR'-PHOUS, (-fūs) *a.* Having many forms.

POL'-Y-NE'-SIA, (-nē-zē-d = nē-zē-yd, *collog.* nē-zh'-d, 153, 146, 147) *s.* Literally, that which has many isles,—the name given to a space including many isles in the Pacific Ocean.

POL'-Y-NO'-MI-AL, 90: *a.* Consisting of many names or terms,—an epithet used in algebra.

POL'-Y-on'-O-mous, 120: *a.* Many-titled.

POL'-Y-OP'-ERUM, *s.* A multiplying glass.

POL'-Y-PET'-A-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having many petals.

POL'-YPH'-O-NY, 87, 163: *s.* Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

POL'-Y-phon'-ic, 88: *a.* Relating to polyphony.

POL'-YPH'-YL-LOUS, 120: *a.* Many-leaved.

POL'-Y-PUS, *s.* That which has many feet or many roots; hence, a name of a sea animal with many feet; hence also a swelling in the nostrils adhering by many roots; and a tough concretion of blood in the heart and arteries: the animal is also called a *Pol'y-pe*; a fossil polypus is called *Pol'y-pis*. See also *Supp*.

Pol'-y-pous, 120: *a.* Having the nature of *poly-pus*.

Pol'-yp'-o-dy, *s.* A name given to a plant from its many roots.

POL'-Y-SCOPE, *s.* A multiplying glass.

POL'-Y-PAST, *s.* A machine with many pulleys.

POL'-Y-SPERM, *s.* A tree with fruit of many seeds.

Pol'-y-sperm'-ous, 120: *a.* Containing many seeds.

POL'-Y-SYL'-LA-BLE, *s.* A word of many syllables.

Pol'-y-syl'-lab'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of a polysyllable: *Polysyllab'ic* is the same.

POL'-Y-SYN'-DE-TON, *s.* A figure of speech in which conjunctions are purposely multiplied.

POL'-Y-TECH'-NIC, (-tēck'-nick, 161) *a.* Denoting or comprehending many arts.

POL'-Y-THE'-ISM, 158: *s.* The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods, as those of the ancient heathen mythology.

Pol'-y-the'-ist, *s.* One whose religion is polytheism.

Pol'-y-the'-istic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to polytheism.

POMACEOUS, pō-mā'-sh'ūs, 90: *a.* Consisting of apples; like apples; pertaining to apples.

PO-MACH', *s.* Dress of cider pressings.

PO-MAN'-DER, *s.* Literally, an apple or ball of amber,—a perfumed ball or powder.

PO-made', *s.* A fragrant ointment.

PO-ma'-tum, *s.* An ointment for dressing the hair, originally composed of apples, lard, and rose-water.

To PO-ma'-tum, *v. a.* To apply pomatum to.

POME, *s.* Fruit of the apple kind. [Botany.]

To POME, *v. a.* To grow to a round head like an apple. [Obs.]

Pome-cit'-ron, 18: *s.* A citron apple.

Pome-gran'-ate, *s.* A fruit as large as an orange, filled with pulp and seeds; literally, an apple of seeds; the tree producing it; an ornament like a pomegranate.

Pome-roy'-al, *s.* A kind of apple.

Pome-wa'-ter, 140: *s.* A kind of apple.

Pome'-rey, *s.* In heraldry, a green roundel.

PO-mil'-er-ous, *a.* Apple-bearing, applied to all plants that produce the larger fruits, including gourds, &c.

ПОММЪ, (pūm, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A device or part of a device like an apple. [Heraldry.]

POM'-mel, (pūm'-mēl, 116) *s.* A knob or ball: the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

To POM'-mel, *v. a.* To beat as with a pommel.

POM-me'-li-on, 90: *s.* The hindmost knob of a cannon, also called the case-bell.

POM'-PI-ON, (pūmp'-yōn, 90) *s.* A pumpkin.

POM'-pet, *s.* An old name for a printer's ball.

POM'-PIRE, *s.* A sort of pearmain. [Ainsworth.]

POMP=pōmp, *s.* Originally, a procession with circumstances of parade and splendor; hence, splendor, exterior show; pride.

Pom-pos'-i-ty, 84, 103: *s.* Ostentatiousness.

POM'-pous, 120: *a.* Showy, grand; splendid, magnificent: Barrow uses *Pompatic*.

POM'-pous-ly, *ad.* With parade or display.

POM'-pous-ness, *s.* Splendor; showiness.

POMPHOLYX, pōm'-fō-līcks, 161, 188: *s.* A small spurk, which, while brass is trying, flies upwards, and sticks to the roof and wall of the workshop.

POMPET, POMPION, POMPIRE.—See under *Pomaceous*.

POND=pōnd, *s.* A pool or small lake.

POND'-weed, *s.* A plant.

To PONDER=pōn'-der, *v. a.* To weigh mentally, to consider, to think upon: Spenser is said by Johnson to have used *To Pond*, which Told considers a mistake in the editions from which Johnson quotes: Shakespeare wrongly uses it with *on* as a neuter verb.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Pinels: gāu'-wāw: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: pōd: j'ōw, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, y, &c. *mutr.* 171.

Pon'-der-er, *s.* One who ponders.
Pon'-der-ing-ly, *ad.* With due estimation.
Pon'-der-a-ble, &c.—See lower in the class.
Pon'-der-o-us, 120: *a.* Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.
Pon'-der-ous-ly, *ad.* With great weight.
Pon'-der-o-us-ness, *s.* Weight; gravity.
Pon'-der-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be weighed.
Pon'-der-al, *a.* Estimated by weight, in distinction to *numeral*.
Pon'-der-ance, *s.* Weight, heaviness.
Pon'-der-os'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Ponderousness.
Pon'-der-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of weighing.
PONENT=**pō'-nēnt**, *a.* (Compare *Posited*, under *To Pose*.) Setting, or western with reference to sun-setting; see *Levant*.
PONIARD, **pōn'-yard**, 146: *s.* A dagger.
To Pon'-iard, *v. a.* To stab with a poniard.
PONK, **pōngk**, 158: *s.* A nocturnal sprite. [Spenser.]
PONTAC=**pōn'-tāck**, *s.* A fine sort of claret.
PONTAGE—See under *Pontifice*.
PONTEE=**pōn tē'**, *s.* An instrument used in glass-works for holding a bottle while forming the neck.
PONTIC=**pōn'-tīck**, *a.* Pertaining to the Pontus, called also the Euxine, and Black Sea.
PONTIFICAL, **pōn-tīf'-l-cāl**, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a high-priest: (the high priests of Rome had this name as the frequent builders or renewers of one of the public bridges: see *Pontifice*, &c.): it is sometimes used with particular reference to the Pope:—*s.* A book of ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies; in the plural, *Pontificals*, the full dress of a dignified priest.
Pon-tif'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a pontifical manner.
Pon-tif'-i-cate, *s.* The popedom.
Pon-tif'-i-cal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State and government of the Pope.
Pon'-ti-fi'-l-ian, (-fīsh'-l-ān, 147) *a.* Popish. [Bp. Hall.]
Pon'-tiff, *s.* A high-priest; the Pope.
Pon-tif'-ic, *a.* Relating to priests.
PONTIFICE, **pōn'-tē-fiss**, 105: *s.* Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.
Pon-tif'-i-cal, *a.* Bridge-building. [Milton.] See higher.
Pon'-TAGG, *s.* Duty for repairing bridges.
PON-TUON', *s.* A temporary floating bridge made by planks laid across boats.
PONTINE, **pōn'-tīn**, 105: *a.* (Compare *Pond*.) The epithet of a large marsh between Rome and Naples.
PONY, **pō'-nēy**, *s.* A small horse.
POOD=**pōod**, *s.* A Russian weight, thirty-six pounds.
POOL=**pōol**, *s.* A pond, in general differing from it by having the provision of an outlet and inlet; the receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards; also the stakes made up: this is properly the *poule* or chicken; but similarity of sound, and the analogy of the things, have so entirely allied the two words, that it would be vain, and likewise useless, to separate them.
POOP=**pōop**, *s.* The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck.
Poop'-ed, (*colloq.* **pōopt**, 114, 143) *a.* Having a poop; struck on the poop by the shock of a heavy sea.
Poop'-ing, *s.* The shock of the sea on the ship's stern; also, a similar shock from any collision.
POOR=**pōor**, 51: *a.* and *s. pl.* Indigent, necessitous, the opposite of *rich*; lean, emaciated; dry, barren, as soil; not fit for any purpose; wretched, mean, depressed; pitiable; paltry, mean; of no force, value, or dignity: it is often used with a sense of pity, and hence is sometimes a word of tenderness:—*s. pl.* Indigent people collectively.
Poor'-ly *ad* and *a.* Without wealth; with little success; meanly:—*adj.* Indifferent in health.

Poor'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being poor.
 ⚠ The compounds are *Poor'-john*, (a kind of fish;) *Poor'-spirited*, *Poor'-spiritedness*; &c.
POP=**pōp**, *s.* A small quick sound, of which the word is imitative.
To Pop, *v. n.* and *a.* To appear to the eye suddenly, as a pop comes on the ear; with *off* it signifies to disappear or go suddenly:—*act.* To put forward or offer suddenly; to bring out unexpectedly:—*To pop a person off with something*, is, to shift him off with it.
Pop, *ad.* Suddenly, unexpectedly. [Colloq.]
Pop-gun, *s.* A child's air gun for making a noise.
POPE=**pōpe**, *s.* The head of the Roman Catholic church; it is applied capriciously to various objects, as to a fish; to an effigy; &c.
Pope-dom, *s.* The papacy.
Po'-per-y, *s.* The Roman Catholic religion in contempt; its priestcraft exclusively.
Pope-ling, *s.* An adherent of the Pope.
Po'-pish, *a.* Relating or peculiar to popery.
Po'-pish-ly, *ad.* In a popish manner.
 ⚠ The compounds have little relation to the primitive *Pope'-john*, with allusion to the alleged female pope, is the name of a game at cards; and *Pope'-eye* is the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
POPINJAY=**pōp'-in-jāy**, *s.* A parrot; the green woodpecker; a trifling fop.
POPLAR=**pōp'-lar**, *s.* A tall tree.
POPLIN=**pōp'-līn**, *s.* A stuff of silk and worsted.
POPLITEAL=**pōp'-līt'-ā-l**, *a.* Pertaining to the ham, or to the knee-joint: *Poplite* is the same.
POPPET—See *Puppet*.
POPPY, **pōp'-pēy**, *s.* A soporific plant.
POPULACE=**pōp'-ū-lāce**, *s.* The people; distinctively, the common people, the multitude.
Pop'-u-lā-cy, *s.* The populace. [K. Charles.]
Pop'-u-lān, 34: *a.* Pertaining to the people; hence, prevailing among the people; suitable to the people, fit for common understandings; pleasing to the people; studious to please the people; vulgar, plebeian.
Pop'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* So as to meet common apprehension; so as to please the multitude.
To Pop'-u-lar-ize, *v. a.* To make popular.
Pop'-u-lar'-i-ty, *s.* State of being in favour with the multitude; aptness to meet vulgar apprehension.
To Pop'-u-lar-ize, *v. n.* and *a.* To breed people:—*act.* To furnish with inhabitants.
Pop'-u-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of peopling; number of people; state of a country as to its number of people.
Pop'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Full of inhabitants.
Pop'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* With many inhabitants.
Pop'-u-lous-ness, *s.* State of being populous: Brown uses *Pop'ulus'-ity*.
PORCATED=**por'-cā-tēd**, *a.* Having ridges.
PORCELAIN, **porcē-lān**, 99: *s.* The finest species of earthen-ware, originally imported only from the East, but now made in Europe; also, wrongly, for *Porstina*.
Por'-cel-lā'-ne-ous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to porcelain. ⚠ The *i* is doubled as from the Italian form of the word.
PORCH, **pōr'tch**, 130: *s.* A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance; a portico; distinctively, the place in Athens where Zeno taught; hence, the Stoic philosophy.
PORCINE=**por'-cīn**, *a.* (Compare *Pork*.) Pertaining to swine; like a hog.
POR'-cu-PINK, *s.* A sort of hedgehog.
Por'-cu-pine-fish, *s.* A prickly fish.
PORE=**pōre**, 47: *s.* Literally, a passage; a spiracle, particularly of the skin, a passage for perspiration.
Po'-rous, 120: *a.* Having pores or passages.
Po'-rous-ness, *s.* State or quality of being porous: Wiseman uses *Po'-riness*; and Brown *Porosity*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thén, 166.

Po'-ry, *a.* Porous; hence, *Por'iness* [Unusual.]
To PORE=*pōr*, 47: *v. n.* To look with steady continued attention:—with *on*, to examine.
Pore'-blind, 115: *a.* Purlblind.
PORISTIC=*pō-ris'-tīck*, *a.* An epithet applied in math'-matics to a method of determining the several ways of solving a problem, and the respective suitable occasions for using them. See *Porism* in *Supp.*
PORK, *pō'urk*, 130: *s.* (Compare *Porcine*.) The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, if not dried also: ludicrously, a hog.
Por'-er, *s.* A hog, a pig.
Por'-et, 14: *s.* A young hog.
Por'-ling, *s.* A young pig.
Por'-eat-er, *s.* A feeder on pork.
POROUS, &c., **POROSITY**.—See under *Pore*.
PORPHYRY, *pōr'-fē-rē*, 163, 105: *s.* A blue speckled marble: *Por'-phyre* (-*fur*) is the same.
Por'-phy-rit'-ic, *a.* Resembling porphyry.
PORPOISE, *pōr'-pūs*, 124: *s.* Literally, the sea-hog; an unwieldy fish frequent on our coasts: *Por'-pus* and *Por'-pess* are less usual modes of spelling it.
PORRACEOUS.—See under *Porret*.
PORRECTION, *pōr'-tēck'-shūn*, 89: *s.* The act of stretching forth. [Unusual.]
PORRET=*pōr'-rēt*, 14: *s.* A leek, a small onion, a scallion.
POR-RA'-CEOUS, (*sh'ūs*, 147) *a.* Green, as a leek.
Por'-ridge, *s.* Broth seasoned with porrets or similar things; hence, broth generally: it may however be a corruption of *Portage*.
Por'-ridge-pot, *s.* A pot for boiling meat.
Por'-rin-ger, *s.* A sort of soup-plate.
PORT, *pō'urt*, 130: *s.* Wine of Oporto: in other senses, see in the next class, and in that following it.
To PORT, *pō'urt*, 130: *v. a.* To carry in form; at sea, to carry [the helm] to the larboard.
Port, *s.* Carriage, air, mien, bearing.
Port'-ly, *a.* Grand of mien; bulky, swelling.
Port'-li-ness, *s.* Dignity of mien; bulk of person.
Port'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That can be carried; manageable by the hand; that can be borne or supported.
Port'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being portable.
Port'-age, 99: *s.* Carriage, act of carrying; price of carriage: see also in the next class.
Port'-ance, *s.* Port. [Spenser. Shaks.]
Port'-ass, *s.* A portable prayer-book or manual of devotions, a breviary: also called or written *Portasse*, *Portos*, &c. [Chaucer. Spenser.]
Port'-a-tive, 105: *a.* Portable. [Obs.]
Port'-er, 36: *s.* One who carries burthens for hire; also applied as a name for a kind of strong beer much drunk by porters, in which sense it is said not to be older than the middle of the last century: see also in the next class.
Port'-er-ly, *a.* Like a porter; vulgar.
Port'-er-age, *s.* Carriage; money for carriage.
Port'-cray-on, *s.* Case to carry a pencil.
Port'-fo'-lio, 90: *s.* Case to carry or hold papers.
Port'-glave, *s.* A sword-bearer. *Port'-fire* a gun-match.
Port'-ly, &c.—See higher in the class.
Port-man'-teau, (-*tō*, 108) *s.* Case to hold a mantle or cloak, and other things necessary for travelling. See *Portent*, after the next class.
PORT, *pō'urt*, 130: *s.* A gate or entrance; the mouth of a river; a harbour, a safe station for ships; an aperture, particularly in a ship, whence the guns are put out.—See also the previous classes.
Port'-age, *s.* Porthole. [Shaks.] See the more usual senses in the previous class. *Portate* [Her.] See *Supp.*
Port'-al, *s.* A gate; the arch under which a door opens.
Port'-cul'-lis, *s.* A sort of machine like a harrow

hung over a gate ready to slip down and close against an enemy: also sometimes called a *Porticum*.
To Port'-cul'-lis, *v. a.* To shut up.
Port'-er, *s.* One who has charge of a gate, or waits at a gate.—See also in the previous class.
Port'-ress, *s.* A female porter.
Port'-hole, *s.* A hole in a ship's side: the *Por'-td* is used for closing it, and a *Port'-lar* to secure the hd in rough weather: the *Port'-last* is the gunwale of a ship.
Port'-grave, *Port'-greve*, *s.* A portin-eve.
Port'-reeve, *s.* The bailiff of a port town.
Port'-man, *s.* A burges of a port town, or of one of the Cinque Ports. *Portsooken*, see *Supp.*
Port'-mote, *s.* A court held in port towns.
Port'-i-co, *s.* A covered walk serving as an entrance to some edifice: *Port'-icus* is less used.
PORTE, (*e* mute,) *s.* The Ottoman court, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice is administered.
PORTABLE, &c.—See under *To Port*.
PORTAL, &c.—See under *Port*, a gate.
To PORTEND=*pōr-tēnd'*, 38: *v. a.* To foretoken, to foreshow ominously.
Port-en'-sion, (-*shūn*, 147) *s.* A portending. [Brown.]
Por'-tent, 82: *s.* Omen of ill; prodigy.
Por'-ten'-tous, 120: *a.* Ominous; wonderful in an ill sense, prodigious, monstrous.
PORTER, &c.—See under *To Port* and *Port*, (*s.*)
PORTFOLIO, &c.—See under *To Port*.
PORTGLAVE, &c., **PORTHOLE**, **PORTICO**, &c.—See under *Port*, (*s.*)
PORTION, *pō'ur-shūn*, 130, 147: *s.* A part, allotment, dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child: a wife's fortune.
To Por'-tion, *v. a.* To divide; to endow.
Por'-tion-er, *s.* One who divides.
Por'-tion-ist, *s.* One who has a certain academical allowance; the incumbent of a benefice that has more rectors or vicars than one.
PORTLY, &c., **PORTMANTEAU**.—See under *To Port*.
PORTMAN, **PORTMOTE**.—See under *Port*, (*s.*)
To PORTRAY, *pōr-trāy'*, 130: *v. a.* To paint or draw in colours; to describe vividly in words; to adorn with pictures.
Por'-tray'-er, *s.* One who portrays.
Por'-trait, *s.* Picture drawn from life.
To Por'-trait, 82: *v. a.* To portray. [Spenser.]
Por'-trait-ure, (-*tūre*, 147) *s.* Portrait. [Shaks.]
PORTRESS, **PORTREEVE**. See under *Port*, (*s.*)
PORWIGLE, *pōr-wig'-gl*, *s.* A tadpole. [Brown.]
PORY.—See under *Pore*.
POSE, *pōz*, *s.* A cold in the head. [Chaucer.]
To POSE, *pōz*, 151: *v. a.* To put to a *pose*, to puzzle, to gravel; to suppose it to have meant to stupefy, as by a stoppage in the head:—See the previous word.
Po'-set, 36: *s.* Something that puzzles.
To POSE, *pōz*, *v. a.* To appose, to put questions to, to interrogate. [Obs.]
Po'-set, *s.* Apposer or interrogator.
Pos'-i-tive, (*pōz'-ē-tēd*) *a.* Put, set, placed.
Pos'-i-tion, (*pō-zīsh'-ūn*, 89) *s.* State of being placed; situation; principle placed or laid down; the advancing of a principle; specially, in Latin grammar, the place of a vowel before two consonants.
Pos'-i-tive-al, *a.* Regarding position.
Pos'-i-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Primarily, set, laid down hence, direct, explicit; real; absolute; not negative; confident; dogmatic; settled by arbitrary appointment.

ment, as opposed to *natural*.—*s.* That which is capable of being affirmed; that which settles by arbitrary appointment.

Pos-i-tive-ly, *ad.* In a positive manner.

Pos-i-tive-ness, *s.* State or quality of being positive.

Pos-i-tiv'-i-ty, *s.* Peremptoriness. [Waits.]

Pos-i-ture, 147: *s.* Position; posture. [Obs.]

POSNET=pōz-nēt, 151: *s.* A little busin.

POSSE=pōs-sēy, 101: *s.* A power; a number; it is a Latin word, and by itself is low in English speech, as being the remnant of a phrase, namely, *Posse comitatus*, signifying the civil power of a shire or county.

To POSSESS, pōz-zēs's, 151: *v. a.* To have as an owner, to be master of; to seize, to obtain; to make master of, with of before the thing possessed, sometimes anciently *with*: *To be possessed*, to be under some influence, as of a spirit, or of an intestine power.

Pos-ses-sor, 38: *s.* He who possesses.

Pos-ses-sor-y, *a.* Having possession.

Pos-ses-sive, 105: *a.* Having possession; denoting possession; genitive.

☞ The possessive case of English nouns is signified by 's, which stand for the *s* of Saxon nouns; sometimes the apostrophe is used without the *s*:—See Prin. 199.

Pos-ses-sion, (pōz-zēs'h-ūn, 147) *s.* The state of owning; property; the thing possessed: in a special sense, madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

To Pos-ses-sion, *v. a.* To invest with property. [Obs.]

Pos-ses-sion-er, *s.* One in possession. [Sidney.]

POSSET=pōs-sēt, 14: *s.* Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.

To Pos-set, *v. a.* To curdle, to turn. [Shaks.]

POSSIBLE, pōs-sē-bl, 105, 101: *a.* (Compare *Pos-s*.) That may exist or be; not contrary to the nature of things.

Pos-si-bly, *ad.* With possibility; perhaps.

Pos-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being possible.

POST, pōst, 116: *a. and s.* Suborned, hired to do an improper action. [Sandys, 1605:—*s.* The suborned collectively, as *A Knight of the Post*.]

POST, pōst, 116: *s.* A piece of timber *posited* or set erect:—See also lower.

To Post, *v. a.* To fix on a post, as a notice or advertisement: to fix the name of on a post with opprobrious mention:—See also lower.

Post-er, *s.* One who posts bills; also a bill posted or to be posted:—See lower.

Post, *s.* That which is *posited*,—situation, seat: military station; place, employment, office. *P. Captain*, *s.*

To Post, *v. a.* To place, to station, to fix; to place in the ledger from the waste-book or journal; and in an obsolete sense, to stay, to delay:—See also lower.

Post, *s. adv. and adj.* One who comes and goes between station and station; a messenger; particularly a public letter-carrier:—*adv.* Hastily, or as a post; Shakspeare uses *in post* with the same meaning:—*adj.* Used in passing from station to station, as horses or chaises: *Post and pair*, the name of an old game at cards. Hence *Post-al*, appertaining to the post.

To Post, *v. n. and a.* To travel with post-horses; hence, to travel rapidly with any horses:—*ad.* To send with speed.

Post-er, *s.* A courier; one that travels hastily.

Post-a-ble, *a.* That may be carried. [1643.]

Post-age, *s.* Money paid for letter-carriage.

Post-ing, *s.* Act of travelling post; trade of furnishing post-horses.

Pos-til'-ion, (-tīl'-yōn) *s.* The rider on the rear leader of a travelling or other carriage.

Post-boy, *s.* A boy that carries letters; a boy that drives a post-chaise.

☞ Other compounds are *Post-chaise*; *Post-hackney*, (post-horse:) *Post-haste*; *Post-horse*; *Post-house*; *Post-man*; *Post-mark*, (on a letter:) *Post-master*, *Postmaster general*; *Post-note*, (a cash note for sending by post:) *Post-office*; *Post-paid*; *Post-town*, &c.

POST. A Latin particle which enters into the composition of the following words: it signifies *after*, *behind*, *subsequent*, *since*, &c.: it is generally pronounced pōst, (116) but in some words is sounded regularly pōst. See other compounds in *Supp*.

To POST-DATE, 116: *v. a.* To date later than the real time.

POST-DI-LU'-VI-AN, 116, 105, 109: *a. and s.* Posterior to the flood: *Post-diluvial* has the same meaning:—*s.* One that lived since the flood.

POST-DIS-SKI'-ZIN, (-sē'-zīn) *s.* A writ that lies for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by a force of *novel disseizin*, is again disseized by the former disseizor.

POST-R-E-A, [Lat.] *s.* The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial.

☞ See *Poster* in the previous classes.

POST-TE'-RI-OR, (pōs-tēr'-i-or, 43) *a. and s.* Later, or subsequent in time or place:—*s. pl.* The hinder parts of a man or other animal: *à posteriori* is a Latin phrase signifying from what follows, or from the effect, and is applied to an argument used to infer a cause or antecedent: all induction rests on argument *à posteriori*: see *Induction*.

Pos-te'-ri-or'-i-ty, *s.* State of being after, opposed to Priority.

Post-er'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Succeeding generations, descendants, opposed to Ancestry.

POST-ERN, (pōst-ern, 116, 36) *s.* Primarily, a back door or gate; hence, a private entrance.

POST-EX-IS'-TENCE, (pōst-ēgz-īs'-tēns, 154) *s.* Subsequent or future existence.

POST-FINE, 116: *s.* A duty to the king for a fine acknowledged in his court, paid by the cognizee after the fine is fully passed.

POST-FIX, 116, 188: *s.* An affix.

☞ See *Post-hackney*, *Post-haste*, *Post-horse*, &c., among the compounds of the previous class.

POST-HU-MORS, (pōst'-hū-mūs, 120) *a.* Done, had, born, published, &c., after one's death: the elder word is *Post-hume*.

Post-hu-mous-ly, *ad.* After one's death.

Pos-tic, *a.* Backward. [Brown.] *Postique*, see *S*.

Pos-ti-l, *s.* A marginal note, so called because written after the text. [Bale, 1543.]

To Pos-til, *v. n. and a.* To comment on a text:—*act.* To illustrate by added note. [Obs.]

Pos-til'-ler, *s.* One who illustrates by notes.

☞ See *Postilion* in the previous class.

POST-I-MIN'-I-UM, 90, 116: *s.* A claim to pro-

POST-I-M'-I-NY, 84, 105, } perty by a person returning to a country who had been taken by an enemy, or on any other account lost for a time, and afterwards appearing.

Post-li-min'-i-ous, 120: } *a.* Contrived, done, or existing subsequently.

☞ See *Postman*, *Postmaster*, *Postmaster-general*, *Post office*, &c., among the compounds of the previous class.

POST-ME-RID'-I-AN, 116, 90: *a.* Being in or belonging to the afternoon.

POST-NATE, *a.* Born after; subsequent. [Unusual.]

POST-O-BIT, 116: *a. and s.* After death:—*s.* A bond payable after the person's death therein named.

To POST-PONE, 116: *v. a.* To put after or off, to defer; to set in value before something else, with to.

Post-po'-ner, *s.* One who puts off, a delayer.

Post-pone'-ment, *s.* A putting off, delay.

Post-po'-nence, *s.* A setting after in value.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: wīn, 166: then, 166.

Post-po-sid'-ion, (-zish'-ūn, 147) *s.* State of being put back or out of the regular place.

Post'-script, 116: *s.* That which is written after,—the paragraph at the end of a letter.

To POSTULATE=pōs'-tū-lāte, 147: *v. a.* To beg or assume without proof, [Brown:] to require by entreaty. [Burnet.]

Pos'-tu-late, *s.* Position supposed or assumed without proof; the Latin word, which is often used for it, is *Pos'tula'tum*, *pl. Pos'tula'ta*.

Pos'-tu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption; supplication; suit.

Pos'-tu-la'-tor-y, *a.* Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.

POSTURE=pōs'-tūre, *collq.* pōs'-choor, 147: *s.* (Compare Post) Place, situation; collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other,—attitude; state, disposition.

To Post'-ture, *v. a.* To put into a posture.

Pos'-ture-mas'-ter, *s.* A teacher of postures or attitudes; a sort of dancing-master.

POSY, pō'-zēy, 151: *s.* (See Poesy.) A poetic motto; a bunch of flowers, so called, as is supposed, from the poetic motto which generally accompanied a nosegay when presented by a lover to his mistress.

POT=pōt, *s.* A vessel, never large, employed for various purposes and of various material, but commonly of earthenware; the quantity contained in a pot, definitely, a quart. *To go to pot*, to go to destruction, probably with allusion to fuel for boiling a pot; [a low phrase:] *Pot'-paper* is a small-sized paper.

To Pot, *v. a.* To preserve seasoned in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.

Pot'-a-ger, *s.* A porringer.

See Potash in its place.

Pot'-tage, 99: *s.* Any thing boiled and decocted for food.

Pot'-ter, *s.* A maker of earthen pots.

Pot'-ter-y, *s.* Place where pots are made; earthenware.

Pot'-tern-ore', *s.* An ore used by potters to glaze their ware.

Pot'-ting, *s.* A tipping; a putting into pots.

Pot'-tle, *s.* A liquid measure of four pints; a tankard; now more commonly a vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

See The compounds are *Pot'-belly*, (a protuberant belly:) *Pot'-belled*; *Pot'-boy*, (a servant at a public-house:) *Pot'-companion*; *Pot'-gun*, (an obsolete corruption of *Pot'-gun*;) *Pot'-hook*, (a hook or branch on which a pot is hung over the fire; any thing resembling it in shape:) *Pot'-herb*, (an esculent vegetable:) *Pot'-lid*; *Pot'-man*, (anciently, a pot-companion; at present, a servant at a public-house:) *Pot'-sherd*, (fragment of a broken pot,—sometimes *Pot'-share*, i.e. a division or piece;) *Pot'-valiant*, (courageous from the effect of liquor only:) &c.

POTABLE, pō'-tā-bl, 101: *a.* and *s.* That may be drunk, drinkable:—*s.* Something potable.

Pot'-u-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being potable.

Po-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Drinking bout; a draught.

Po-tion, *s.* A draught, commonly of medicine.

Po'-tu-lent, *a.* Fit to drink; rather tipsy. [Obs.]

POTANCE=pō'-tānce, *s.* In a watch, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed.

POTARGO=pō'-tar'-gō, *s.* A West-Indian sauce.

POTASH=pōt'-āsh, *s.* A vegetable alkali procured from the ashes of plants.

Po-tas'-sa, *s.* Potash: see -a in the prelim. Index.

Po-tas'-se-um, 147: *s.* The metallic basis of potassa.

POTATO=pō-tā'-tō, *s.* (*pl.* Potatoes, 189) A well-known esculent root.

POT-BELLY, &c., **POT-COMPANION**.—See under Pot.

To POTCH=pōtch, *v. a.* To push, to thrust, [Shaks., in any other sense, see To Poach.]

POTEI OT=pō'-tē-lōt. *s.* Sulphuret of molybden.

POTENCE=pō'-tēnce, *s.* Sort of crutch. [Hen. 8.]

POTENT=pō'-tēnt, *a.* Powerful; efficacious; having great authority: Shakspeare uses it for *Potestate*.

Po'-tent-ly, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

Po'-tent-ness, *s.* Potency.

Po'-ten-cy, *s.* Power, force; efficacy.

PO-TEN'-TIAL, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act; in old authors, efficacious; in grammar, having an inflection or sign, as a verb, by which power or possibility is primarily implied.

Po-ten'-tial-ly, *ad.* So as to be potential.

Po-ten'-ti-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being potential; possibility, not actuality.

Po'-TEN-TATE, *s.* Prince, sovereign, monarch.

Po'-ten-ta-cy, *s.* Sovereignty.

Po-tes'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Authoritative. [Pearson.]

POT-GUN, **POT-HANGER**.—See under Pot.

POTHECARY, pōth'-cār-ēy, 105: *s.* Properly, Potiary or Apothecary; see the latter: the former is the old and obsolete English word, from the Spanish *boticario*; the latter is immediately from the Latin.

POTHER=pōth'-er, *s.* Bustle, tumult, flutter; it seems primarily to have signified a cloud of dust, and was formerly pronounced pōth'-er; now, when used at all, it is commonly in the corrupted shape *Butter*. [Collq.]

To Poth'-er, *v. n.* and *a.* To make blustering, ineffectual efforts:—*act.* To tease, to puzzle.

POTHERB, &c., **POTSHERD**, &c., **POT-TAGE**, &c., **POTTER**, &c., **POTTERN-ORE**, **POTTLE**.—See under, or as compounds of, Pot.

POTION, **POTULENT**.—See under Potable.

POUCH=powtch, 31: *s.* A small bag, a pocket; ludicrously, a paunch: *Pouch'-mouthed*, blubber-lipped.

To Pouch, *v. a.* To pocket; to swallow; to pout.

POULDAVIS.—See Poledary.

POULE, pōōl, [Fr.] *s.*—See Pool.

POULT, pōult, 7: *s.* A young chicken.

Poul'-ter, 108, 36: *s.* A poultier. [Shaks.]

Poul'-ter-er, *s.* A dealer in slaughtered fowls.

Poul'-try, *s.* Domestic fowls.

POULTICE, pōul'-tiss=pōl'-tiss, 108: *s.* A cataplasm; an application to sores of meal, bread, &c. like, to remove the inflammation: Temple uses *Poultice*.

To Poul'-tice, *v. a.* To apply a poultice to.

POUNCE=pownce, 31: *s.* Claw or talon of a bird of prey: see also lower.

POUNCED, (pownst, 143) *a.* Having talons [Thomson]

To POUNCE, *v. n.* and *a.* To seize with talons, followed by *upon*; to seize:—*act.* To seize with talons; also, to pierce as with talons, to perforate; to work in eyelet holes.

Pounce, *s.* Originally, Pumice-stone, so called from its being porous or perforated; this was anciently powdered in order to be used for smoothing or polishing certain waxes: hence, other powders came to be called *pounce*, as the powder of gum sandarach; and hence, *To Pounce* sometimes means to sprinkle with powder, or rather, perhaps, to sprinkle from a pounce box.

Poun'-cet-box', 188: *s.* A small box perforated to allow the escape of scent, or of powder. [Shaks.]

POUND=pownd, *s.* A pinfold or prison for beasts that trespass or stray; an enclosure.

To Pound, *v. a.* To shut as in a pound.

Pound'-er, *s.* A pinner.

Pound'-breach, *s.* The breaking of a public pound.

To POUND, pownd, *v. a.* To beat as with a pestle hence, *Pound'-er* may mean a pestle.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-way; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'wō; i. e. Jew; 55; &c. &c. mule, 171.

POUND, *pownd*, *s.* A certain weight, being 12 oz. *trois*, and 16 *avoird.*; the sum of 20s. which formerly weighed a pound. Pound-Scots, a coin averaging 3s. 4d.

Pound-er, *s.* The name of a *weighty* peer; that which has or carries pounds, as a *ten-pounder*, &c., applied to cannon fitted for ball of so many pounds weight, and ludicrously to other things; as a tenant paying so many pounds a year; a note for so many pounds; &c.

Pound-age, *s.* A sum deducted from every pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Pound-fool'-ish, *a.* Neglecting large sums in attending to little ones: see *Penny-wise*.

POUPETON, *pōō'-pēt-ōn*, *s.* A doll or baby. [Fr.]

To POUR, *pō'ur=pōre*, 47: *v. a. and n.* To let as a liquid out of a vessel; to emit, to give vent to:—*new*. To stream, to flow; to rush tumultuously.

Pour-er, 36: *s.* One that pours.

POURPRESTURE, *poor-prēs'-tūre*, 147: *s.* A wrongful enclosure of land. [Law.]

POUR-PAR'-ry, *s.* A share or sharing as regards the parcellors of an estate. *Poursuivant*, see *Pursuivant*.

POUSSE, *powz*, 189: *s.* Pease or pulse. [Spencer.]

POUT=powt, *s.* A fish; a bird: wrongly for *Poult*.

To POUT=powt, *v. n.* To look sullen by thrusting out the lips; to hang prominent as the lips in pouting.

Pout, *Pout'-ing*, *s.* Fit of sullenness. [Colloq.]

POVERTY, *pōv'-er-tē*, 105: *s.* Indigence, necessity, want; meanness, defect.

POWDER=pow'-der, *s.* Dust, primarily of the earth; in special sense, gunpowder; sweetened flour for the hair.

To Pow'-der, *v. a. and n.* To reduce to dust; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt:—*new*. [vulg.] To come with tumult, as powder.

Pow'-der-y, *a.* Dusty; friable.

Pow' Among the compounds the following refer to gunpowder: *Pow'-der-cart*; *Pow'-der-chests*; *Pow'-der-jack* or *Pow'-der-horn*; *Pow'-der-mill*; *Pow'-der-mine*; *Pow'-der-room*, (in a ship)—Of the other compounds, *Pow'-der-box* is a box for hair-powder; and *Pow'-dering-tub* the vessel in which meat is salted, and hence, a place in which any thing is kept from putrefaction.

POWDIKE=pow'-dike, *s.* A marsh or fen dike.

POWER=pow-er, 53: *s.* Ability to do something; less properly, though a common sense, capacity to be acted upon in some particular manner; in special senses, animal strength; mental faculty; influence; an instrument which mediately effects an end; the moving force in an engine; government correlative to *subject*; a potentate; a superhuman being; a military force, in which sense seldom at present used in the singular; in low style, a great number; it is sometimes used adjectively; a *Power-loom* is a loom worked by steam.

Pow'-er-ful, 117: *a.* Having power; forcible; efficacious; *Camden* uses *Powerable*.

Pow'-er-ful-ly, *ad.* In a powerful manner.

Pow'-er-ful-ness, *s.* Power, might, efficiency.

POW-er-less, *a.* Weak, impotent.

POWLDRON=pow'-drōn, 18: *s.* That part of armour which covers the shoulders,—an hermetic term.

POWTER=pow'-ter, *s.* A large-breasted pigeon.

POX.—See with *Pock* under *Pocket*.

POY=poy, 29: *s.* A rope-dancer's pole.

To POZE.—See *To Pose*, in both its uses.

PRAAM, *prāhm*, *s.* A flat-bottomed boat.

PRACTICAL, *präck'-tē-cāl*, 105: *a.* That acts: that can be put into action or use; opposed to *speculative*: old authors use *Practic*; and in Spenser this last sometimes means skilful, artful.

Prac'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a practical manner.

Prac'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* Quality of being practical.

Prac'-ti-ca-bile, *a.* Performable, feasible; affording possibility for some performance.

Prac'-ti-ca-bly, *ad.* So as to be practicable.

Prac'-ti-ca-bile-ness, *s.* Practicability.

Prac'-ti-ca-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being practicable.

Prac'-tice, (*präck'-tiss*, 105) *s.* Frequent or customary acts; such use as begets a *habit*; actual performance distinguished from speculation or theory; method or art; dexterity; exercise of any profession, particularly the medical profession; a rule in arithmetic so called emphatically for its practical utility; in a peculiar sense, with partial relation to a different etymology, it formerly signified wicked artifice, stratagem.

To Prac'-tise, (*-tiss*, 152) 137: *v. a. and n.* To do repeatedly; to exercise actually; to draw by artifice:—*new*. To form a habit; to exercise a profession; to experiment medically, followed by *upon*; to negotiate secretly; to try artifices or stratagems.

Prac'-ti-sant, *s.* An agent. [Shaks.]

Prac'-ti-ser, *s.* One that practises.

Prac'-ti-tion-er, *s.* One engaged in the actual exercise of an art, particularly that of medicine.

Prat'-ique, (*-tick*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* A term used in commerce to signify intercourse; and hence, a licence for intercourse after quarantine.

Prax'-is, 188: *s.* Practice; commonly, a form or exercise to be practised for improvement in something.

PRÆ=præ. [Lat.] Before: see *Præ*.

PRÆ-coo'-ni-ta, *s. pl.* Things to be foreknown.

PRÆ-mu-ni'-ty, *s.* (Corruption of *Præmoneri*.) A writ, or the offence for which it is granted, namely, that of introducing a foreign authority into England, as that of the papal power; the name is taken from words in the writ implying a *forewarning* to the party to appear and answer the charge against him. The penalties of *præmunire* are now applied to many offences, some of which bear more, some less relation to the crime above described.

Præ-mu-ni-tor-y, *a.* Defining a penalty that may be incurred.

PRÆTOR.—See *Pretor*.

PRAGMATIC=præg-mät'-ick, 88: *a.* (Compare *Practical*, &c.) Originally, relating to some business or matter in hand, as *Pragmatic sanction*, which was a rescript or answer of the sovereign, delivered by advice of his council, to some college or body that had consulted him; the *Pragmatic Sanction*, distinctively, was that rescript of Charles VI. by which he settled his hereditary dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa: as a word of general application see the next word.

Præg-mat'-i-cal, *a.* Impertinently busy; assuming airs of business;—*Pragmatic* is less usual in this sense, and being so used, is accented by old writers on the first syllable.

Præg-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Over officiously.

Præg-mat'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Quality of being pragmatical.

Præg-ma-tist, *s.* A busybody. [Bp. Reynolds.]

PRAIRIE=präre'-lē, *s.* An extensive tract of level meadow ground.

PRAISE, *præiz*, 151, 189: *s.* Commendation; laud; fame; tribute of gratitude; ground of praise.

To Praise, *v. a.* To commend, to laud; to do honour to, to glorify in worship.

Prais'-er, *s.* One who praises.

Praise'-ful, 147: *a.* Laudable. [Sydney.]

Praise'-less, *a.* Without praise.

Praise'-wor-thy, (*-wur-thēy*, 141) *a.* Commendable.

Praise'-wor-thi-ly, *ad.* Commendably.

Prais'-wor-thi-ness, *s.* Desert of praise.

PRAME.—See *Prism*.

To PRANCE=prānce, 11: *v. n.* To spring or bound in high mettle; to ride with bounding movement or ostentatiously; to move in a showy manner.

Pran'-cing, *s.* The bounding motion of a horse.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

- PRANK**, 158: *s.* and *a.* A wild flighty act, a frolic, a ludicrous trick:—*a.* Frivolous.
- To PRANK**, prāngk, 158: *v. a.* To decorate to ostentation. See the previous class.
- Prank'er**, *s.* One who dresses ostentatiously.
- Prank'ing**, *s.* Ostentatious decoration.
- PRASON**, piā'sōn, *s.* A leek; also a sea-weed.
- Prase**, 151: *s.* A sub-species of leek-green quartz.
- To PRATE**=prāt, *v. n.* and *a.* To talk much and without weight:—*act.* To utter foolishly.
- Prate**, *s.* Tattle, unmeaning loquacity.
- Prat'er**, 36: *s.* One that prates, a chatterer.
- Prat'ing**, *s.* Chatter, idle talk.
- Prat'ing-ly**, *ad.* With idle loquacity.
- To PRAT'TLE**, *v. n.* To talk childishly.
- Prat'tle**, *s.* Puerile or trifling talk.
- Prat'tler**, *s.* A puerile or trifling talker.
- Prat'tle-ment**, *s.* Prate; prattle. [Hayley.]
- PRATIQUE**, PRAXIS.—See under Practical.
- PRAVITY**, prāv'ē-tēty, 105: *s.* Depravity.
- PRAWN**=prāwn, *s.* A small crustaceous fish.
- To PRAY**=prāy, *v. n.* and *a.* To ask with earnestness or zeal; to supplicate, to entreat; to petition Heaven:—*act.* To supplicate, to entreat: "I pray" or "pry," a sort of adverbial phrase introductory to a question: To pray is *ind.* to call in for help one who has an interest in the cause.
- Pray'er**, 134: *s.* He who prays; more commonly the form of supplication; also, the thing supplicated.
- Pray'ing-y**, *ad.* With supplication.
- Pray'er-less**, *a.* Not using prayer.
- Pray'er-book**, 118: *s.* Book for devotions.
- PRE**.—See before Pre-acquaintance.
- To PREACH**=prētch, *v. n.* and *a.* To pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects; to discourse in the manner of a preacher:—*act.* To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate as one preaching: Hooker uses *Preach* substantively.
- Preach'er**, *s.* One that preaches.
- Preach'er-ship**, *s.* Office of a preacher.
- Preach'ing**, *s.* Public religious discourse.
- Preach'man**, *s.* A preacher in contempt.
- Preach'ment**, *s.* Discourse as by a preacherman.
- PRE**. A prefix originally only in words of Latin origin, but at present often found in arbitrary compounds: it signifies *before* or *priority* either in time, place, or rank: see also *Præ*, which is the Latin form.
- PRE-AC-QUAINT-ANCE**, 158: *s.* Previous acquaintance.
- PRE-AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TION**, 89: *s.* Previous administration.
- To PRE-AD-MON-ISH**, *v. a.* To caution beforehand.
- Pre-ad-mo-ni'ion**, *s.* Previous notice.
- PRE-AM-BLE**.—See below the next word.
- To PRE-AM-BU-LATE**, *v. n.* To go before.
- Pre-am'bu-la'tion**, *s.* Preamble. [Chaucer.]
- Pre-am'bu-la'tor-y**, *a.* Antecedent.
- Pre-am'bu-lar-y**, **Pre-am'bu-lous**, *a.* Previous.
- Pre-am-ble**, 81: *s.* A preface, an introduction.
- To Pre-am-ble**, 81: *v. n.* and *a.* To go before, to precede:—*act.* To preface, to introduce.
- PRE-AD-PRE-HEN-SION**, (-shun, 147) *s.* An opinion formed before examination.
- PRE-AU'DI-ENCE**, 146: *s.* Right of previous audience, particularly as regards rank among barristers.
- PREASE**, prēc, 189: *s.* Press, crowd. [Spenser.]
- PREBEND**=prēb'ēnd, *s.* A stipend out of the estate of a cathedral church: improperly, a prebendary.
- Preb'en-dar-y**, *s.* An officiating canon.
- Preb'en-dar-y-ship**, *s.* A canonry.
- Pre-ben'dal**, *a.* Of or belonging to a prebend.
- PRECARIOUS**, prē-cār'ē-ūs, 41, 105, 120: *a.* Literally, depending on prayer or solicitation; hence uncertain, as depending on the will of another: it is frequently but improperly used to signify *uncertain* without this limitation.
- Pre-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *ad.* So as to be precarious.
- Pre-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *s.* State of being uncertain.
- PREC-A-TIVE**, 92, 98, 105: *a.* Suppliant.
- Pre-c'a-tor-y**, 129: *a.* Beseeching.
- PRECAUTION**, prē-cāw'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See Pre-.) Previous caution; preventive measures.
- To Pre-cau'tion**, *v. a.* To warn beforehand.
- Pre-cau'tion al**, *a.* Precautionary.
- Pre-cau'tion ar-y**, *a.* Preservative, preventive.
- To PRECEDE**=prē-cēd'ē, *v. a.* To go before in order of time; to go before in place or in rank.
- Pre-cē-dent**, *a.* Going before; former.
- Pre-cē-dent-ly**, 105: *ad.* Beforehand.
- Pre-cē-dence**, *s.* Act or state of going before;
- Pre-cē-den-cy**, *s.* adjustment of place; foremost place in ceremony; superiority.
- Pre-cē-da't-ne-ous**, 92, 90, 120: *a.* Previous; preceding. [Hale, Hammond, Barrow, &c.]
- PRE-CED-ENT**, (prēs'-ē-dēnt, 81) *s.* That which, going before, is an example for following times or practice.
- Pre-cē-dent-ed**, *a.* Having a precedent.
- PRE-CES-SION**, (-cēs'h'-ūn 90) *s.* Act of going before: it is particularly applied to the advancing of the equinoctial points.
- PRECELLENCE**=prē-cēl'ē-lēnce, *s.* Excellence.
- PRECENTOR**=prē-cēn'tor, 33: *s.* (See Pre-.) One that leads the choir.
- PRECEPT**=prē-cēpt, *s.* A rule authoritatively given; specially, the warrant of a magistrate; in common use, a rule, a direction.
- Pre-cēp-tor-y**, *a.* Giving precepts: see lower.
- PRE-CEP-TIAL**, (-sh'ā, 147) 90: *a.* Preceptive.
- Pre-cēp'tion**, 89: *s.* A precept. [Bp. Hall.]
- Pre-cēp'tive**, 105: *a.* Containing or giving precepts.
- Pre-cēp'tor**, 38: *s.* A teacher, a tutor.
- Pre-cēp'tor-y**, *a.* A subordinate religious house.
- Pre-cēp'tress**, *s.* A female preceptor.
- Pre-cēp-to'ri-al**, 90: *a.* Belonging to a preceptor.
- PRE-CI-PE**, [Lat.] *s.* A writ commanding a defendant to redress the injury or stand the suit.
- PRECEDENCE**.—See under To Precede.
- PRECINCT**, prē-cīngkt, 158: *s.* Outward limit, boundary; hence, territorial district.
- PRECIOUS**, prēsh'ūs, 94, 147: *a.* Of great price; valuable: it is often used ironically.
- Pre-cious-ly**, *ad.* Valuably, to a great price.
- Pre-cious-ness**, *s.* Valuableness.
- Pre-cious'-i-ty**, 84, 105: *s.* Preciousness; something precious. [Brown More.]
- PRECIPE**.—See under Precept.
- PRECIPICE**, prēs'-ē-pīs, 92, 105: *s.* A headlong steep, a fall without gradual declivity.
- Pre-cip'i-tant**, &c.—See lower.
- To PRE-CIP-I-TATE**, *v. a.* and *n.* To throw headlong; to throw to the bottom, [a chemical term]; to urge on violently; to hasten unexpectedly or blindly:—*new.* To fall headlong; to fall as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.
- Pre-cip'i-tate**, *a.* and *s.* Steeply falling; steep, headlong, hasty; violent:—*s.* A medicine of some substance precipitated, but particularly of mercury.
- Pre-cip'i-tate-ly**, *ad.* With precipitation.
- Pre-cip'i-tat'ion**, 89: *s.* Act of precipitating; hence, blind haste; that which is precipitated; hence, subsiduity.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā't'-wāy: chāp' mār: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, *s. e. jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

Pre-cip'i-ta-tor, *s.* One that precipitates.
Pre-cip'i-tant, *a.* Falling headlong; rashly hurried; hasty; unexpectedly hastened.
Pre-cip'i-tance, } *s.* Rash haste, headlong hurry.
Pre-cip'i-tan-cy, }
Pre-cip'i-tous, *a.* Headlong, steep; hasty; rash; in old authors *Pre-cip'i-tous* occurs.
Pre-cip'i-tous-ly, *ad.* In a precipitous manner.
Pre-cip'i-tous-ness, *s.* Quality of being precipitous.
PRECISE=*pré-cí-cé*, 152: *a.* Literally, cut or pared to the purpose,—exact, strict, limited determinately; formal, solemnly final.
Pre-cise-ly, *ad.* Exactly; with finical nicety.
Pre-cise-ness, *s.* Quality of being precise.
Pre-ci-sive, 103: *a.* Cutting off; nicely limiting.
PRÉ-CIS-I-ON, (-cīzh'-ūn, 90: see *Concision*.) *s.* Preciseness; exact limitation.
PRÉ-CIS-I-AN, (-cīzh'-ān) *s.* One who limits; a methodist in religion. [Drayton. Watts.]
Pre-ci-sian-ism, 158: *s.* Practice of a precisian.
To PRECLUDE, *pré-clūd'*, 109: *v. a.* (See *Pre*.) To shut out or hinder beforehand; to shut.
Pre-clu-sive, (-cīv, 152, 105) *a.* Shutting out.
Pre-clu-sive-ly, *ad.* So as to shut out.
PRE-CLU-SION, (-zhūn, 147) *s.* Act of precluding.
PRECOCIOUS, *pré-cō-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* (See *Pre*.) Ripe before the natural time.
Pre-co-cious-ness, *s.* Precocity.
PRÉ-COQ-I-TY, (-cōss'-tēty, 92) *s.* Ripeness before time.
PRE.—See before *Pre-acquaintance*.
To PRÉ-COQ-I-TATE, 77: *v. a.* To consider beforehand.
PRÉ-COQ-NIT-I-ON, 89: *s.* Previous knowledge; in Scotch law, a pre-inquiry whether there is ground for prosecution.
To PRÉ-COM-POSE, 151: *v. a.* To compose beforehand.
To PRÉ-COM-CEIVE, 103: *v. a.* To form an opinion beforehand.
PRÉ-con-cept, *s.* A pre-conception.
PRÉ-con-cep-tion, 89: *s.* An opinion previously formed.
To PRÉ-COM-CERT, *v. a.* To concert beforehand.
PRÉ-con-i-za-tion, 89: *s.* Proclamation: From *Præco*, and this from *Prædico*, to say beforehand.
To PRÉ-CON-TRACT, *v. a.* and *n.* To contract beforehand; Shakspeare accents the noun similarly.
PRÉ-con-tract, *s.* A contract before another.
PRÉ-cur-sor, *s.* Forerunner, harbinger.
PRÉ-cur-sor-y, *a.* and *s.* Preceding, introductory.—*s.* An introduction.
Pre-curse, *s.* A forerunning. [Shaks.]
PREDAL=*pré-dāl*, *a.* Robbing, plundering.
Pre-da-ceous, (-sh'ūs) *a.* Living by prey.
PRÉ-da-tor-y, *a.* Plundering, preying; rapacious.
To PREDECEASE=*pré-dé-cé-cé'*, 189: *v. a.* To die before. [Shaks.]: hence, *Prédeceased*.
PRÉ-dé-cés-sor, 92, 38: *s.* One who dies before another, and so leaves him to take his place,—ancestor.
To PREDESTINATE, *pré-dés-tè-náté*, *v. a.* (See *Pre*.) To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.
Pre-des-ti-nate, *a.* Predestinated.
Pre-des-ti-na-tion, *s.* Fatalism. (which see.) restrictedly, a pre-determination of God with regard to the salvation or damnation of some and not of others; hence, the neuter verb *To Predestinate*, which Dryden uses in the sense of *To hold predestination*.
PRÉ-dés-ti-na-tor, *s.* He who predestinates; also, a predestinarian.

Pre-des-ti-na-tor, 90: *s.* and *a.* One who holds the doctrine of predestination:—*adj.* Of or belonging to predestination.
To PRÉ-DES-TINE, (-tin, 105) *v. a.* To decree beforehand; this word contains the general meaning of the whole class.
To PREDETERMINE, *pré-dé-ter'-mīn*, 105: *v. a.* (See *Pre*.) To determine previously.
PRÉ-de-ter'-mi-nate, *a.* Before determined.
PRÉ-de-ter'-mi-na-tion, *s.* Determination beforehand.
PREDIAL, *pré-dé-āl*, 146, 147: *a.* Consisting of land, or farms.
PREDICABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
To PREDICATE, *préd'-cáté*, *v. a.* and *n.* To affirm of something: as to predicate happiness of contentment.—*adv.* To affirm something of another thing.
PRÉ-dí-cate, *s.* That which is predicated of something; as in saying Contentment is happiness: where contentment being the subject, and is the copula, *happiness* is called the predicate.
PRÉ-dí-ca-tion, 89: *s.* Act of predicating; declaration of any position.
PRÉ-dí-ca-tor-y, *a.* Affirmative, decisive.
PRÉ-dí-cant, *s.* One that affirms something.
PRÉ-dí-ca-ble, *a.* and *s.* That may be affirmed of something.—*s.* That which can be affirmed of any thing, which in scholastic logic are genus, species, difference, property, accident, and these are called the five predicables.
PRÉ-dí-ca-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Capacity of being predicated.
PRÉ-dí-cament, *s.* A category, or one of the ten Aristotelian divisions which include all possible varieties or modes of being, and therefore all that can be the subject or the matter of predication, namely, substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, situation, possession, action, suffering: class, kind, situation, relative position: sometimes it means a kind position.
PRÉ-dí-cament'-tal, *a.* Relating to predicaments.
PRE.—See before *Pre-acquaintance*.
To PRÉ-DICT, *v. a.* To foretell.
PRE.—This word is an etymological relation of the previous class.
PRÉ-dí-c'tor, 38: *s.* A foreteller.
PRÉ-dí-c'tive, 105: *a.* Foretelling, prophetic.
PRÉ-dí-c'tion, 89: *s.* A prophecy.
PRÉ-di-gest'-i-ON, (-gést'-yūn, *colloq.* *gest'* shūn, 147) *s.* Digestion too soon performed.
PRÉ-di-lect'-i-ON, 89: *s.* A liking beforehand.
PRÉ-dis-po'-NENT, *s.* That which predisposes.
To PRÉ-dis-pose, 151: *v. a.* To incline beforehand.
PRÉ-dis-po-si'-i-ON, 89: *s.* Previous inclination.
PRÉ-DOM-I-NANCE, &c.—See in the ensuing sub-class.
To PRÉ-DOM-I-NATE, *v. n.* and *a.* To be first or superior in rule or power, to prevail, to be ascendant:—*act.* To rule over.
PRÉ-dom'-i-na-tion, *s.* Superior influence.
PRÉ-dom'-i-nant, *a.* Prevalent, ascendant.
PRÉ-dom'-i-nant-ly, *ad.* Prevalently.
PRÉ-dom'-i-nance, } *s.* Prevalence, superior influ-
PRÉ-dom'-i-nan-cy, } ence, ascendancy.
To PRÉ-E-LECT, *v. a.* To choose beforehand.
PRÉ-e-lect'-i-ON, 89: *s.* Previous election.
PRÉ-ém'-i-NENT, *a.* Eminent above others.
PRÉ-ém'-i-nent-ly, *ad.* With pre-eminence.
PRÉ-ém'-i-nence, *s.* Eminence above others.
PRÉ-EMP-TION, (-ém'-shūn, 156) *s.* A previous buying,—the name of a right to do so, asserted formerly by the king.
PREEN=*prēn*, *s.* A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.
To Preen, *v. a.* To clean as with a preen: said of birds that dress and oil their feathers with their beak.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn i. e. *vision*, 165: shūn, 166: shēn, 166.

PRE.—See before Pre-acquaintance.

To **PRE-KN-AIOK'**, *v. a.* To engage previously.

Pre-en-gage'-ment, *s.* Previous engagement.

To **PRE-K-E-STAB'-LISH**, *v. a.* To settle beforehand.

Pre-e-stab'-lish-ment, *s.* Settlement beforehand.

To **PRE-K-EX-AM'-INE**, 154: *v. a.* To examine first.

Pre-ex-am-i-na'-tion, *s.* Previous examination.

To **PRE-K-EX-IST'**, 154: *v. n.* To exist previously.

Pre-ex-is-tent, *a.* Existent before.

Pre-ex-is-tence, *s.* Previous existence.

PRE-K-EX-IS-TI-MA'-TION, *s.* Esteem beforehand.

PRE-K-EX-PEC-TA'-TION, *s.* Previous expectation.

PRÉFACE=**prēf'-āc**, 99: *s.* (See **Pre.**) Literally, something spoken before;—introduction; preliminary address.

To **PRE-f-ace**, 82: *v. a. and n.* To introduce by preliminary remarks;—*new.* To say something introductory: (Cleveland puns on the word when he uses it to signify to put a face or covering before or upon something).

Pre-f-a-cer, *s.* The writer of a preface.

Pre-f-a-tor-y, *a.* Pertaining to a preface, introductory.

PREFECT=**prēf'-ēkt**, *s.* Governor, ruler, commander; superintendent; tutelary power.

Pre-fect-ure, 147: *s.* Office of a prefect.

To **PRE-FER**=**prēf'-er**, 33: *v. a.* (See **Pre.**) To place in one's estimation before or higher than something else;—to regard more: (with *above, before, or to*, after the accusative and before the thing less esteemed;) to advance, to exalt; also, with a literal application, to bring or put forward, especially with ceremony or solemnity.

Pre-f'er-er, 194: *s.* One who prefers.

Pre-f'er-a-ble, *a.* Eligible before something else.

Pre-f'er-a-bly *ad.* In preference.

Pre-f'er-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being preferable.

Pre-f'er-ence, *s.* Act of preferring; estimation or election of one thing before another.

PRE-FER-RENT, *s.* Act of preferring, [Obs.] advancement to a higher station, [this is the literal, and now the established application;] a place of honour and profit.

PRE.—See before Pre-acquaintance.

To **PRE-FIG-URE**, } *v. a.* To exhibit by ante-
To **PRE-FIG-U-RATE**, } cedent representation.

Pre-fig'-u-ra'-tive, *a.* Showing by antecedent signs.

Pre-fig'-u-ra'-tion, *s.* Antecedent representation.

To **PRE-FINE'**, *v. a.* To limit beforehand. [Unusual.]

Pre-fi-ni'-tion, 89: *s.* Previous limitation.

To **PRE-FIX**, 188: *v. a.* To put or fix before another thing; to appoint beforehand; to settle.

Pre-fix'-ion, (-fick'-shūn, 154) *s.* Act of prefixing.

Pre-fix, 83: *a.* A letter, syllable, or word put before another word so as to make with it a new compounded word.

To **PRE-FORM'**, *v. a.* To form beforehand. [Shaks.]

PRE-FUL'-GEN-CY, *s.* Superior brightness.

PREGNANT=**prēg'-nānt**, *a.* Being with young, breeding; hence, fruitful, fertile; full of consequence; also, in old authors, teeming with productions of mind, ready, witty, apt; showing itself, plain, evident; teeming with kindness; ready on occasion to give existence to some feeling or passion.

Pre-g-nant-ly, *ad.* Fruitfully; plainly.

Pre-g-nance, *s.* Pregnancy; inventive power. [Obs.]

Pre-g-nan-cy, *s.* State of being pregnant.

To **PREGRAVATE**=**prē-grā-vāte**, *v. a.* To bear down, to depress. [Bp. Hall.]

PREGUSTATION, **prē-gis-tā'-shūn**, *s.* (See **Pre.**) The act of tasting or enjoying before another.

PREHENSILE, **prē-hēn-sīl**, 105: *a.* Seizing, grasping; adapted to seize or grasp.

PRE-HEN'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* A taking hold.

PREH-SA'-TION, *s.* A seizing with violence. [Barrow.]

To **PREJUDGE**=**prē-jūd-ġ'**, *v. a.* (See **Pre.**)

To determine beforehand in matters to be judged.

Pre-judge'-ment, *s.* Judgement beforehand.

To **PRE-JUD'-DI-CATE**, 109: *v. a. and n.* To prejudge.

Pre-jud'-di-cate, *a.* Fore-judged; prejudged.

Pre-jud'-di-ca'-tive, 105: *a.* Fore-judging.

Pre-jud'-di-ca'-tion, *s.* Act of prejudgement.

Pre-jud'-di-ca-cy, *s.* Prejudice. [Montt, 1636.]

PREJ'-UDICE, (**prēd'-joo-dīas**, 92, 109, 105) *s.*

Prejudgement for or against something: (to some-times follows it, but less properly;) prepossession; also, because mischief or detriment is a frequent effect of justice, it often signifies mischief, hurt, detriment.

To **PRE-jud'-ice**, *v. a.* To fill with prejudice; also, to injure, to hurt, to impair.

Pre-jud'-ice-ful, (-dīst, 114, 143) *a.* Prepossessed.

Pre-jud'-ic'-ial, (-dīsh'-āi, 147) *a.* Prejudiced; contrary, opposite; mischievous, injurious.

Pre-jud'-ic'-ial-ness, *s.* State of being prejudicial.

PRELATION, **prē-lā'-shūn**, 89: *s.* A setting up above others; preference.

PREL'-ATE, 99: *s.* A dignitary of the church, seldom applied to one lower than a bishop.

Pre-l'-ate-ship, *s.* Office of a prelate.

Pre-l'-a-cy, *s.* Dignity of prelates; bishops collectively.

Pre-lat'-ic, 88: *a.* Relating to a prelate, or to pre-late-ry.

Pre-lat'-ic'-al, *ad.* With reference to prelates: Milton uses this and some of the other words in as invidious sense.

Pre-l'-a-tist, *s.* One who supported prelacy.

Pre-l'-a-ture, 147: *s.* State or dignity of a prelate.

Pre-l'-a-ty, *s.* Episcopacy. [Milton: prose.]

To **PRELECT**=**prēf'-ēkt**, *v. n.* To lecture.

Pre-lec'-tor, 38: *s.* A reader, a lecturer.

Pre-lec'-tion, 89: *s.* Reading lecture, discourse.

PRELIBATION, **prē-lī-bā'-shūn**, *s.* (See **Pre.**) Foretaste; effusion produced by being about to taste.

PRELIMINARY, **prē-līm'-ē-nār-ēy**, 105, 129: *a. and s.* (See **Pre.**) Previous, introductory:—*s.* That which pre-cedes, something preparatory.

PRELUDE=**prēl'-ūde**, *s.* (See **Pre.**) A playing of the instruments before the formal commencement of the piece to be performed; hence, something introductory, something that only shows what is to follow.

To **PRE-lūde**, *v. a.* To play a prelude to.

Pre-lūder, *s.* One who plays a prelude.

To **PRE-lūde'**, 109: *v. n.* To act or play in such a manner as to prepare for some main business to follow.

Pre-lū-di-ous, 146, 120: *a.* Introductory.

Pre-lū-di-um, [Low Latin.] *s.* A prelude.

Pre-lū-sive, (-cīv, 105) *a.* Previous, introductory.

Pre-lū-sor-y, *a.* Introductory.

PREMATURE=**prē-mā-tūre**, *a.* (See **Pre.**) Ripe too soon; hence, existing, done, said, undertaken, &c., too soon.

Pre-ma-ture'-ly, *ad.* Too early, too soon.

Pre-ma-ture'-ness, *s.* State or condition of being Pre-ma-ture-ri-ty. } too soon or early.

To **PREMEDIATE**, **prē-mēd'-ē-tāte**, *v. a. and n.* (See **Pre.**) To contrive, form, or conceive beforehand;—*new.* To think beforehand.

Pre-mēd'-i-tate, *a.* Premeditated. [Barrow.]

Pre-mēd'-i-tate-ly, *ad.* With previous meditation.

Pre-mēd'-i-tā'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of meditating be-forehand; previous contrivance or design.

To **PREMERIT**=**prē-mēr'-it**, *v. a.* To deserve before.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāb'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'w, i.e. *jeu*, 55; a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171

PREMICES, prēm'-iss-iz, 92, 14, 151: *s. pl.*
First fruits. [Dryden.]

PREMIER, prē-mē-er, 105, 146: *a. and s.*
First; chief:—*s.* The prime minister.

To PREMISE, prē-mīz', *v. a.* To send beforehand. [Shaks.] To lay down as premises: Swift uses
To premise with, as if it were a neuter verb.

PRēm'-iss, (prēm'-iss, 83, 105, 137) *s.* The ante-
PRēm'-i-sses, (prēm'-ē-ciz, 14: *pl.*) {*s.* The ante-
proposition or propositions of a syllogism: things pre-
mised generally: that part in the beginning of a
deed the office of which is to express the grantor and
grantee, and the land or thing granted or conveyed:
hence, *Premises* is often used to signify a house, or a
house and land when proposed in some way to be con-
veyed.

PRēm'-iss, *s.* A premise. [Watts. Whately, 1827.]

PREMIUM, prē-mē-um, 90: *s.* A reward,—
particularly something given to invite a loan or bar-
gain.

PRE-.—See before Pre-acquaintance.

To PRE-MON'-ISH, *v. a.* To forewarn.

Pre-mon'-ish-ment, *s.* Previous admonition.

Pre-mon'-i-tor-y, *a.* Giving previous warning.

Pre-mo-ni'-tion, 89: *s.* Previous warning.

To PRE-MON'-STRATE, *v. a.* To show beforehand.

Pre-mon-strat'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of showing before.

PRE- The name *Premontstrants*, which was given to an
order of monks also called White Canons, has no rela-
tionship to these words, but to *Premontre*, the name of
the place whence they came.

PRē'-mu-ni'-re.—See Præmunire.

To PRē'-mu-ni-te', *v. a.* To fortify previously,—
to provide against objections: hence, **PRē'-mu-
ni-ti'-on**, (*s.*)

PRE- See Præmunitory under Præmunire.

PRE-NO'-MEN, *s.* The first, or, as we now call it, the
Christian name of a person.

To Pre-nom'-i-nate, *v. a.* To name beforehand.

Pre-nom'-i-nate, *a.* Forenamed [Shaks.]

Pre-nom'-i-na'-tion, *s.* A forenaming.

PRē'-nu'-tion, 89: *s.* A fore notion; prescience.

PRE- See Pre-nation under Prelensile.

PRE- For Prentice, Prentice ship, see Apprentice, &c.

PRē'-nun'-ci-a'-tion, 150: *s.* Act of telling before

To PRē'-ob-tain', *v. a.* To obtain beforehand.

To PRē'-oc'-cu-py, 6: *v. a.* To take previous pos-
session of; to pre-possess,—to occupy by prejudices.

To PRē'-oc'-cu-pate, *v. a.* To preoccupy.

PRē'-oc'-cu-pan'-cy, *s.* A taking of first possession.

PRē'-oc'-cu-pa'-tion, *s.* Anticipation.

To PRē'-om'-i-nate, *v. a.* To prognosticate.

PRē'-o-pin'-ion, 90: *s.* A fore-formed opinion.

Pre-op'-tion, 89: *s.* Right of first choice.

To PRē'-or-dain', *v. a.* To ordain beforehand.

Pre-or-di-nate, *a.* Preordained.

Pre-or-di-na'-tion, *s.* Act of preordaining.

Pre-or-di-nance, *s.* First decree. [Shaks.]

PRē'-a-rate, &c.—See the next class.

To PREPARE=prē-pāre', 41: *v. a. and n.* To
make ready for any purpose, to fit, to adjust; to
form; to make by regular process:—*neu.* To take
previous measures; to make all things ready; to
make one's self ready.

Pre-pare', *s.* Preparation. [Shaks.]

Pre-pa'-ter, *s.* He or that which prepares.

Pre-pa'-red-ly, *ad.* By proper precedent measures.

Pre-pa'-red-ness, *s.* State of being prepared.

PRē'-a-rate, *a.* Prepared. [Obs.]

PRē'-a-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of preparing; the
thing prepared; in special senses, previous measures;

ceremonious introduction: in old authors, accomplish-
ment, qualification.

Pre-par'-ative, *a. and s.* Tending to prepare:—
s. That which has the power of preparing; that
which is done in order to something else.

Pre-par'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of preparation.

Pre-par'-a-tor-y, *a.* Antecedently necessary; intro-
ductory, previous.

To PREPENSE=prē-pēnce', 153: *v. a. and*
s. (See Pre-) To weigh beforehand. [Elyot. Spenser.]

Pre-pense', *a.* Forethought, preconceived.

PREPOLLENT=prē-pōl'-lēt, *a.* Predominant.

Pre-pol'-lence, **Pre-pol'-len-cy**, *s.* Prevalence.

To PREPONDERATE=prē-pōn'-dēr-āte, *v. a.*
and s. (See Pre-) To outweigh; to overpower by
stronger influence:—*neu.* To exceed in weight; to
exceed in influence: *To Prepon'der* is out of use.

Pre-pōn'-der-ant, *a.* Outweighing

Pre-pōn'-der-ance, *s.* Superiority of weight.

Pre-pōn'-der-a'-tion, *s.* State of outweighing.

To PREPOSE, prē-pōze', 151: *v. a.* (See Pre-)
To put before. [Bedwell, 1615.]

Pre-pos'-i-tor, *s.* One put before or over others, as a
monitor in a school.

Pre-pos'-i-tive, 105: *a. and s.* Put before:—*s.*
A word or particle put before another.

Pre pos'-i-ture, 147: *s.* A provostship.

PRē'-o-si'ti'-on, (prē'-ō-zish'-ūn, 93, 89) *s.*
A particle commonly set before a noun and governing
a case.

To PREPOSSess, prē'-pōz-zēss', 151: *v. a.*
(See Pre-) To preoccupy, particularly as to the mind
or heart: hence, to prejudice.

PRē'-pos-sēs'-sōr, *s.* One that prepossesses.

PRē'-pos-sēs'-sion, (-zēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Previous
possession; prejudice.

PREPOSTEROUS, prē-pōs'-tēr-ūs, 120: *a.*
(See Pre-) Having that first which ought to be last;
hence, perverted, absurd, wrong; applied to persons,
foolish.

Pre-pos'-ter-ous-ly, *ad.* With preposterousness.

Pre-pos'-ter-ous-ness, *s.* State of being preposterous.

PREPOTENT=prē-pō'tēt, *a.* Very powerful.

Pre-po'-ten-cy, *s.* Superior power. [Unusual.]

PREPUCE=prē-pūce', *s.* The foreskin.

PREREMOTE=prē-rē-mōte', *a.* Remote with
respect to antecedent order or time, as opposed to
Post-remote, which means remote with regard to order
or time to follow.

To PREREQUIRE, prē-rē-kwīre', 188: *v. a.*
(See Pre-) To require previously.

PRē'-req'-ui-site, (-rēck'-wē-zit, 183, 105, 151)
a. and s. Previously required:—*s.* Something previ-
ously necessary.

PREROGATIVE, prē-rōg'-d-tiv, 105: *s.* An
exclusive or peculiar privilege:—*Prerogative Court* is
a court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, wherein all
wills are proved.

Pre-rōg'-a-tive, 114: *a.* Having prerogative.

PRESAGE=press'-āge, 81, 99: *s.* A presension
of something, prognostic, foreboding: the accent is
placed on the last syllable by our old poets.

To Pre-sage, 83: *v. a.* To foretell, to have a presen-
sation of:—Dryden uses it with *of*, as a neuter verb.

Pre-sa'-ger, *s.* He or that which foretells.

Pre-sage'-ment, *s.* A presage.

Pre-sage'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of presages.

PRESBYTER, prēz'-bē-ter, 151, 105: *s.* An
elder: a priest; a presbyterian. *Presbytery*, see *Supp.*

PRē'-by-ter'-y, *s.* Body of elders.

PRē'-by-ter'-ri-an, 90: *a. and s.* Pertaining to or
consisting of presbyters; having or pertaining to the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Cons-nants: nish-ūn, *i. e.* *mision*, 165: vizh-ūn. *i. e.* *vi-ion*, 163: ūn, 166: ūn, 166.

ecclesiastical government which is exercised by synods and assemblies subordinate to each other, and all of them subject to a general assembly; also, holding the opinion, or pertaining to the opinion, that every congregation has in itself what is necessary to its own government: *Presbyterial* has the same meaning:—*s.* One who belongs to any class of presbyterian Christians, who are generally Calvinists.

Pre-hy-te'-ri-an-ism, 158: *s.* The principles and discipline of presbyterians.

PRESCIENT, *pre'-shē-ent*, 146, 147: *a.* (See *Pre-.*) Foreknowing, prophetic.

Pre-sci-ence, *s.* Foreknowledge.

Pre-sci-ous, 120: *a.* Having foreknowledge.

To PRESCIND=*pre'-cind'*, 59: *v. a.* To cut off.

Pre-scind'-ent, *a.* Cutting off, abstracting.

To PRESCRIBE=*pre'-skrib'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To set down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically:—*new.* To give law; to influence arbitrarily or by long custom; to order forms of medicine.

Pre-scri'-ber, 36: *s.* One who prescribes.

PRE'-SCRIPT, *a.* and *s.* Prescribed, directed by precept:—*s.* Direction, precept, model; formerly, a medical prescription.

Pre-scrip'-tive, 105: *a.* Pleading the law of custom.

Pre-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Appointment. [Obs.] Medical recipe; custom continued till it has the force of law.

PRESEANCE=*pre'-sē-ānce*, *s.* Priority of place in sitting. [Carew, 1590.]

PRESENCE.—See under *Present*.

PRESENTATION, *pre'-cēn-sā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* (See *Pre-.*) A previous sensation, feeling, or notion.

Pre-sen'-sion, 147: *s.* Perception beforehand.

Pre-sen'-ti-ment, *s.* Presentation, presentation.

PRESENT, *pre'-zēnt*, 151: *a.* and *s.* Literally, being before, or face to face, or with somebody or something; ready at hand; being now under view or consideration; not past, nor future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; not neglectful, attentive, propitious:—*s.* The present time; *At present*, at the present time; see also under the verb, for which seek lower in the class.

Pre-sen'-tly, *ad.* At present, now; [Obs.] Immediately, soon after.

Pre-sen'-t-ness, *s.* Presence of mind, quickness. [Clarendon.]

Pre-sen'-ta'-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Ready, immediate.

Pre-sen'-tial, (—*zēn'*-sh'āl) *a.* Supposing presence.

Pre-sen'-tial-ly, *ad.* With the notion of presence.

Pre-sen'-ti-a'-li-ty, 84: *s.* State of being present.

To Pre-sen'-ti-ate, *v. a.* To make present. [Grew, 1680.]

Pre-sen'-tif'-ic, 88: *a.* Making present. [More, 1653.]

Pre-sen'-t-ment in the previous class.

PRE'-ence, *s.* State of being present, contrary to absence; distinctively, the state of being present to a great personage; the persons so present; the usual chamber of such presence, called likewise the *Presence-room* and *Presence-chamber*; a great person or a divinity present; that which characterizes a person present,—port, air, mien, demeanour; also, readiness, quickness, as *Presence of mind*.

To PRE-SENT', (*pre'-zēnt'*, P3) *v. a.* To exhibit to view or notice, to place in the presence of, emphatically, in the presence of a superior; to give formally and ceremoniously; in special senses, to prefer to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a court of judicature for inquiry; to point a missile weapon before discharging it; to offer in the way of battle; in ancient use, to introduce by something exhibited to view: the original construction requires that the thing presented should follow the verb, but we now often say *To present* a person with something, instead of *To present something to the person*: *To present* a person, in the sense of to make presents to him, seems to be

a different derivation of the verb, namely, from the noun hereafter, and to require the accent on the first syllable: see the noun derived from the verb, the last in the class.

Pre-sen'-ter, *s.* One that presents.

Pre-sen'-ta'-ble, *a.* That may be presented.

Pre-sen'-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* That admits of the presentation of a clerk in orders.

Pre-sen'-ment, *s.* Act of presenting; any thing presented or represented; particularly, the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence; or the information by the jury in a court; or the notice of offence by justices of the peace in their sessions.

Pre-sen'-tee', 177: *s.* One presented to a benefice.

Pre-sen'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of presenting; representation; act of offering a clerk to an ecclesiastical benefice: it is sometimes found wrongly used or printed for *Presensation*, which see in the previous class.

Pre-sen'-t, 83: *s.* A gift; a donative; “*These presents*,” i. e. letters now present: see the first word of the class.

To PRESERVE, *pre'-zerv'*, 189: *v. a.* To keep or save from injury or destruction; in a special sense, to season or pickle fruits and other vegetables so as to keep them fit for food.

Pre-serve', *s.* Fruit preserved; a place set apart for the preservation of game.

Pre-ser'-ver, 36: *s.* One who preserves.

Pre-ser'-va-ble, *a.* That may be preserved.

Pre-ser'-va-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* That has the power of preserving:—*s.* That which can preserve.

Pre-ser'-va-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Preservative.

Pre-ser'-va'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of preserving; state of being preserved.

To PRESIDE, *pre'-zīd'*, 151: *v. a.* (See *Pre-.*)

Literally, to sit before, i. e. higher than, others,—to have the authority of place over others.

Pre-si'-dent, *s.* One who presides; a governor.

Pre-si'-den-cy, *s.* Presidentship; time of serving the office of president.

Pre-si'-dent-ship, *s.* Office and place of president.

Pre-si'-den'-tial, (—sh'āl, 147) *a.* Presiding over; pertaining to a president.

Pre-si'-dē-ial, (—cīd'-yāl 146) *a.* Having a garrison.

Pre-si'-dē-iar-y, *a.* Belonging to or having a garrison.

To PRESIGNIFY, *pre'-cīg'-nē-fy*, 6: *v. a.* (See *Pre-.*) To intimate beforehand; hence, *Presignification*.

To PRESS=*prēss*, *v. a.* and *n.* To urge or drive with force; to squeeze; to act upon with weight; to make smooth by squeezing; to compress; to impose by constraint; to impress, as into some service; to urge or enforce by mental acts, as by arguments or importunity; to constrain; to distress; to affect strongly:—*new.* To act with compulsive violence; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion; to crowd; to urge vehemently; to act upon: *To press upon*, to push against.

Press, *s.* The instrument by which any thing is pressed; emphatically, the instrument used in printing, and figuratively, printing; a frame or case in which clothes or other similar things are kept when folded up or compressed for the purpose; violent tendency; crowd, tumult, throng, (an obsolete sense); a commission to force men into the king's service, contracted from *Impress*.

Press'-er, 36: *s.* One that presses; one that works at any kind of press.

Press'-ing, *a.* Importunate, urgent.

Press'-ing-ly, *ad.* With force, closely.

Press'-i-tant, *a.* Gravitating, heavy. [More.]

Press'-ly, 105: *ad.* Closely. [B. Jon.]

Pre-si'-sion, (*prēsh'-ūn*, 147) *s.* Pressure. [Newton]

Pre-sure, (*prēsh'-ūr*, 147) *s.* Act of pressing; state of being pressed; force acted against something;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Facets: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pō'-pā': lāw: gōōd: jōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: ō, ō, &c. *mute*, 171.

In senses now obsolete, violence inflicted; affliction; impression.

Press—Among the compounds are *Press-bed*, (one that shuts in a case;) *Press-gang*, (a detachment from a ship's crew for impressing men;) *Press-man*, (one of a press-gang; also, a printer who works the press;) *Press-money*, (given to men impressed,) &c.

PREST=*prēst*, *a.* and *s.* Ready, not dilatory; appearing ready, neat, tight: *prest men* is a phrase sometimes construed ready for service, and not forced into service; i. e. *prest men*, not *pressed men*: although the former is quite obsolete, yet the latter should never have the same -*pe*-ling, however the pronunciation is necessarily the same; (*Prin.* 114, 143:—*s.* [Also obs.] *R*ady money, or a loan of money; hence, a loan.

PREST'-O, *ad.* Quick, at once; with quickness.

PRESTER=*piē-ster*, *s.* An exhalation thrown from the clouds with such force as to take fire by collision.

PRESTIGES, *prēs-tē-gīz*, *s. pl.* (Compare *Pre-striction*.) Illusions, impostures, juggling tricks. *Supp.*

Pre-stig'-ious, (-sūid'-jūs, 120) *a.* Juggling.

Pre-stig'-ia-tor, *s.* A juggler, a cheat.

Pre-stig'-ia-tor-y, *a.* Consisting of illusions.

PRESTRICKION, *prē-strīc'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A dazzling; hence, dimness. (Milton: prose.)

Presume, *prē-zūmē*, *v. a.* and *n.* (See *Pre-*.) Literally, to take beforehand, — to take for granted: — *ven.* To suppose or believe previously; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions, with *upon* before the cause of confidence; to make confident attempts: it has *on* or *upon* before the thing supposed, and less properly *of*.

Pre-su'-mer, *s.* One that presumes.

Pre-su'-ma-ble, *a.* That may be presumed.

Pre-su'-ma-bly, *ad.* Without examination.

PRE-SUMP'-TION, (-zūm'-shūn, 156, 89) *s.* Act of presuming; the thing presumed; confidence grounded on something presupposed, with *upon*; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; arrogance; unreasonable confidence of blind favour.

Pre-sump'-tive, 105: *a.* Taken by supposition; proving circumstantially, not directly; supposed, as distinguished from *apparent*; confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

Pre-sump'-tive-ly, *ad.* By presumption.

Pre-sump'-tu-ous, (-tū-ūs, *collig.* chlo-ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Arrogant, confident; arising out of presumption, and not weakness.

Pre-sump'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* In a presumptuous manner.

Pre-sump'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being presumptuous.

To PRESUPPOSE, *prē-sūp-pōz'*, 151: *v. a.* (See *Pre-*.) To suppose as previous, to imply as antecedent.

Prē'-sup-po'-sal, 12: *s.* Previous supposal.

Prē'-sup-po-si'-tion, 89: *s.* Previous supposition.

PRESURMISE, *prē-sur-mīz'*, *s.* Fore surmise.

PRETENCE.—See in the ensuing class.

To PRETEND=*prē-tēnd'*, *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to hold out or stretch forward. (Dryden: to hold out as a delusive appearance, (Milton:) commonly, to simulate, to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; less frequently, to claim or pretend to; to design, to intend:—*ven.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely, followed by *to*; to profess presumptuously.

Pre-tend'-er, *s.* One who pretends something, or to something, specially one who pretends a right to a crown from which he is excluded.

Pre-tend'-ed, *a.* Simulated.

Pre-tend'-ed-ly, *ad.* By pretences.

Pre-tend'-ing-ly, *ad.* Arrogantly, presumptuously.

Pre-tence, *s.* Something held out, as for terrifying or threatening. (Shaks.) commonly, the act of showing or alleging what is not real; the show or appearance simulated or assumed. assumption; claim, true or false.

Pre-tens'd', (-tēnst, 114, 143) *a.* Pretended, feigned.

Pre-ten'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Fictitious appearance; more commonly, a claim, true or false.

PRETENTATIVE, *prē-tēn'-tā-tiv*, 105: *a.* (See *Pre-*.) That may be previously tried.

PRETER-. A particle in words of Latin origin, signifying beside, by, beyond, beyond in time.

PRE-TER-IM-PE-IT-ECT, *a.* Imperfectly past, applied to a tense in grammar, which, in its primary use, signifies a time that was passing.

PRET'-ER-IT, *a.* and *s.* Gone beyond, past:—*s.* Thatsense which, in its primary use, signifies past time.

Pret'-er-it-ness, *s.* State of being past.

Pret'-er-it'-ion, (-ish'-iūn, 89) *s.* Act of going past.

PRE-TER-LAPSED', (-lāpst, 114, 143) *a.* Past, gone by.

PRE-TER-LE'-GAL, *a.* Exceeding legal limits.

To PRE-TER-MIT', *v. a.* To pass by, to neglect.

Pre-ter-mis'-sion, (-mish'-iūn) *s.* Act of omitting.

PRE-TER-NAT'-U-RAL, (-nāt'-sh'oo-rāl, 147) *a.* Beyond what is natural, out of ordinary nature, irregular.

Pre-ter-na'-u-ral-ly, *ad.* Out of common nature.

Pre-ter-na'-u-ral-ness, *s.* State of being out of the order of nature: *Pre-ternatural*ity is less used.

PRE-TER-PEN'-ECT, *a.* Perfectly past, applied to a tense in grammar, which, in its primary use, signifies a time that has passed.

Pre-ter-plu-per'-fect, 109: *a.* More than perfectly past, an absurd epithet applied to the tense which, in its primary use, signifies a time that had passed.

To PRETEX, *prē-tēks'*, 188: *v. a.* To cloak, to conceal [Edwards, 1747.]

Pre-terst', *s.* Pretence, false allegation.

PRETOR=*prē-tor*, *s.* A Roman judge; now sometimes applied to a mayor, a judge, or a chancellor.

Pre-tor-ship, *s.* The office of pretor.

Pre-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Authorized by the pretor.

Pre-to'-ri-an, *a.* Judicial; exercised by the pretor; warranted by edict.

PRETTY, *prī-tēy*, 113, 105: *a.* and *ad.* Pleading without being striking, beautiful without being elegant; foppish, affected as applied in contempt to men; it is used with a sort of irony in order to express slight contempt; as "A pretty fellow!" "A pretty task!" it has the sense of the adverb in certain colloquial applications, as, a pretty height, a pretty while, i. e. a pretty good height, a pretty good while:—*adv.* In some degree, moderately.

Pre'-ty-ly, *ad.* With pretty appearance; in a pretty manner.

Pre'-ty-ness, *s.* Diminutive beauty; pleasantness without elegance or dignity.

To PRETYIFY, *prē-tīp'-ē-fy*, *v. a.* To prefigure.

To PREVAIL=*prē-vālv*, *v. a.* To have superiority, to overcome; to be in force, to have influence, to persuade, with *upon*, *on*, or *with*.

Pre-vail'-ing, *a.* Predominant, prevalent.

Pre-vail'-ment, *s.* Prevalence. (Shaks.)

PREV'-A-LENT, *a.* Predominant; efficacious.

Prev'-a-lent-ly, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly.

Prev'-a-lence, *s.* Superiority, influence, force,

Prev'-a-len-cy, *s.* Predominance, validity.

To PREVARICATE, *prē-vār'-ē-cat*, 41, 105: *v. a.* and *a.* To evade by some crooked course, (Obs.:—*ven.* To take to a crooked course; to evade, to quibble.

Pre-va'-ri-ca'-tor, *s.* A shuffler, a caviller: in civil law, a sham dealer; at Cambridge, a sort of occasional orator.

Pre-va'-ri-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Shuffle, cavil; in law it is sometimes understood as collusion.

To PREVENE=*prē-vēnc'*, *v. a.* (See *Pre-*.) Literally, to come before; hence, to hinder. (Philips.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *nish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 163: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

Pre-ve-nient, 90 : *a.* Preceding, preventive.
To Pre-vent, *v. a. and n.* To go before as a guide, to go before; to pre-occupy, to pre-engage, [these senses, in common use, are obsolete; to hinder, to obviate, to obstruct:—*new.* [Obs.]] To come before the usual time.
Pre-vent-er, 36 : *s.* One that goes before, [Obs.] one that hinders.
Pre-vent-a-ble, *a.* That may be prevented.
Pre-vent-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to hinder.
Pre-ven-tive, 105 : *a. and s.* Tending to hinder; preservative, with *of*:—*s.* A preservative.
Pre-ven-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of prevention.
Pre-ven-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of going before; pre-occupation, [Obs.]; hindrance, obstruction.
Pre-ven-tion-al, *a.* Tending to prevent.
PREVIOUS, **prē-vē-ūs**, 146, 120 : *a.* (See **Pre-**) Going before, prior, antecedent.
Pre-vi-sion-ly, *ad.* Beforehand, antecedently.
Pre-vi-sion-ness, *s.* Antecedence.
PREVISION, **prē-vīzh-ūn**, 147 : *s.* Foresight.
To PREWARN, **prē-wārn**, 140 : *v. n.* To forewarn.
PREY=**prāy**, 100 : *s.* Spoil, booty, plunder; that which is seized or is liable to be seized in order to be devoured; ravage, depredation; a beast or animal of prey is a carnivorous animal.
To Prey, *v. n.* (With *on* or *upon*.) To plunder, to rob; to feed by violence; to corrode.
Prey-er, *s.* Robber, devourer, plunderer.
PRIAPISM, **prī-d-pīzm**, 138 : *s.* A venereal tension, in general preternatural.
PRICE=**prīce**, *s.* Equivalent paid for any thing; reward; value estimated by a gold or silver standard:—See **Mouey**.
To Price, *v. a.* To pay for, [Obs.]; to prize.
Price-less, *a.* Invaluable; also valueless.
To Prize, 137 : *v. a.* To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.
Prī-zer, *s.* One that values.
To PRICK=**prīck**, *v. a. and n.* To pierce with a small puncture; to form or erect with an acuminate point, as the ears; to fix by the point, the accusative being followed by *in* or *into*; to hang or place on a point; to nominate by a puncture,—to mark; to mark a tune, whence the old expression **prick-song**; to make acute so as to prick the throat in drinking; to spur, to impel; to pierce with remorse:—*new.* To come upon the spur; in old authors, to aim at a point; to dress one's self for show.
Prick, *s.* A sharp slender instrument, a goad; a thorn; a puncture; a point; a point at which archers aim; the print of a hare in the ground.
Prick-er, *s.* Something to prick with.
Prick-et, 14 : *s.* A buck in his second year.
Prick-ing, *s.* Sensation of being pricked.
Prick-ly, 101 : *s.* A small pointed shoot growing from the bark, as in the gooseberry, the moss-rose, &c., and thus distinguished from the thorn, which grows from the wood; any small sharp point; anciently, a basket made of briars.
Prick-ly, *a.* Full of prickles.
Prick-li-ness, *s.* Fullness of prickles.
Prick The compounds are **Prick-i-ouse**, (name of contempt for a tailor); **Prick-madam**, (species of houseleek); **Prick-punch**, (a workman's tool to prick a round mark in cold iron); **Prick-song**, (a song pricked down, or having its notes written); **Prick-wood**, (a tree); **Prick-the-back**, (a fish also called **stickleback**) &c.
PRIDE=**prīde**, *s.* Inordinate self-esteem; the behaviour which indicates contempt or slight esteem of others; sometimes self-esteem simply, and distance or reserve not indicative of contempt; dignity, elevation; ornament, show, splendor; it seems to have been used for the state of the female beast soliciting the male.

To Pride, *v. a.* To rate high, always followed by a reciprocal pronoun.
Prī-ding-ly, *ad.* In pride of heart.
Pride-ful, 117 : *a.* Insolent. [Unusual.]
Pride-less, *a.* Without pride. [Chaucer.]
PRIE=**prī**, 106 : *s.* Privet. [Tusser.]
PRIEF=**prīf**, 106 : *s.* Proof. [Spenser.]
To Priev, *v. a.* To prove. [Chaucer.]
PRIER—See under **To Pry**.
PRIEST, **prēst**, 103 : *s.* One who officiates in sacred offices; specifically, one above a deacon and below a bishop.
Priest-ess, *s.* A female priest.
Priest-ly, *a.* Becoming a priest, sacerdotal.
Priest-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being priestly.
Priest-like, *a.* Like a priest.
Priest-craft, *s.* Art of priests to gain power.
Priest-hood, *s.* Office of a priest; the sacerdotal order.
Priest-rid-den, *a.* Managed by priests.
To PRIG=**prīg**, *v. n.* To flick [Vulg.]
PRIO, *s.* A thief; [this is the sense in Shakespeare, and in cant language to this day:] a pert, conceited, pragmatical, and, generally, little fellow.
Prig-gish, 77 : *a.* Conceited, coxcomical.
PRIL=**prīl**, *s.* A fish commonly called **Brill**.
PRIM=**prīm**, *s.* (A contraction of Primitive.) Formal, precise, nice to affectation.
To Prim, *v. a.* To deck up with affected nicety.
Prim-ly, *ad.* With primness.
Prim-ness, *s.* Affected niceness or formality.
PRIMACY, **PRIMAGE**, &c.—See under **Primal**.
PRIMAL=**prī-māl**, *a.* First. See **Supp**.
Prī-mur-y, *a.* First in the order of time; first in intention or meaning; first in place or rank. See **Supp**.
Prī-mur-i-ly, *ad.* Originally; in the first intention; in the first place.
Prī-mar-i-ness, *s.* State of being primary.
PRIM-AGE, *s.* The first expense or drawback on an article of foreign purchase, namely, the duty payable to the master and mariners of the ship.
PRIM-MATE, *s.* The chief ecclesiastic. See also **Supp**.
Prī-mate-ship, *s.* Dignity or office of primate.
Prī-ma-cy, *s.* Primateship; in a general sense, excellency, supremacy.
Prī-mat-i-cal, 88 : *a.* Pertaining to the primacy.
PRIME, *a. and s.* **Primal**, first, original; principal, first-rate; early, blooming; the **Prim-rose** is the *prime* or early rose; excellent; forward, and hence lecherous:—*s.* The beginning, the first part; the spring of life; the dawn of day; the first canonical hour; the spring of the year; the best part, the height.
Prī-my, *a.* Blooming. [Shaks.]
To Prime, *v. n. and a.* (Used with only a special application.) To serve for the charge of a gun before it can go off.—*art.* To put [a gun] into a condition for going off,—to put powder into the pan: the **priming-wire** is a pointed wire for penetrating the vent of a gun.
Prī-ming, *s.* Powder in the pan; first colouring.
Prime-ly, *ad.* Originally, primarily, in the first place; in vulgar style, excellently, supremely well.
Prime-ness, *s.* State of being first; excellence.
Prī-mer, *a. and s.* First, original: **Prī-mer-fine**, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine:—*s.* A first book: see the next word.
PRIM-ER, *s.* A book to be used first or foremost,—a book of devotions in the Roman Catholic church; a first book for children; a printing type, originally used for the Prayer-book called a **Primer**.
PRIM-ER-RO, [Sp.] *s.* An old game at cards, so called because he that *first* shows a certain order of cards is the winner.
PRIM-ER-VAL, (**prī-mē-vāl**) *a.* Original.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-way' chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: i' jōō, i' e, jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Pri-me'-vous, 120: *a.* Primeval.
Pri'-mi-ge'-ni-al, 90: *a.* Primigenial.
Pri'-mi-ge'-ni-ous, 120: *a.* Primigenial.
Pri-mi'-i-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the *first* man or captain of those who wielded the javelin, and formed the vanguard of an old Roman army.
Pri-mi'-i-lar, (pri-mish'-ē-ē, 147, 101) *s. pl.*
 The first fruits, which were offered to the gods. [Lat.]
Pri-mi'-i-al, (-mish'-ā-l) *a.* Pertaining to primitive.
Pri-mi'-i-tive, 92: *a. and s.* Established from the beginning, original; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of early time: in this sense generally contracted to *Prim*, which see: primary, not derivative:—*s.* A primitive word.
Pri-mi'-i-tive-ly, 103: *ad.* Originally; primarily; according to ancient practice.
Pri-mi'-i-tive-ness, *s.* State of being primitive.
Pri-mi'-i-ty, *s.* State of being first. [Pearson.]
Pri-mi'-ness, *s.*—See under *Prim*.
Pri'-mo-ge'-ni-al, 90: *a.* First-born, original, constituent: this is the usual form, but old writers more correctly use *Primigenial*, &c.
Pri'-mo-gen'-i-tor, *s.* Forefather.
Pri'-mo-gen'-i-ture, 147: *s.* Seniority of birth.
Pri'-mo-gen'-i-ture-ship, *s.* Right of eldership.
Pri-mor'-dr-al, 146: *a. and s.* Original, existing from the beginning:—*s.* Origin, first principle: *Pri-mor'dine*, which might be expected to have the same meaning, is used only as the name of a plum.
Pri-mor'-di-ate, *a.* Original.
Pri-m'-rose, 157: *s.* A flower: (see *Prime*.) Shakspeare uses it adj. chiefly for flowery.
Pri'-mum-mob'-i-lis, [Lit.] *s.* A first mover.
Pri'-my.—See higher, under *Prime*.
PRINCE=prince, *s.* (Compare with the next class.) Literally, a chief; a sovereign, a ruler; in old authors, a ruler of either sex, but for the feminine we now use *Princess*; the son of a king, and especially the eldest son; the chief of any body of men.
To Prince, *v. n.* To play the prince. [Shaks.]
Prince'-ly, *adj. and adv.* Becoming a prince, royal, august; having the rank of a prince; having the appearance of a prince:—*adv.* In a princely manner.
Prince'-li-ness, *s.* State or quality of being princely.
Prince'-like, *a.* Princely.
Prince'-dom, *s.* Rank of a prince; sovereignty.
Prin'-cess, *s.* A female prince.
 Among the compounds, *Prince's-feather* is a herb, and *Prince's-metal* a factitious metal made of the purest brass mixed with tin or zinc, said to have been invented by Prince Rupert.
Pri-n'-ci-pal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The country which gives title to a prince; Shakspeare uses it for a prince: see the word also in the next class.
Pri-n'-ci-pate, *s.* Principality. [Barrow.]
PRINCIPAL, prin'-cē-pāl, 105: *a. and s.* Chief, of the first rate; important, essential: Spenser uses it for *Princely*, the foregoing class and this being etymologically related:—*s.* A head, a chief, not a second: one primarily engaged, not an accessory or auxiliary; a president or governor; a capital sum placed out at interest.
Pri-n'-ci-pal-ly, *ad.* Chiefly, above all.
Pri-n'-ci-pal-ness, *s.* State of being principal.
Pri-n'-ci-pal'-i-ty, *s.* State of being the principal, — sovereignty; superiority, predomiance: see also in the previous class.
Pri-n'-ci-pal'-i-a, 90, 2: *s. pl.* First principles.
Pri-n'-ci-pal'-i-a-tion, 89: *s.* Analysis into elemental parts. [Bacon.]
Pri-n'-ci-ple, 101. *s.* Element, constituent part: original cause; operative cause; fundamental truth, first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet: in old authors, beginning.

To Prin'-ci-ple, *v. a.* To establish firmly in the mind as a principle; to educate in good principles.

PRINCOX, prin'-cōck, *s.* A prim coxcomb: under the form *prin'cock*, it seems to have been applied adjectively to a child made saucy by over-indulgence. [Shaks.]

To PRINK, prīngk, 158: *v. n.* To prank, which see.

To PRINT=print, *v. a. and n.* To mark by pressure: to impress so as to leave its form; particularly, to impress on paper by artificial process; and distinctively, to impress by means of letters or types previously composed or arranged after what is technically called *copy*:—*neu.* To use the art of typography; to publish a book.

Print, *s.* Mark or form made by impression; that which leaves its impression; a cut in wood or metal to be impressed on paper; the impression made; the letters in a printed book; a printed work; often, distinctively, an ephemeral work, as a newspaper: *In print*, an old phrase signifying *in form, in exact arrangement*, as the letters of a printed book compared with manuscript.

Print'-er, *s.* One that prints books; one that stains linen with figures.

Print'-ing, *s.* Art or process of printing books.

Print'-less, *a.* That leaves no impression.

Among the compounds are *Print'-ing-ink*; *Print'-ing-press*; *Print'-ing-press*, &c.

PRIOR=prī'-or, *a. and s.* Former, before, antecedent:—*s.* (see below):—*a priori* is a Latin phrase signifying from prior knowledge of what must necessarily be, applied to an argument which infers an effect from a known cause, strictly, from a necessary cause.

Pri'-or-ly, *ad.* Antecedently. [Geddes.]

Pri'-or'-i-ty, 84, 103: *s.* State of being first; antecedence in time; antecedence in place.

Pri'-or, *s.* He who is before or above, but not the first,—the superior of a monastery, but below an abbot.

Pri'-or-ess, *s.* The lady superior of a convent.

Pri'-or-ate, *s.* Government of a prior.

Pri'-or-ship, *s.* State or office of a prior.

Pri'-or-y, *s.* A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISAGE, prī'-sāge, *s.* An ancient duty, now called butlerage, by which the king took at his own price a certain proportion of every cargo of wines brought into certain ports: *PRISAGE* (prī'-sāge) has another meaning, namely, the share which belongs to the king or admiral of merchandise taken as lawful *price* at sea.

PRISM, prīzm, 158: *s.* A solid contained by plane figures, of which, two that are opposite (the bases or ends) are equal, similar, and parallel to each other, and the others (the sides) are parallelograms; the prism of glass used in optical experiments is a prism whose ends are triangles. Literally, something cut off.

Pri'-mat'-ic, *a.* Formed as a prism.

Pri'-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In form as a prism.

Pri'-mat'-oid'-al, *a.* Similar to a prism.

Pri'-moid, *s.* A body like a prism.

PRISON, prīz'-ōn, 151, colloq. prīz'-zn, 114: *s.* A strong hold in which persons are confined, a gaol.

To Pri'-on, *v. a.* To imprison. [Milton.]

Pri'-on-er, *s.* One who is confined; a captive; one who is under arrest.

Pri'-on-ment, *s.* Imprisonment. [Shaks.]

As compounds, *Pri'-on-base* is a rural game, also called *Prisoners'-base* and *Pri'-on bars*; and *Pri'-on-house*, for *Prison*, is a word used by Shakspeare.

PRISTINE, prīst'-tīn, 105: *a.* (Compare *Primal*, &c.) First, ancient, original. See *Compounds in sup.*

PRITHEE=prīth'-ēy, *ad.* "I pray thee."

PRITTLE-PRATTLE, prītl'-tī-prāt'-tl, 101: *s.* Empty talk, trifling loquacity. [Colloq.]

PRIVACY, PRIVADO.—See in the ensuing class.
PRIVATE=prī'-vāt, *a. and s.* Single, individual, not noted or known as of public or general concern.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

particular; alone, not accompanied; sequestered; not open: *In private*, *severely*.—*s.* In old authors, a secret message, a particular business; in modern use, a common soldier.

Priv'-ate-ly, *ad.* Secretly, not openly.

Priv'-ate-ness, *s.* Secrecy; retirement.

Priv'-a-cy, *s.* State of being secret; retirement, retreat: Arbuthnot uses it improperly for *Privacy*; it seems once to have been also used for taciturnity.

Priv'-a-do, 97: *s.* A secret friend. [Wotton.]

Priv'-a-TEER, *s.* A private ship of war licensed by government to take prizes from the enemy.

Priv'-e, (*priv'-é*, 105) *a.* and *s.* Private; secret; conscious to any thing; admitted to secrets of state.—*s.* A privy or private place,—a necessary house.

Priv'-i-ly, *ad.* Secretly, privately.

Priv'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Private communication; joint knowledge, private concurrence, consciousness: less properly, privacy; in the plural, secret parts.

Priv'-i-ty, 105: *s.* Private communication; joint knowledge, private concurrence, consciousness: less properly, privacy; in the plural, secret parts.

PRIVATION, *prī-vā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* The state of being deprived of something; act of removing something from another thing; absence; deposition or degradation from rank or office.

Priv'-a-tive, (*priv'-ā-tīv*, 92, 105) *a.* and *s.* Causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something, not positive:—*s.* That which has metaphysical existence by the absence of something, as *silence*, which exists by the absence of sound.

Priv'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* So as to be privative.

Priv'-a-tive-ness, *s.* State of being privative.

PRIVET=*priv'-ēt*, 14: *s.* An evergreen plant.

PRIVILEGE, *priv'-ē-lēdz*, 92, 105, 102: *s.* Peculiar advantage; a right not universal; immunity.

To Priv'-a-lege, *v. a.* To grant a privilege to; to exempt from danger or censure; to exempt.

PRIVILY, *PRIVY*, &c.—See under Private.

PRIZE=*prīz*, *s.* Something *taken* or gained by contest or contention; something *taken* by adventure in war.

Prī'-zer, *s.* A prize-fighter. [Shaks.]

Prize'-fight-er, (*-fī-ter*, 115) *s.* One who fights publicly for a reward.

TO PRIZE, PRIZER.—See under Price.

PRO=*prō*, [Lat.] For. *Pro and Con*, (for *Pro et Contra*), for and against: this particle, both of Greek and Latin origin, enters into the composition of many words, but seldom with such distinct meaning as to authorize a reference to it in the manner adopted with other prefixes: in some instances, however, this may be done when it occurs in the senses of *before*, *in front*, *forward*, &c., as well as in that of *for*. See *Supp.*

PROA=*prō'-ā*, *s.* A long narrow vessel used in the South Seas: sometimes written *Proe*.

PROBABLE, *prōb'-ā-bl*, 92, 101: *a.* (Compare the ensuing class.) That may be proved, [Milton:] likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

Prob'-a-bly, 105: *ad.* In likelihood.

Prob'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* That degree of evidence, both that appearance of truth, which induces belief, but not certainty.

PROBATE=*prō'-bāte*, *s.* Proof, [Skelton:] specially, the proof of a will, being the official copy, with the certificate of its having been proved.

Prob'-a-tion, 89: *s.* Act of proving; proof, evidence, testimony; trial; moral trial; noviciate.

Prob'-a-tion-er, *s.* One on trial; a novice.

Prob'-a-tion-er-ship, *s.* State of a probationer; Probationship, state of probation.

Prob'-a-tion-al, *a.* Probationary.

Prob'-a-tion-at-y, *a.* Serving for trial.

PROB'-A-TIVE, 105: *a.* Serving for trial.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a. c. i. &c. *mude*, 171

Pro'-ba-tor-y, *a.* Serving for proof.

Pro'-ba'-tor, [Lat.] *s.* An examiner, an *accuser*; an accuser, or one who undertakes to prove a charge.

Pro'-ba'-tum-est, [Lat.] "It is tried" or "proved" often written at the end of a recipe.

PROBE, *s.* An instrument by which a surgeon *tries* or *proves* the depth of a wound; something used as a probe: *Probe-sciators* are such as open wounds, having a button at the end of one of the blades.

To Probe, *v. a.* To try with a probe, to search or try thoroughly.

PROB'-I-TY, 84, 105: *s.* Goodness that has been *proved*,—honesty, sincerity, veracity.

PROBLEM, *prōb'-lēm*, *s.* That which is *thrown forth* for inquiry,—a question to be solved.

Prob'-lēm-a-tist, *s.* One who proposes problems. [Evelyn, 1668.] B. Jon. uses with a ludicrous purpose the correspondent verb, *To Prob'-lēm-ize*.

Prob'-lēm-at'-i-cal, *a.* Questionable.

Prob'-lēm-at'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Questionably.

PROBOSCIS=*prō-bōs'-sīs*, *s.* (See *Pro*.) A snout; but particularly the trunk of the elephant.

PROCACIOUS, *prō-cā'-sh'ūs*, 90: *a.* (See *Pro*.) Forward, pert, saucy.

Pro-ca-d'-i-ty, (*-cā-s'-ē-tē*, 92) *s.* Sauciness.

PROCATARCTIC, *prō-cāt-ark'-tīck*, *a.* Tending remotely to the commencement of disease, as distinguished from proximate.

Pro'-cat-are'-i-is, 188: *s.* Preexistent cause of disease.

PROCEDURE.—See in the ensuing class.

To PROCEED=*prō-cēd'*, *v. n.* (See *Pro*.) To go or come forward or forth; to pass from one step to another; hence the particular applications,—to transact; to be transacted; to carry on juridical process; to take effect; to be produced.

Pro-ceed'-er, *s.* One who goes forward.

Pro-ceed'-ing, *s.* Process; procedure.

Pro-ce'-dure, 147: *s.* Act of proceeding; progress; manner of proceeding, management; in old authors, produce.

PRO'-CEEDS, (*prōss'-ēdz*, 81, 143) *s. pl.* Issue, rent; the money arising out of a commercial transaction.

Pro-cess, 59: *s.* A proceeding or moving forward; gradual progress; methodical arrangement; operation; in a special sense, course of law; also that which comes out or rises forth from a bone, i. e. an eminence or protuberance belonging to it. *Pro-cess-verbal*, a report.

Pro-ces'-sion, (*-cēsh'-ūn*, 90) *s.* An issuing forth; a train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

To Pro-ces'-sion, *v. a.* To go in procession. [Vulgar.]

Pro-ces'-sion-al, *a.* and *s.* Relating to procession:—*s.* A book of the processions of the Roman church.

Pro-ce'-sion-ar-y, *a.* Consisting in procession.

PROCELESMATIC=*prōs'-ē-lūc-nā'-īck*, *a.* Encouraging by a call or song.

PROCELLUOUS, *prō-cēl'-ūs*, 120: *a.* Tempestuous.

PROCEPTION, *prō-cēp'-shūn*, 89: *s.* (See *Pro*.) A taking beforehand, a preoccupation. [K. Charles.]

PROCERE=*prō-cēre'*, *a.* Tall. [Evelyn.]

Pro-cer'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Tallness. [Addison.]

PROCESS, PROCESSION, &c.—See under To Proceed.

PROCHEIN, *prō-shēn*, 161, 120: *a.* Near, next, as *prochein amy*, (*ā'-mēy*) next friend. [Law.]

PROCHRONISM, *prō-crōn'-izm*, 161, 158: *s.* (See *Pro*.) An antedating,—a species of anachronism.

PROCIDENCE, *prōs'-ē-dēnce*, 92, 105: *s.* A falling down, a prolapus.

Pro-cid'-u-ous, 120: *a.* That falls from its place.

PROCLINCT, prŏ-clingkt', 158: *s.* A girding up, a state of complete preparation for action. [Milton.]

To PROCLAIM=prŏ-clām', *v. a.* (See Pro.) To promulgate, to pronounce publicly; to outlaw by public denunciation.

Pro-claim'er, *s.* One that proclaims.

Pro-cla-ma'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Publication by authority; a royal declaration to the people.

PROCLIVE=prŏ-cliv', *a.* Inclining. [1653]

Pro-cliv'-vous, 120: *a.* Tending by nature.

Pro-cliv'-i-ty, 92, 84: *s.* Tendency, proneness.

PROCONSUL=prŏ-cŏn'-sūl. *s.* (See Pro.) He who governed for a consul, the magistrate of a Roman province.

Pro-con'-sul-ar, *a.* Belonging to a proconsul.

Pro-con'-sul-ship, *s.* Office of a proconsul.

To PROCRISTINATE, prŏ-crās'-tē-nāte, *v. a.* and *s.* To put off till to-morrow, or from time to time, to defer:—*neu.* To be dilatory.

Pro-cras'-ti-na'-tor, 38: *s.* A delayer.

Pro-cras'-ti-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A delaying; delay.

To PROCREATE=prŏ-crē-āt, *v. a.* To generate.

Pro'-cre-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Generative, productive.

Pro'-cre-a'-tive-ness, *s.* Power of generation.

Pro'-cre-a'-tor, 38: *s.* Generator, beg-tter.

Pro'-cre-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Generation, production.

Pro'-cre-ant, *a. and s.* Productive; pregnant:—*s.* That which generates.

PROCTOR=prŏck'-tor, 38: *s.* Originally, a procurator,—one who manages another's affairs; an attorney of the spiritual court; a manager of the university.

To Proctor, *v. a.* To manage, a cant word. [Shaks.]

Proct'-tor-age, *s.* Management, in contempt. [Milton.]

Proct'-tor-ship, *s.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

Proct'-tor-i-cal, 88: *a.* Of a proctor. [Prideaux.]

PROCUMBENT=prŏ-cūm'-bēnt, *a.* (See Pro.) Lying down on the face, prone; in botany, trailing.

PROCURABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To PROCURE=prŏ-cūr', *v. a. and n.* (See Pro.) To take into care for another,—to manage or transact for another; more commonly, to obtain, to acquire; to contrive, to forward: in a sense not frequent, to prevail on:—*neu.* To procure, in the special sense of to pimp.

Pro-cu'-rer, *s.* One that procures; in a special sense, one that procures for lust,—a pimp.

Pro-cu'-ress, *s.* A bawd.

Pro-cure'-ment, *s.* Act of procuring.

Pro-cu'-ra-ble, 101: *a.* Obtainable.

Pro-cu'-u-ra'-tor, 38: *s.* The manager of some business for another,—a proctor.

Pro-cu'-u-ra'-tor-y, *a.* Tending to procuration.

Pro-cu'-u-ra-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Made by a proctor.

Pro-cu'-u-ra-cy, *s.* Management of something for somebody.

Pro-cu'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Management of affairs for another; a sum paid by an incumbent to the bishop at visitations; less frequently, act of procuring, generally.

PRODIGAL, prŏd'-lē-gāl, 92, 105: *a. and s.* Profuse, wasteful, lavish, with of before the thing:—*s.* A waster, a spendthrift.

Prodi'-gal-ly, *ad.* Profusely, wastefully.

To Prodi'-gal-ize, *v. n.* To play the prodigal. [Unus.]

Prodi'-gal-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Extravagance, profusion, waste.

PRODIGIOUS, prŏ-did'-jūs, 146, 120: *a.* (Related etymologically to the previous class.) Very great, enormous; hence, astonishing; monstrous; portentous.

Pro-di'-gious-ly, *ad.* Amazingly, portentously; in familiar hyperbole, amazingly.

Pro-di'-gious-ness, *s.* Quality of being prodigious.

Prodi'-tor, 92: *s.* Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, such as formerly gave ground for omens; a portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.

PRODITOR, prŏd'-lē-tor, 92: *s.* A traitor.

Prodi'-to'-ri-ous, 90: *a.* Proditory.

Prodi'-tor-y, *a.* Treacherous. [Milton: prose.]

Pro-di'-tious-ŭn, 89: *s.* Treason.

PRODROME=prŏ-drŏmē, *s.* A forerunner. *Supp.*

To PRODUCE=prŏ-dūc', *v. a.* (See Pro.) To bring forth into view; to exhibit to the public; to bring forth or forward; to cause; to generate; in another literal and now unusual sense, to extend; to lengthen.—See the noun lower.

Pro-du'-cer, *s.* One that produces.

Pro-du'-cent, *a.* That exhibits. [Ayliffe.]

Pro-duce'-ment, *s.* Production. [Milton: prose.]

Pro-du'-ci-ble, *a.* That may be produced.

Pro-du'-ci-ble-ness, *s.* State of being producible.

Pro-du'-ci-bil'-i-ty, 81: *s.* Producibility.

Pro-du'-cker, 83: *s.* That which any thing yields or brings,—product; amount, profit, gain.

Pro-du'-cer, *s.* Something produced by nature; something produced by art,—work, composition; thing consequential, effect; result, sum.

Pro-duc'-tile, *a.* That may be drawn out in length.

Pro-duc'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

Pro-duc'-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being productive.

Pro-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of producing; thing produced; fruit, product; work of art or study.

PROEM=prŏ-ēm, *s.* Preface, introduction. *Supp.*

Pro-e'-mi-al, 90: *a.* Introductory.

PROEMPTOSIS=prŏ-ēmptŏ'-sis, *s.* A happening before,—applied as a name to the lunar equation or addition of a day to prevent the new moon from happening too soon.

PROFACE, prŏ-fāss', *interj.* "Much good to you," the corruption of an Italian word. [Shaks.]

PROFANE=prŏ-fān', *a.* Irreverent to sacred names or things; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rites; in a good sense, secular as distinct from sacred.

To Pro-fane', *v. a.* To pollute, to violate; to put to wrong use.

Pro-fa'-ner, *s.* Polluter, violator.

Pro-fane'-ly, *ad.* With profaneuess.

Pro-fane'-ness, *s.* Irreverence of what is sacred.

Pro-fan'-i-ty, *s.* Profaneuess. [Little authorized.]

Pro-fa'-na'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Violation of things sacred; irreverence to holy persons or things.

PROFECTION, prŏ-fēck'-shūn, *s.* Advancement.

PROFERT.—See under To Profuse.

To PROFESS=prŏ-fēss', *v. a. and n.* To make open declaration of; to declare in strong terms; to exhibit the appearance of; to declare publicly one's skill in an art or science in order to invite employment:—*neu.* To declare openly; to enter into a state by public declaration; in old authors it sometimes has the special sense, to declare friendship.

Pro-fessed', (-fēst, 114, 143) *part. ad.* Declared.

Pro-fes'-sed-ly, *ad.* Avowedly; undeniably.

Pro-fes'-sion, (-fēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Declaration; act of solemn declaration; calling, vocation; specially, an employment requiring learning, as those of divinity, physic, and law; hence, a learned avocation as distinguished from a trade.

Pro-fes'-sion-al, *a.* Relating to any calling; employed in a learned avocation, and not in trade.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh ūn. *e. vision*, 165: (shū, 166: then, 166.

Pro-fes'-sion-al-ly, *ad.* By profession; in way of profession.

Pro-fes'-sor, 38: *s.* One who openly professes any thing; a public teacher, particularly if appointed by any national corporation; in some writings it means one who is visibly religious.

Pro-fes'-sor-ship, *s.* State or office of a public teacher.

Pro-fes'-sor-y, *a.* Professorial. [Bacon.]

Pro-fes-su'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Relating to a professor or professors; taught by professors.

To PROFFER=**prôf'-fer**, *v. a.* To propose, to offer to acceptance; to attempt of one's own accord.

Proff'-fer, *s.* Something proposed to acceptance.

Proff'-fer-er, *s.* He that offers.

Pro'-fer-ent. A bringing forward or exhibition, or a record in *curia*, that is, court. [Law.]

PROFICIENCY, **prôf'-ish'-ên-sy**, } 147: *s.*
PROFICIENCY, **prôf'-ish'-ên-sy**, } (See Pro.)

A getting forward; advancement, improvement gained.

Pro-fic'-ient, *s.* One advanced in a study.

Pro-fic'-uous, 120: *a.* Profitable. [Harvey.]

PROFILE, **prôf'-eel**, 104: *s.* Primarily, an outline; hence, a head or portrait represented sideways.

To Pro-fil'e, *v. a.* To draw the outline of.

Pro-fil'-list, *s.* He who draws profiles. [Modern.]

PROFIT=**prôf'-it**, *s.* Pecuniary gain; the surplus of money which remains to a dealer about that with which he began; the completed transaction; proficiency.

To Pro-fit, *v. a. and n.* To benefit, to advantage; to improve;—*new*. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of advantage.

Proff'-it-ing, *s.* Gain, advantage.

Proff'-it-a-ble, 101: *a.* Lucrative; advantageous.

Proff'-it-a-bly, *ad.* Gainfully; usefully.

Proff'-it-a-ble-ness, *s.* Gainfulness; usefulness.

Proff'-it-less, *a.* Void of gain or advantage.

To PROFLIGATE, **prôf'-lê-gât**, *v. a.* To drive away, to overcome. [Fotherby, 1622: Harvey.]

Proff'-lê-gât-ion, 89: *s.* Defeat, rout. [Bacon.]

Proff'-lê-gât-e, *a. and s.* Driven from decent society; lost to virtue and decency;—*a.* An abandoned wretch.

Proff'-lê-gât-ly, *ad.* Shamelessly.

Proff'-lê-gât-ness, *s.* Quality of being profligate.

Proff'-lê-gâ-cy, *s.* Shameless vice, licentiousness.

PROFLUENT, **prôf'-loo-ênt**, 109: *a.* (See Pro.) Flowing forward.

Proff'-lu-ence, *s.* Progress, course.

PROFOUND=**prôf'-ownd'**, 31: *a. and s.* Deep; intellectually deep; deep in contrivance; having hidden qualities; lowly, humble, submissive;—*s.* The sea; the abyss: Glauvil uses it as a verb in the sense of to dive, to penetrate.

Pro-found'-ly, *ad.* Deeply; with deep insight.

Pro-found'-ness, *s.* Depth of place or knowledge.

Pro-fund'-ity, *s.* Profoundness.

PROFUSE=**prôf'-uſe'**, 152: *a.* Lavish.

Pro-fuse'-ly, *ad.* Lavishly, with exuberance.

Pro-fuse'-ness, *s.* Profusion.

PROFUSION, (-zhûn, 147) *s.* Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.

To PROG=**prôg**, *v. a.* To procure by beggarly tricks; to rob; to shift for provisions. [Obs. or vulgar.]

Prog, *s.* Victuals; provision of any kind. [A low word.]

To PROGENERATE=**prô-gên'-êr-âte**, *v. a.* To beget, to propagate.

Pro-gen'-er-a-tion, 89: *s.* A begetting. [Unus.]

Pro-gen'-i-tor, 38: *s.* Forefather, ancestor.

Pro-g'e-n-y, (**prôd'-gê-n'êy**) *s.* Offspring, race.

PROGNOSIS=**prôg-nô'-cîs**, (See Pro.) A foreknowing,—applied as the name of that part of medi-

cine by which the event of a disease is known from its symptoms.

To PROG-nos'-ti-cate, *v. a.* To foretell.

Prog-nos'-ti-ca-tor, 38: *s.* A foreknower.

Prog-nos'-ti-ca-tion, *s.* A foreknowing; foretelling.

Prog-nos'-tic, *a. and s.* Forewarning; foretelling disease or recovery;—*s.* The judgement formed of the event of a disease; a prediction; a token forewarning.

Prog-nos'-ti-ca-ble, *a.* That may be foretold.

PROGRAMMA=**prô-grâm'-md**, *s.* A university term for a billet or advertisement notifying an oration, procession, &c.; a bill of the outline of an entertainment, often written as an English word, *Program*, sometimes in the French form, *Programme*.

PROGRESS=**prôg-rêss**, *s.* (See Pro.) Advancement, motion forward; proficience; removal from one place to another; specially, the journey of a sovereign in state.

To PRO-gress, 83: *v. n.* To move onward, to advance. *Obs.* This verb is a modern revival, with its accent on the second instead of the first syllable, where Shakespeare places it: Milton uses it actively, "To progress a circle," i. e. to move round it.

Pro-gres'-sive, 105: *a.* Going forward, advancing.

Pro-gres'-sive-ly, *ad.* By gradual steps.

Pro-gres'-sive-ness, *s.* State of advancing.

Pro-gres'-sion, (-grêsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Regular and gradual advance; motion forward; course; intellectual advance.

Pro-gres'-sion-al, *a.* Advancing, being in an advancing state.

To PROHIBIT=**prô-hib'-it**, *v. a.* To forbid, to interdict by authority; to deter, to hinder.

Pro-hib'-i-ter, 36: *s.* One that prohibits.

Pro-hib'-itive, 105: *a.* Prohibitory.

Pro-hib'-i-tor-y, *a.* Implying prohibition, forbidding.

Pro-hi-bit'-ion, 89: *s.* A forbidding; an interdict; a writ to stop proceedings in an inferior court.

To PROIN=**proyn**, 29: *v. n.* To prune. [Obs.]

To PROJECT=**prô-jêct'**, *v. a. and n.* (See Pro.) To throw or cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; also, (from the noun), to scheme or contrive as a project;—*new*. To jut out or shoot forward; see the noun last in the class.

Pro-jec'-tile, (-tîl, 105) *s. and a.* A body projected or put in motion;—*adj.* Impelled forward.

Pro-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of throwing forward or away; in old chemistry, the crisis of an operation; usually, a part jutting out, as in a building; also, a plan or deliquation; and, from the noun below, a scheming or plan of action.

Pro-ject'-ment, *s.* Design, contrivance. [Charendon.]

Pro-ject'-or, *s.* One who forms schemes or designs, often meant distinctively for a wild schemer.

Pro-jec'-ture, (-tûr, 147) *s.* A jutting out.

Pro-ject'-ure, 83: *s.* Scheme, design, contrivance.

PROLAPSE=**prô-lâps'**, 189: *s.* A falling down or out, particularly of some internal part of the body.

To PROLATE=**prô-lât'**, *v. a.* To utter.

Pro-late, *a.* Brought out beyond the exact figure, as a sphere drawn out at the poles.

Pro-lâ'-tion, *s.* A bringing out of words,—utterance.

PROLEGOMENA=**prôl'-ê-gôm'-ên-d**, *s. pl.* Introductory observations: the singular is *Prolegomenon*.

PROLEPSIS=**prô-lêp'-sîs**, *s.* Anticipation,—applied to a figure of speech by which objections are met beforehand.

Pro-lêp'-tic, 88: } *a.* Previous, antecedent, applied
Pro-lêp'-ti-cal, } to certain fits of disease.

Pro-lêp'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By way of anticipation.

PROLETARIAN, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wâ; châp'-mân; pâ-pâ': lâw; gôod; j'wô, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, t, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

PRO

PROLIFEROUS, prô-lîf'-êr-ûs, 120: *a.* Putting forth progeny.—*prolific*. [Botany.]
PRO-LIF-IC, 88: } *a.* Productive, generative, fruit-
PRO-LIF-IC-AL, } ful; promising fecundity
PRO-lîf'-ic-al-ly, *ad.* Fruitfully.
PRO-lîf'-ic-ness, *s.* State of being prolific.
PRO-lîf'-ic-a-tion, *s.* Generation of offspring.
PRO-LI-R-TAR-Y, *s.* One generated, and having no other mark of distinction,—a common or mean person
PRO-le-ta'-ri-an, 90: *a.* Mean, vulgar.
PROLIX, prô-lîcks', 188: *a.* Long, tedious, not concise; in some old authors, of long duration.
PRO-lîx'-ly, *ad.* Tediously.
PRO-lîx'-ness, *s.* Prolixity.
PRO-lîx'-i-ty, *s.* Tediousness, want of brevity.
PRO-lîx'-ious, 147, 120: *a.* Dilatory. [Shaks.]
PROLOCUTOR=prô-lî'-ch'-tor, *s.* (See Pro.)
 He who speaks before or for others; specially a foreman of a convocation.
PRO-lî-o-cu'-tor-ship, *s.* Office of a prolocutor.
TO PRO-LI-O-GIZE, (jîzi) *v. a.* To prologue.
 B. and FI]
PRO-lî-ogue, (-ôg, 107) *s.* Preface, introduction; specially that which is spoken previously to a play.
TO PRO-lî-ogue, *v. a.* To introduce formally. [Shaks.]
TO PROLONG=prô-lông', *v. a.* To lengthen out; to put off to a distant time.
PRO-long'-er, 72: *s.* One that prolongs.
TO PRO-long'-gate, 158: *v. a.* To prolong.
PRO-long'-ga-tion, 89: *s.* A drawing out; delay.
PROLUSION, prô-lî'-zhûn, 109, 147: *s.* A prelude, an introduction.
PROMENADE, prôm'-ên-âd', [Fr.] *s.* A walk for pleasure and show; hence, *To promenade*.
TO PROMERIT=prô-mêr'-it, *v. a.* To oblige; to procure; to deserve by merit. [Hp. Hall. Pearson.]
PROMETHEAN, prô-mê'-ih'-ân, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus; having the life giving quality of the fire which he stole from heaven
PROMINENT, prôm'-ê-nênt, 105 *a.* Standing forward before others; protuberant, full.
Prom'-i-nent-ly, *ad.* In a prominent manner.
Prom'-i-nence, } *s.* State of being prominent; pro-
Prom'-i-nen-cy, } tubérance.
PROMISCUOUS, prô-mîs'-cû-ûs, 120: *a.* Mingled, indiscriminate; common.
PRO-mîs'-cu-ous-ly, *ad.* Indiscriminately.
PRO-mîs'-cu-ous-ness, *s.* State of being promiscuous.
PROMISE, prôm'-is, 105: *s.* Declaration to do something for another, generally a benefit; hope; expectation; performance of promise, grant.
TO PROM-ISE, (prôm'-iz, 137) *v. a. and n.* To declare a purpose to, generally a benefit, as a gift, a payment; to make declaration of, even of ill.—*new*.
 To afford hopes or expectation; to make promises.
Prom'-i-ser, *s.* One who promises.
Prom'-i-see', 177: *s.* One who is promised something.
Prom'-i-ving, *a.* Affording hope of good.
Of the compounds, *Prom'-ise-breaker* is he who breaks a promise; and *Prom'-ise-breaker*, violation of promise.
Prom'-is-sor-y, 129, 18, 105: *a.* Containing a promise of something to be done.
Prom'-is-sor-i-ly, *ad.* By way of promise.
PROMONTORY, prôm'-ôn-tôr-êy, *s.* A head-land, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.
TO PROMOTE=prô-môte', *v. a.* To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.
Pro-mô-ter, *s.* Advancer; anciently, a makebate.
Pro-mô-tive, 105 *a.* Tending to advance.

PRO

Pro-mô-tion, 89: *s.* Advancement; preferment.
TO PRO-MOVE', (-môv, 107) *v. a.* To promote. [Suckling]
PROMPT, prôm't, 156: *a.* Quick, ready; petulant; told down; unobstructed.
TO PROMPT, *v. a.* To incite; to assist when at loss, particularly for words; to dictate.
Prompt'-er, 36: *s.* One who prompts.
Prompt'-ly, *ad.* Readily, quickly.
Prompt'-ness, *s.* Promptitude.
Prompt'-i-tude, *s.* Readiness, quickness.
Prom'-t-ure, 147: *s.* Suggestion. [Unusual.]
Prompt'-u-ary, *s.* That which contains things in readiness,—a store-house.
TO PROMULGATE=prô-mûl'-gâte, *v. a.* To publish, to make known by open declaration.
Prom'-ul-ga-tion, 89: *s.* A publishing.
Prom'-ul-ga-tor, *s.* One who promulgates.
TO PRO-MUL-GE', *v. a.* To promulgate. [Pearson.]
Pro-mul'-ger, *s.* A promulgator.
PRONE=prône, *a.* Lying with the face downwards, as opposed to *supine*; bending downwards, not erect; precipitous; sloping; mentally disposed, commonly in an ill sense.
Prone'-ly, *ad.* So as to bend downwards.
Prone'-ness, *s.* State of being prone; *Pro-ni-ty* is obs.
PRO-NA-TION, 89: *s.* The position of the hand in which the palm is turned downwards.
PRO-na'-tor, *s.* A muscle of the forearm.
PRONG=prông, *s.* A fork; spike of a fork.
PRONOUN=prô-noun, 32: *s.* A word used for a noun, or serving to lead the verb.
PRO-noun'-NAL, 92: *a.* Having the nature of a pronoun; referring to something pre-understood.
Pro-nom'-i-nal-ly, *ad.* With the effect of a pronoun.
TO PRONOUNCE=prô-nounce', *v. a. and n.*
 To speak, to utter; in a limited but common sense, to articulate by the organs of speech; in a classical sense, to utter rhetorically;—*new*. To speak with confidence or authority.
Pro-nounce', *s.* Declaration. [Milton: prose.]
Pro-noun'-cer, *s.* One who pronounces.
Pro-noun'-cing, *part. a.* Uttering; teaching pronunciation.
PRO-NUN'-CI-A-TIVE, (-shê'-d'-tîv, 147, 105) *a.* Uttering confidently, dogmatically. [Barou.]
Pro-nun'-ci-a-tion, (-cê'-â'-shûn, 150) *s.* Act or mode of utterance; the manner of uttering words singly; delivery of language as made up of words: see Elocution.
PROOF=prôof, *s. and a.* (See To Prove.) Any thing that renders what was doubtful or doubted certain; argument; evidence; experiment; that which has been proved, the temper or impenetrability of some manufactured substance ascertained to withstand certain effects; the trial sheet of a compositor's work in printing, or of an engraver's work on wood, metal, or stone.—*adj.* Having been proved able to resist something, followed by *to* or *against*: a *Proof-print*, different from a proof simply, is one of the first taken from a copper plate after it is finished, and before it can be at all worn: it is generally without the inscription, which is added afterwards.
Proof'-less, *a.* Wanting proof.
TO PROP=prôp, *v. a.* To sustain, to support.
Prop, *s.* Support, stay.
TO PROPAGATE=prôp'-d-gâte, *v. a. and n.*
 To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to spread abroad by carrying from place to place; to increase, to promote;—*new*. To have offspring.
Prop'-a-ga-tor, 38: *s.* One who propagates.
Prop'-a-ga-tion, 89: *s.* Act of propagating; increase, extension, enlargement.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: mîn, 166: thên, 166.

Prop'-a-ga-ble, 101: *a.* That may be propagated.
PROP'-A-GAN''-DA, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Things to be propagated.
Prop'-a-gan''-dist, *s.* One who employs himself in promoting principles which himself, his sect, or party deem *propaganda*.
Prop'-a-gan''-dism, 158: *s.* The propagation of principles or tenets.
To PROPEL=**prò-pěll'**, *v. a.* (See *Pro.*) To drive forward.
 ☞ See for its relations *To Propulse*, &c.
To PROPEND=**prò-pěnd'**, *v. n.* (See *Pro.*) To incline forwards, to be disposed in favour of any thing.
Prop-en'-den-cy, *s.* Inclination; in some authors, from a different etymological branch, a weighing, an attentive deliberation.
Pro-pense', *a.* Inclined, disposed.
'Pro-pense'-ness, *s.* Natural tendency. [Donne.]
Pro-pen'-sion, (-shùn, 147) *s.* Propensity.
Pro-pen'-sity, 84, 105: *s.* Natural tendency, bent of mind; disposition to any thing, good or bad.
PROPER=**pròp'-er**, *a.* Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; own; hence, natural, original; fit, exactly adapted; consonant or agreeing; such as should be in kind, as a *proper* child, a *proper* man; hence, a *proper* term may mean, not a *figurative* one; hence, also, mere, pure, an application frequent in Shakespeare.
Prop'-er-ly, *ad.* Fiuly, suitably; strictly.
Prop'-er-ness, *s.* Quality of being proper.
Prop'-er-ty, *s.* Peculiar quality; (See *Accident*;) quality, disposition; that which is one's own; in a special sense, something distinct from the dress which an actor will have to use in playing his part; in old authors it sometimes means *propriety*, which is an etymological relation of this class.
To Prop'-er-ty, *v. a.* To invest with qualities; to seize and retain as something owned. [Shaks.]
PROPHASIS, **pròl'-d-cis**, 163: *s.* Prognosis or foreknowledge: see *Prognosis*.
PROPH'-K-CY, (-cěy, 105) 163: *s.* Prediction.
To PROPH'-E-SY, (-cěy, 6, 137) *v. a.* and *n.* To predict, to foretell.—*new.* To utter predictions; in Scripture, it often means to preach; Daniel, one of our old poets, uses *To Prophesize*.
Prop'h'-e-si', *s.* One who prophesies.
Prop'h'-e-sy'-ing, *s.* A foretelling; a preaching.
PROPH'-ET, 14: *s.* One who prophesies.
PROPH'-et-ess, *s.* A female prophet.
Pro-phet'-ic, 88: } *a.* Unfolding future events.
Pro-phet'-ical, }
Pro-phet'-ical-ly, *ad.* By way of prediction.
PROPHYLACTIC, **pròl'-l-läck''-tick**, *a.* and *s.* Preventive, preservative:—*s.* A preventive medicine.
To PROPINE=**prò-pin'**, *v. a.* To offer in kindness, as the cup when we drink to any one; [Chaucer;] also, to expose generally. [Obs.]
Pro'-pi-na'-tion, 6: *s.* Act of propining. [Potter.]
To PROPINQUATE, **prò-ping'-kwát**, 158, 188: *v. n.* To approach, to be near. [Obs.]
Pro-pin'-gu-ty, (-kwě-těy) *s.* Nearness in place, time, or blood.
To PROPITIATE, **prò-pish'-l-é-áte**, 90, 147: *v. a.* and *n.* To induce to be favourable, to gain, to conciliate:—*new.* To make atonement.
Pro-pit'-i-a'-tor, 38: *s.* One that propitiates.
Pro-pit'-i-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of propitiating; the atonement by which propitiousness is obtained.
Pro-pit'-i-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be made propitious.
Pro-pit'-i-a-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Having the power to make propitious:—*s.* The mercy-seat of the temple.
Pro-pit'-ious, (-pish'-i-ús, 120) *a.* Favourable.
Pro-pit'-ious-ly, *ad.* Favourably, kindly.

Pro-pit'-ious-ness, *s.* Favourableness.
PROPLASM, **prò-plázm**, 158: *s.* A mould.
Pro-plas'-tice, (-tiss, 105) *s.* Art of making moulds.
PROPOLIS=**prò-pò-lis**, *s.* (See *Fro.*) That which is before the city, applied as the name of the glutinous substance with which bees close the cells and crannies of their hives.
PROPOSANT.—See under *To Propose*.
PROPORTION, **prò-pòr'-shùn**, 130, 89: *s.* Comparative relation of one thing to another; identity of two ratios, equal degree; symmetry; size as always implying comparison; symmetry to the ear, or harmonic relation.
To Pro-por'-tion, *v. a.* To adjust by comparative relation; to form symmetrically.
Pro-por'-tion-a-ble, *a.* Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.
Pro-por'-tion-a-ble-ly, *ad.* According to proportion.
Pro-por'-tion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Proportionality.
Pro-por'-tion-less, *a.* Without proportion.
Pro-por'-tion-al, *a.* Having a settled comparative relation; symmetrical.
Pro-por'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* In proportion.
Pro-por'-tion-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being proportional.
Pro-por'-tion-ate, *a.* Adjusted to something else, according to a comparative relation.
To Pro-por'-tion-ate, *v. a.* To adjust relatively.
Pro-por'-tion-ate-ly, *ad.* With due proportion.
Pro-por'-tion-ate-ness, *s.* State of being proportionate.
To PROPOSE, **prò-pòze'**, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* (See *Pro.*) To put forward for consideration:—*new.* [Obs.] To converse, to offer schemes.
Pro-pose', *s.* Talk, discourse. [Shaks.]
Pro-po'-ser, *s.* One that proposes.
Pro-po'-si'-tion, (-zish'-i-ún, 89) *s.* Offer of something for consideration or acceptance; proposal, offer of terms; a sentence in which something is laid down as true, particularly one of the three members of a syllogism.
Pro-po'-si'-tion-al, *a.* Considered as a proposition.
PRO-PO'-SAL, (-zál) *s.* That which is offered, scheme, design; arrangement.
PRO-PO'-NENT, *s.* One that makes a proposal.
To PRO-POUND', (-pound, 31) *v. a.* To propose, to offer; to place for consideration.
Pro-pound'-er, 36: *s.* One that propounds.
PROPRIETOR=**prò-pri'-tòr**, 38: *s.* (See *Proper*.) A possessor in his own right.
Pro-pri'-e-tar-y, *s.* and *a.* Possessor or Possessors:—*a.* Belonging to a certain owner.
Pro-pri'-e-tress, *s.* Female proprietor.
PRO-PRÍ'-E-TY, *s.* Primarily, exclusive right property; more commonly, the state of being *proper* or as should be; hence, accuracy, justness.
PROPT.—A wrong spelling of *Propried*.
To PROPUGN, **prò-pùnc'**, 157, 139: *v. a.* To defend, to vindicate, to contend for.
Pro-pugn'-er, 36: *s.* One who propugns.
PRO-PUG'-N-AT-CL-E, (*g* sounded) *s.* A fortress. [Obs.]
Prop'-ug-na'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Defence.
To PROPULSE=**prò-pùlc'**, *v. a.* To propel [Obs.]
Pro-pul'-sion, (-shùn, 147) *s.* Act of driving forward: *Sp.* Hall uses *Propulsion*.
PROPYLÆUM, **prò-pě-lě''-üm**, *s.* A porch.
PRO RATA, **prò rá-tá**, [Lat.] *ad.* In proportion.
PRO' RE NA'-TA, *ad.* As occasion may arise.
PRORE=**pròr**, *s.* The grow. [Poet.]
PROREPTION, **prò-rěp'-shùn**, *s.* A creeping on

To PROROGUE=prô-rôgû, 171: *v. a.* To protract, to defer; to put off, to delay; particularly, to delay the further session of.

Pro-ro-ga-tion, 89: *s.* Prolongation; more commonly, the delay or interruption of a session.

PRORUPTION, prô-rûp'-shûn, *s.* A bursting out.

PROSAIC.—See under *Prose*.

To PROSCRIBE=prô-scrib'e, *v. a.* To set down in writing for destruction, to doom to destruction; to interdict.

Pro-scri-ber, *s.* One that proscribes.

Pro-scrip-tive, 105: *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription.

Pro-scrip-tion, 89: *s.* Doom to destruction.

Pro-scrip-tor, 83: *s.* One proscribed.

PROSE, prôze, 151: *s.* Discourse not restrained by metrical rules; it is used specially for a prayer of the Roman church.

To Prose, *v. n.* To write prose; to speak tediously.

Pro-ser, *s.* A person that prosae.

Pro-sa-ic, (prô-zâ-ick, 88) *a.* Pertaining to prose: *Pro-sa* is out of use.

Pro-sa-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a prosaic manner.

Pro-sa-ist, *s.* A writer of prose. [Modern.]

To PROSECUTE=prôs-ê-cû-ta, *v. a.* and *n.* (See *Pro*.) To follow or pursue for a purpose; to continue, to carry on, to apply to with continued purpose; to pursue by law, to sue criminally:—*æu.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

Pro-sê-cu-tor, 38: *s.* One that prosecutes.

Pro-sê-cu-tion, *s.* Act of prosecuting.

PROSELYTE=prôs-ê-lî-te, *s.* One brought over to a new opinion, particularly in religion,—a convert.

To Pro-sê-lyte, *v. a.* To convert.

Pro-sê-ly-tism, 105, 158: *s.* The practice or principle of going about to make converts.

To Pro-sê-ly-tize, *v. n.* and *a.* To convert. [Burke.]

PROSEMINATION, prô-sêm-ê-nâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* Propagation by seed.

PROSENNEAHEDRA=prôs-ên'-nê-â-he' drâ, *a.* Having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

PROSER.—See under *Prose*.

PROSODY, prôs-ô-dêy, 105: *s.* That which conduces to the construction of verse, applied as the name to that part of grammar which treats of lingual sounds, their measure and quantity, and the laws of versification.

Pro-sô-dist, *s.* One skilled in prosody.

Pro-sô-di-an, 90: *s.* A prosodist.

Pro-sô-di-cal, *a.* Relating to prosody.

Pro-sô-di-cal, 84: *a.* Prosodical.

PROSOPOLEPSY, prôs-ô-pô-lêp'-sêy, *s.* The taking of a person before-hand, applied as the name of the prejudice we form from a first view.

Pro-sô-po-pô-ly-ta, (prôs-ô-pô-pe'-yâ) *s.* The making of that a person which has no life or no reality,—personification.

PROSPECT=prôs-pêct, *s.* (See *Pro*.) View as from a distance: place which affords a view; series of objects open to the eye; view delineated; view into futurity, opposed to *re-spect*; regard to something future.

To Pros-pêct, *v. n.* To look forward. [Unusual.]

Pro-pêc-tive, 105: *a.* Viewing at a distance; distant; acting with foresight.

Pro-spec-tive-ly, *ad.* With reference to the future.

Pro-spec-tion, 89: *s.* Act of looking forward, or providing for the future.

Pro-spec-t-us, [Lat.] *s.* Plan or proposal of any work.

To PROSPER=prôs-per, *v. a.* and *n.* To make happy, to favour:—*æu.* To be prosperous, to thrive.

Pros-per-ous, 120: *a.* Thriving; favourable.

Pros-per-ous-ly, *ad.* Successfully, thrivingly.

Pros-per-ous-ness, *s.* Prosperity.

Pros-per-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.

PROSPICIENCE, prôs-pîsh-'ên-çen, 147: *s.* (See *Pro*.) Act of looking forward.

PROSTATE=prôs-tât-ta, *a.* (See *Pro*.) Set before, applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the urethra.

PROSTERNATION, prôs-ter-nâ'-shûn, 89: *s.* State of being cast down, rejection.

PROSTETHIS=prôs-ê'-this, *s.* That which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh; also, a fleshy part, as of the palms.

PROSTHESIS=prôs-thê-cîs, *s.* A placing first, as a syllable to a word, (*i. e.* *y-clad* for *c-clad*), the contrary of aphæresis.

To PROSTITUTE, prôs-tê-tû-ta, 105: *v. a.* (See *Pro*.) To put forward for sale, always in a bad sense, because never applied but to something that ought not to be sold, as person, principle, or good name.

Pro-sti-tute, *a.* and *s.* Vicious for hire:—*s.* A hireling, a mercenary; a public strumpet.

Pro-sti-tu-tor, 38: *s.* He that prostitutes.

Pro-sti-tu-tion, *s.* Act of setting basely to sale; state of being set to sale; practice of living as a strumpet.

PROSTRATE=prôs-trâ-te, *a.* Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

To Pro-strate, *v. a.* To lay flat; to throw or cast [one's self] down in adoration.

Pro-stra-tion, 89: *s.* Act of prostrating; great depression, great loss of natural strength.

PROSTYLE=prô-stîl, *s.* (See *Pro*.) Range of columns before an edifice.

PROSYLLOGISM, prô-sîl'-lô-gîzm, 158: *s.* That which rests on a previous syllogism, applied to the form of argument in which the conclusion of one syllogism becomes the major of the next.

PROTASIS, prô-tâ-cîs, *s.* (See *Pro*.) That which is drawn forward, or presented first,—the former part of a period, which is completed by the apodosis: *le-a* strictly, a maxim or proposition; in the ancient drama the opening of the plot.

Pro-tat'-ic, *a.* Previous, serving to introduce.

PROTEAN=prô-tê'-ân, 86: *a.* Readily assuming different shapes, as the marine deity *Pro-teus*.

To PROTECT=prô-têct', *v. a.* To cover from evil, to shield, to defend.

Pro-tec-tive, 105: *a.* Sheltering, defending.

Pro-tec-tion, 89: *s.* Defence; it is sometimes applied specially to a passport, or a letter of immunity.

Pro-tec-tor, 38: *s.* He who protects: in a special sense, one appointed to protect the kingdom during the king's minority, or an interregnum.

Pro-tec-tor-ate, *s.* Government by a protector.

Pro-tec-tor-ship, *s.* Office of a protector.

Pro-tec-tô'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Relating to a protector.

Pro-tec-tress, *s.* A female protector.

To PROTEND=prô-tênd', *v. a.* To stretch forth

Pro-ten-se, *s.* Extension. [Spencer.]

PROTERVITY, prô-ter'-vê-tî-y, *s.* Petulance.

To PROTEST=prô-têst', *v. n.* and *a.* To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution:—*act.* To prove, to show, (in this sense obs.) to call as a witness: *To protest a bill* is to cause a notary public to make a formal declaration against the drawer on account of non-acceptance or non-payment.

Pro-test'-er, *s.* One that protests.

Pro-test, 83: *s.* A solemn declaration, generally against something.

Pro-test-ant, 92: *a.* and *s.* Protesting; pertaining

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

to Protestants:—*s.* Originally, one of the Lutherans in Germany, who, in 1529, protested against the emperor Charles V., and appealed, concerning their religion, to a general council; at present, it is understood to include all Christians who are not within the pale of the Roman Catholic religion, except those of the Greek church, because these, in their opposition to the former, stand on ground more ancient than the Protestants; and except likewise, and for the same reason, the professors of Arianism.

Protest-ant-ly, *ad.* In conformity to the notions and opinions of Protestants. [Milton: prose.]

Protest-ant-ism, 158: *s.* The Protestant religion.

Protest-ation, 89: *s.* A solemn declaration.

PROTHONOTARY, prô-thôn'-ô-târ-ê-y. *s.* Originally, a chief notary of the Greek empire; at present, an officer in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas.

Pro-thon'-o-tar-i-ship, *s.* Office of prothonotary.

PROTO-. A prefix from a Greek word signifying first.

Pro-to'-col, *s.* Literally, that which had the first glue or varnish, applied as the name of the original copy of any writing, the first minute, draught, or summary.

Pro-to'-col-ist, *s.* In Russia, a register or clerk.

Pro-to'-mar-tyr, 36: *s.* The first Christian martyr, [Stephen:] hence, a first sufferer.

Pro-to'-plast, *s.* He or that which was first formed.

Pro-to'-plas'-tic, 88: *a.* First formed.

Pro-to'-type, *s.* The original of a copy.

Pro-tox'-ide, 188: *s.* A substance combined with oxygen in the first degree.

To Pro-tox'-i-dize, *v. a.* To oxidize in the first degree.

Pro-to-sul'-phate, (-fâ-tu, 163) *s.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a protoxide. See further in *Supp.*

To PROTRACT=prô-trâct', *v. a.* (See Pro.) To draw out or lengthen, to delay.

Pro-trâct', *s.* Tedious continuance. [Spenser.]

Pro-trâct'-er, 36: *s.* One that protracts.

Pro-trâct'-or, 38: *s.* An instrument for laying down and measuring angles.

See **er** in the Index of Terminations.

Pro-trâct'-ive, 105: *a.* Dilatory, delaying.

Pro-trâct-ion, 89: *s.* Act of drawing out, delay.

PROTREPTICAL, prô-trêp'-tê-câl, 105: *a.* Hortatory, suasive.

To PROTRUDE, prô-trôod', *v. a.* and *n.* (See Pro.) To thrust forward:—*new.* To be thrust forward.

Pro-tru'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Thrusting forward.

Pro-tru'-sion, (-zhûn, 147) *s.* Act of protruding; a push.

PROTUBERANT=prô-tû'-bêr-ânt, *a.* Swelling.

Pro-tu'-ber-ance, *s.* Tumor, a swelling, prominence.

Pro-tu'-ber-ous, *a.* Protuberant. [Disused.]

To Pro-tu'-ber-ate, *v. n.* To swell forward.

Pro-tu'-ber a"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of swelling out.

PROUD=prowd, 31: *a.* (Compare Pride, &c.) Having inordinate self-esteem; arrogant, haughty; daring, presumptuous; grand of mien or person; grand, lofty; ostentatious, as applied to things; in old authors, salacious as applied to female brutes: *To be proud of*, to value one's self for: *Proud flesh* is flesh puffed up, *i. e.* exuberant and fangous from the healing of a wound.

Proud'-ly, *ad.* With pride; arrogantly.

PROVAND.—See **Provender**.

To PROVE, prôv, 107, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To evince, to make that appear certain which was doubtful, —to confirm by experiment, testimony, or argument; to bring to the test; to try by suffering or encountering; specially, to publish according to the law of testaments before a proper officer:—*new.* To make trial; to be found by experience; to turn out; to succeed.

Pro-ven, *a.* Proved. [Scotch Law.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wâ-y: châp'-mân: pð-pâ': lâw: gôod: j'wô, *i. e.* jew; 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Pro-ver, 36: *s.* One who proves.

Pro'-va-ble, *a.* That may be proved.

Pro'-va-bly, *ad.* So as to be proved.

PROVENCIAL, prô-vên'-sh'âl, *a.* Pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROVENDER=prôv'-ên-der, *s.* Dry food for brutes,—hay and corn: it was formerly written *Provand*, *Pro-and*, and *Provencal*, and signified not merely food for horses, but provisions in general.

Pro-ven'-i-ron, *s.* A provider.

PROVERB=prôv'-erb, *s.* A short sentence often repeated, a saw, an adage, a by-word.

To Prov'-erb, 82: *v. n.* and *a.* To utter proverbs:—*act.* To speak proverbially: to mention in a proverb: to provide with a proverb. [Used by our old poets.]

Pro-verb'-i-al, 90: *a.* Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; resembling or suitable to a proverb.

Pro-verb'-i-al-ly, *ad.* In a proverb.

To Pro-verb'-i-al-ize, *v. a.* To make into a proverb.

Pro-verb'-i-al-ist, *s.* One who speaks proverbs.

To PROVIDE=prô-vid', *v. a.* (See Pro.) To procure beforehand, to get ready; to furnish—the accusative (a reciprocal pronoun) being followed by *with*, formerly by *of*; to stipulate: in a literal sense seldom occurring, to foresee: *To provide against*, to take measures against; *To provide for*, to take care of before-hand.

Pro-vi'-ded, *aa.* Stipulated as a condition, followed by *that* expressed or understood.

Pro-vi'-der, 36: *s.* He who provides.

PROV'-IDENCE, 92: *s.* Foresight, timely care; act of providing; prudence, frugality; the care of God over his creatures, divine superintendence; hence, God considered in this relation.

Prov'-i-dent, *a.* Forecasting, prudent.

Prov'-i-dent-ly, *ad.* With foresight.

Prov'-i-den'-tial, (-sh'âl, 147) *a.* Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

Prov'-i-den'-tial-ly, *ad.* By care of providence.

See the class continued with **Provision**, &c.

PROVINCE=prôv'-ince, *s.* That which is under a superior; that which is a department of something, (from the notion of a subjected or conquered place;) hence, a region, a tract, a part of a country; specially, the tract over which an archbishop has jurisdiction; figuratively, the office or business which properly belongs to any one.

Pro-vin'-cial, (-sh'âl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Relating to a province; appendant to the principal country; belonging to a province; not courtly,—rude, unpolished; in a special sense, belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction:—*s.* One belonging to a province; an ecclesiastical governor.

Pro-vin'-cial-ism, 158: *s.* Manner of speaking in some province of a country; hence, *provincialism* has been used to signify one who has provincialism.

Pro-vin'-ci-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Peculiarity of dialect, provincialism.

To Pro-vin'-ci-ate, *v. a.* To turn to a province. [Howell.]

To PROVINCE=prô-vînc', *v. n.* To lay a branch of a vine or other tree in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVISION, prô-vîzh'-ûn, 147: *s.* (See To Provide, &c.) Act of providing; the thing provided; food, for which the plural number is often used; terms settled, care taken.

To Pro-vis'-ion, *v. a.* To supply with provisions.

Pro-vîs'-ion-âl, *a.* Provided merely for present need, temporarily established.

Pro-vis'-ion-âl-ly, *ad.* By way of provision.

Pro-vis'-ion-at-y, *a.* Making provision.

Pro-vî'-so, (prô-vî'-zô) *s.* An article in which some provision or stipulation is introduced.

Pro-vî'-sur-y, *a.* Including a proviso.

PRO-VI-SOR, (-zər) *s.* A payveyor; a person appointed to a benefice by the Pope before the death of the incumbent, to the prejudice of the patron.

PROVOCATION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To PROVOKE=prō-vōk', *v. a. and n.* To challenge; to induce by motive; to promote; more commonly, to excite by something offensive, to incense, to enrage;—*new.* To appeal, [Dryden:] commonly, to produce anger.

Pro-vo'-ker, 36: *s.* One who provokes

Pro-vo'-king, *a.* Exciting anger.

Pro-vo'-king-ly, *ad.* So as to raise anger.

PROV'-O-CY'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of exciting anger; any thing that excites; in a literal sense now disused, an appeal.

Pro-voc'-a-tive, 92, 105: *a. and s.* Stimulating, inciting;—*s.* Any thing which stimulates appetite, or is taken for the purpose of transient excitement.

Pro-voc'-a-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being provocative.

Pro-voc'-a-tor-y, *s.* A challenge. [Cotgrave.]

PROVOST=prōv'-ōst, 18: *s.* One placed over a department; as the head of a college; the executioner of an army.

Prov'-ost-ship, *s.* Office of a provost.

PROW, prōw=prō, 7: *s.* Fore part of a ship.

PROW=prow, 31: *a.* Valiant [Spenser.]

Prow'-ess, *s.* Bravery, valour.

Prow'-est, *a.* Bravest. [Spenser.]

To PROWL=prowl, 31: *v. a. and n.* To rove over; to collect by plunder;—*new.* To rove about for plunder, to prey.

Prowl, *s.* A ramble for plunder. [Colloq.]

Prowl'-er, *s.* One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, prōcks'-ē-māte, 188: *a.* Near and immediate, opposed to *remote* and *mediate*; nearest, next.

Prox'-i-mate-ly, *ad.* Immediately.

Prox'-ime, (-im, 105) *a.* Proximate. [Watts.]

Prox-im'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Nearness.

PROXY, prōcks'-ēy, *s.* Procuration, of which it is a contraction,—agency for another; agency of a substitute; the substitute, whether person or written paper.

Prox'-y-ship, *s.* Office of a proxy.

PRUCE, prōoce, 109: *s.* Prussian leather.

PRUDE, prōōd, 109: *s.* A woman of affected great reserve, coyness, and stiffness.

Prud'-ish, *a.* Affectedly grave and mod-est.

Prud'-er-y, *s.* Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDENT, prōv'-dēnt, 109: *a.* Originally, foreseeing; foreseeing by natural instinct; commonly, cautious and wise in measures and conduct.

Prud'-ent-ly, *ad.* Discreetly, judiciously.

Prud'-ence, *s.* Wisdom applied to practice.

Prud'-en'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) 90: *a. and s.* Eligible on principles of prudence;—*s. pl.* *Pruden'-tials*, Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Prud'-en'-tial-ly, *ad.* With prudence, cautiously.

Prud'-en'-tial-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Eligibility on principle of prudence. [Brown.]

PRUDERY, &c.—See under Prude.

To PRUNE, prōōn, *v. a. and n.* To lop, to divest (as trees) of superfluities, to clear from any thing unnecessary;—*new.* [Dryden.] To dress, to prink.

Prud'-er, *s.* One that prunes.

Prud'-ing, *s.* A lopping; hence the compounds *Prud'-ing-ho-k*, *Prud'-ing-knife*, &c.

PRUNE, prōōn, 109: *s.* A plum.

Prud'-nif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Plum-bearing.

Prud'-nif'-lo, *s.* A kind of plum: see also hereafter.

PRUNEL, prōō-nēl, 109: *s.* A herb.

PRUNELLO, prōō-nēl'-lō, 109: *s.* A stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made: see also higher.

PRURIENT, prūr'-ē-ēnt, 109, 51: *a.* Itching, having an itching desire.

Prur'-i-ence, } *s.* An itching; a desire which pro-
Prur'-i-en-cy, } vokes the harbourer of it, as the itch
provokes scratching.

Prur'-i-go, [Lat.] *s.* The itch.

Prur'-ig'-i-nous, 92, 64, 120: *a.* Tending to the itch.
PRUSSIAN, prūsh'-ān, *a. and s.* Pertaining to Prussia.—*s.* A native of Prussia.

Prus'-sian, *a.* The epithet of an acid which is the colouring matter of Prussian blue, and one of the strongest poisons known.

Prus'-si-ate, 146, 147: *s.* A salt formed with prussic acid and a salifiable base.
To PRY=prī, *v. n.* To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

Pry, *s.* Impertinent peeping.

Pry-ing-ly, *ad.* With impertinent curiosity.

PRYTANIS=prī'-tā-nīs, *s.* (*pl.* Prytanæ, 101)
One of the select senators of ancient Athens; a governor, a magistrate.

PRY'-TA-NIS'-UM, *s.* A hall for public business.

PSALM, sām, 157, 139: *s.* A sacred song.

Psalm'-ist, *s.* A writer of psalms.

PSAL'-MO-DRY, (sāl'-mō-dēy) *s.* The act or practice of singing sacred songs.

Psalm, *s.* This word and the following are pronounced not as derivatives from *psalm*, but with reference to Greek derivatives.

Psalm'-mo-dist, *s.* singer of psalms.

Psalm'-mod'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to psalmody.

Psalm'-mod'-i-cal, } *a.* Relating to psalmody.

Psalm'-mog'-ra-phy, (-lēy, 163) *s.* The practice of writing psalms.

Psalm'-ter, *s.* The volume of psalms, as used in churches.

Psalm, *s.* Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not to the intervening Saxon: see Prin. 142.

Psalm'-ter-y, *s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

PSAMMITE, sām'-mīte, 157: *s.* A species of sandstone.

PSEUDO, sū'-dō, 157, 110: A prefix from a Greek word signifying false. See other compounds in *S.*

PSEU'-DO-A-PO-S'T'-T-LE, 156: *s.* A false apostle

PSEU'-DO-CHI'-NA, *s.* The false china root.

PSEU'-DO-GA-LX'-NA, *s.* False galena or black jack.

PSEU'-DOG'-RA-PHY, (-lēy, 163) 87: *s.* False writing: *Pseu'-do-graph* is the same.

PSEU'-DOI'-O-GY, *s.* Falsehood of speech.

PSEU'-DO-ME-TAL'-LIC, 88: *a.* An epithet applied to such lustre as is perceptible only when held to the light.

PSEU'-DON'-Y-MOUS, 120: *a.* Having a false signature

PSEU'-DO-PHI-LOS'-O-PHY, 163: *s.* False philosophy.

PSEU'-DO-TIN'-E-A, *s.* An insect not a moth, but resembling one, which feeds on wax and is a great enemy to bees.

PSEU'-DO-VOL-CA'-NO, *s.* A volcano which emits smoke, and sometimes flame, but never lava.

PSHAW, shāw, *interj.* It expresses contempt.

PSITTACEOUS, sūt-tā'-sh'ūs, 157, 147: *a.* Of the parrot kind.

PSOAS, sō'-ās, (*pl.* Psōæ) The name of a muscle of the loins, of which there are two.

PSORA, sōr'-ā, 47: *s.* The itch.

PSYCHOLOGY, sī-cōi'-d-gēy, 161, 87: *s.* The doctrine of the soul as distinct from the body; the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* *mīxion*. 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* *vīxion*. 166: thēn, 166.

doctrine of metaphysical existences; a treatise on the mind; such are the different senses in which the word seems to have been used.

PYK-CHOM'-A-CHY, (-k'ey) *s.* Conflict with the soul.

PYU'-CHO-MAN'-CY, 87: *s.* Divination by conjuring the dead.

PTARMIGAN, tar'-mē-gān, 157, 105: *s.* The white game, a bird.

PTISAN, tīz'-ān, 157, 151: *s.* A decoction of barley with other ingredients for the sick.

PTOLEMAIC, tōl'-ē-mā'-ick, 157: *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, or his system of the universe, of which the earth is supposed to be centre.

PTYALISM, tī'-d-lizm, 157, 158: *s.* A spitting often, excess of saliva, salivation.

PRYS'-MA-GOOUE, (tīs'-mā-gōg, 151, 107) *s.* A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY, pū'-bēr-tēy, 105: *s.* The time of life at which the generative faculties begin to be developed.

Pu-bes'-cent, *a.* Arriving at puberty.

Pu bes'-cence, *s.* State of arriving at puberty.

PUBLIC=pūb'-lick, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a state or nation, not private; common to many; open, notorious;—*s.* Open view, general notice, as in *public*; the people at large, in which sense it ought always to have a plural construction.

Pub'-lic-ly, *ad.* In the name of the public; openly, without concealment.

Pub'-lic-ness, *s.* Publicity.

PUB-LIC'-I-TRY, (-liss'-ē-tēy, 84, 105) *s.* State of being public.

Pub'-lic-ist, *s.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations.

Pub'-lic-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making public; edition; a literary work published.

Pub'-lic-can, *s.* One who collected the public taxes; at present, the keeper of a public drinking-house.

Among the compounds are *Public-heart'-ed*, (public-spirited); *Public-mind'-edness*; *Public-spir'-ited*; *Public-spir'-itedness*, &c.

To PUB'-lish, *v. a.* To make public; to put forth into the world for knowledge and perusal, as a book.

Pub'-lish-er, 36: *s.* One who publishes or makes known; specially, one who makes public and sells editions of literary works.

PUCE=pūck, *a.* Of a dark brown colour: so says Todd, but mantua-makers and tailors show a brown purple under this name; of a *stea* colour:—See *Puke*.

PUCEPAGE=pū'-cēl-āg, *s.* Virginity.

PUCERON pū'-cēr-ōn, *s.* Plant-louse.

PUCK=pūck, *s.* A mischievous fairy or sprite, otherwise called Robin Goodfellow.

PUCK'-BAIL, (-bāwl) *s.* A kind of mushroom full of dust; it is otherwise called *Puck'-FIAT*.

To PUCKER=pūck'-er, *v. a.* To gather into small folds.

Puck'-er, 36: *s.* A fold or wrinkle.

Puck'-ered, 114: *part. a.* Gathered into puckers: *To be in a pucker*, to be in a state of flutter or agitation.

PUDDER=pūd'-der, *s.* Pother, tumult.

To Pud'-der, *v. n.* and *a.* To make a pother, to make a bustle:—*act.* To perplex, to disturb, to confound.

Both noun and verb are obsolete.

PUDDING, pood'-ding, 117: *s.* A boiled mass for food seldom baked, or if baked having less firmness than a pie; something of the consistence and softness of a pudding; a bowel stuffed with edible ingredients; a proverbial name for food generally.

The compounds are *Pud'-ding-cloth*, (that in which it is boiled); *Pud'-ding-pie*, (this is the name in Hindustan for what we now call a meat pudding); *Pud'-ding-sleeve*, (a full sleeve as of a clergyman in full dress); *Pud'-ding-time*, (the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, was set on table); also, as names of

plants, *Pud'-ding-grass*; *Pud'-ding-gross*; *Pud'-ding-pipe-tree*, *Pud'-ding-stone*, (conglomerate,) &c.

PUDDLE, pūd'-dl, 101: *s.* A small stand of dirty water, a muddy plash.

To Pud'-dle, *v. a.* and *n.* To make muddy; to mix with dirt:—*neu.* To muddle.

Pud'-dly, 105: *a.* Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDDOCK, PURROCK.—See *Paddock*, (enclosure.)

PUDENCY, pū'-dēn-cēy, *s.* Shamefacedness.

Pu-mo'-i-try, 84, 92, 59: *s.* Modesty, chastity.

PUEFELLOW.—See *Powfellow*.

PUERILE, pū'-ēr-īl, 105: *a.* Childish.

Pu'-er-il'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Childishness.

Pu-er'-PER-ORS, 120: *a.* Bearing children.

Pu-er'-per-al, *a.* Relating to childbirth.

PUET.—See *Pewet*.

PUFF=pūf, 155: *s.* A quick blast with the mouth, a small gust of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust sometimes called a puff-ball; any thing light and porous; something which sprinkles powder as by a puff; figuratively, any trick by way of advertisement to attract notice to something, generally a tumid commendation.

To Puff, *v. n.* and *a.* To blow with a quick blast; to swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to move with hurry; to swell with wind:—*act.* To inflate, often followed by *up* intensive; to swell with praise, or with pride; to drive as with a blast, often followed by *away*.

Puf'-fer, 36: *s.* One that puffs.

Puf'-fing-ly, *ad.* Tumidly; with shortness of breath.

Puf'-fy, *a.* Windy, stautent; tumid, turgid.

Puf'-fi-ness, *s.* State or quality of being puffy.

Pu'-VIN, *s.* A kind of fungus; a name given to a fish, and also to a water-fowl: there is also an apple called a *Pu'-fin-apple*.

PUG=pūg, *s.* A corruption of *Puck*, applied as the name of a monkey, from his amusingly mischievous tricks; hence also to a little dog with a face or nose like a monkey; a *pug nose* is a snub-nose.

PUGGERED.—See *Puckered*.

PUGH, pōōh, *interj.* Exclamation of contempt.

PUGIL=pū'-gil, *s.* Originally, one who combats with fists, a pugilist; a quantity contained in a close fist;—a handful; a large pinch, or as much as can be held between the thumb and first two fingers.

Pu'-gil-ism, *s.* Practice of boxing.

Pu'-gil-ist, *s.* A boxer.

Pu'-gil-is'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

PUGNACIOUS, pūg-nā'-sh'ūs, 147, 120: *a.* Having a disposition to fight; quarrelsome.

Pug-nac'-i-ty, 92, 59: *s.* Quality of being pugnacious.

PUISNE, pū'-nēy, 110, 157, 101: *a.* Literally, born afterwards, younger, later in time; hence, lower in rank, inferior; petty; inconsiderable.

PUISSANT=pū'-is-sānt, *a.* Powerful.

Pu'-is-sant-ly, *ad.* Powerfully, forcibly.

Pu'-is-sance, *s.* Power, strength, force.

PUKE=pūke, *a.* Primarily, pitch coloured; thence, of a colour between black and russet; this word is said to be the same as the modern *puce*, in which, doubtless, to secure it from connection with the following, the *k* is changed into *c*: if so, with this altered form, the meaning seems to have again changed:—See *Puce*.

PUKE=pūke, *a.* A vomit; an emetic.

To Puke, *v. n.* To vomit; to sicken.

Pu'-ker, *s.* An emetic. [Garth.]

PULCHRITUDE, pūl'-chrē-tūde, 161: *s.* Beauty, grace, handsomeness.

To PULE=pūle, *v. n.* To whine.

Pu'-ling, *s.* A cry as of a chicken, a whining.

Pu'-ling-ly, *ad.* With whining, with complaint.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fourts: gāte-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, c, i, &c, *mute*,

PUM

PULIC=pū'-lick, *s.* A herb.
PULICOSE, pū'-lē-cōc, 103, 152: *a.* Abounding with fleas; *Pulicosis* is the same.
PULIOL, pū'-lē-ōl, *s.* A plant.
PULKHA=pūlk'-hā, *s.* A Lapland sledge.
To PULL, pōōl, 117: *v. a.* To draw violently towards one, opposed to *push*; to draw forcibly, with *on* or *off*; to pluck; to tear; to impress by pulling a printing machine: *To pull down*, to subvert; to degrade: *To pull up*, to extirpate.
Pull, *s.* Act of pulling; contest; a pluck.
Pull'-er, *s.* One that pulls.
Pull'-back, *s.* That which keeps back.
PULLEN, pōōl'-lēn, 117: *s.* 1. Jutry. [Obs.]
Pul'-let, *s.* A young hen.
PULLEY, pōōl'-lēy, 117: *s.* A small wheel on a pivot with a furrow outside in which a rope runs.
To PULLULATE=pūl'-ū-lāte, 155, 69: *v. n.* To germinate, to bud.
Pul'-lu-la"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of budding.
PULMONARY, pūl'-mōn-ār-ēy, 103: *a. and s.* Belonging to the lungs.—*s.* A name given to the herb lungwort. See also in *Supp.*
Pul-mon'-ic, 88: *a. and s.* Belonging to the lungs: —*s.* One disordered in the lungs.
PULP=pūlp, *s.* Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
Pul'-py, 105: *a.* Like pulp, soft.
Pul'-pous, *a.* Consisting of pulp, soft.
Pul'-pous-ness, *s.* Quality of being pulposus.
PULPIT, pōōl'-pit, 117: *s.* A rostrum; the higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced.
PULSATILE. PULSATION, &c.—See under *Pulse*.
PULSE=pūlcē, *s.* A beating against, a slight stroke, a thro, a vibration; alternate approach and recession, or expansion and contraction; especially, the motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch:—See also hereafter.
To Pulse, *v. n. and n.* To beat as the pulse:—*act.* To drive as the pulse is driven.
Pul'-sa-tive, *a.* Beating, throbbing.
Pul'-sa-tor-y, *a.* Beating like the pulse.
Pul'-sa-tile, (-tīl, 105) *a.* Fit to be struck or acted upon by pulsation, as a drum or tabor.
Pul'-sa-tion, 89: *s.* Act of beating or striking; motion of the pulse.
Pul'-sil'-ic, 88: *a.* Exciting the pulse.
Pul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act of driving or forcing forward, in distinction to *suction* or *traction*.
PULSE=pūlcē, *s.* Leguminous plants,—plants whose fruit is not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked*, says Johnson:—plants whose fruit is *beaten* out, (see the previous class), says Webster.
PULTACEOUS, pūl-tā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Macerated.
PULTICE.—See *Poultice*.
PULVERABLE, pūl'-vēr-ā-bl, 101: *a.* That may be beaten or reduced to dust.
To Pul'-ver-ate, *v. a.* To pulverize.
Pul'-ver-in, *s.* Ashes of barilla.
To Pul'-ver-ize, *v. a.* To reduce to dust or powder.
Pul'-ver-i-za"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of pulverizing.
Pul'-ver-ous, 120: *a.* Consisting of dust or powder.
Pul'-ver-u-lent, 109: *a.* Dusty, powdery.
Pul-ver'-u-lence, *s.* Dustiness.
Pul'-vil, *s.* A sweet-scented powder.
To Pul'-vil, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pulv. *Pulvinate*, *S.*
PUMICE, pū'-mīss, 105: *s.* A substance frequently ejected from a volcano, lax and spongy, full of little holes and cavities.

PUN

Pu-mic'-eous, (-mīsh'-ūs, 90) *a.* Of the nature of pumice.
PUMMEL.—See *Pommel*.
PUMP=pūmp, *s.* An engine by which water is drawn from a well, and sent outwards to a destination.
To Pump, *v. n. and a.* To throw water out by a pump:—*act.* To raise or throw out as by means of a pump; figuratively, to elicit, to draw out of.
Pump'-er, *s.* He or that which pumps.
33- Among the compounds are *Pump'-brake*, (arm of a pump); *Pump'-dile*, (a tube used with a chain pump on shipboard); *Pump'-gear*, (materials for pumps, a sea term; *g* hard); *Pump'-hood*, (head or covering for a chain pump); *Pump'-spear*, (the bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened;) &c.
PUMP=pūmp, *s.* A thin-soled shoe.
PUMPION, pūmp'-yōn, 90: *s.* A plant; and also its fruit.
PUMP-KIN, *s.* The corrupted but common form of the previous word.
PUN=pūn, *s.* A play on words that agree or resemble in sound, but differ in meaning.
To Pun, *v. n. and a.* To quibble, to play on words so as to make puns:—*act.* To persuade by a pun.
Pun'-ning, *s.* The practice of making puns.
Pun'-ster, 36: *s.* One given to punning.
To PUNCH=pūntch, *v. a.* To bore with a sharp instrument.
Punch'-er, *s.* A boring instrument.
Punch'-con, 90: *s.* A sort of puncher; that which is punched, viz. a cask; and hence, definitely, a cask measuring 120 gallons.
To PUNCH=pūntch, *v. a.* To hit with the fist.
Punch, *s.* A blow. [Both words are of low use.]
PUNCH=pūntch, *s.* A liquor named from the *palepantz* of Surat, and made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemon.
Punch'-bowl, (-bōwl, 8) *s.* A bowl for punch.
PUNCH=pūntch, *s.* The *Pulchinello* of the Italian puppet-show,—fat, short, and humpbacked; hence, from some of these characteristics, a horse well set, having a short back and thin shoulders with a broad neck, and well lined with fat; a punchy man.
Punch'-y, *a.* Short, thick, and fat.
Punch'-i-nel'-lo, *s.* Another name for Punch.
PUNCTATED, pūngk'-tā-tēd, 158, 2: *a.* Drawn into a point, [Geo.] full of small holes, [Bot.]
Punc'-ti-form, *a.* Having the form of a point.
Punc'-til'-i-ous, 90: *s.* A nice point in behaviour.
Punc'-til'-ious, (-yūs, 146, 120) *a.* Exact to a nicety.
Punc'-til'-ious-ly, *ad.* With great nicety.
Punc'-til'-ious-ness, *s.* Exactness of behaviour.
Punc'-to, *s.* Nice point of ceremony, [Bacon:] the point in fencing, [Shaks.]
Punc'-tion, 89: *s.* A puncture. [Surgery.]
Punc'-tu-al, (-tū-āl, 147) *a.* Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.
Punc'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* Nicely, exactly.
Punc'-tu-al-ist, *s.* A ceremonious person.
Punc'-tu-al-ness, *s.* Punctuality.
Punc'-tu-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Nicety.
To Punc'-tu-ate, *v. a.* To mark with written points.
Punc'-tu-a"-tion, 89: *s.* Act or method of pointing.
Punc'-tu-ist, *s.* One skilled in punctuation.
To Punc'-tu-late, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.
Punc'-ture, *s.* A sharp small point; a hole made with a small point.
PUNDIT=pūn'-dit, *s.* A learned Brahmin.
PUNDLE, pūn'-dl, 101: *s.* (Compare *Punchy*.) A short fat woman.
PUNGENT=pūn'-gēnt, *a.* (Compare *Punctate* l. &c.) Having power to prick, seldom used but of

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: dīn, 166: thēn, 166.

substances affecting the palate,—or, figuratively, the mind: acrid; piercing; biting.

Pun'-gent-ly, *ad.* Acrimoniously.

Pun'-gent-cy, *s.* Power or quality of being pungent.

PUNIC=**pū-nīck**, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the ancient Carthaginians; unworthy of trust as the Carthaginians, faithless—*s.* The language of ancient Carthage.

PUNICE, **pū-nīss**, 105: *s.* A bug. [Disused.]

PUNICEOUS, **pū-nīsh'-ē ūs**, 90: *a.* Purple.

PUNINESS.—See under **Puny**.

To PUNISH=**pūn'-ish**, *v. a.* To chastise, to afflict with penalties or death for some crime or fault.

Pun'-ish-er, *s.* One who punishes.

Pun'-ish-ment, *s.* That which is imposed as a penalty or vengeance of a crime.

Pun'-ish-a-ble, *a.* Fit for punishment.

Pun'-ish-a-ble-ness, *s.* Fitness for punishment.

Pu'-ni-tive, *a.* Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Pu'-ni-tor-y, *a.* Punishing; tending to punish.

Pu'-ni-tion, (**pū-nīsh'-ūn**, 89) *s.* Punishment.

PUNK, **pūngk**, 158: *s.* A strumpet.

PUNNING, **PUNSTER**.—See under **Pun**

PUNT=**pūnt**, *s.* A flat-bottomed boat.

To PUNT=**pūnt**, *v. n.* To play at basset.

Punt'-er, 36: *s.* One that plays basset against the banker or dealer.

PUNY, **pū-nēy**, 101: *a.* and *s.* (Compare **Puise**.) Young; inferior, petty; [these senses are expressed at present only by **Puise**]; inferior in rate, size, or strength:—*s.* [South.] A young, unexperienced, unseasoned person.

Pu'-ni-ness, *s.* State of being puny.

To PUP, &c.—See under **Puppy**.

PUPA=**pū-pā**, *s.* The chrysalis. See also in **Sapp**.

Pu-piv'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Feeding on the larvæ and chrysalides of insects.

PUPIL=**pū-pīl**, *s.* The apple of the eye.

PUPIL=**pū-pīl**, *s.* A scholar, one under the care of a tutor; one who is spoken of with reference to his former tutor; a ward, one under the care of a guardian; in the civil law, one under the age of 14 if a male, of 12 if a female.

Pu'-pil-age, *s.* State of being a pupil.

Pu'-pil-ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil.

Pu'-pil-ar'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of a pupil.

PUPPET=**pup'-pēt**, 14: *s.* A little image moved by a wire in a show; a word of contempt. See also in **S**.

Pup'-pet-ry, *s.* Affectation. [Disused.]

*The compounds are **Pup'-pe'-show'** (exhibition of puppets); **Pup'-pet-play'er**, (manager of puppets); **Pup'-pet-man'**, or **Pup'-pet-master**, (owner of a puppet-show); &c.

PUPPY, **pūp'-pēy**, *s.* Progeny of a bitch, a whelp; name of contempt to a man, generally applied to a conceited person; hence **Puppyism**, conceit, affectation in a man.

To Pup'-py, *v. n.* To bring forth whelps.

To PUP, *v. n.* To bring forth whelps.

Pup, *s.* A puppy.

To PUR=**pur**, *v. n.* and *a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure:—*act.* [Gray.] To signify by purring

Pur, *s.* A gentle noise made by a cat.

PURBECK=**pur'-bēck**, *a.* The epithet of a hard stone brought from Purbeck in Dorsetshire.

PURBLIND, **pur-blīnd**, 115: *a.* (See **Pore-blind**.) Dim-sighted; near-sighted.

Pur-blind-ness, *s.* Dimness or shortness of sight.

To PURCHASE=**pur'-chāce**, 152: *v. a.* To buy for a price; to acquire, not inherit; to obtain by any means; to expiate by a forfeit; to gain or have an

advantage over something by mechanical means in raising it, a figurative and common application among workmen: in this use the verb often becomes neuter as, "The captain purchases space."

Pur'-chase, *s.* Act of buying; any thing obtained at a price; any thing obtained otherwise than by inheritance: formerly, robbery, and also the thing stolen; mechanical advantage in raising a weight.

Pur'-chase-er, 2: *s.* One who purchases.

Pur'-cha-se-ble, *a.* That may be bought.

PURE=**pūr**, 49: *a.* Clear, not muddy; free from mixture with any thing else; hence, genui-ne, real; other senses are figurative applications of these; as, incorrupt; mere; holy; unpolluted; chaste.

To Pure, *v. a.* To purify, to depurate. [Obs.]

Pure'-ly, *ad.* In a pure manner; merely.

Pure'-ness, *s.* State of being pure.

→ **To Purge**, &c., **To Purify**, &c., see hereafter.

Pu'-ri-ty, 105: *s.* State of being clean or pure; innocence, charity.

Pu'-rist, *s.* One particularly nice or choice, especially in using words of a genuine character.

Pu'-rism, 158: *s.* Practice or affectation of rigid purity.

Pu'-ri-tan, *s.* and *a.* One pretending to eminent purity in religion: it is now seldom applied but in contempt, and in general to a sectary:—*adj.* Of or belonging to puritans.

Pu'-ri-tan-ism, 158: *s.* Notions of a puritan.

Pu'-ri-tan'-ic, 88: } *a.* Relating to puritans.

Pu'-ri-tan'-i-cal, } *a.* Relating to puritans.

Pu'-ri-tan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* After the manner of the puritans.

PURFILE, **pur'-fīl**, 105: *s.* A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread.

To Pur'-file, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To decorate with purfile—*acc.* To be wrought or trimmed with purfile.

Pur'-file or **Pur'-file**, 109: *s.* Purfile.

To PURGE=**purg**, 39: *v. a.* and *n.* To make clear or pure, to cleanse; to clear from impurities, with of; to clear from guilt, with from; to defecate; to evacuate (the body) by cathartics:—*acc.* To grow pure; to have the body in a lax state with motuous.

Purge, *s.* A cathartic medicine.

Pur'-ger, 36: *s.* He or that which purges.

Pur'-ging, *s.* A looseness.

Pur'-ga-ment, *s.* A cathartic. [Bacon]

Pur'-ga-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Cathartic:—*s.* A cathartic.

Pur'-ga-tion, 89: *s.* Act of cleansing or purifying; act of cleansing the body internally by cathartics; act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.

Pur'-ga-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Cleansing, expiatory:—*s.* A place in which souls are supposed by some Christians, particularly Roman Catholics, to be purged by fire from carnal impurities before reception into heaven.

Pur'-ga-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Relating to Purgatory. **Purgato'rian** is less used.

PURIFORM.—See under **Pur**.

To PURIFY, **pūr'-rē-ly**, 49, 105, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* (See **Pure**, &c.) To make pure; to free from guilt or pollution; to clear from barbarisms:—*acc.* To grow pure.

Pu'-ri-fi-er, 6: *s.* Cleanser, reducer.

Pu'-ri-ty-ing, *s.* Act of freeing from pollution.

Pu'-ri-fi-ca'-tion, 105, 89: *s.* Act of making pure; act of cleansing from guilt or pollution; in a special sense, the Hebrew rite after childbearing.

Pu'-ri-fi-ca-tive, 105: } *a.* Having power or ten-

Pu'-ri-fi-ca-tor-y, } dency to make pure.

*See **Puris**, **Purism**, **Puritan**, &c. **Purity**, under **Pure**

PURIM=**pūr'-im**, 49: *s.* The feast of lots, by

which the Jews commemorate their deliverance from Haman.

The -chemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede in the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā-tē-wāy chāp'-nārē: pī-pā': lāw: gōōd: jōō, i. c. jeū, 55: a, ē, &c. mīte, 171.

PURL=*purl*, 39: *s.* An embroidered and puckered border.
To Purl=*purl*, *v. a.* To decorate as with a purl.
PURL=*purl*, *s.* A malt liquor in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.
To PURL=*purl*, *v. n.* To flow with a gentle noise, to murmur; to rise or appear in undulations.
Purl, *s.* An ooze, a soft flow.
Purling, *n.* and *s.* Flowing with a soft murmur:—*s.* The gentle noise of a stream.
PURLIEU, *purl'ē*, 69, 110: *s.* Originally, a place pure or free from forest law; the grounds on the borders of a forest; hence, border, enclosure, district generally.
PURLIN=*purl'in*, *s.* A piece of timber lying across a rafters to keep it from sinking in.
To PURLOIN=*pur-loin'*, 40, 29: *v. a.* and *n.*
 To steal, to take by theft.—*new.* To practise theft.
Pur-loin'er, *s.* One who steals clandestinely.
Pur-loin'ing, *s.* Theft.
PURPARTY.—See Pourparty.
PURPLE, *pur-pl*, 101: *a.* and *s.* Red tinged with blue:—*s.* The purple colour; that which distinguished the emperors of Eastern and Western Rome; hence, imperial sovereignty; also, that which distinguishes cardinals; hence, a cardinalate: *Purples*, in the plural, is the term for the spots of livid red which break out in malignant fevers.
To Pur-ple, *v. a.* To colour with purple.
Pur-plit, *a.* Somewhat purple.
PURPORT=*pur'port*, 39, 38: *s.* Design; tendency of any thing said or written.
For Pur-port, *v. a.* To tend, to show.
PURPOSE, *pur'pōce*, *colloq.* *pur'pūs*, *s.* That which a person sets before himself to be reached or accomplished;—design; the end desired; effect; instance; Spenser uses it to signify conversation; it is sometimes used in the plural for what is called at length *Cross-purposes*: *On purpose*, commonly used for *Of purpose*, signifies designedly.
To Pur-pose, *v. a.* and *n.* To intend, to resolve:—*new.* To have intention; in old authors, to discourse.
Pur-pose-ly, *ad.* By design.
Pur-pose-less, *a.* Having no effect.
PURPRESTURE.—See Pourpresture.
PUR-PRISE, 151: *s.* An enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor.
PURPURE, *pur'pōre*, *a.* Purple. [Herald.]
PUR-PU'RIC, *a.* An epithet applied to an acid obtained by digesting the faeces of the boar-constrictor, the salts of which are purple: it is produced by the action of nitric acid on the lithic or uric acid.
Pur-pu-rate, *s.* Any salt formed by the purpuric acid and a base.
To PURR, &c.—See To Pur.
PURR=*pur*, 39: *s.* A sea lark.
PURSE=*purce*, 153: *s.* A small money-bag; figuratively, a sum of money; money.
To Purse, *v. a.* To put into a purse; to contract into wrinkles as the mouth of a purse.
Pur-ser, *s.* The paymaster of a ship: this was probably the original duty from which the name is derived; but the present duty is that of purveyor.
See The compounds are *Purse-net*, (a purse made of network, or a net made as a purse;) *Purse-proud*, (proud of wealth;) &c.
PURSINESS.—See under Purry.
PURLAIN=*pur'slān*, *a.* A plant.
PUR-SLAIN-TREE, *s.* A tree proper to hedge with.
To PURSUE=*pur-sū'*, 159: *v. a.* and *n.* To follow for some end; hence, to persevere; to chase in hostility; to initiate.—*new.* To go on or continue
Pur-su'er, *s.* One that pursues.

Pur-su-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be pursued.
Pur-su'-ant, 12: *a.* Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.
Pur-su'-ance, *s.* A following; consequence; process; action, process.
Pur-suit, *s.* Act of pursuing; endeavour to attain; prosecution; employment.
Pur-su'-vant, (*pur-swē-vānt*, 145) *s.* A state messenger.
PURSY, *pur'sēy*, *a.* Literally, *puffy*; fat and short-breathed.
Pur'-si-ness, *s.* State of being pury.
PURTENANCE=*pur'tē-nānce*, *s.* That which pertains to something, applied as the name of a beast's pluck.
PURULENT, &c.—See under Pus.
To PURVEY=*pur-vāy*, 100: *v. a.* and *n.* To provide with conveniences, a general sense now obsolete; to procure:—*new.* To buy in provision, to provide.
Pur-vey'er, *s.* One that purveys; particularly an officer that exacted provisions for the king's followers; a procurer, a pimp.
Pur-vey'-ance, 12: *s.* Provision; procurement of provision; an exaction of provisions for the king.
PURVIEW, *pur'-vū*, 110: *s.* A condition or proviso; the body of a statute distinct from the preamble.
PUS=*pūs*, [*Lat.*] *s.* The white or yellowish matter generated in wounds in the process of healing.
Pu'-u-VOIR, *a.* Like pus.
Pu'-ru-lent, 109: *a.* Consisting of pus.
Pu'-ru-lence, } *s.* Generation of pus.
Pu'-ru-len-cy, }
To PUSH, *pōsh*, 117: *v. a.* and *n.* To press against with force; to strike with a thrust; to urge forward by action behind the object; to enforce to a conclusion; to importune:—*new.* To make a thrust; to rush forward.
Push, *s.* Impulse, force impressed; a thrust at which a pointed instrument; onset; attack; that which pushes or urges,—an extremity, an emergence; that which is pushed out,—a pimple. [The last sense occurs in Bacon.]
Push'er, *s.* One who pushes.
Push'-pin, *s.* A child's play with pins.
PUSILLANIMOUS, *pū-cil-lān'ē-mūs*, 120: *a.* Literally, little-souled, having no spirit or courage.
Pu'-sil-lan'-i-mous-ly, *ad.* With pusillanimity.
Pu'-sil-lan'-i-mous-ness, *s.* Pusillanimity.
Pu'-sil-lan-im'ē-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being pusillanimous.
PUSS, *pōss*, 117: *s.* The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's name for a hare.
PUSTULE=*pūs'tūle*, 147: *s.* (Compare *To Push*, &c.) A push or pimple; a small swelling; an effluence. Hence, *Pus'tu-lar* or
Pus-tu-lous, 1-0: *a.* Full of pustules, pimply.
To Pus-tu-late, *v. a.* To form into pustules.
To PUT, *pōt*, 117: *v. a.* and *n.* To lay, to place:—*new.* To place in situation so as to have direction and motion, some noun being originally understood; hence, to move; to germinate: *To put about*, to put the ship about or round: *To put by*, to turn off: *To put down*, to repress; to degrade; to confute: *To put forth*, to propose; to extend; to bud or shoot: *To put in*, to interpose; to enter a harbour; to offer as a claim: *To put in fear*, to place a person in a condition of fear: *To put in practice*, to place a determination or theory into use: *To put in for*, to offer for: *To put off*, to divest; to delay; to pass falaciously; to discard; to leave land: *To put on or upon*, to impute; to assume; to impose; in old phrase, to forward, to promote; to urge motion: *To put out*, to place at interest; to extinguish; to emit, to extend, to expel; to publish; to disconcert; to dislocate; *To put over*, to refer, to defer; to sail

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-in, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

over: *To put to*, to slay by; to assist with; to refer: *To put to it*, to distress, to perplex: *To put to death*, to kill: *To put up*, to pass unrevenged, often taking with in addition; also, to take without expressing dissatisfaction; to expose publicly, as to sale; to start from cover; to hoard, to hide: *To put up at*, to take abode at: *Put case*, an old elliptical phrase signifying Suppose the case to be, &c.

PUT, *s.* A forced action to avoid something: A **PUT-ovv**, an excuse, a shift: see other senses, with a different pronunciation, below.

Put'-ter, *s.* One that puts.

Put'-log, *s.* Log or pole for a bricklayer's platform.

Put'-ting-stone, *s.* A stone for throwing with up-lifted hand, as a trial of strength.

PUT=**püt**, *s.* A rustic, a clown; also the name of an old game at cards.

PUTAGE=**pü'-täg**, *s.* Prostitution. [Law.]

Put'-ta-nism, 158: *s.* Trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, **püt'-täv**, 105: *a.* Supposed, reputed.

PUTID=**pü'-tid**, *a.* Mean, base, worthless.

Put'-tid-ness, *s.* Meanness, vileness.

PUTLOG.—See under *To Put*.

PUTREDINOUS, &c., *To PUTREFY*.—See below.

PUTRID=**pü'-trid**, *a.* Rotten, corrupt.

Put'-trid-ness, *s.* Rottenness.

Put'-try, 105: *a.* Rotten. [Obs.]

To Put'-try, 6: *v. a. and n.* To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.—*æu.* To rot.

Put'-tre-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* Making rotten.

Put'-tre-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* State of growing rotten; act of making rotten.

PU-TRED=**-j-nous**, 120: *a.* Rotten; stinking.

PU-TRES=**-ci-ble**, 101: *a.* That may putrefy.

Put'-tres-cent, *a.* Growing rotten.

Put'-tres-cence, *s.* The state of rotting.

PUTTOCK=**püt'-tock**, *s.* A hawk.

PUTTY, **püt'-tëy**, *s.* Cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, **püz'-zl**, 101: *v. a. and n.* To perplex; to make intricate.—*æu.* To be bewildered.

Puz'-zle, *s.* Perplexity, embarrassment; a toy to try ingenuity.

Puz'-zler, *s.* One who puzzles himself or others.

Among the compounds are *Puz'-zle-head'*, &c.

PUZZOLAN=**püz'-zö-län**, *s.* A porous volcanic substance, of which the unbridged name is *Puzzola'na*.

PYCNOSTYLE=**pick'-nò-stìle**, *s.* A close-columned edifice, the columns being very near each other.

PYE, **PYEBALD**, &c.—See *Pie*, &c. (both words.)

PYGARG=**pi'-garg**, *s.* A kind of eagle with a white tail; or a beast with white buttocks.

PYGMY, **pig'-mëy**, 105: *s.* Literally, a person a cubit high,—a dwarf; any thing little.

Pyg-me'-an, 86: *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy; dwarfish; very small.

PYLORUS, **pë-lörë-üs**, *s.* Literally, a gate,—applied as the name of the lower orifice of the stomach.

Py-lor'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

Pyri'-a-goke, *s.* One who, coming from the *gutes* of the city he represented, assembled with the other Amphictyons.

PYR.—An initial syllable, which in the original Greek signifies *fire*, and retains the same meaning directly or allusively in the following words: see other words in which these letters have not the same meaning in the classes following.

Pyri'-a-canth, (**pir'-ä-cänth**) *s.* Literally, fiery-thorn,—applied as a name to a plant.

Pyri'-al'-lo-lite, *s.* A stone which, as the fire is made to act on it by the blow-pipe, seems to be now

one sort of stone and now another; it is a mineral, a greenish colour lately found in Finland.

Pyri'-a-mid, *s.* A solid figure so called because its shape resembles that of a flame springing upward see *Pyramid* below.

Pyri'-am'-i-dal, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid: *Pyramidal* and *Pyramidal'* have the same meaning *Pyramidically* may also be found as the adverb.

Pyri'-a-mis, *s.* A solid figure standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top,—a pyramid. This is the original word, which Bacon and others of his day use: the plural is *Pyri'-am'-ides*, (101,) from which the present English word is formed.

Py-ram'-s-doid, 105: *s.* A figure like a pyramid, formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate.

Pyre=**pirë**, 45: *s.* A pile to be *burned*, a funeral pile.

Pyri'-e-tol'-o-gy, 125, 87: *s.* A treatise on fevers **Pyri'-e-ics**, 88: *s. pl.* Medicines for fevers.

Pyri'-ite, (**pir'-itë**) *s.* Fire-stone, a sulphuret of iron or other metal, [Darwin:] the plural is *Pyrites*, which may be considered the regular English plural and pronounced accordingly; or the classical plural, and pronounced in three syllables, **pir'-i'-tëz**: see *Pirë*, 101: the latter practice is more common, the noun singular being unusual.

Pyri'-it'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of **Pyri'-it'-ical**, } pyrite.

Pyri'-ob'-o-li, *s. pl.* Balls of fire used anciently.

Pyri'-o-cit'-ric, 88: *a.* The epithet of an acid produced by distilling citric acid.

Pyri'-ol'-a-try, *s.* Worship of fire.

Pyri'-o-liä'-nous, *a.* An epithet applied to an acid obtained by the distillation of wood.

Pyri'-o-lit'-ic, *a.* An epithet applied to an acid obtained from uric acid.

Pyri'-ol'-o-gy, 87: *s.* A treatise on heat.

Pyri'-o-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by fire.

Pyri'-om'-e-ter, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

Pyri'-opht'-a-nous, 163, 120: *a.* Rendered transparent by heat.

Pyri'-opht'-ö-rus, *s.* A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

Pyri'-o-score, *s.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

Pyri'-o-sis, *s.* A fiery or red face.

Pyri'-o-tar'-tar'-ic, 88: *a.* The epithet of an acid obtained by distilling pure tartaric acid.

Pyri'-o-tron'-ny, (**pir'-ö-tëck'-nëy**, 161) *s.* The art of making fireworks.

Pyri'-o-tech'-nist, *s.* A maker of fireworks.

Pyri'-o-tech'-nic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to fireworks.

Pyri'-o-tech'-ni-cal, } *a.* Pertaining to fireworks.

Pyri'-ot'-ic, 88: *a. and s.* Caustic.—*s.* A caustic medicine.

Pyri'-ox-ene, (**pir'-öcks-ëne**, 154) *s.* Literally, a stranger to the fire.—the name given to any crystallized mineral which, though found in lava, is not deemed a volcanic production.

PYRENITE=**pir'-ë-nite**, *s.* A dark gray mineral found in the *Pyrenees*.

PYRIFORM, **pir'-ë-form**, *a.* Having the form of a pear.

PYRRHIC, **pir'-rick**, 164: *s.* An ancient military quick dance, invented by Pyrrhus; a poetic foot of two short syllables.

PYRRHONISM, **pir'-rö-nizm**, 164, 158: *s.* Scepticism; from *Pyrrho*, the founder of that philosophy, who flourished about 300 B.C.

Pyri'-rho-nist, *s.* A sceptic.

Pyri'-rhon'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to pyrrhonism.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gäv-wäy: öäp'-mäu: pä-pä': läw: gööd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, y, &c. *mute*, 171.

PYTHAGOREAN, pē-thāg' -ō-rē'-ān, *s.* and *a.*

A follower of Pythagoras, especially in the practice of abstaining from animal food:—*adj.* Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras: *Pythagoric* and *Pythagorean* are less used.

PYTHIAN, pīth'-ē-ān, *a.* Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo.

PYTH'-O-NESS, *s.* The priestess of the oracle at Delphi; also, a sort of witch; hence, *Pyth'-o-nist*, a conjurer.

PYTHON'-IC, 58: *a.* Pretending to prophecy.

PYX, picks, 188: *s.* The box in which the host is kept by Roman Catholic priests; a box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

Q.

Q is popularly the sixteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the seventeenth: see **J**; it is always followed by *u*: its sound is uniformly that of *k* or hard *c*, being the 76th element of the schemes prefixed; and the *u* which follows it, though sometimes silent, is generally sounded as *oo*: see Prin. 145. As an abbreviation it stands for *Quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated: **Q. D.** stand for *Quasi dictum*, as if it were said: and **Q. S.** for *Quantum sufficit*, as much as is sufficient.

QUAB, kwōb, 188, 140: *s.* A sort of fish.

To QUACK, kwāck, 188, 142: *v. n.* To cry like a goose; to chatter boastfully, to talk ostentatiously: see also the noun.

QUACK, *s.* and *a.* A boastful pretender to arts he does not understand, particularly medicine; a tricking practitioner in physic:—*adj.* Falsely pretending or falsely alleged to cure diseases:—*To Quack*, in the sense of to practice arts of quackery, and in the active sense, to try quack medicines on, comes from the noun.

QUACK'-er-y, *s.* The practice of quacks in medicine, or in any other art or science: *Quack'ish* as an *adj.*, and *Quack'ism* as a *subs.*, also occur.

QUACK'-sal-ver, (-sā-ver, 139) *s.* A quack who deals chiefly in salves or ointments.

QUAD, kwōd, *a.* Evil, bad. [Gower. Chaucer.]

QUADR- These letters commencing a word imply *four*, as in the words of the following class, in all of which, except in *Quadrille*, which comes through the French, the sound of the first syllable is kwōd: see Prin. 140.

QUAD'-RA-GENE, (kwōd'-rā-jēnē) *s.* A papal indulgence multiplying remissions by forties. (*four tens*.)

QUAD'-ra-ges'-i-ma, *s.* Lent, so called because it consists of forty days.

QUAD'-ra-ges'-i-mal, *a.* Pertaining to Lent: Lenten: as a *subs. pl.*, *Quadrages'imis* signified offerings that used to be made on Midlent Sunday to the mother church.

QUAD'-RAN-GLE, (kwōd'-rāng-gl, 140, 158) *s. a.* A surface with four angles, a square.

QUAD'-ran'-gu-lar, *a.* Square; having four angles.

QUAD'-rant, *s.* The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument for taking altitudes.

QUAD'-ran'-tal, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a quadrant:—*s.* A square amphora of the old Romans.

Quadrat.—See under **To Quadrate**.

QUAD'-rate, *a.* and *s.* Having four sides, square; square in a figurative sense, equal, exact:—*s.* A square; a quartile in astrology.

To QUAD'-rate, *v. n.* To square in a figurative sense, to suit, to correspond.

QUAD'-rat, *s.* A piece of metal used in printing to fill up void spaces.

QUAD'-rat'-ic, 88: *a.* Square; belonging to a square: A quadratic equation is an algebraic equation having on the unknown a side the square of the number sought.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Correlants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thēn, 166.

QUAD'-ra'-trix, 188: *s.* A squared figure; a mechanical line by means of which right lines can be found equal to the circumferences of circles or of any curves.

QUAD'-ra-ture, (-tūre, 147) *s.* Act of squaring; first and last quarter of the moon; a quadrature.

QUAD'-rel, *s.* A name given to an artificial stone, because made in squares.

QUAD'-ri-blē, 101: *a.* That may be squared.

QUAD'-ren'-ni-al, 90: *a.* Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

QUAD'-ren'-nial-ly, *adv.* Once in four years.

QUAD'-ri-cap'-su-lar, *a.* Having four capsules to a flower.

QUAD'-ri-cor'-nor, 120: *a.* Having four horns.

QUAD'-ri-ec'-i-mal, *a.* Having four faces to each of the two summits, or ten faces in all,—the epithet of a crystal.

QUAD'-ri-den'-tate, *a.* Having four teeth on the edge. [Botany.]

QUAD'-ri-fid, *a.* Cloven in four divisions.

QUAD'-ri-jū'-gous, 109: *a.* Having four pairs of leaflets,—pinnae.

QUAD'-ri-lat'-er-al, *n.* and *s.* Four-sided:—*s.* A figure having four sides. See also in *Supp.*

QUAD'-ri-lit'-er-al, *a.* Consisting of four letters.

QUA-DRILLER, (kā-drīl', [Fr.] 170) *s.* That which consists of four, or of fours, applied as a name originally to a company of foot soldiers who exhibited in a tournament or other public show; applied next to a game at cards played by four persons with forty cards; applied also at present to a dance made up of sets of dancers, four in each set.

QUAD'-ri-lō'-bate, (kwōd'-rē-lō'-bāte, 140, 105) *a.* Having four lobes. [Botany.]

QUAD'-ri-loc'-u-lar, *a.* Having four cells. [Botany.]

QUAD'-rin, *s.* A mite, so called as being the fourth part of another small coin.

QUAD'-ri-nū'-mi-al, 90: *a.* Consisting of four denominations or terms. [Algebra.]

QUAD'-ri-nom'-i-cal, *a.* Of four denominations.

QUAD'-rip'-ar-tite, *a.* Divided into four parts.

QUAD'-rip'-ar-tite-ly, *adv.* In a quadrupartite distribution.

QUAD'-ri-par-ti'-tion, 89: *s.* A division by four, or into four parts, or the taking of the fourth part of any quantity.

QUAD'-ri-phyll'-ous, (-fīl'-lūs, 163, 120) *a.* Having four leaves.

QUAD'-ri-reme, *s.* A galley with four banks of oars.

QUAD'-ri-syll'-la-ble, *s.* A word of four syllables.

QUAD'-ri-valve, *a.* and *s.* Having four valves. [Bot.] —*s. pl.* *Quadrivalves*, Doors with four folds.

QUAD'-riv'-i-al, *a.* Having four ways meeting in a point. *Quadrivium*, see in *Supp.*

QUAD'-roon', *s.* A quarter-blooded person, applied in America to the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man.

QUAD'-ru-man, 109: *s.* A quadrumanous animal.

QUAD'-ru-man'-ous, 120: *a.* Having four limbs, each of which serves as a hand, as the monkey tribe.

QUAD'-ru-ped, *s.* A four-legged animal.

QUAD'-ru-ple, 101: *a.* Fourfold.

QUAD'-ru-ply, *adv.* To a fourfold quantity.

QUAD'-ru-pli-cate, 81: *a.* Fourfold.

To QUAD'-ru-pli-cate, *v. a.* To double twice.

See other relations of this class under **Quarry** (a square) and **Quater**.

QUÆRE.—See under **Query**.

QUÆSTOR.—See **Quæstor**.

To QUAFF, kwāf, 188, 142: *v. a.* and *n.* To drink, to swallow in large draughts:—*neu.* To drink luxuriously.

Quaff-er, *s.* One that quaffs: with little apparent allusion to its proper meaning, it is used by Derham as a verb to signify the act of groping for food in the water, as a duck.

QUAGGY, kwäg'-güé, 188, 142, 77: *a.* Trembling under the feet, as soft wet earth.

Quag'-mire, *s.* A shaking marsh or bog that just bears, but trembles under the feet.

To Quag'-mire, *v. a.* To whelm as in a quagmire.

QUAID.—See the next word.

To QUAIL, kwäil, 188: *v. n. and a.* To sink in spirit, to be dejected:—*act.* To cast down, to quell, to depress, to sink: the active sense seldom occurs at present, but is frequent in our old poets: Spenser in one place uses *quail* for the participle, joining it as is supposed, merely for a rhyme: *To quail* seems once to have been used in the sense of *To Coagulate*, as "To quail milk."

Quail'ing, *s.* State of failing in spirit.

QUAIL, kwäil, *s.* A bird of game.

Quail'-pipe, *s.* Pipe to allure quails.

QUAINT, kwäint, *a.* Nice, dainty, curious; exact with petty elegance; odd through nicety; in old authors, unusual, wonderful; in Chaucer it sometimes means subtle, artful: Shakespeare often uses it as a term of praise for neat, pretty, exact; and Milton, as well as Shakespeare, for fine-spun or subtle with regard to thought or language: Swift applies it to what is affected or foppish, which is a departure from the original notion.

Quaint'-ly, *ad.* In a quaint manner.

Quaint'-ness, *s.* The quality of being quaint.

To QUAKE, kwäke, 188: *v. n. and a.* To shake; to tremble with fear or cold; not to be solid or firm:—*act.* [Shaks.] To throw into a quaking. *The Obs. pret. is quook.*

Quake, *s.* A shake, a trembling.

Qua'-king, *s.* Trepidation.

QUA'-KER, *s.* One that quakes: it is applied at present, without any remnant of its original meaning, to one of a sect of Christians who call themselves "Friends:" the name was given in derision, because George Fox, their founder, told a justice of peace to tremble at the word of the Lord: in religious doctrine the Quakers are remarkable for their regard to the influences of the spirit; in practice, for simplicity of manners and apparel.

Qua'-ker-ly, *a.* Resembling Quakers.

Qua'-ker-ism, 158: *s.* The religious notions, or plain dress and manners, of Quakers: *Qua'kery* is less used.

To QUALIFY, kwöl'-ë-fy, 188, 140, 105, 6: *v. a.* To fit for any thing; to make capable of any employment; to modify or regulate the quality of; hence, to abate, to soften, to usage.

Qual'-i-fi-er, *s.* He or that which qualifies.

Qual'-i-fi-a-ble, *a.* That may be qualified.

Qual'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 105, 89: *s.* Any natural endowment; legal ability; modification; abatement.

Qual'-i-ty, (kwöl'-ë-té, 168) *s.* The nature of a thing relatively considered,—disposition, character, rank: a property of a thing,—virtue, vice, efficacy: in a special sense, superiority of birth; also, persons of high rank collectively.

Qual'-i-tied, (-tid, 114) *a.* Disposed as to qualities or passions.

QUALM, kwäm, 188, 122: *s.* A sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Qualm'-ish, *a.* Seized with sickly languor.

Qualm'-ish-ness, *s.* State of being qualmish.

QUANDARY, kwön-däre'-é, 188, 140, 41: *s.* A difficulty, a doubt, an uncertainty. [A low word.]

To Quan-da-ry, *v. a.* To bring into difficulty.

QUANTITATIVE.—See in the next class.

QUANTITY, kwön-té-té, 188, 168, 105: *s.* That property of any thing which may be increased

or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure, bulk or weight; a portion; sometimes distinctively a large portion; the time of a syllable in utterance; in the dead languages, the time of a syllable as it used to be when the language was nationally spoken.

Quan'-ti-tive, 105: *a.* Quantitative. [Digby.]

Quan'-ti-ta-tive, *a.* Estimable according to quantity.

Quan'-tum, [Lat.] *s.* The quantity, the amount

QUARANTINE, kwör'-än-tén, 188, 140, 129, 104: *s.* The space of forty days; also spelled *Carantane* and *Quarantain*: it is applied, specially, to the season of Lent; to the space, whether forty days or not, during which a ship suspected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce; and to the privilege which a widow, whose husband dies seized of land, may claim of continuing in his capital message (so it be not a castle) for forty days after his decease.

To Quar'-an-tine, *v. a.* To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants.

QUARRE.—See *Quarry*.

QUARREL, kwör'-rél, 188, 140, 129, 14: *s.* A brawl, a dispute; a cause of dispute; something that gives right to any angry reprisal; objection, ill-will; in Shakespeare it sometimes means a quarrelsome person: the word has other senses from another etymology, for which see it under *QUARRY*, a square.

To Quar'-rel, *v. n. and a.* To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to fall into variance; to fight; to find fault; to disagree:—*act.* [Harsh or obs.] To quarrel with; to compel by a quarrel.

Quar'-rel-ler, *s.* One that quarrels.

Quar'-rel-ling, *s.* Breach of concord; contention.

Quar'-rel-some, 107: *a.* Disposed to quarrel.

Quar'-rel-some-ly, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner.

Quar'-rel-some-ness, *s.* Disposition to quarrel.

QUARRY, kwör'-ré, 188, 140, 129, 105: *s.* That which is sought—game flown at by a hawk, and hence, any thing chased for prey; a heap of game killed: see also hereafter.

To Quar'-ry, *v. n.* To prey upon. [L'Estrange.]

QUARRY, kwör'-ré, *s.* A stone-mine; a place where they dig stone: see also above and hereafter.

To Quar'-ry, *v. a.* To dig out of a quarry.

QUARRY, kwör'-ré, (Compare *Quadr.* and *Quarter*.) *s.* A square; an arrow with a square head. [Obs.]; see also the previous classes.

Quar'-rel, 14: *s.* A quarry, (see the previous word.) a square of glass; the glazier's diamond for cutting glass.

QUART, (kwort=kwärt, 140) *s.* A quarter or fourth part, [Spenser:] the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel which holds a quart, or in which strong drink is commonly retailed; a sequence of four cards at piquet, in which sense it is pronounced cart.

Quar'-tan, *a. and s.* Coming every fourth day, the epithet of an ague:—*s.* The quartan-ague.

Quar-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* An operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another; the chemical separation of silver from gold.

Quar'-ter, *s.* A fourth part; a region of the skies as referred to one of the four divisions of the seaman's card; hence, a region or district generally; a station; the station where a portion of an army is lodged,—in this sense now used in the plural; amity as proceeding from the intercourse of people stationed together. *To give or grant quarter* is to grant a continuance or residence in the world,—that is, to grant life; *A quarter of corn* (8 bushels) is a quarter of a load, though custom gives *six* quarters to the full load; *False quarter* is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof.

To Quar'-ter, *v. a. and n.* To divide into four parts; to divide, to sever; to divide into regions; to lodge or station in districts; to assign [a soldier] to a lodging; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms:—*new.* To have a temporary residence.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gät'-wáy cháp'-mân: pá'-pá: láw: gööd: j'wö, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Quar-ter-ing, *s.* Station; appointment of quarters for soldiers; a partition in a shield when it contains many coats of arms.

Quar-ter-ly, *a. and adv.* Containing a fourth part:—*adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

Quar-ter-age, *s.* A quarterly allowance.

Quar-tern, *s.* The fourth part of a pint,—a gill.

Other compounds are *Quar-ter-day*, (the day that completes the fourth of the year;) *Quar-ter-deck*, (the deck from the stern to the mainmast.) *Quar-ter-master*, (an officer in the army who attends to the quarters of the men and their provisions; in the navy, an officer who assists the mates;) *Quar-ter-sessions*, (sessions of the peace held once a quarter;) *Quar-ter-staff*, (so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed at the middle and the other equally between the middle and end;) &c.

QUAR-TETT, *s.* In music, a composition for four performers; in poetry, a stanza of four lines.

QUAR-TILE, 105: *s.* The aspect of planets when distant from each other a quarter of a circle.

QUAR-ro, *s. and a.* A book in which the sheet is folded into four leaves:—*adj.* Having the sheets folded each into four leaves.

QUARTZ, kwortz, 188, 140, 143: *s.* A species of silicious minerals of various colours.

Quart-zy, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling quartz.

To QUASH, kwôsh, 188, 140: *v. a. and n.* To crush, to squeeze: to subdue as by crushing; to break or annul:—*neu.* To make the noise as of water when crushed or shaken.

QUASH, *s.* A species of pompon, so called from its softness: in America they call it Squash.

QUAS-sa-TION, 142, 89: *s.* Act of shaking.

QUASSIA, kwôzh-ê-d, 188, 140, 147: *s.* A kind of plant; a medicinal bitter.

Quas-sin, *s.* The active bitter principle of quassia.

QUAT, kwôt, 140: *s.* A pustule. [Shaks.]

QUATER, *a.* Latin adverb signifying four, which enters into the composition of the following words with a diverse pronunciation: compare *Quadr*, and *Quarry*, (a square:) *Quatrain* comes to us through the French, but is quite Anglicised.

QUATERCOUSINS, kâ-ter-cûz-znz, 145, 120, 151, 114, 143: *s. pl.* Those within the first four degrees of kindred; friends.

QUA-TER-NAR-Y, (kwâ-ter-nâr-ty) *s. and a.* The number four:—*adj.* Consisting of four.

Qua-ter-ni-on, *s.* A quaternary, or the number four; specially, a file of four soldiers among the old Romans.

To Qua-ter-ni-on, *v. a.* To divide into files or companies. [Milton: prose.]

Qua-ter-ni-ty, *s.* A quaternary. [Brown.]

QUAT-RAIN, (kwôt-rân, 140, 99) *s.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAYER, kwâ-ver, 188: *v. n.* To shake the voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument; to tremble, to vibrate.

Qua-ver, *s.* A shake of the voice, or of a sound from an instrument; a musical note equal to half a crotchet; hence *Quavered*, distributed into quavers.

Qua-ver-er, *s.* One that quavers, a warbler.

Qua-ver-ing, *s.* A shaking of a musical sound.

QUAY, kây, 145, 103: *s.* An artificial bank or wharf by the side of the sea or river for the more easily loading or unloading of vessels. *Quay-age*, wharfage.

QUEACH, &c., **QUEACHY**.—See *Quick*.

QUEAN, kwean, 103: *s.* A wench, a woman; a worthless woman. [Obsoluscent.]

QUEASY, kwê-zây, 188, 151: *a.* Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; tender.

Qua-si-ness, *s.* Nausea; qualmishness.

To QUECK.—See *To Quick*

QUEEN, kwêen, 188: *s.* The wife of a king; a

woman who is sovereign of a kingdom; a female regent; figuratively, a chief, as a female.

To Queen, *v. n.* To play the queen. [Shaks.]

Queen-ly, *a.* Becoming a queen.

Queen-like, *a.* Resembling a queen.

QUEEN-AP-PL-E, *s.* A summer apple, of which there is a winter sort called the *Queen's*.

QUEER, kwêr, 188, 43: *a.* Odd, strange, original, particular.

Queer-ly, *ad.* Particularly, oddly.

Queer-ness, *s.* Oddness, particularity.

QUEEST, kwêest, 188: *s.* A sort of ring-dove.

QUEINT.—See under *To Quench*.

To QUELL, kwêl, 188, 155: *v. a. and n.* To crush, to quiet, to subdue; originally, to kill:—*neu.* To abate.

Quell, *s.* A killing. [Shaks. *Macbeth*, Act i. S. 7.]

Quel-ter, 36: *s.* One that quells.

QUELQUE-CHOSE, kék'-shôz, [Fr.] 170:

s. A trifle, a kickshaw. [Donne.]

To QUEME, kwême, 188: *v. a.* To please. [Obs.]

To QUENCH, kwêntch, 189: *v. a. and n.*

(See the obs. *pret.* and *part.* below.) To extinguish; to stifle; to still; to allay; to destroy:—*neu.* [Shaks.]

To grow cool.

Quench-er, *s.* One that quenches.

Quench-a-ble, *a.* That may be quenched.

Quench-less, *a.* That cannot be quenched.

QUEINT, (kwênt, 135) *pret.* and *part.* Quenched. [Obs.]

QUERELE, QUERENT, QUERIMONIOUS

&c., **QUERULOUS**, &c.—See under *Query*.

QUERK.—See *Quirk*.

QUERN, kwern, 188, 35: *s.* A hand-mill.

QUERPO: QUERRY.—See *Cuerpo: see Query*.

QUERY, kwêr-ty, 188, 105: *s.* A question; an inquiry to be solved; the abbreviation *Qr.*

To Que-ry, *v. n. and a.* To ask a question; to express doubts:—*act.* To examine by question; to mark with a query; to doubt of.

QUER-RE, (kwêr-ty, 103.) The imperative of a Latin verb, and the original of the previous words: placed before a proposition, it signifies a doubt of its truth, its literal meaning being "search," "inquire."

Quê-rist, *s.* An inquirer, a questioner.

QUê-RENT, *s.* An inquirer; a complainant or plaintiff in a court of law.

Quê-rele, *s.* A complaint to a court. [Ayliffe.]

QUER-RE-MO-NT-IOUS, (kwêr-ê-mô-nê-ús, 188, 129, 105, 90, 120) *a.* Complaining, querulous.

Quêr-RE-MO-NT-IOUS-ly, *ad.* With complaint.

Quêr-i-MO-NT-IOUS-ness, *s.* Complaining temper.

Quêr-u-lous, 109: *a.* Habitually complaining.

Quêr-u-lous-ly, *ad.* In a complaining manner.

Quêr-u-lous-ness, *s.* Habit of complaining.

QUêr-, (kwêst) *s.* Search, act of seeking; inquiry examination; person or persons inquiring; specially an inquest or jury sworn to inquire; request.

To Quest, *v. n. and a.* To go in search:—*act.* [Unusual.] To seek for.

Quest-ant, *s.* A seeker; an endeavourer after.

Quest-man, *s.* One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters, specially a churchwarden.

Quest-mon-ger, (-mûng-quer, 116, 77) *s.* One who delights in judicial quests, a starter of law-suits.

Quest-trist, *s.* A seeker, a pursuer. [Shaks.]

QUEST-ION, (kwêst-yûn, *colloq.* kwêst'-shûn, 146, 147) *s.* Interrogatory, any thing inquired; inquiry; something requiring examination; doubt, state of being subject to present inquiry, Shakespeare uses it for endeavour, act of seeking; in special senses, judicial trial; examination by torture

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Quærmaks: mishi-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: thîn, 166: then, 166.

To Quest-ion, *v. n. and a.* To inquire; to debate by interrogatories:—*act.* To examine by questions; to doubt; to have no confidence in.

Quest-ion-er, *s.* An inquirer, a querist.

Quest-ion-ist, *s.* A questioner.

Quest-ion-a-ble, 101: *a.* Doubtful, disputable; literally, liable to question, as in *Hamlet*, Act i. S. 4.

Quest-ion-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being questionable.

Quest-ion-er-y, *a.* Inquiring, asking questions.

Quest-ion-less, *a.* Without doubt.

QUESTMAN, QUESTMONGER, &c.—See higher in the class.

QUESTOR, 38: *s.* An officer among the Romans who had the management of the public treasure, and whose duty it was to seek or search for the tribute-money due.

Quest-or-ship, *s.* Office of a questor.

Quest-u-ar-y, (kwěst'-ū-ār-ēy, 147) *s. and a.* One employed to collect profits:—*adj.* Seeking profit.

QUEUE.—See Cue.

QUIB, kwīb, *s.* A sarcasm; a quip. [Disused.]

QUIB-ble, *s.* A slight cavil; a start or turn from the point in question; a conceit depending on the sound of words, a sort of pun.

To Quib-ble, *v. n.* To evade the point in question by some play on words; to pun.

Quib-bler, *s.* A low cavalier; a punster.

To QUICK, kwīck, 188: *v. n. and a.* To stir, to move: also found under the forms *To Quench*, *To Querk*, *To Quich*, and *To Quinch*: under all its forms obsolete: for the derivative active senses to hasten, and to make alive, we now use *To Quicken*, which see lower.

Quick, *a. ad. and s.* Primarily, moving, living, alive; pregnant; active, sprightly; speedy, swift, nimble; done with celerity:—*adv.* Nimble, speedily:—*s.* A live animal; [Obs.] living plants; Chapman (date 1641) uses *Quench* or *Quench* to signify a thick bushy plot; whence *Quenchy*, (*adj.*) thick, bushy: we now generally use *Quick-set* to signify living plants set to grow, particularly for a hedge: more commonly the *quick* means the living flesh, the sensible parts of the body.

Quick-ly, *ad.* Soon, speedily, without delay.

Quick-ness, *s.* Speed, velocity; activity; sharpness, pungency; quickness of perception.

To Quick-en, 114: *v. a. and n.* To make alive, to vivify; to sharpen, to accutate, to excite; to hasten, to accelerate:—*acc.* To become alive; to be in that state of pregnancy in which the child becomes alive; to move with activity.

Quick-en-er, 36: *s.* One who makes alive; one who invigorates; he or that which accelerates.

QUICK, kwīd, 188: *s.* A cud; something chewed, as a portion of tobacco.

QUID, kwīd. A Latin word, meaning *why* or *what*, which enters into the composition of the following.

QUID-DIT-ty, 105: *s.* That which is a proper answer to the question *quid est?* (What is it?) the essence of the thing inquired after: a scholastic term. Walker suitably Anglicizes it by the correspondent barbarism, *Whattity*.

Quid-da-tive, 105: *a.* Constituting the essence.

Quid-dit, *s.* A subtlety. [Shaks.]

Qui'-let, (contracted from *Quid-libet*) *a. & a.* subtlety, a nety, a scientific quibble. [Shaks.]

QUIB-NUNC, *s.* One who is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?" a news-gossipet.

QUIDAM, kwī'-dām, [Lat.] *s.* Somebody. [Spens.]

QUIDDANY, kwīd'-dā-nēy, *s.* Marmalade.

QUIESCENT, kwī-ēs'-sēnt, 188: *a.* Resting not ruffled; silent.

Qui-es'-cence, *s.* Rest, repose; quietness.

Qui'-er, *a. and s.* Still, free from disturbance; peaceable; calm; smooth, unruffled; not noisy:—*s.* Rest, repose; tranquillity, peace.

To Qui'-et, *v. a.* To stop motion; to calm, to allay.

Qui'-et-er, *s.* He or that which quiets.

Qui'-et-ist, *s.* One who loves quiet; one who possesses quietism.

Qui'-et-ism, 158: *s.* The sentiments of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest and recollection of the mind: the sect flourished toward the close of the 17th century; Molinos, a Spanish priest, was its reputed founder.

Qui'-et-ly, *ad.* In a quiet state; calmly.

Qui'-et-ness, *s.* The state of being quiet; coolness of temper.

Qui'-et-some, 107: *a.* Calm, still. [Spenser.]

Qui'-e-tude, *s.* Rest, repose.

Qui'-e-tus, [Lat.] *s.* Final discharge; complete acquittance: originally a law term.

QUILL, kwīl, 188, 155: *s.* The large strong feather of a goose, or other fowl; the instrument of writing; that which resembles a quill; as the dart of a porcupine; the reed on which weavers wind their threads; the instrument with which some instruments are struck.

To Quill, *v. a.* To form in plaits or folds like quill.

QUILT-LET.—See under *Quid*, (why.)

QUILT, kwīlt, 188: *s.* A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To Quilt, *v. a.* To make thick by a cloth stitched on with some soft substance between.

Quilt-ing, *s.* Act of quilting; substance quilted.

QUINARY, kwī'-nār-ēy, 188, 129, 12, 105: *a.* Consisting of five.

QUI-NATE, *a.* Having five leaflets on a petiole.

QUIN-CUNX, (kwīng'-cūngks, 158, 154) *s.* An order of five, as of trees disposed in a square with one in the middle of the square, which order being repeated indefinitely, forms a regular grove presenting alleys in every direction. *Pl.* *Quin'-cunx ces*, (101.)

Quin-cun'-cial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Having the form of a quincunx.

QUIN-DEC-A-GON, *s.* A plane figure with fifteen (five and ten) angles.

Quin'-de-cem'-vir, 36: *s.* One of a body of fifteen magistrates who presided over sacrifices.

See Quinine, which is not related to this class, hereafter.

QUIN-QUA-GES'-I-MA, [Lat.] *a.* Being five times ten or fifty days before Easter Sunday; applied to the Sunday which (itself included in the reckoning) is at this distance of time from Easter-day.

QUIN-QUAN-GU-LAT, 158, 34: *a.* Having five angles.

Quin'-quar-tic'-u-lar, *a.* Consisting of five articles.

Quin'-que cap'-su-lar, *a.* Having five capsules to a flower. *Quin'-que cos'-tate*, five ribbed.

Quin'-que-den'-tate, *a.* Five-toothed. [Botany.]

Quin'-que-fa'-ri-ous, 120: *a.* Opening into five parts.

Quin'-que-fid, *a.* Cloven in five.

Quin'-que-so'-li-a'-ted, *a.* Having five leaves.

Quin'-que-lit'-er-al, *a.* Consisting of five letters.

Quin'-que-lobed, 114: *a.* Having five lobes.

Quin'-que-loc'-u-lar, *a.* Having five loculements.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Quin-phen-ni-al, 90: *a.* Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

Quin-gue-par-tite, *a.* Divided into five parts.

Quin-gue-reme, *s.* A galley having five seats or banks of oars.

Quin-gue-val-vu-lar, *a.* Having five valves.

Quin-gue-vir, 36: *s.* One of an order of five priests in Rome.

See hereafter *Quinquen*, *Quinty*, *Quintain*, and *Quintal*, which are not related to the words in progress.

QUINT, *s.* A set of five. [Hudibras.]

QUINT-ES-SENCE, *s.* In alchemy, the fifth and last or highest essence or power in a natural body; hence, an extract containing the virtues of any thing in a small quantity; the pure essential part of any thing.

Quint-ess-ential, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUIN-TILE, 105: *s.* The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth of a circle.

See *Quintin*, which has no relationship to this class, hereafter.

QUIN-TU-PLÉ, 101: *a.* Fivefold.

QUINCE, kwĩnc, 188: *s.* A fruit; its tree.

To **QUINCH**.—See To **Quick**.

QUININE, kwé-nĩn, 188: *s.* A substance prepared from yellow bark, possessing the tonic virtues of the bark in a concentrated form, and capable of forming salts with acids: one of these, the sulphate of quinine, is much employed in intermittent fevers.

QUIN-QUI-NA, *s.* A name of Peruvian bark.

QUINSY, kwĩn'-sēy, 188, 151, 105: *s.* An inflammation and swelling of the throat or of the tonsils.

QUINTAIN, kwĩn'-tān, 188, 99: *s.* An upright post on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot; on one end of this a sand-bag was placed, on the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and avoid being struck by the sand bag, which was thus driven round to the assailant's back.

QUINTAL, kwĩn'-tāl, 188: *s.* A hundred pounds in weight.

QUINTIN. The same as *Quintain*, which see.

QUIP, kwĩp, *s.* A sharp jest, a taunt.

To **Quip**, *v. a.* and *n.* To taunt; to scoff.

QUIRE, kwĩr, 188: *s.* A bundle of paper containing twenty-four sheets.

QUIRE, kwĩr, *s.* A choir; which see.

To **Quire**, *v. n.* To sing as in a choir. [Shaks.]

Qui-ris-ter, *s.* A chorister; which see.

QUIRITATION, kwĩr'-lě-tā'-shũn, 89: *s.* (Compare *Querimonious*, &c.) A crying for help.

QUIRK, kwěrk, 188, 35: *s.* A sharp turn of wit, a taunt; slight conceit; a loose light touch; Shakspeare uses it for flight of fancy: it is also applied as a name to a piece of ground taken out of a regular ground plat for a court or yard.

Quirk-ish, *a.* Full of quirks.

To **QUIT**, kwĩt, 188: *v. a.* To leave; to leave at liberty; to leave in a state free from the obligation of doing or of suffering something; hence, to be even with; to discharge; it is also found in senses for which we now use *To requite* and *To acquit*. This verb is regular, though in some old authors *Quit* is found for *Quitted* both as the *pret.* and *part.* In many of the examples which Johnson quotes, *Quit* should be deemed not a participle, but an adjective. *Quit*, see *Sup.*

Quit, *a.* Free, clear, discharged from, even.

Quits, *interj.* Used when claims are settled and parties are even with each other.

Quit-ter, *s.* One that quits; a deliverer: Ainsworth gives it as a name of scoria of tin: *Quit-ter-bone* is a term in farriery for a swelling on the coronet.

Quit-tal, *s.* Return, repayment. [Shaks.]

Quit-tance, *s.* Discharge from a debt or other obli-

gation; recompense, return: Shakspeare uses *To Quittance*.

To **QUIT-CLAIM**, *v. a.* To renounce claim to.

QUIT-RENT, *s.* A small rent reserved, by which the tenant is released from other claim.

QUL-TAM, kwĩ-tām, *a.* (Suing "as well" for the king as for himself,)—an epithet borrowed from words of the process, by which an action or an informer is distinguished when the object is to recover a pecuniary fine, half of which goes to the informer, for the infringement of some statute.

QUITCHGRASS.—See *Quickgrass*, a compound of *Quick*.

QUIVER, kwĩv'-er, 188: *a.* Nimble. [Shaks.]

QUIVER, kwĩv'-er, *s.* A case for arrows.

Quiv'-ered, 114: *a.* Furnished with a quiver sheathed as in a quiver.

To **QUIVER**, kwĩv'-er, *v. n.* To quake or *quaver*, to shake, to shudder, to shiver.

Quiv'-er-ing, *a.* A trembling, a shaking.

QUIXOTISM, kwĩcks'-d-izim, 188, 159: *s.* Romantic notions and correspondent actions, like those of Quixote.

Quiz-of-ic, 88: *a.* Aiming at an ideal standard.

QUIZ, kwĩz, *s.* Something to puzzle; one whom an observer cannot make out, an odd fellow.

To **Quiz**, *v. a.* To puzzle; also, to examine narrowly with an air of mockery.

Quiz-zing, *s.* and *a.* The act of mocking by a narrow examination, or by pretended seriousness of discourse.—*a.* Fitted for quizzing; *a quizzing-glass* is an eye-glass.

All these words, which occur only in vulgar or colloquial use, and which Webster traces to learned roots, originated in a joke: Daly, the manager of a Dublin play-house, wagered that a word of no meaning should be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours: in the course of that time the letters *Quiz* were chalked or pasted on all the walls of Dublin with an effect that won the wager.

To **QUOB**, kwōb, *v. n.* To throb. [Diminut.]

QUODLIBET, kwōd'-lě-bět, *s.* A quillet. **Quod. S** *Quod'-li-bet'-i-cal*, *a.* Such as you will; taking either side, with reference to disputation.

Quod'-li-bet'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to be debated.

Quod'-li-bet'-a'-ri-an, 90: *s.* One who talks or disputes on any subject.

QUOIF, &c.—See *Coif*, &c.

QUOIT, kwōit, 188, 29: *s.* A flat ring of iron to be pitched from a distance with a trial to encompass a stake: in the plural, the game itself: it is a game resembling that of the ancient discus.

To **Quoit**, *v. n.* and *a.* To throw quoits:—*act.* [Shaks.] To throw.

QUONDAM, kwōn'-dām, [Lat.] Having been formerly. [Colloq.]

QUOOK, kwōōk.—See To **Quake**.

QUORUM, kwōrs'-ūm, 188, 47: [Lat.] *s.* Literally, "of whom,"—with reference to a complete body of persons, of whom those assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole; a justice of peace is of the quorum when his commission expresses that he is one of those "of whom" the presence is necessary to constitute a bench, as at quarter sessions.

QUOTA, kwō'-tā, 188: *s.* (Compare *Quotient*) Share or proportion as assigned to each: *Quotation* in this sense is *obs.*

To **QUOTE**, kwōtē, 188: *v. a.* To cite or adduce in the words of another; to name from some authority; in old authors, to note.

Quo'-ter, 36: *s.* One that quotes.

Quo-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Act of quoting; the passage quoted; citation: see also under *Quota*.

QUOTH, kwūth, 188, 116: *verb delect.* Say, say, or said: it is joined only to the 1st and 3rd persons.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĩsh-ũn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĩsh-ũn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thĩn, 166: then, 166.

QUOTIDIAN, kwō-tīd' ē-ān. 146, 147: *a.* and *s.* Daily:—*s.* A quotidian fever, or that which returns every day.
QUOTIENT, kwō-sh'ēnt, 147: *s.* (Compare Quota.) The number resulting from the division of one number by another. *Quo-Itarato*, see *Supp.*

R.

R is popularly the seventeenth letter of the alphabet, though really the eighteenth; see J: it has a rough or genuine consonant sound at the beginning of words and syllables, being the 3rd element of the schemes pre-fixed; but following a vowel in the same syllable, and not coming before a vowel in the next word or syllable, it has not, in polished metropolitan utterance, a forcible consonant sound, but merely gives guttural vibration, length, and frequently broadness, to the previous vowel; see the scheme of vowels from element 33 to 54, inclusive. The letters *rh* are a digraph simply equivalent to *r*: see 164. As an abbreviation, *R.* stands for Rex. (King); for Royal, as *R. N.* (Royal Navy); *R. A.* (Royal Academician); *R. M.* (Royal Marines); which last also stand for Ready Money.

To RABATE=rāb-bā'tē, *v. n.* To bring down or recover a hawk to the fist again.

RABATO=rāb-bā'-tō, *s.* A neckband. [Obs.]

To RABBIT=rāb'-bēt, 14: *v. a.* To pare down, as the edge of a board, in order to receive the edge of another board.

Rab'-bet, *s.* A cut on the side of a board.

RABBI=rāb'-bī, } *s.* "Master" or "lord."—

RABBIN=rāb'-bīn, } a doctor or learned man among the Jews.

Rab-bin'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins.

RABBIT=rāb'-bīt, *s.* A small quadruped: the word is sometimes a corruption of *Rare-bit*; as a Welsh rabbit.

RABBLE, rāb'-bl, 101: *s.* A tumultuous crowd; low people such as make up such crowds.

Rab'-ble-ment, *s.* Rabble. [Shaks.]

RABID=rāb'-īd, *a.* Furious, mad.

Rab'-id-ness, *s.* Madness, fierceness.

RABINET, rāb'-ē-nēt, *s.* Small ordnance.

RACA=rā'-cā, *s.* A Syriac term of extreme contempt, signifying a beggarly foolish person.

RACE=rācē, *s.* Contest in speed; course, progress, train; especially, a course on the feet; the rapid part or course of a river.

To RACE, *v. n.* To run or contend in a race.

Ra'-cer, *s.* One that races; a race-horse.

☞ The compounds are *Race-course*, *Rice-horse*, &c.

RACE=rācē, *s.* Primarily, a root or that from which something springs, hence, with reference to its stock, a family; a generation; a particular breed: *A race of ginger* is a root of ginger, and *Race-ginger* is ginger in the root; also, a particular strength or taste indicating the root, stock, or soil of some natural production, as the *race of wine*, which implies a distinguishing flavour by which its sort is known; hence, a strong flavour with a degree of tartness:—See *Racy*, &c., lower in the class.

Rac'-ems, (rāss-ēme) *s.* A peduncle or footstalk with short lateral branches. For *Racem'-ice*, see *Supp.*

Rac'-e-ma'-tion, 89: *s.* Cluster, as of grapes.

Rac'-e-mil'-er-ous, *a.* Bearing racemes.

Rac'-e-mous, 120: *a.* Growing in clusters.

Ra'-cy, 105: *a.* Having a strong flavour indicating its origin; exciting to the mental taste by a strong radical or distinctive character of thought or language.

Ra'-ci-ness, *s.* Quality of being racy.

RACH=rāch, *s.* A hunting-dog. [Obs.]

RACK=rāck, *s.* Something used for stretching;

something stretched; something in which things are spread out for use; hence, particularly, an instrument of torture on which criminals are extended; and figuratively, torture, anguish; an instrument for bending a bow; a grate on which bacon is laid; a framework in which hay is placed for cattle; a distaff from which the wool is extended, commonly corrupted to *rack*:—See also under the present class.

To Rack, *v. a.* To torture; to harass; to stretch, to strain; to strain or draw off from the lava.

Rack'-er, *s.* One who racks.

Rack'-ing, *s.* A straining; a torturing; a straining off.

Rack'-rent, *s.* An annual rent to the *extended* or full value of the tenement; it is however said to be sometimes opposed to the rent of a beneficial lease.

Rack'-rent-er, *s.* One who pays a rack-rent.

RACK=rāck, *s.* Neck or crag of mutton.

RACK=rāck, *s.* Attack; which see.

RACK=rāck, *s.* Properly, vapour; thin vapours in the air; the clouds as driven with the wind.

RACKET=rāck'-ēt, 14: *s.* An irregular clattering noise; confused talk. [Colloq.]

To Rack'-et, *v. n.* To make a racket; to live as in a racket, to move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure.

Rack'-et-y, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous, fluttering.

RACKET=rāck'-ēt, *s.* The bat used at tennis.

To Rack'-et, *v. a.* To strike as with a racket.

RACKOON=rāc-kōon', *s.* An animal of New-England, like the badger.

RACY, &c.—See under *Race*, (a root.)

RAD=rād. The obs. *pret.* and *part.* of *To Read*.

To RADDLE, rād'-dl, *v. a.* To twist together.

RAD'-dle, *s.* A stick used in hedging. [Local.]

RADDOCK.—See *Ruddock*.

RADIAL, rā'-dē-āl=rād'-yāl, 146, 147: *a.* Having the quality or appearance of a rod, a ray, or a radius, shooting out as from a centre.

To Ra'-di-ate, *v. a.* and *n.* To send out in rays as from a centre; to irradiate or fill with brightness:—*new*. To emit rays, to shine; to proceed in direct lines from a point.

Ra'-di-ate, *a.* Radiated; having florets set round a disk in the form of a radiant star. [Botany.]

Ra'-di-a'-ted, *a.* Adorned with rays.

Ra'-di-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A shooting in direct lines from a point or centre; beamy lustre of rays.

Ra'-di-ant, *a.* Dispersed in rays or by radiation; emitting rays; shining, sparkling.

Ra'-di-ant-ly, *ad.* By radiation; brightly.

Ra'-di-ance, } *s.* State or quality of being radiant.

Ra'-di-an-cy, }

Ra'-di-om'-e-ter, *s.* A rod used in taking altitudes.

Ra'-di-us, } *s.* The semi-diameter of a circle; the

Ra'-di-i, *pl.* } spoke of a wheel; a bone of the fore-arm; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower. (*Radius Vecher*, see in *Supp.*)

☞ This is the parent word of the class.

RADICAL, rād'-ē-cāl, *a.* and *s.* That regards the root or origin; primitive; native; fundamental; relating to originate:—*s.* A radical principle; a primitive word; one who in politics seeks fundamental changes in the constitution.

Rad'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Originally; fundamentally.

Rad'-i-cal-ness, *s.* State of being radical.

Rad'-i-cal-i-ty, 84: *s.* Origination. [Brown.]

To Rad'-i-cate, *v. a.* To root or plant deeply.

Rad'-i-cate, *a.* Deeply infixed [South.]

Rad'-i-ca'-ti-on, *s.* Act of taking root.

RAD'-i-cle, *s.* A little root, or that part of the seed which becomes a root; the fibrous part of a root.

RA'-dix, 188: [Lat.] *s.* The root; a primitive word; the base; *pl.* *Ra'-dices*, (101.)

☞ This is the parent word of the class.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: jōw, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

RADIOMETER, RADIUS.—See under Radial.

RADISH=*rād'-ish*, *s.* A root eaten raw; one kind is red, and gives the name to the rest.

To RAFF=*rāff*, *v. a.* To sweep, to huddle. [Obs.]

Raff, *s.* A confused heap, as if *swept* together: *Raff'-raff*, the sweepings of society, the mob.

RAFFLE, *rāf'-fl*, 101: *s.* A species of lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of something for the chance of gaining it by casting dice or otherwise.

To Raff'-fle, *v. n.* (Followed by *for*.) To try the chance of a raffle; to cast dice for a prize.

RAFT.—See Rest.

RAFT=*rāft*, 11: *s.* A frame or float made by fastening pieces of timber together.

RAFTER=*rāf'-ter*, 11: *s.* One of the secondary timbers of a house, such as are let into the great beam.

Raf'-tered, *a.* Built with rafters.

RAG=*rāg*, *s.* A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; a fragment; in old authors, a low person contemptuously; in the plural, beside its plain meaning, it signifies worn or mean attire; a stone which breaks into ragged or jagged pieces.

Rag'-ged, (*-gued*, 77) *s.* Tattered; dressed in tatters; uneven, rugged; in Spenser, rugged to the ear.

Rag'-ged-ly, *ad.* In a ragged condition.

Rag'-ged-ness, *s.* State of being ragged.

Rag'-a-mur-pin, *s.* A mean fellow, a blackguard.

RAG-MAN, *s.* One who deals in rags: in our old authors it signified a herald, more particularly with reference to his duty of reading long records of names; hence it meant also a scroll, or brief: *Rag-man-rolls* were rolls or registers of great length, said to be named from one Ragmund, a legate in Scotland, who made the clergy enrol their benefices in order to be taxed at Rome: hence is supposed to be derived the modern word *Rigmarole*.

Other compounds are *Rag'-bolt*, (an iron pin with barbs); *Rag'-stone*, (stone with a rough fracture); *Rag'-wort*, (a plant); &c.

RAGE=*rāg*, *s.* Anger excited to fury; vehemence of any thing painful; that which, with the force of anger, takes possession of the mind, though quite different in its nature: eagerness, vehemence; violent desire, enthusiasm, rapture.

To Rage, *v. n.* To be furious; to exercise fury; in old authors, to play wantonly: hence *Ra'-ger-y*, wantonness.

rage'-ful, 117: *a.* Furious, violent. [Sidney.]

RAGOUT, *rā-gōō*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAIL=*rāl*=*rāl*, *s.* A bar of wood or iron extending from one upright post to another or others: with a different etymology it occurs in *Night-rail*, which see: as the name of a bird the etymology is also different.

To Rail, *v. a.* To enclose with rails.

Rail'-ing, *s.* A series of rails.

Rail'-road, *s.* A road or way on which iron rails are laid for the wheels of vehicles expressly adapted to run on.

To RAIL, *v. n.* To use insolent and reproachful language; formerly with *on*, now commonly with *at*: [it occurs in Spenser with a different etymology, and the meaning of *to flow*.]

Rail'-er, *s.* One who rails; one who defames.

Rail'-ing, *s.* Insolent, reproachful language.

Rail'-ing-ly, *ad.* Scoffingly

RA-IL-LEUR, (*rā-il-yur*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* One who uses railery, a jester, a mocker. [Sprat.]

Rail'-ler-y, (*rāl'-lēr-ēy*, 120) *s.* Slight satire, satirical merriment, banter, good-humoured irony.

RAIMENT=*rāv'-ment*, *s.* Vesture, dress.

To RAIN=*rāw*, *v. n.* and *a.* To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain:—*act.* To pour down as rain.

Rain, *s.* The moisture that falls in drops from the clouds; any shower.

Rain'-y, 105: *a.* Showery, wet, moist.

Rain'-s-ness, *s.* State of being showery.

Other compounds are *Rain'-beat*, *Rain'-bow*, *Rain'-water*, &c. *Rain'-gauge*, also called a *Pluviometer*.

RAIN-DEER=*rāw'-dēre*, 44: *s.* A large horned deer of northern regions, used for drawing sledges.

To RAISE, *rāz*, 100, 151: *v. a.* To lift or elevate in a literal or in a figurative sense; hence, to set up-right; to erect; to give beginning to; to bring back into being; to augment; to give rise to; to give motion to; to levy: *To raise a spirit*, to call it into view: *To raise a paste*, to form it into a pie without a dish: *To raise a siege*, to raise or remove the army and instruments of siege, to relinquish the siege.

Rais'-er, 36: *s.* One that raises; that which raises.

Rais'-ing, *s.* An exalting; a lifting up.

RAISIN, *rā'-zn*, 151, 114: *s.* A dried grape.

RAJAH=*rā'-jāh*, *s.* A Hindoo prince.

RAKE=*rāke*, *s.* An instrument like a large comb, with a handle, used in gardening, and in making hay; make of a ship when her masts and hull incline to the stern.

To Rake, *v. a.* and *n.* To gather with a rake; to clear with a rake; to scour, to search with eager diligence; to heap together; to pass violently over; to cannonade so that a ball shall cover the length of a ship's deck:—*new*. To grope; to pass with violence.

Ra'-ker, 36: *s.* One that rakes. *Ra'-kish*, rake-formed.

Ra'-king, *s.* Act of collecting or scouring.

Rake'-shame, *s.* A base, rascally fellow.

RAKE=*rāke*, *s.* A loose, thoughtless man.

Rake'-hell, *s.* A rake. [Not originally a compound, though taken for one: *Rake* is shortened from it.]

Rake'-hell-ly, *a.* Wild, dissolute: see also *Rake'-hell*.

Ra'-kish, *a.* Loose, lewd, dissolute. See also *Raker*, &c.

To RALLY, *rāl'-lēy*, *v. a.* and *n.* To put into order after having been disordered or dispersed by the enemy; to put into order, to recover:—*new*. To come together or into order; to resume strength.

Ral'-ly, *s.* Act of recovering order.

To RALLY, *rāl'-lēy*, *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare *Railleur*, &c.) To treat with satirical merriment:—*new*. To exercise slight mockery.

Ral'-ly, *s.* Exercise of slight satire.

RAM=*rām*, *s.* A male sheep; the vernal sign, Aries; an ancient battering-engine.

Ram'-mish, **Ram'-my**, *a.* Strong-scented.

To RAM, *v. a.* To drive with violence, as with a battering-ram; to push in order to fill something; to press hard down or together.

Ram'-mer, *s.* An instrument to ram with.

Ram'-rod, *s.* The rammer of a gun.

RAMAGE=*rām'-āge*, *s.* and *a.* Branches of trees; warbling of birds on boughs:—*adj.* Wild. [Obs.]

To RAMBLE, *rām'-bl*, 101: *v. n.* To rove, to wander without certain direction.

Ram'-ble, *s.* An irregular excursion.

Ram'-bler, 36: *s.* Rover, wanderer.

Ram'-bling, *s.* A wandering, a ramble.

RAMBOOZE=*rām'-booz*, 189: *s.* A drink made of wine, ale, and sugar, with either eggs or rose-water.

AMEKIN=*rām'-ē-kīn*, *s.* A small slice of bread with a farce of cheese and eggs: also written *Rame quina*.

RAMENTS=*rā'-mēnts*, *s. pl.* Scrapings. See *Serp*.

RAMMISH, RAMMER, &c.—See under *Ram*.

RAMOUS=*rā'-mūs*, 120: *a.* Branched; branchy.

Ra'-me-ous, *a.* Belonging to a branch. [Bot.]

To RAM'-i-fy, 92, 105, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To divide as into branches:—*new*. To shoot into branches.

Ram'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of branching; a branch or division.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vizh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

To RAMP=*rämp, v. n.* Primarily, to creep up; hence, to climb, to spring; to climb as a plant; to sport, to *romp*, which last is a corruption of it.

Ramp, s. Leap, spring; a romp; in fort, a slope.

Ramp'-unt, 12: a. Overgrowing restraint; exuberant; in heraldry, rearing, as if to leap.

Ramp'-on-cy, s. State of being rampant.

Ram'-pal'-lan, 90: s. A creeping, mean wretch.

Ram'-pion, 90: s. A creeping plant.

RAMPART=*rämp'-part, 34: s.* An elevation round a fortified place, either a part of the works, or understood as the whole of the works; a mound; sometimes the platform behind the parapet; any thing that defends.

Ram'-pire, s. Rampart. [Poet.]

To Ram'-part, To Ram'-pire, v. a. To fortify.

RAMSONS, rämp'-sõnz, s. A plant.

RAN.—See **To Run**.

To RANCH, rântch, v. a. To wrench. [Garth.]

RANCID=*rämp'-cid, a.* Strong scented.

Ran'-cid-ness, s. Quality of being rancid.

Ran'-cid'-i-ty, 84: s. Strong scent as of grease.

RAN-CES'-CKNT, a. Becoming rancid.

RANCOUR, rämp'-cur, 158, 120: s. Deep malignity; inveterate hate.

Ran'-cor-ous, a. Deeply malignant.

Ran'-cor-ous-ly, ad. Malignantly.

RAND=*rând, s.* A border. [Obs.]

RANDOM=*rämp'-dõm, s. and a.* Rowing motion, attempt without direction; preceded by *at*—*adj.* Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANFORCE=*rämp'-fource, s.* Ring of a gun next to the touch-hole. [Obs.]

RANG.—See **To Ring**.

To RANGE, ränge, 111: v. a. and n. To set in a row or rows; to place in order or in ranks; to take in succession various directions, and hence to rove over *—new*. To be placed in order; to be ranked properly; to lie in a particular direction; to take in succession various directions, and hence to rove at large.

Range, s. Any thing placed in a line; hence, specially, a step of a ladder; a kitchen grate; hence also, a class, an order; compass taken by any thing; excursion; room for excursion; excursion, wandering; with a different etymology, it also appears to have signified a bolting sieve; and hence *To Range* was sometimes used for *to sift meal*.

Ran'-ger, 36: s. One whose duty carries him over certain tracks,—an officer who tends the game of a forest; a dog that beats the ground; one who moves in a variety of directions, a rover; hence also a robber.

Ran'-ger-ship, s. Office of the keeper of a forest.

RANK=*rängk, 158: s.* (See **To Range**.) A row, a line, particularly of soldiers, hence in the plural the order of common soldiers; a class generally; a grade; hence, emphatically, high grade, dignity.

To Rank, v. a. and n. To place abreast; to range in a particular class; to arrange methodically *—new*. To be ranged; to have a certain grade.

RANK, rängk, a. (See **Rancid**.) Strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality; gross, coarse.

Rank'-ly, ad. Rancidly; grossly: See also below.

Ran'-ness, s. Strong scent: See also below.

RANK, rängk, a. and ad. (See **To Ramp**.) High-growing, luxuriant; bearing strong plants, fruitful; rampant; raised to a high degree *—adv* Strongly, fiercely:—A carpenter's plane is set *rank* when the *chip* is so placed that it will take off a large shaving.

Rank'-ly, ad. Abundantly: See also above.

Ran'-ness, s. Exuberance: See also above.

To RAN'-KLE, 101: v. n. To grow more *rank* or strong in activity or force, as the corrosion of a wound; to fester; to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANNY, rämp'-nây, s. The shrew mouse. See *Supp.*

To RANSACK=*rämp'-säck, v. a.* To plunder; to search thoroughly; to violate.

RANSOM=*rämp'-sõm, s.* Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

To Ran'-som, v. a. To redeem.

Ran'-s-m-er, 36: s. One that redeems.

Ran'-som-less, a. Without ransom; not to be *ransomed*.

To RANT=*rânt, v. n.* To rave in violent or high sounding language.

Rant, s. High-sounding words, empty declamation.

Ran'-ter, s. A noisy talker; specially, one of a branch of methodists disowned by the Wesleyans.

RAN'-TI-POLE, a. Wild, roving, rakish: [a colloquial coinage:] Arbutnot in jest uses *To Rantipole*.

RANULA=*rämp'-nû-lâ, s.* Literally, a little frog.—applied as a name to a soft swelling under the tongue *RANULA*=*rämp'-nû-lus, 158: s.* Crowfoot, a flower.

To RAP=*râp, v. n. and a.* To strike with a quick, smart blow; to knock.

Rap, s. A quick, smart blow, a knock: it is an old cant term for a counterfeit coin.

Rap'-per, s. One that raps; knocker of a door: See also in the observations on the next word.

To RAP=*râp, v. a.* (Formerly written **To Rape**.) To snatch or hurry away; to hurry out of himself, to raise into ecstasy; to seize by violence: this verb is at present seldom met with except in its participle, which, instead of **RAPPED**, (114, 143,) is generally written as necessarily pronounced, viz. **RAPT**: however, we still say *To rap out*, as "*to rap out an oath*:" hence a **Rapper**, in cant language, sometimes means an oath: *To rap and read* is to seize by violence.

RA-PA'-CIOS, (râ-pâ'-sh'is, 90) a. Given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous.

Ra-pa'-cious-ly, ad. By rapine, by robbery.

Ra-pa'-cious-ness, s. Quality of being rapacious.

Ra-pac'-i-ty, (-pâss'-ê-tây, 92) s. Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPS, s. A seizing, a taking away; especially, the violent seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will: See other senses after all the words of the present class.

See **RAPIN**, &c., hereafter: which, related to this class by its etymology, defects considerably in sense.

RAP'-INE, (râp'-in, 105) s. Act of plundering; violence, force: *To Rapine* is out of use.

RAPT, s. A trance, an ecstasy. [Obs.] As a *part. adj.* see the remarks on the verb.

To Rapt, v. a. To put into ecstasy. [Obs.]

Rapt'-er, s. A plunderer, a ravisher. *Raptor*. See *Supp.*

Rap'-ture, (-tûr, colloq. -choor, 147) s. Violent seizure; rapidity, haste; commonly, ecstasy, transport.

Rap'-tured, a. Transported. [Thomson.]

Rap'-tu-rous, a. Ecstatic, transporting.

RAPE=*râpe, s.* A plant from the seed of which oil is expressed: See also in the previous class.

RAPE=*râpe, s.* A division of the county of Sussex, of which there are six: it is greater than a hundred.

RAPID=*râp'-id, a.* Quick, swift: as a *subs. pl.* the swift parts or navigable falls in a river.

Rap'-id-ly, ad. Swiftly, with quick motion.

Rap'-id-ness, s. Rapidity.

Ra-pid'-i-ty, 84: s. Celerity, swiftness.

RAPIER, râ'-pê-er, 90: s. A sword used for thrusting only: The *Rapier-fish* is the sword-fish.

RAPINE, &c.—See under **To Rap**, (to snatch.)

RAPPAREE=*râp'-pâ-rê, s.* A wild Irish plunderer, who carried a pike which the Irish called a *rapery*.

RAPPEE=*râp'-pê, s.* A coarse sort of stuff.

RAPPER.—See under **To Rap**, (to strike.)

RAPPORT, râp-pô'urt, [Fr.] s. Relation. [Temple.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gât'-wây: chăp'-mân: pđ-pâ: lăw: gôod: j'w, i.e. j'w, 55: a, t, &c. mule, 171.

To RAP, &c., RAPTURE, &c.—See under *To Rap*, (to snatch.)

RAIR=*rāre*, 41: *a.* Nearly raw, imperfectly roasted or boiled; also written *Rear*: the spelling nearest the original Saxon would be *Rre*.

RARE=*rāre*, *a.* Thin, subtle, not dense; thinly scattered; hence, scarce, uncommon, unfrequent; and hence, valuable to a degree seldom found, incomparable.

Rare-ly, *ad.* Finely, nicely; [Shaks.] seldom.

Rare-ness, *s.* Rarity.

Ra'-ri-ty, *s.* Thinness, subtilty; the contrary to density; infrequency, uncommonness.

Ra'-ree-show, 8: *s.* A rare-show, a peep-show: they were chiefly foreigners who exhibited them; and the word took this form in attempts to sound it as the exhibitors did.

To Ra'-re-ly, 6: *v. a. and n.* To make thin, the contrary to *condense*:—*neu.* To become thin.

Ra'-re-fie'-a-b'e, *a.* That may be rarefied.

Ra'-re fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or process of expanding or extending bodies, the contrary to *Condensation*.

RASCAL=*rās'-cāl*, *s. and a.* Originally, a lean beast, particularly a deer; a sorry, mean, dishonest wretch, a scoundrel:—*adj.* Mean, rascally.

Ras'-cal-ly, *a.* Mean, sorry, base, worthless.

Ras-cal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* In old authors, the low mean part of the populace; at present the act or acts of a rascal.

Ras-cal'-lion, 90: *s.* One of the lowest people.

To RASE, *rāze*, *v. a.* To graze or touch superficially in passing; to skim; to erase: in these senses it is obsolete; in other applications it is spelled *To Raze*, which see.

RASE, 137: *s.* A grazing; an erasure. [Obs.]

RASH=*rāsh*, *a.* Acting hastily, without caution, precipitate: in obsolete senses, requiring haste; sudden.

Rash'-ly, *ad.* With rashness, precipitately.

Rash'-ness, *s.* Quality of being rash; temerity.

Rash'-ling, *s.* A rash person. [Sylvester, 1621.]


RASH=*rāsh*, *s.* A kind of silk stuff. [Obs.]

RASH=*rāsh*, *s.* Efflorescence or breaking out.

To RASH, *rāsh*, *v. a.* To cut, to split. [Spenser.]

Rash'-er, *s.* A thin slice of bacon.

RASP=*rāsp*, 11: *s.* A raspberry.

Rasp'-ber-ry, *s.* A delicious berry that grows on a species of bramble.  The *b* becomes mute: see 143.

To RASP=*rāsp*, 11: *v. a.* To rub to powder with a very rough file.

Rasp, *s.* A large rough file.

Rasp'-er, 36: *s.* A scraper.

Rasp'-a-tor-y, *s.* A surgeon's rasp. [Wiseman.]

RASURE, *rā'-zh'oor*, 147: *s.* An erasure.

RAT=*rāt*, *s.* An animal of the mouse kind, but larger, that infests buildings: *To smelt a rat*, to suspect something, and be on the watch for it, as a cat for prey: *To Rat* is a cant term of modern use applied to one who deserts his political party for the sake of nibbling the public wealth, in company with others who happen to be or seem likely to be in closer contact with it.

Rats'-bane, *s.* Poison for rats.

RATABLE, &c.—See under *Rate*.

RATAFIA, *rāt'-d-lē'-d*, *collog.* *rāt'-ā-fē'-d*, [Sp.]

s. Spirituous liquor flavoured with kernels of apricots.

RATAN=*rd-tān*, *s.* An Indian cane

RATCH=*rāтч*, *s.* A wheel in a striking clock.

Ratch'-et, *s.* A small tooth in a watch which keeps the fusee from going back in winding up.

RATE=*rāte*, *s.* Something supposed or laid down as of a certain value in relation to which other things are estimated; the price of other things with relation to a standard; an allowance according to a standard;

comparative value; estimation; degree; rank; a tax according to the value of each one's possessions in a parish.

To Rate, *v. a. and n.* To value at a certain rate; to determine the degrees or proportions of with regard to parts that make up a whole:—*neu.* To make an estimate; to be placed in a certain rank or degree.

Ra'-ter, *s.* One who rates.

To RATE=*rāte*, *v. a.* To chide vehemently

Ra'-ting, *s.* A chiding, a scolding.

RATH=*rāth*, *s.* A hill. [Spenser on Ireland.]

RATH=*rāth*, 111: *a. and ad.* Early, soon, coming before the usual time:—*adv.* Soon, betimes. [Obs.]

Rath'-er, *ad.* (Originally, the comparative of the previous word.) Sooner: with more early thought; with more early will; hence, preferably, with preferable expression; especially: *To have rather*, to desire in preference.

To RATIFY, *rāt'-ē-ry*, 105, 6: *v. a.* To confirm; to approve and sanction, to settle.

Rat'-i-fi'-er, *s.* He or that which ratifies.

Rat'-i-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* Act of ratifying; confirmation.

RATIO, *rā'-shē-d*, 147: *s.* Literally, reason; the relation which one thing has to another of the same kind.

To Rat'-i-oc'-i-nate, (*rāsh'-ē-ōss'-ē-nāte*) *v. n.* To argue, to reason.

Rat'-i-oc'-i-nā-tive, 105: *a.* Argumentative.

Rat'-i-oc'-i-nā'-tion, 89: *s.* The act or process of deducing consequences from premises.

RAT'-ION-AL, (*rāsh'-ūn-āl*) *a. and s.* Having the power of, or agreeable to reason: wise:—*s.* A rational being. In math., *rational* means not surd.

Rat'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* Reasonably.

Rat'-ion-al-ness, *s.* State of being rational.

Rat'-ion-al-ist, *s.* One who proceeds wholly on reason: it has been applied as a name to a class of latitudinarian divines. Hence, *Rat'-ion-al-ism*.

Rat'-ion-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The power of reason; sanity of mind; reasonableness.

RAT'-IO-NA'-L-ty, 101: *s.* A detail with reasons; a theoretical solution or explanation.

RATION, *rā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A military allowance or share of provisions: it is related to *rate* and *ratio*.


RAT-LIN=*rāt'-lūn*, *s.* A line traversing the shrouds.

RATTEEN=*rāt'-tēen*, *s.* A kind of stuff.

To RATTLE, *rāt'-tl*, 101: *v. n. and a.* To make a noise by frequent collision without glingling; to speak eagerly and noisily:—*act.* To move anything so as to make a clatter; to stun with noise; to rail at with clamour.

Rat'-tle, *s.* A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty loud talk; a talkative man; an instrument for making a clattering noise: it is also applied as another name for the herb *Lousewort*: in the plural, it is the popular name for the croup.

Rat'-tling, *s.* A clattering.

 The compounds are *Rat'-tle-head*, (giddy); *Rat'-tle-snake*, (a kind of serpent, said to have a fascinating power, whose approach is heard by the rattle of his tail); *Rat'-tle-snake-root*, (said to be a remedy against the bite of the snake.) &c.

RAUCOUS, *rāw'-cūs*, 120: *a.* Hoarse, harsh.

Rau'-ci-ty, 105: *s.* Hoarseness; loud rough noise.

RAUGHT, *rāwt*, Reached: See *To Reach*. [Obs.]

To RAVAGE=*rāv'-āge*, 99: *v. a.* To lay waste;

to sack, to spoil, to pillage, to plunder.

Rav'-age, *s.* Spoil, ruin, waste.

Rav'-ager, 2, 36: *s.* Spoiler; plunderer.

To RAVE=*rāve*, *v. n.* To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst into furious exclamations, as mad; to dote, a sense hardly proper.

Ra'-ver, *s.* One that raves or is furious.

Ra'-ving, *s.* Furious exclamation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; thīn, 166; thēn, 166.

Ra-ving-ly, *ad.* With raving; distractedly.

To RAVEL, *rāv'-vī*, 114: *v. a. and n.* To entangle, to twist one with another; to involve; to perplex; to hurry over confusedly: *To ravel out*, as used by Shakespeare, is to unravel:—*new.* To work in perplexity; to fall into perplexity: *To ravel out*, in a neuter sense, is to be unwoven.

RAVELIN=*rāv'-lē-līn*, *colloq. rāv'-līn*, *s.* A work with two faces placed before the counterscarp.

RAVEN, *rā'-vn*, 114: *s.* A large black bird.

To RAVEN, *rāv'-vn*, *v. a. and n.* To ravine or obtain by violence; to devour with rapacity:—*new.* To prey with rapacity.

Rav'-en-er, *s.* A fierce devourer.

Rav'-en-ing, *s.* Violent plundering or devouring.

Rav'-en-ous, 120: *a.* Furiously voracious.

Rav'-en-ous-ly, *ad.* With raging voracity.

Rav'-en-ous-ness, *s.* Rage for prey; voracity.

Rav'-in, *s. and a.* Prey; food got by violence:—*adj.* [Shaks.] Ravenous.

RAVINE, *rā'-vēn'*, 104: *s.* A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent; a deep pass: it is related etymologically to the previous words.

To RAVISH=*rāv'-īsh*, *v. a.* (Compare *To Rap*, to snatch; and its relations.) To take away by violence; to constipate by force; to enrapture, to transport.

Rav'-ish-er, *s.* One that ravishes.

Rav'-ish-ing, *a. and s.* Delighting:—*s.* Rapture.

Rav'-ish-ing-ly, *ad.* To extremity of delight.

Rav'-ish-ment, *s.* A seizing as by force; transport, rapture; forcible constipation, rape.

RAW=*rāw*, *a.* Destitute of that which should cover or protect the substance underneath; bare of skin; sore; bare of flesh; immature, not ripe, not con-cocted; green in years or experience; not cooked by fire; not worked up, yet in material; not mixed; that gives a sense of nakedness or want of protection, cold, chill, and damp.

Raw'-ly, *ad.* In a raw manner.

Raw'-ness, *s.* State of being raw.

Raw'-ish, *a.* Cold with damp.

Raw'-bone, *a.* Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

Raw'-head, 120: *s.* Spectre named to fright children.

RAY=*rāy*, *s.* (See *Radial*, &c.) A line of light,—a beam; any lustre, corporal or intellectual; in botany, the same as *Radius*, which see. See *Supp.*

To Ray, *v. a.* To streak; to shoot forth.

Ray'-less, *a.* Destitute of rays, dark.

RAY=*rāy*, *s.* Array: it is also found as the name of a fish; and likewise of a herb. See *Supp.*

To Ray, *v. a.* To array: it may also be found for *To Rary*, to foul.

RAZE=*rāz*, *s.* A race, (a root:) See *Race*.

To RAZE=*rāz*, *v. a.* To cut clear off; to erase: (See *To Rase*;) to cut from the foundation, to overthrow, to subvert.

Ra'-zure, (-zh'oor) *s.*—See *Rasure*.

RA'-zor, 38: *s.* That which razes,—a knife for shaving.

Ra'-zor-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be shaved. [Shaks.]

38 The compounds are *Ra'zor-bill*, (a bird.) *Ri'zor-fish*; &c.

RA'-ZER, 2: *s.* A ship of war cut down.

RE- A prefix of Latin origin, denoting iteration, or backward action: though in many words compounded with it, there is little or nothing added to the primitive meaning: it is added arbitrarily to verbs and verbal nouns, so that either more or fewer than those inserted might be exhibited in a dictionary. The word *Re* is also met with in some Latin adverbial phrases in frequent use, as *Re infecta*, the thing or business being left undone or unaccomplished.

To RE'-AB-SORB, *v. a.* To suck up again.

Re'-ab-sorp'-tion, *s.* Process of absorbing.

RE'-AC-CRUS, *s.* Visit renewed.

To REACH=*rēach*, *v. a. and n.* (Obs. *perit.* Raught) To extend; to stretch; to attain by the hand or the whole body; or by an instrument, as a missile weapon; to extend to; to overreach:—*new.* To be extended; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain: it is sometimes written for *To Retch*; which see.

Reach, *s.* Act of reaching; power of reaching; power intellectual; contrivance, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice; tendency; extent; the distance between two points on the banks of a river where the current flows in a straight course.

Reach'-er, *s.* One that reaches.

To RE-ACT=*rē-āct'*, *v. a. and n.* (See *Be-*) To act or perform a second time:—*new.* To return an impulse or impression, to act in opposition.

Re-ac'-tion, *s.* Counter-action, or the resistance of a body to the impulse of another.

To READ=*red*.

1 READ, *rēd*, 135, } *v. a. and n.* To discover by

READ, *rēd*, 120, } characters or marks; to gather knowledge by observation; in old authors, to know fully; to imagine; to fancy; in the especial and ordinary sense, to peruse any thing written, either silently or audibly:—*new.* To perform the act of reading; to be studious in books: in old authors, to tell, to declare. The old *pr.* and *pt.* was *Rad*.

Read, *s.* Saying, sentence; counsel. [Obs.]

Read'-er, *s.* One that reads, with allusion to silent study or the audible act: one studious of books; one whose office is to read or correct for the press; one whose office is to read prayers in a church; hence, *Reader-ship*.

Read'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be read.

Read'-ing, *s.* Act of perusing; study of books; a lecture, or prelection; an audible delivery of an author's language in full correspondence with the presumed original conceptions; a particular interpretation of a passage; (in the last three senses, the word is liable to the plural number.)

READ, (*rēd*, 120) *a.* Instructed in books; as *well-read*, *little read*.

READILY, **READINESS**.—See *Ready*.

RE-—See before *Re-absorb*.

RE'-A-DEP'-TION, 89: *s.* Recovery, a regaining.

To RE'-AD-JOURN, (-jurn, 120) *v. a.* To adjourn again.

To RE'-AD-JUST, *v. a.* To settle or order again.

To RE'-AD MIT, *v. a.* To let in again.

RE'-ad-mis'-sion, 147: *s.* Act of admitting again.

To RE'-A-DOPT, *v. a.* To adopt again.

To RE'-A-DOWN, *v. a.* To adorn anew.

RE'-AD-VER'-TEN-CY, *s.* Act of reviving.

READY, *rēd'-ēy*, 120, 105: *a. and ad.* Prepared so that there can be no delay; prompt; not to seek; being at the point; being at hand; willing, eager, quick; easy; not embarrassed, not slow: *To make ready*, to make things ready; in some countries they say *To Ready*:—*adv.* Readily; it is also used substantively for *ready money*, but the expression is low.

Read'-i-ly, *ad.* Quickly; without delay; cheerfully.

Read'-i-ness, *s.* State of being ready; promptitude.

RE-—See before *Re-absorb*.

RE'-AP-FIRM'-ANCE, *s.* Second confirmation.

RE'-A-GRNT, *s.* A substance employed in chemistry to precipitate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a mixture.

RE'-AG-GR-A-VAN'-TION, 89: *s.* In the Roman Catholic church, the last monitory published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

REAK=*rēck*, *s.* A rush. [Drunt, 1566.]

REAL=*rē'-āl*, *a. and n.* Actually being or existing; true, genuine; relating to things, not persons; in law consisting of things immovable, as land:—*s.* A realist.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: jōm, i.e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

Re-al-ly, *ad.* With actual existence; truly.

Re-al-ist, *s.* One who opposed the Nominalists: see Nominalist.

Re-al-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* That which *is*, not merely that which *seems*; truth; something intrinsically important: *Re-al-ty* has been used for the same, but this in Milton has another meaning: see under Realm.

To Re-al-ize, *v. a.* To bring into being or into act; to convert into land, as money.

Re-al-i-za-tion, 89: *s.* Act of realizing.

REALM, *rělm*, 120: *s.* A kingdom, a king's dominion; less frequently, kingly government.

Re-Al-TY, *s.* Adherence to a king, loyalty: see also Reality. [Milton.]

REAM=*rěm*, *s.* A bundle of paper, 20 quires. See *S.*

TO REANIMATE, &c.—See *lower*.

To REAP=*rěp*, *v. a.* and *n.* To cut with a sickle at harvest; to gather, to obtain:—*new*. To harvest.

Reap-er, *s.* Harvestman who uses the sickle.

Reap-ing-hook, 118: *s.* A sickle.

RE—See before *Re-absorb*.

To RE-AN'-I-MATE, *v. a.* To revive, to restore to life.

To RE-AN-NEX', 188: *v. a.* To annex again.

To RE-AP-PAR'-KI, *v. a.* To clothe again.

RE-AP-PAR'-ANCE, *s.* Act of appearing again.

RE-AP-PIL-GA'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of applying anew.

To RE-AS-CEND', *v. a.* and *n.* To mount again.

REAR, *a.* See *Rare*, (*raw*), and also under *To Rear*.

REAR=*rěr*, *s.* That which is behind or backwards; the hind part; the last in class or order.

Rear-ward, *s.* The last, the end; train behind; the last troop: it is spelled *Rereward*, Isaiah lii. 12; viii. 8.

See Other compounds are *Rear-admiral*, *Rear-guard*, *Rear-rank*, &c.—See *Rear-mouse* hereafter.

To REAR=*rěr*, *v. a.* and *n.* To raise, to lift; to bring up; to breed; to rouse; in old authors, to achieve:—*new*. To throw himself on his hind legs, as a horse.

REAR, *adv.* Roused, early. [Provincial; Gay.]

REAR-MOUSE=*rěr'-mowc*, *s.* Literally, a raw mouse, *i. e.* without fur, (see *Rare*): the leather-winged bat.

REASON, *rě-zn*, 103, 151, 114: *s.* That capacity in man by which, when two things are mentally suggested, he understands them relatively, and in this manner has a notion or knowledge of them over and above the mere suggestions, and with this further power, that each notion so gained becomes a step to further knowledge; or to the same purpose, but with reference to the difference between man and the inferior animals, it may otherwise be defined the power of abstraction, or of perceiving what is common to two or more things, and so of acquiring motives of action distinct from appetite alone, or instinct, or habit; it is a passive, not an active power,—our will, while we are awake and while our faculties are healthy, lying over other parts of our nature, (see *Thinking*), but never over our reason, which cannot, if it understand at all, but understand in one way: it is not acquirable, and it can no otherwise be assisted than by the suggestions sought for or presented: in some degree it is inherent in every man not being entirely an idiot; but in different men its force varies, and in the same individual it is not equal in force with respect to all suggestions, one man having a quick understanding of the relations of quantity, but not of quality, or of some kinds of quality, but not of others; and *vice versa*: in itself, as an ultimate principle of our nature, it is never erroneous; what we call wrong conclusions, being conclusions obtained by some artificial process taking the place of reason, (as an arithmetical calculation wrongly worked by a rule learned implicitly, or a conclusion obtained by the extremes and means of an Aristotelian syllogism when the rules of the art are unwarily violated,) or they are conclusions just in themselves, and wrong only as regards the assumptions or suggestions out of which they arise: it is a

power which may however be lost, but the loss is idiotcy, not madness; the madman continues to reason, but because of the distemper or disorganization, original or superinduced, of other parts of his nature, (a depravation not always of the head only, not of the imagination alone, but often of the appetites and affections, or what we call the *heart*;) he is incapable of reasoning to a wholesome end: with regard to the idiot, his case is different; he does not reason at all, and we properly say he understands not, because he has no understanding, or because he has lost it:—ground or principle; cause efficient; cause final; argument; motive; ratiocination; just account; just view of things; conduct such as the state of things requires.

To Rea-son, *v. n.* and *a.* To apply the faculty of reason in order to understand something; to discourse with another in order to make him understand something by adducing premises, and connecting their consequences; to debate:—*act*. To examine rationally.

Rea-son-er, *s.* One who reasons.

Rea-son-ing, *s.* The act of applying the reason in order to obtain truth; the act of arguing with another in order to communicate truth.

Rea-son-a-bly, *a.* Having the faculty of reason: acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; agreeable to reason; not immoderate.

Rea-son-a-bly, *ad.* In a reasonable manner.

Rea-son-a-bly ness, *s.* Faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; compliance with reason; moderation.

Rea-son-less, *a.* Void of reason.

RE—See before *Re-absorb*.

To RE'-AS-SEM'-HLE, *v. a.* and *n.* To assemble anew.

Re-as-sem'-blage, *s.* State of being re-assembled.

To RE'-AS-SERT', *v. a.* To assert anew.

To RE'-AS-SUM', *v. a.* To resume.

To RE'-AS-SURE', (-*ash*-'*oor*, 147) *v. a.* To assure after alarm or trepidation; also, to assure an assurer.

Re-as-su'-rer, *s.* He who assures the first assurer.

To RE'-AT-T-TEMP', 156: *v. a.* To try again.

To RE'-BAP-TIZM', *v. a.* To baptize again.

Re-bap-ti-za'-tion, 89: *s.* Renewal of baptism.

REASTY, *rěs-těy*, 120: *a.* Rusty, as bacon

[Skelton.]

REATE=*rět*, *s.* Long small water-grass. [L. Wal.]

To REAVE=*rěv*, *v. a.* (*pret.* and *part. Rěft*.)

To take by violence or stealth; to bereave. (*obs.p.Haft*.)

To REBATE=*rě-hăt*', *v. n.* To blunt. [Dryden.]

Re-bate-ment, *s.* Diminution.

REBECK=*rěb'-běck*, *s.* A three-stringed fiddle.

REBEL=*rěb'-ěl*, *s.* and *a.* One who opposes lawful authority by acts of violence:—*adj.* Rebellious.

To RE-BEL', 83: *v. n.* To rise in rebellion.

Re-bel'-ler, *s.* One that rebels, a rebel.

RE-BEL'-LION, (-*yün*, 146) *s.* Insurrection against lawful authority.

Re-bel'-tions, 120: *a.* Opposing lawful authority.

Re-bel'-tions-ly, *ad.* In a rebellious manner.

Re-bel'-tions-ness, *s.* Disposition to rebel.

RE—See before *Re-absorb*.

To RE-BEL'-LOW, 8: *v. n.* To bellow in return.

RE'-BO-A'-TION, 89: *s.* Return of a bellowing sound.

To RE-BOUND', 31: *v. n.* and *a.* To spring back, to start back:—*act*. To drive back; to reverberate.

Re-bound', 82: *s.* Act of rebounding.

To RE-BRACK', *v. a.* To bruce again.

To RE-BREATH', *v. n.* To breathe again.

To RE-BUILD', (-*bıld*, 120) *v. a.* To re-edify.

REBUFF=*rě-buff'*, *s.* A beating back; repulsion; a sudden check, refusal.

To Re-buff', *v. a.* To oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUKE=*rě-buke'*, *v. a.* To chide.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Comments: mışh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vızh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: äin, 166: then, 166.

Re-buke', *s.* Reprehension; obijurgation.
Re-bu'-ker, *s.* A chider, a reprehender.
Re-buke'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of rebuke. [Obs.]
REBUS=**rē'-būs**, *s.* An enigmatical representation of a name by pictures or emblems.
To REBUT=**rē'-būt'**, *v. a. and n.* To repel, to oppose by argument;—*new.* To retire back; in law, to return an answer.
Re-but'-ter, *s.* Answer to a rejoinder.
RE-—See before **Re-absorb**.
To RE-CAL', (**cāl**, 112) 195: *v. a.* To call back, to call again; to revoke.
Re-cal', 82: *s.* Act or power of calling back.
To RE-CANT', *v. a. and n.* To recal, to retract:—*new.* To revoke a declaration.
Re-cant'-er, 36: *s.* One who recants.
Re'-can-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Retraction.
To RE'-CA-PAC'-I-TATE, 59: *v. a.* To qualify again.
To RE'-CA-PIT'-U-LATE, 147: *v. a.* To repeat the heads or sum of what has already been said.
Re'-ca-pit'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Repeating again.
Re'-ca-pit'-u-la'-tion, *s.* A summing up.
RE-CAP'-TURE, (**tūr**, 147) *s.* A prize recovered from those who had taken it.
To RE-cap'-ture, *v. a.* To capture again.
To RE-CAR'-NI-FY, 6: *v. a.* To re-convert to flesh.
To RE-CAR'-RY, 105: *v. a.* To carry back.
To RE-CAST', 11: *v. a.* To throw again; to remould.
To RE-CEDÉ', *v. n.* To fall back, to retreat; to desist; to relax a claim.
Re-cess', &c.—See in its place.
RECEIPT—See in the ensuing class.
To RECEIVE=**rē'-cēv'**, 103, 189: *v. a.* To take or obtain, whether by voluntary or involuntary act; to embrace intellectually; to allow, to admit; to entertain as a guest.
Re-cēiv'-ed-ness, *s.* General allowance.
Re-cēiv'-er, *s.* He or that which receives; specially, an officer appointed to receive public money; one who receives the sacrament; one who co-operates with a robber by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air-pump which is exhausted in order to receive the subjects of experiment.
Re-cēiv'-a-ble, *a.* That may be received.
Re-cēiv'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Capability of receiving.
RE-CEIPT', (**cēt**, 157) *s.* Act of receipt; place of receiving; reception; a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods; a receipt.
RE-CEP'-TA-CLE, 101: *s.* A vessel or place into which any thing is received.
Re-cep'-ta-cle, *s.* This is one of the words over which fashion relaxes its sway in favour of the more consistent accentuation: compare **Acceptable**.
Re-cep'-tar-y, *s.* Thing received. [Brown.]
Re-cep'-ti-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Possibility of receiving, or of being received.
Re-cep'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of receiving; power of receiving; admission of something communicated; act of containing; welcome, entertainment; admitted opinion; in an obsolete sense, recovery.
Re-cep'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of admitting what is communicated; *Re-ceptiv'-ity*, the corresponding noun, also occurs.
Re-cep'-tor-y, *a.* Generally admitted.
RE-CIP'-IENT, (**yēt**, 146) *s.* The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the receiver in distillation.
Re'-ci-pe, (**rēs'-ē-pē**, 92, 105, 101) *s.* Literally, "Take"—the first word of a physician's prescription; hence the prescription itself.
RE-—See before **Re-absorb**.
To RE-CEL'-E-BRATE, *v. a.* To celebrate again.

To RE-CENSE', *v. a.* To review, to retire.
Re-cen'-sion, (**-shūr**, 147) *s.* Review.
RECENT=**rē'-cēt**, *a.* New, not of long existence not antique; fresh.
Re'-cent-ly, *ad.* Newly, freshly.
Re'-cent-ness, *s.* Newness, freshness.
RECEPTACLE, &c., **RECEPTION**—See under **To Receive**.
RECESS=**rē'-cēss**, *s.* (Compare **To Recede**) A withdrawing; retirement, retreat; remission or suspension; removal; private abode; secret part.
Re-ces'-sion, (**-shūn**, 147) *s.* Act of retreating.
To RECHANGE, **rē'-chāng'**, 111: *v. a.* (See **Re-**) To change again.
To RE-CHARGE', *v. a.* To charge or attack again.
RECHARGE=**rē'-chēat'**, *s.* In hunting, a recal to the dogs on the horn.
To Re-cheat', *v. n.* To blow the recheat.
To RECIDIVATE, **rēs'-ē-dī'-vāt'**, *v. n.* To fall back, to backslide. [Disused.]
Re'-i-dī'-vōus, 120: *a.* Subject to backslide.
Re'-i-di-va'-tion, 6, 89: *s.* A backsliding.
RECIPE, RECIPIENT—See under **To Receive**.
RECIPROCAL=**rē'-cīp'-rō-cāl**, *a.* Acting in vicissitude, alternate; mutual; interchangeable.
Re-cip'-rō-cāl-ly, *ad.* With reciprocity.
Re-cip'-rō-cāl-ness, *s.* Mutual return.
To Re-cip'-rō-cate, *v. n. and a.* To act interchangeably:—*act.* To interchange.
Re-cip'-rō-cā'-tion, *s.* Interchange; alternation.
Re'-i-proc'-i-ty, (**rēs'-ē-prōss'-ē-tē**, 84, 92, 105) *s.* Reciprocal obligation or right.
RECISION, **rē'-cīzh'-ūn**, 147: *s.* The act of cutting off.
To RECITE=**rē'-cīt'**, *v. a. and n.* To rehearse, to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over:—*new.* To rehearse something learned.
Re-cite', *s.* A recital. [Temple.]
Re-ci'-ter, *s.* One who recites; one who pronounces audibly what has been previously studied.
Re-ci'-tal, *s.* Repetition, rehearsal.
Re'-i-ta'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Rehearsal, repetition of something learned.
RECI-TA-TIVE', (**rēs'-ē-tā-tēv'**, 104) *s.* A kind of tuneful pronunciation, imitating speech, though decidedly of the nature of song,—chant: the original Italian word is *Recitativo*, still sometimes used.
Re'-i-ta-tive'-ly, *ad.* After the manner of recitative.
To RECK=**rēck**, *v. n. and a.* To care, to heed, to mind:—*act.* To heed, to care for: "It recks [to] me not," it is counted not by me, or I care not.
Reck'-less, *a.* Careless, heedless, mindless.
Reck'-less-ness, *s.* Carelessness: sometimes written *wretchlessness*, as in 17th of the Art. of the Ch. of Eng.
To RECK'-KON, 114: *v. a. and n.* To number, to count; to esteem, to account:—*new.* To compute; to state an account, followed by *with*; to charge to a count, with *on*; to give an account; to pay a penalty, with *for*; to call to punishment, followed by *with*; to lay stress or dependence, with *on* or *upon*.
Rec'-kon'-er, *s.* One who computes or calculates.
Rec'-kon-ing, *s.* Account taken; specially, the charge of a host, estimation; *Rec'king-book*, a book of receipts and expenses.
To RECLAIM=**rē'-clām**, *v. a. and n.* To call back from error, to reform; to reduce to a desired state; to recal; to recover:—*new.* [Pope.] To reclaim.
Re-claim', *s.* Reformation; recovery. [Spenser.]
Re-claim'-a-ble, *a.* That may be reclaimed.
Re-claim'-ant, 12: *s.* A contradicter.
Re-claim'-less, *a.* Not to be reclaimed.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāu'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōod: j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Rec'-la ma"-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Recovery.

To RECLINE=rê-clîné', *v. a.* and *n.* To lean back; to lean sideways:—*neu.* To lean.

Re-clîné', *a.* Leaning, reclining. [Milton.] Recline, *a.*

Rec'-li-na"-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of reclining.

To RECLOSE, rê-clôze', *v. a.* To shut again.

To RECLUDE, rê-clûd', 109: *v. a.* To enclose—this is the true meaning of the word, as in Latin, and as used by Harvey; but the following derivatives, originally through ignorance, as Fuller says, have the contrary meaning.

Re-clûs', (rê-cl'ûcc') *s.* and *a.* One shut up, a retired person:—*adj.* Shut up, retired: To Recluse is disused.

Re-clûs'-ly, *ad.* In retirement; as a recluse.

Re-clûs'-ness, *s.* Retirement.

Re-clûs'-ive, (-cliv, 105) *a.* Affording concealment.

Re-clûs'-ion, (-zhûn, 147) *s.* State of a recluse.

RECOAGULATION, rê-cô-ag'-û-lâ"-shûn, 89: *s.* (See Re-) Second conglutination.

To RECOCT', *v. a.* To cook or vamp up.

To RECOGNISE, rêck'-ôg-nîz, 151: *v. a.* To recover the knowledge of, to know again: to be aware of a knowledge of; to review, to re-examine.

Rec'-og-nî-ser', *s.* One that recognises: see lower.

Rec'-og-nî-sa-ble, *a.* That may be recognised.

Rec'-og-nî'-ion, (-nish'-ûn, 89) *s.* Renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgement.

Re-côg-nî-zânck, *s.* (Re and Cognizance) Acknowledgement; an obligation which a man enters into before some court of record, or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act; also an acknowledgement by the recognizer of something due to the recognizee: in the general sense the *g* is sounded; in professional legal use it is usually sunk.

Re-côg-nî-zor', Re-côg-nî-zee', 177: *s.* See the remarks under the previous word.

To RECOIL=rê-coil', 29: *v. n.* and *a.* To rush or fall back in consequence of resistance; to fail, to shrink:—*act.* [Spenser.] To cause to recoil.

Re-coil', *s.* A falling or springing back.

Re-coil'-er, *s.* One who recoils, a revolver.

Re-coil'-ing, *s.* A shrinking back, revolt.

Re-coil'-ing-ly, *ad.* With retrocession.

To RECOIN', rê-coin', *v. a.* (See Re-) To coin again.

Re-coin'-age, 99: *s.* A coining anew.

To RECOLLECT=rê-côl-lect', *v. a.* (See Re-) To collect anew, or gather up again; this is the literal sense. See as a *subs. pl.* at Recollective below.

To RECOLECT', 92, 136: *v. a.* To recover to memory; to recover to reason or resolution.

Rec'-ol-lect'-ion, 89: *s.* Act of recalling to mind; the power of recalling to mind.

Rec'-ol-lect'-ive, 105: *a.* Having power of recollecting. Recollects were a sort of Franciscans.

RE.—See before Re-absorb.

To RE'-COM-BINE', *v. a.* To combine again.

To RE'-COM-FORT, (-cûm'-fort, 116) *v. a.* To console anew.

To RE'-COM-MENCE', *v. a.* To begin again.

To RE'-COM-MIT', *v. a.* To commit again.

To RE'-COM-PACT', *v. a.* To join anew.

To RECOMMEND=rêck'-ôm-mënd', *v. a.* To praise to another; to make acceptable; to introduce with assurances of worthiness; to commit with prayers.

Rec'-om-mend'-er, *s.* One who recommends.

Rec'-om-mend'-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be recommended.

Rec'-om-mend'-a-tor-y, *a.* That commends to another.

Rec'-om-men-da"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of recommending; that which recommends.

To RECOMPENSE=rêck'-ôm-pênce', *v. a.* To requite; to give in requital; to compensate; to redeem.

Rec'-om-pense, *s.* Requital: equivalent.

RE.—See before Re-absorb.

RE'-COM-PLE'-MENT, *s.* New complement.

To RE'-COM-POSE', (-pôz, 151) *v. a.* To settle or adjust anew.

Re'-com-po-si'-tion, 89: *s.* Composition renewed.

To RE'-CON-DENSE', *v. a.* To condense anew.

To RECONCILE=rêck'-ôn-cilt', *v. a.* To make to like again; to make to be liked again; to appease enmity between; to make to be consistent; to restore to favour: in unusual senses, to purify; to re-establish; and, with a neuter application, to become reconciled.

Rec'-on-ci'-ler, *s.* One that reconciles.

Rec'-on-ci'-la-ble, 101: *a.* That may be reconciled.

Rec'-on-ci'-ment, *s.* Reconciliation.

Rec'-on-ci'-i-a"-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reconciling; solution of seeming contrarities; atonement.

Rec'-on-ci'-in-tor-y, (-yâ-tôr-êy, 146, 129) *a.* Able to reconcile.

RECONDITE, rê-côn-dît, 105: *a.* Hidden, secret, profound, abstruse.

RE.—See before Re-absorb.

To RE'-CON-DUCT', *v. a.* To conduct again.

To RE'-CON-FIRM', 35: *v. a.* To confirm anew.

To RE'-CON-JOIN', *v. a.* To join anew.

To RECONNOITRE.—See lower.

To RE'-CON-QUER, (-công'-ker) *v. a.* To conquer again.

To RE'-CON-SE-CRATE, *v. a.* To consecrate anew.

To RE'-CON-SID'-ER, *v. a.* To renew the consideration of.

To RE'-CON-SO-LATE, *v. a.* To comfort again. [Wotton.]

To RE'-CON-VENE', *v. a.* and *n.* To convene again.

To RE'-CON-VERT', *v. a.* To convert again.

Re'-con-ver'-sion, (-shûn) *s.* Second conversion.

To RE'-CON-VEX', (-vây, 100) *v. a.* To convey again.

To RE-COUCH', 31: *v. a.* To lie down again.

To RECONNOITRE, rêck'-ôn-noy'-tur, 159: *v. a.* To view, to survey, particularly for military purposes.

To RECORD=rê-cârd', 37: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to engrave as on the heart; to register so that its memory be not lost; to celebrate; in old authors, to call to mind; and hence, to call up the feelings by music or poetry:—*neu.* [Obs.] To sing or play a tune. Re-cord'-er, *s.* He or that which records; hence, specially, one who registers any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute.

Re-côr-da"-tion, 89: *s.* A recording.

RE'-CORD, 83: *s.* Register, authentic memorial; our old poets often accent it as the verb; hence, Court of record.

To RECOUNT=rê-côunt', 31: *v. a.* To relate in detail, to tell distinctly.

Re-count'-ment, *s.* Relation, recital.

To RECOURE.—See To RECUR.

RECOURSE, rê-cô-urce, 134, 153: *s.* Frequent passage. [Obs.] return, recurrence; [Unfrequent.] application as for help or protection; access: To Recourse (to return) is disused.

Re-cô-ur-se-ful, *a.* Moving alternately. [Drayton.]

To RECOVER, rê-cûv'-er, 116: *v. a.* and *n.* To regain; to repair; to restore, particularly as to sickness, formerly with *of*, now in general with *from*:—*neu.* To regain health, recollection, or strength.

Re-cov'-er-a-ble, *a.* That may be recovered.

Re-cov'-er-y, *s.* Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; act of cutting off an entail: in connection with which are the law terms Re-cov'-er-or and Re-cov'-er-ee: see Pin 177.

RECREANT, rêck'-rê-ânt, *a.* and *s.* Crying "craven,"—cowardly; apostate:—*a.* A coward.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: min, 166: then, 166.

To RECREATE==rĕck'-rĕ-āt, 92: *v. a. and n.*

To refresh after toil; to gratify, to relieve:—*acc.* To take recreation. It may also be found in the literal active sense to create or form anew, with which sense it is pronounced To Re'-cre-ate'.

Rec'-re-a-tive, 105: *a. Refreshing, giving relief after toil; diverting, amusing.*

Rec'-re-a-tive-ly, *ad.* With recreation.

Rec'-re-a-tive-ness, *s.* Quality of being recreative.

Rec'-re-a'-tion, 89: *s. Relief or refreshment after toil or pain; amusement, diversion.*

RECREMENT, rĕck'-rĕ-mĕnt, *s.* Superfluous matter separated from the useful,—dross, spume.

Rec'-re-men'-tal, *a.* Recrementitious.

Rec'-re-men-ti'-ous, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Drossy.

To RECRIMINATE==rĕ-crim'-ĕ-nāte, *v. n.* and *a.* To return one accusation for another:—*act.* To accuse in return.

Re-crim'-i-nā'-tor, *s.* One that recriminates.

Re-crim'-i-nā'-tor-y, *a.* Retorting accusation.

Re-crim'-i-nā'-tion, 89: *s.* Return of one accusation for another.

RECRUDESCENT, rĕ'-croo-dĕs'-ĕnt, 109: *a.* Growing sore or painful again.

Re'-tru-des'-cen-cy, *s.* State of becoming recrudescent: *Recru'dency* is used by Bacon.

To RECRUIT, rĕ'-croōt', 109: *v. a. and n.* To repair by new supplies,—especially, an army by supplies of men:—*acc.* To take new strength; to raise new soldiers.

Re-cruit', *s.* Supply of any thing wasted; less properly a substitute of something wanting; a new soldier.

Re-cruit'-er, *s.* One who recruits or raises recruits.

Re-cruit'-ment, *s.* Act of recruiting.

RECTANGLE, rĕct'-ang-g'l, 158, 101: *s.* A right-angled parallelogram: in arithmetic, the product of two lines multiplied into each other.

Rect'-an-gled, *a.* Having right angles.

Rect'-an-gu-lar, *a.* Right angled.

Rect'-an-gu-lar-ly, *ad.* With right angles.

To RECTIFY, (rĕck'-tĕ-fy, 105, 6) *v. a.* To make right; to improve or exalt by repeated distillation.

Rect'-i-fi'-er, *s.* One that rectifies, generally or especially; an instrument that shows the variation of the compass.

Rect'-i-fi'-a-ble, *a.* That may be rectified.

Rect'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of setting right; the exalting of a spirit by repeated distillation.

Rect'-i-lin'-e-al, } 90: *a.* Right lined: *Rect'-i-lin'-e-ar*, } *lin'eous* is less used.

RECT-I-TUDE, *s.* Straightness, not curvity; freedom from moral obliquity, uprightness; in a philosophical sense, right judgment.

RECT-OR, 38: *s.* Ruler, governor; [Unusual:] a governor of the church; a benefited priest whose parish is unimpropriated, and who receives the large as well as the small tithes, which a vicar does not.

Rect'-or-ship, *s.* Office or rank of a rector.

Rect'-or-y, *s.* A rector's church and benefice; the rector's house.

REC-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to a rectory.

Rec'-tress, **Rec'-tris**, *s.* A governess. [B. Jon.]

RECUBATION, rĕck'-ū-bā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Act of lying or leaning: See To Recumb.

To RECULE==rĕ-cūle', *v. n.* To recoil. [Obs.]

To RECUMB==rĕ-cūmb', *v. n.* To lean. [Obs.]

Re-cum'-bent, *a.* Reclining; reposing.

Re-cum'-ben-cy, *s.* Posture of leaning.

RECUPERATION, rĕ-cū'-pĕr-a'-shūn, 89: *s.* Recovery, as of any thing lost.

Re-cu'-per-a-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to recover.

Re-cu'-per-a'-tor-y, *a.* Recuperative.

Re-cu-per-a-ble, *a.* Recoverable.

To RECUR==rĕ-cur', 39: *v. n.* To come back again to the thought; to have recourse; to resort, with *to*. **Re-cur'-rent**, 129: *a.* Returning from time to time; repeating similar faces, as crystals.

Re-cur'-rence, **Re-cur'-ren-cy**, *s.* Return.

Re-cur'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Return. [Boyle.]

To RECURE==rĕ-cūr', 49: *v. a.* (Spenser, for rhyme's sake, writes it Recoure.) To cure, to recover: This and the related words *Recure* (recovery) and *Recureless* are now disused.

To RECURVATE==rĕ-cur'-vāt, *v. a.* To bend back: To *Recurve* is the same. *Recurvature* is the *sub.*

Re'-cur-va'-tion, 89: *s.* Recurvity, recurvature.

Re-cur'-vi-ty, 105: *s.* Flexure backwards.

Re-cur'-vows, 120: *a.* Bent backward.

To RECUSE, rĕ-cūze', 151: *v. a.* To refuse; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause.

Rec'-u-se'-tion, 89: *s.* A refusal.

REC-U-SANT, 81, 92: *s. a. and a.* (The accent is placed according to modern usage.) One that refuses to acknowledge some principle or party,—a nonconformist:—*adj.* Refusing to conform, or take certain oaths.

RED==rĕd, *a. and s.* Having the colour resembling blood, or whose varieties are scarlet, vermilion, crimson, &c.:—*s.* Red colour.

Red'-ly, 105: *ad.* With redness.

Red'-ness, *s.* Quality of being red.

Red'-dish, *a.* Inclining to red.

Red'-dish-ness, *s.* Tendency to redness.

Red'-dle, 101: *s.* Red chalk.

To Red'-den, 114: *v. a. and n.* To make red:—*acc.* To grow red; to blush.

The compounds are *Red'-berried*; *Red'-breast*, (a bird); *Red'-chalk*; *Red'-coat*, (a soldier); *Red'-gum*, (a disease of infants); *Red'-haired*; *Red'-hot*; *Red'-lead*; *Red'-pole*, (a bird); *To Red'-scar*, (to crack under the hammer while red-hot); *Red'-shank*, (a name of contempt used by our ancestors of Scotch highlanders); *Red'-start*, or *Red'-tail*, (a bird); *Red'-breast*, (an apple); *Red'-wing*, (a bird), &c.

To REDACT==rĕ-dăkt', *v. a.* To force; to reduce into shape or form. [Disused.]

To REDARGUE==rĕ-dar'-gūt, 189: *v. a.* To refute, to convict. [Disused.]

Red'-ar-gu'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Refutation. [Bacon.]

REDBREAST, **To REDDEN**, &c.—See under *Red*.

REDDENDUM==rĕd-dĕn'-dūm, *s.* "To be returned" the clause in a lease which reserves the rent or return.

RED-DIT-ION, (-dīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Restitution, a rendering of the sense, an explanation.

Red'-di-tive, *a.* Returning an answer.

REDDLE, &c.—See under *Red*.

To REDE, REDE.—See *To Read*, &c., the obsolete senses.

To REDEEM==rĕ-dĕm', *v. a.* Literally, to purchase back; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to recompense; to pay the penalty of.

Re-deem'-er, *s.* One who redeems; emphatically, Christ.

Re-deem'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of redemption.

Re-deem'-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being redeemable.

RE-DEMPT-ION, 156, 89: *s.* Ransom, release; emphatically, the ransom of mankind by the death of Christ.

Re-demp'-tor-y, 129: *a.* Paid for ransom. See *Sup.*

RE.—See before *Re-absorb*.

To RE'-DE-LIV'-ER-AT-ION, *v. a.* To reconsider.

To RE'-DE-LIV'-ER-AT-ION, *v. a.* To deliver back.

Re'-de-liv'-er-y, *s.* Act of delivering back.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'w: i. e. jew: 55: a, e, i, &c, *mut.* 171.

To RE'-DE-MAND', 11: *v. a.* To demand back.
REDEMPTION, REDEMPTION.—See under **To Redeem**.
To RE'-DR-SCEND', 59: *v. n.* To descend again.
To RE'-DI-GEST', 105: *v. a.* To digest again.
To REDINTEGRATE, &c.—See hereafter.
To RE'-DIS-BURSE', 151: *v. a.* To repay.
To RE'-DIS-POSE', 151: *v. a.* To adjust again.
RE'-DIS-SEIZ'-IN, 103: *s.* A disseizin made by him who was once before adjudged to have disseized the same man of his lands and tenements.
To RE'-DIS-TRIB'-UTE, v. a. To deal back again.
Re-dis-trib-u'-tion, 89: *s.* A new distribution.
To REDINTEGRATE=**re-din'-té-grát.** *v. a.* To restore, to make new.
Re-din'-te-grate, a. Made new, restored.
Re-diu'-te-gra'-tion, 89: *s.* Renovation, restoration; the restoration of a mixed body to its former constitution.
REDOLENT=**red'-ô-lént.** *a.* Sweet of scent.
Red'-o-lence, Red'-o-len-cy, s. Sweet scent.
To REDOUBLE, ré-dûb'-bl, 120, 101: *v. a.* and *s.* To increase by doubling; to repeat in return or often:—*new.* To become twice as much.
REDOUBT, ré-dout', 157: *s.* Outwork. [Fortif.]
REDOUBTED, ré-dout'-éd. 157: *a.* Dreadful to foes, formidable. [Obs. or used in irony.]
Re-doubt'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Formidable.
To REDOUND=**ré-down'**, *v. n.* To be sent back by reaction; to conduce or to proceed in the consequence.
To REDRESS=**ré-dréss'**, *v. a.* To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease.
Re-dress', s. Remedy, relief, amends.
Re-dress'-er, s. One who gives or brings redress.
Re-dress'-ive, 105: *a.* Succouring, affording redress.
REDSEAR, REDSHANK, &c.—See the compounds of **Red**.
To REDUCE=**ré-dûc'**, *v. a.* Literally, to bring back, in which sense old authors sometimes use it; to bring to a former state; to bring into any state, but generally one of diminution, subordination, or order.
Re-du'-cer, 36: *s.* One that reduces.
Re-duce'-ment, s. Reduction. [Milton: prose.]
Re-du'-ci-ble, a. That may be reduced.
Re-du'-ci-ble-ness, s. Quality of being reducible.
To RE'-DUCT', v. a. To reduce. [Warde, 1561.]
Re duct', s. A little place out of a larger building.
Re-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reducing; specially, the bringing of arithmetical expressions to one denomination. *Re-duc-tio ad absurdum* (Lat. "Reducing the thing to absurdity") is that sort of argument by which we carry a proposition on to consequences necessary but absurd, and so prove it erroneous.
Re-duc'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power of reducing.
Re-duc'-tive-ly, ad. By reduction; by consequence.
REDUNDANT=**ré-dûn'-dânt.** *a.* (Etymologically allied to *Redound*.) Superabundant, exuberant; specially, with regard to words or images in style.
Re-dûn'-dant-ly, ad. Superabundantly.
Re-dun'-dance, Re-dun'-dan-cy, s. Superabundance, superfluity, exuberance.
To REDUPLICATE, ré-dû'-plé-câte, 105: *v. a.* To double: it also occurs as an adjective.
Re-dû'-pli-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Double.
Re-dû'-pli-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of doubling.
REE=**ré,** *s.* A small Portuguese coin.
To REE=**ré,** *v. a.* To riddle, to sift. [Mortimer.]
To RE-ECHO, ré-ék'-ô, 161: *v. a.* and *n.* (See *Re-.*) To echo back, to reverbate.
REECHY, réetch'-y, a. Reeky, smoky, dark. [Shaks.]

REED=**réed,** *s.* The common name of many aquatic plants; a cane; a small pipe, as originally made of a reed; an arrow, as made of a reed, and headed.
Reed'-ed, a. Covered with reeds.
Reed'-en, 114: *a.* Consisting of reed.
Reed'-y, 105: *a.* Abounding with reeds.
Reed' The compounds are *Reed'-grass, Reed'-mace*, (plants), &c.
To RE-EDIFY, ré-éd'-é-fy, *v. a.* To rebuild.
Re-ed'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of rebuilding.
REEF=**réf,** *s.* A certain portion of a sail, which, by eyelet holes, can be so drawn together as to reduce the surface of the sail. A reef, one that reefs, a sailor.
To Reef, v. a. To take up a reef or reefs of, to reduce so that less surface may be exposed to the wind.
Reef' The compounds are *Reef'-band, Reef'-line, &c.*
REEF=**réf,** *s.* A chain of low rocks.
REEK=**réck,** *s.* Smoke, steam, vapour: For any other meaning see *Rick*.
To Reek, v. n. To steam, to exhale, to smoke.
Reek'-y, a. Smoky; tanned; dark.
REEL=**réel,** *s.* A turning frame on which yarn or thread is wound, particularly from off the spindle.
To Reel, v. a. and *n.* To wind on a reel:—*new.* To wind in dancing with constant circles.
REEL, s. A dance with much winding.
To REEL=**réel,** *v. n.* To stagger.
RE.—See before *Re-absorb*.
To RE-ELECT', v. a. To elect again.
Re'-e-lec'-tion, 89: *s.* A repeated election.
To RE-EM-BARK', v. a. and *n.* To embark again.
To RE-EM-BAT'-TLE, v. a. To arrange anew for battle.
To RE-E-NACT', v. a. To enact anew.
To RE-E-N-FORCE'—See *To Re-inforce*, in *Supp.*
To RE-E-N-JOY', v. a. To enjoy again.
To RE-E-N-TER, v. a. To enter anew.
Re-en'-trance, s. Act of entering again.
To RE-E-N-THRONE', v. a. To enthronize again.
Re- For *Reform* see *Reform*.
To RE-E-STAB'-LISH, v. a. To establish anew.
Re'-e-stab'-lish-er, s. One that re-establishes.
Re'-e-stab'-lish-ment, s. Restoration.
To RE-E-STATE', v. a. To re-establish. [1682.]
To RE-E-X-AM'-INE, (égx-ám'-in, 151, 105) v. a. To examine anew.
REEVE=**rév,** *s.* A steward; a peace-officer.
To REEVE=**rév,** *v. a.* To pass [a rope] through any hole, as of a block, &c. [See *term*.]
To REFECT=**ré-féct'**, *v. n.* To refresh. [Obs.]
Re-fec'-tive, 105: *a.* Refreshing.
Re-fec'-tion, 89: *s.* Refreshment or repast to recover from fatigue.
Re-fec'-tor-y, s. A room for refreshment; the eating room in monasteries, still often *prom.* Refectory.
Re- This is one of the words which of late years have taken a more consistent accentuation: see *Prin.* 86.
To REFEL=**ré-fél'**, *v. a.* To refute.
To REFER=**ré-fér'**, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To direct to another for information or for judgement; to betake to for decision; to reduce to; to reduce as to a class:—*new.* To appeal; to have or bear relation.
Re-ferred, 194: *part.* Directed to another.
Re-fer'-rer, 129, 36: *s.* One that refers.
Re-fer'-ri-ble, a. That may be referred to something.
Re-fer'-rable, which is to be met with, evidently violates the usual practice of deduction from the verb, and *refer'-rable*, which would be regular, is destitute of the old authority on which the orthography as above given rests.
Re-fer'-ment, s. Reference. [Abp. Laud.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mission*, 165: *vizh-ün*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thin*, 166: *then*, 166.

REF-ER-ER', 177: *s.* One to whom something is referred: *Ref-er-er-er-er* is used by Bacon.

Ref-er-ence, *s.* A referring of something to another; relation, respect; view towards; allusion to. See *Supp.*

To REFERMENT=*ré-fer-mén't*, *v. a.* (See *Re-*) To ferment anew.

To REFINE=*ré-finé*, *v. a.* and *n.* To purify, to clear from dross; to make elegant, to polish:—*neu.* To improve in accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

Re-fi-ner, 36: *s.* One that refines; specially, one that refines metals.

Re-fined, *part. a.* Pure; elegantly nice.

Re-fi-ned-ly, *ad.* With excessive nicety.

Re-fi-ning, *a.* and *s.* Purifying:—*s.* The art or business of a refiner of metals.

Re-fine-ment, *s.* Act of refining, state of being refined; purity; high polish; affectation of nicety.

To REFIT=*ré-fit*, *v. a.* To repair.

To REFLECT=*ré-flekt*, *v. a.* and *n.* To throw back, to cast back:—*neu.* To throw back light; to bend back; to take that posture or state of mind which is imaged by the notion of bending it upon itself or its own acts; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure, with *on* or *upon*.

Re-lect-or, 38: *s.* He or that which reflects; a considerer; a reflecting telescope.

Re-lect-ent, *a.* Bending or flying back.

Re-lect-ing, *part. a.* Given to reflection.

Re-lect-ing-ly, *ad.* With reflection.

Re-lect-ive, 103: *a.* Throwing back images; considering things past; tending to reproach.

Re-lect-ive-ly, *ad.* In a backward direction; with a tendency to censure or reproach.

Re-lect-ion, 89: *s.* Act of reflecting; that which is reflected; action of the mind on itself; attentive consideration; censure.

To RE-LEX, 188: *v. a.* To reflect. [Shaks.]

Re-lex-i-ble, *a.* Capable of being thrown back.

Re-lex-i-bil-i-ty, 34: *s.* Quality of being reflexible.

Re-lex-ive, 103: *a.* Reflective.

Re-lex-ive-ly, *ad.* Reflexively.

Re-plex, 83: *a.* and *s.* Directed backwards:—*s.* Reflection.

RE-.—See before *Re-absorb*.

RE-FLOAT, *s.*—See lower, under *To Reflow*.

To RE-FLOW=*ré-flou*, *v. n.* (120) *v. n.* To flourish anew.

Re-flo-res-cence, 59: *s.* A blossoming

To RE-FLOW, 8: *v. n.* To flow back, to ebb.

Re-float, *s.* Reflux, ebb. [Bacon.]

Ref-lu-ent, 109: *a.* Running back.

Ref-lu-ence, **Ref-lu-en-cy**, *s.* A flowing back.

Ref-lux, 188: *s.* Back flow of water.

To RE-FOR-CE=*ré-for-sé*, *v. a.* To strengthen by refreshment; hence, *Refor-cilla-tion*: both words are pedantic.

To RE-FOR-CEMENT, *v. a.* To cherish or warm again.

To RE-FORM, 37: *v. a.* To form again: see the next.

To REFORM=*ré-fôrm*, *v. a.* and *n.* (See the literal sense above.) To change from worse to better:—*neu.* To pass, by change, from worse to better.

Re-form, *s.* Reformation.

Re-form-er, *s.* One who promotes reform.

Re-form-ist, *s.* One who professes reform.

Ref-or-ma-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of reforming; the change of religion effected by Luther and others.

Ref-or-ma-tion-do, (Spau.) *a.* A monk adhering to the reformation of his order; an officer retained in a regiment when his company is disbanded.

To Re-for-ma-lize, *v. a.* To affect reform. [Lœ, 1614.]

REFOSSION, *ré-fôsh-ün*, 147: *s.* Act of digging up.

To REFOUND=*ré-fownd*, *v. a.* To cast anew.

To REFRACT=*ré-fräkt*, *v. a.* To break, to oppose the direct course of,—always, as an English word, applied to the rays of light.

Re-frac-tive, *a.* Having the power of refraction.

Re-frac-tion, 89: *s.* Change of determination in a body moved, applied to the variation of a ray of light from the right line it would have passed in, had not a denser medium turned it aside.

RE-FRAC-TU-RE, 129, 105: *a.* and *s.* Opposing some impulse or direction, obstinate, perverse, contumacious:—*s.* A refractory person; it has also been used for Refractoriness.

Re-frac-tor-i-ness, *s.* The quality of being refractory.

RE-FRA-GA-BLE, 101: *a.* Capable as an argument of having its force broken, refutable.

RE-FRAN-GI-BLE, (*-frän-gé-bl*, 105, 101) *a.* Capable of being refracted.

Re-fran-gi-bil-i-ty, 84, 101: *s.* Disposition, as of rays of light, to be refracted on passing into a different medium.

To REFRAIN=*ré-frān*, *v. a.* and *n.* To hold back, to restrain:—*neu.* To forbear, to abstain.

Ref-re-na-tion, 89: *s.* Act of restraining.

REFRAIN=*ré-frān*, *s.* Burden of a song, musical repetition. [Chaucer.]

RE-FRERT, *s.* Refrain.

To REFRAME=*ré-frām*, *v. a.* To frame again.

REFRANGIBILITY, &c.—See under *To Refract*.

To REFRESH=*ré-frësh*, *v. a.* Literally, to make fresh or cool, to recreate or revive after fatigue, want, or pain, to take refreshment; to improve by new touches any thing impaired: *Refresh*, as a noun, is obsolete.

Re-fresh-er, *s.* He or that which refreshes.

Re-fresh-ing, *a.* and *s.* Reviving, cooling; invigorating:—*s.* Relief after fatigue or want.

Re-fresh-ment, *s.* Act of refreshing; new life, animation; that which refreshes, as food, rest.

To RE-FRIG-ER-ATE, 64: *v. a.* To cool.

Re-frig-er-ant, 12: *a.* and *s.* Cooling, mitigating heat:—*s.* A cooling medicine.

Re-frig-er-a-tion, 89: *s.* Act of cooling; state of being cooled.

Re-frig-er-a-tive, 105: *a.* Cooling.

Re-frig-er-a-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Cooling:—*s.* Any thing that cools, as a part of a distilling vessel; a drink or medicine.

RE-FRI-GE-RI-UM, [Lat.] 90: *s.* Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

REFT.—See *To Reave*. [Obs. or Poet.]

REFT.—See *Rift*.

REFUGE=*ré-fûge*, *s.* Shelter from danger or distress, protection; that which gives shelter; an expedient.

To Ref-uge, 82: *v. a.* and *n.* To shelter, to protect:—*neu.* [Fluett, 1656.] To take refuge.

Ref-u-gee, *s.* One who flies to a refuge.

REFULGENT=*ré-fül-gënt*, *a.* Bright, splendid.

Re-ful-gent-ly, *ad.* With refulgence.

Re-ful-gence, **Re-ful-gen-cy**, *s.* Splendor

To REFUND=*ré-fünd*, *v. a.* To repay, to restore money that had been given or taken.

To REFUSE, *ré-füzé*, *v. a.* and *n.* To deny what is solicited or required, not to comply with; to reject:—*neu.* To decline acceptance, not to comply. See the noun lower.

Re-su-ser, 36: *s.* One who refuses.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: güt-wäy: chāp-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōōd: fōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, c, i, &c. *mule*, 171,

Re-fu'-sul, *s.* Act of refusing; denial; right of having or choosing before another, option.

REF-USE, (rĕf'-ūc, 83, 137) *a.* and *s.* Literally, refused, hence worthless, of no value:—*s.* That which is left when the rest is taken: in the sense of refusal, with the same pronunciation as the verb, it is obsolete.

To REFUTE=rĕ-fūt', *v. a.* To prove false or erroneous, applied to persons or things.

Re-fu'-ter, 36: *s.* One who refutes.

Re-fu'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be refuted.

Re-fu'-tal, 12: *s.* A refutation.

Ref-u-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of refuting.

To REGAIN=rĕ-gām', *v. a.* To gain anew.

REGAL=rĕ-gāl, *a.* Royal, kingly: it seems to have been used substantively as a name for the organ.

Re-gal'-ly, *ad.* In a regal manner.

Re-gal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Royalty; kingly ensign.

Re-gal'-le, 103: *sing.* } *s.* That which pertains to

Re-gal'-i-ty, 90: *pl.* } a king; implying in the sing. some royal prerogative; in the plural, the ensigns of royalty. [Latin.]

To REGALE=rĕ-gālĕ', *v. a.* and *n.* To refresh, to entertain;—*new.* To feast, to fare sumptuously.

Re-galĕ', 82: *s.* An entertainment, a treat.

Re-galĕ'-ment, *s.* A regale, an entertainment.

To REGARD=rĕ-g'ard', 77: *v. a.* To look towards; to observe; to attend to with respect and estimation; to value, to esteem; to have relation to.

Re-gard', *s.* Look directed to another; attention as to a matter of importance; respect, esteem; note, eminence; account; relation, reference; matter demanding note; in Shakespeare it may be found improperly for an object of sight.

Re-gard'-er, *s.* One that regards; specially, an officer of the forests, whose duty was to see to them.

Re-gard'-a-ble, *a.* Observable. [Brown.]

Re-gard'-ant, *a.* Looking to, watching; hence, a villain *regardant* to the manor was one who had charge to do all base services within the same; and a beast *regardant* in heraldry is one that has his head turned to look behind him as on the watch.

Re-gard'-ful, 117: *a.* Attentive, taking note of.

Re-gard'-ful-ly, *ad.* Attentively; respectfully.

Re-gard'-less, *a.* Heedless, inattentive.

Re-gard'-less-ly, *ad.* Without heed.

Re-gard'-less-ness, *s.* Heedlessness; inattention.

REGATTA=rĕ-gāt'-tĕ, [Ital.] *s.* Sort of boat race.

REGENCY.—See under *Regent*.

To REGENERATE=rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-ĭt, *v. a.* To produce anew; to renew as to the affections.

Re-gen'-er-ate, *a.* Reproduced, born anew.

Re-gen'-er-ate-ness, *s.* State of being regenerate.

Re-gen'-er-a'-tor-y, *a.* Renewing.

Re-gen'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Reproduction either actually or figuratively.

REGENT=rĕ-gĕnt, *a.* and *s.* Ruling; exercising vicarious authority;—*s.* A ruler; one ruling for another: one of a certain standing who taught in our universities.

Re-gent'-ess, *s.* A female regent.

Re-gent'-ship, *s.* Power of governing; regency.

Re-gent'-cy, *s.* Rule; vicarious government; district governed; a collective body holding the government.

Reg'-i-ble, (rĕd'-gĕ-bl, 105, 101) *a.* Governable.

REGICIDE.—See lower in the class with *Refuge*.

REG-I-MEN, (rĕd'-gĕ-mĕn, 92) *s.* Rule prescribed or followed; hence, in medicine, a rule of diet; that which is ruled or governed; hence, in grammar, that which is the object or comes under the government of another part of speech.

REG-I-MENT, *s.* In old authors, government, policy, mode of rule; also, rule, authority; at present it sig-

nifies a large body of soldiers consisting of many companies, but all under one colonel.

Reg-i-men'-tal, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to a regiment military:—as a substantive, it is used only in the plural to signify the military dress of a regiment.

REG-I-CIDE, *s.* Murderer of his king; the crime of murdering his king. *Reg'-i-fuge*, flight of a king.

Re'-gion, (rĕ'-j'ūn, 90) *s.* Literally, a district governed, but this limited meaning has merged in a general one,—tract of land, country; tract of space; place.

Re'-gus, 90: *a.* Royal, appointed by the king.

REG-NANT, *a.* Reigning; prevalent.

REGISTER=rĕd'-gis-ter, *s.* (Milton in his prose works uses *Regest*.) An account of any thing regularly kept: it is sometimes used for a *Registrar*; in other senses, in which it is allied to the previous class of words, it signifies something that regulates or adjusts; as the plate of iron in a stove that regulates the heat; a sliding board in an organ by which the vents are opened or shut; a part of a mould, by which accuracy in casting is secured; a regulation of the form in printing, by which the lines of pages which are back to back are adjusted.

To Reg'-is-ter, *v. a.* To record; to enrol.

Reg'-is-trar, 34: *s.* One whose office is to write and keep a register: *Reg'-is-trar-y* is less used.

Reg'-is-try, *s.* Act of registering; place where the register is kept; series of facts recorded.

Reg'-is-tra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of registering.

REGIUS, REGNANT.—See under *Regent*.

REGIEMENT, rĕg'-gl-mĕnt, *s.* (Compare the previous classes.) Regulation. [Bacon.]

Reg'-let, *s.* A ledge of wood used in printing.

RE.—See before *Re* absorb.

To RE-GORGE, *v. a.* To throw up or back as from fullness; in another sense, in which the prefix is merely intensive, to gorge eagerly.

To RE GRADE, *v. a.* To step back; to retire. [Hales.]

To RE-GRAFT, 11: *v. a.* To graft again.

To RE-GRANT, 11: *v. a.* To grant back.

To RE-GRAVE, *v. a.* To grate or offend much; the prefix being merely intensive: see also the next.

To REGRATE=rĕ-grātĕ', *v. a.* To buy (provisions) and sell them again in the same market or within four miles of it, by which the price is enhanced; originally, to buy in order to sell for gain, generally.

Re-gra'-tor, 38: *s.* One that regrates.

To REGREET=rĕ-grĕt', *v. a.* To re-salute.

Re-greet', *s.* A return of salutation. [Shaks.]

REGRESS=rĕ-grĕss, *s.* Passage; power of returning.

Re-gres'-sive, 105: *a.* Passing back.

Re-gres'-sion, (-grĕsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* A returning.

REGRET=rĕ-grĕt', *s.* Vexation at something past; grief, sorrow; less properly, dislike.

To Re-gret', *v. a.* To grieve at, to lament; less properly and now obsolete, to be uneasy at.

Re-gret'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of regret.

Re-gret'-ful-ly, *ad.* With regret.

REGUERDON=rĕ-gw'er'-dōn, 77: *s.* Reward.

To Re-guer'-don, *v. a.* To reward. [Both words obs.]

REGULAR=rĕg'-ū-lar, 34: *a.* and *s.* Conformable to rule; governed by strict regulations, methodical, orderly; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or established according to established forms or discipline:—*s.* In a monastery, one who has taken the vows; a soldier belonging to a permanent army.

Reg'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* With regularity.

Reg'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 129, 103: *s.* Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.

To REG'-u-LATE, *v. a.* To adjust by rule or method; to direct; to put in good order.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vĭzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thĭn, 166: thĕn 166.

Reg'-u-la'-tor, *s.* He or that which regulates.
Reg'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of regulating; rule.
REGULUS=rē-gū'-lūs, *s.* The finer or purer part of a metallic substance which settles from the rest in melting.
To REGURGITATE, rē-gur'-gē-tāte, *v. a.* and *n.* To throw or pour back:—*new.* To be thrown back.
Re-gur'-gi-ta'-tion, *s.* Act of regurgitating.
To REHABILITATE, rē-hā-bīl'-l-tāte, *v. a.* To restore to former rank, privilege, or right.
Re-hā-bīl'-i-ta'-tion, *s.* Act of reinstating.
To REHEAR=rē-hear'=rē-herd', 103. 43: *v. a.* To hear again: hence, the law term, a *Rehearing*.
To RE-HEARSE, (-herce, 131, 133) *v. a.* To practise with the principle in view of frequent hearings, to test or try by previous repetition; to repeat or recite generally; to relate, to tell.
Re-hear'-ser, *s.* One who recites.
Re-hear'-sal, *s.* Recital; preparatory repetition.
REIGLE, rāi'-gl, 101: *s.* A hollow cut to *guide* anything [Carew.]
To REIGN, rān, 100, 157: *v. n.* To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain dominion: in Par. Lost, iv. 112, it seems to be used actively as the Latin *rego*: Sherwood alludes to *Reigner*, as having been in use for *Ruler*.
Reign, *s.* Royal authority; time of a king's government; kingdom; power, influence.
RE.—See before *Re-absorb*.
To RE-IM-BODI'-Y, *v. a.* To embody again.
To RE-IM-BURSE, *v. a.* To repay.
Re-im-bur'-ser, *s.* One who repays an expense.
Re-im-burse'-ment, *s.* Repayment.
To RE-IM-PLANT, *v. a.* To plant again.
To RE-IM-POR-TUNE, *v. a.* To entreat again.
To RE-IM-PREG'-NATE, *v. a.* To impregnate anew.
To RE-IM-PRESS, *v. a.* To impress again.
Re-im-pres'-sion, (-prēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* New impression; a reprint of a work.
To RE-im-print, *v. a.* To reprint. *Re-in-force*, see *S.*
To RE-IN-GRAT'-I-ATE, (-grā-shē-āte, 90) *v. a.* To ingratiate again.
To RE-IN-HAB'-IT, *v. a.* To inhabit again.
To RE-IN-SERT, *v. a.* To insert again.
To RE-IN-SPIRE, *v. a.* To inspire anew.
To RE-IN-STAL, (-stāwl, 112) *v. a.* To seat again.
To RE-IN-STATE, *v. a.* To replace in possession.
To RE-IN-SURE, (-sh'ūr, 149) *v. a.* To insure a second time by other underwriters.
To RE-IN-TE-GRATE, *v. a.*—See *To Redintegrate*.
To RE-IN-TER'-RO-GATE, *v. a.* To question anew.
To RE-IN-THRONE, *v. a.* To place again on the throne.
To RE-in-thro'-nize, *v. a.* To reenthronize.
To RE-IN-VEST, *v. a.* To invest anew.
To RE-IN-VIG'-O-RATE, *v. a.* To re-animate.
REIN, rān, 100: *s.* The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; instrument of curbing or restraining; government: *To give the reins*, to allow to go uncurbed, to give licence.
To Rein, *v. a.* To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to control.
Rein'-less, *a.* Without rein; unchecked.
REINDEER.—See *Raindeer*.
REINS, rānz, 100, 143: *s. pl.* The kidneys; the lower part of the back.
Re'-nal, *a.* Belonging to the reins.
Re'-ur-form, *a.* Having the form of the kidneys.
REIS-EFFENDI, rēz'-ēf-fēn'-dēy, 151, 105: *s.* Title of a Turkish minister of state.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gūā'-wāy: chūāp'-māa: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wū, *i. e.* *jew*, 55: ā, ē, &c. *mute*, 171.
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REIT=reit, 103: *s.* Sedge. [Richardson, 1655;]
To REITERATE=rē-ī-ēr'-āte, *v. a.* To repeat again and again.
Re-ī-ēr'-a-tion, 89: *s.* Repetition.
To REJECT=rē-jēkt', *v. a.* To throw away; to cast off; to forsake; to refuse.
Re-jēkt'-er, *s.* One who rejects, a refuser.
Re-jēkt'-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be rejected.
Re-jēct-ion, 89: *s.* Act of rejecting.
Re'-jēc-ta'-ne-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Rejected. [Barrow.]
Re'-jēc-tif'-ious, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* That may be rejected or refused.
To REJOICE=rē-joice', 29: *v. n.* and *a.* To be glad, to joy, to exult:—*act.* To make joyful, to gladden.
Re-joi'-cer, 36: *s.* One that rejoices.
Re-joi'-cing, *s.* Expression of joy.
Re-joi'-cing-ly, *ad.* With rejoicing.
To REJOIN=rē-join', 29: *v. a.* and *n.* To join again, to meet again:—*new.* To answer to a reply.
Re-join'-der, *s.* An answer to a reply: *To Rejoinder* may be met with, but is disused.
To RE-JOINT, *v. a.* To re-unite the joints.
REJOLT=rē-jōult', 116: *s.* Shock. [South.]
To REJOURN.—See *To Adjourn*.
RE.—See before *Re-absorb*.
To RE-JUDGE, *v. a.* To recal to a new trial.
RE-JU'-VEN-ES'-CENCE, 109, 59: *s.* State of being young again.
To RE-KIN'-DLE, 101: *v. a.* To set on fire again.
To RE-LAND, *v. a.* and *n.* To land again.
To RELAPSE=rē-lāps', 189: *v. n.* To slip back; to fall back into vice or error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.
Re-lapse, *s.* A sliding back; regression; return to any state; in old authors, a relapsar.
Re-lap'-ser, 36: *s.* One who relapses.
To RELATE=rē-lāte', *v. a.* and *n.* To bring back,—the Latin literal sense, [Spenser:] to tell, to recite; to ally by kindred:—*new.* (See lower.)
Re-la'-ter, *s.* One that relates, a narrator.
Re-la'-tion, *s.* Recital of facts, narration: see also under the neuter verb.
To RE-LATE, *v. n.* To have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.
Re-la'-ting, *a.* Having relation or reference.
Re-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Connection between one thing and another as a subject of the understanding, respect, reference, regard; specially, the connection of one person with another or with others, as to their respective positions and duties in society: kindred, alliance by blood or marriage; kinsman, kinswoman.
Re-la'-tion-al, *a.* Having relation or kindred.
Re-la'-tion-ship, *s.* State of being related.
REI'-A-TIVE, 92, 105: *a.* and *s.* Having relation, respecting; consider ed not absolutely, but as belonging to or respecting something else; in Shakespeare it sometimes signifies close in connection:—*s.* Something considered only as regards something else: relation, kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent.
Rei'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* As respects something else, not absolutely; with relation to each other, and to other things.
Rei'-a-tive-ness, *s.* State of having relation.
To RELAX, rē-lācks', 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To slacken, to loosen; to make less severe; to remit; to unbend:—*new.* To be mild; to be remiss: it may be found as a substantive for *Relaxation*.
Re-lax'-ing, *a.* Tending to relax or weaken
Re-lax'-a-ble, *a.* That may be remitted.
Re-lax'-a-tive, *a.* and *s.* Relaxing:—*a.* That which has power to relax.

Rel'-ax-a'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission.

RELAY=*rè-lāy'*, *s.* Originally, hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to relieve those that were weary; at present, horses on the road to relieve others on a journey: the verb *To Relay* has only the general meaning, to lay again.

To RELEASE=*rè-lèc'*, 152: *v. a.* To set free from; to let go; in an old sense, to slacken.

Re-lease', *s.* A setting free; relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance of a debt legally signed; legal method of conveying land.

Re-leas'-er, 36: *s.* One who releases.

Re-lease'-ment, *s.* Act of releasing.

Re'-LES-BOR', *s.* He who executes a release: **Re'-LES-SEE'**, the person to whom it is executed: *Prin.* 177.

To RELEGATE=*rèl'-è-gàt'*, *v. a.* To banish.

Rel'-e-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Exile.

To RELENT=*rè-lènt'*, *v. m.* and *a.* To soften, to grow less hard; to melt; to soften in temper, to grow tender:—*act.* To slacken, to remit; [Obs.] to soften; to dissolve; in old authors it is found for *relented*, (*adj.*) and *remission*, (*subs.*)

Re-lent'-ing, *s.* Act of relenting.

Re-lent'-less, *a.* Unpitiful, unmoved to mercy.

RELESSOR, RELESSEE.—See under *To Release*.

RELEVANT=*rèl'-è-vànt*, 92: *a.* Raising, relieving; more commonly, pertinent, applicable.

Rel'-e-van'-cy, *s.* State of being relevant; in Scotch law, sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

Rel'-e-van'-TION, 89: *s.* A lifting up. [Disused.]

RELIANCE.—See under *To Rely*.

RELIC=*rèl'-ìck*, *s.* That which remains or is left after the loss or decay of the rest, often applied to the body under the notion of its being deserted by the soul,—it is generally used in the plural; that which is kept in memory of another: *Donne* forms an adverb, *Relicly*, (in manner of relics,) from this word.

Rel'-i-quar-y, (-kwär-èy, 183) *s.* A casket in which relics are kept.

REL'-ICT, *s.* A woman left,—a widow.

RELIEF.—See under *To Relieve*.

RELIER.—See under *To Rely*.

To RELIEVE, *rè-lèv'*, 103, 189: *v. a.* Literally, to raise or lift up, (See *Relevant*, &c.): to raise or lift pain or sorrow from, to ease; to succour; to raise or remove from a post of duty; to support, to assist; to lessen the pressure of; to lift up in its effect on the eye by the juxtaposition of some contrast.

Re-liev'-er, *s.* One that relieves.

Re-liev'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of relief.

Rel'-ief, *s.* Alleviation of calamity; that which frees from pain or sorrow; the raising or replacing of a sentinel: see also after the next word.

RE-LIE'-VO, (-lè'-vò, 103) *s.* The raising or prominence of a figure in sculpture or painting: see *Bas-relief*.

Re-liev', *s.* Relievo: see also above.

To RELIGHT, *rè-lìt'*, 115: *v. a.* To rekindle.

RELIGION, *rè-lìd'-j'ün*, 90: *s.* A course of life led in conformity to the belief of a superintending power, and of laws divinely established: (Compare *Moral*, &c.) specifically, "To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world;" also a system of faith and worship as distinguished from other systems; religious rites, (Religions,) an application to be found in Milton.

Re-lig'-ion-ar-y, *a.* Relating to religion. [Disused.]

Re-lig'-ion-ist, *s.* One who deals much in religious terms, discourse, and doctrine, yet receives little credit

for the depth, comprehensiveness, or charity of his religion.

Re-lig'-ious, 120: *a.* and *s.* Disposed to the duties of religion;—pious; teaching religion; among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict, as bound by vows:—*s.* One bound by monastic vows.

Re-lig'-ious-ly, *ad.* Piously; according to 'ices; exactly; reverently.

Re-lig'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, *rè-lìng'-kwìsh*, 158, 188: *v. a.* To withdraw from, to forbear; to give up.

Re-lin'-quish-er, *s.* One who relinquishes.

Re-lin'-quish-ment, *s.* Act of forsaking.

RELIQUARY.—See under *Relic*.

RELISH=*rèl'-ìsh*, *s.* Taste; taste with delight; small quantity just perceptible; power of perceiving excellence, with *of* or *for*; a *relish* *is* actual taste,—a *relish for* is disposition to taste; delight given by any thing; cast, manner.

To Rel'-ish, *v. m.* and *a.* To give an agreeable taste to, to like the taste of; to be gratified by the use of:—*new*. To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

Rel'-ish-a-ble, *a.* Having a relish.

To RELIVE, *rè-lìv'*, 104: *v. n.* To live again: Spenser uses it actively for *To revive* or call to life.

To RELOVE, *re-lùv'*, 107: *v. a.* To love in return. [Boyle.]

RELUCENT=*rè-l'w'-cènt*, 109: *a.* Shining.

To RELUCT=*rè-lùck't'*, *v. n.* To strive or struggle against. [Wallon.]

Re-luc'-tant, *a.* Striving against, unwilling.

Re-luc'-tant-ly, *ad.* Unwillingly.

Re-luc'-tance, **Re-luc'-tan-cy**, *s.* Repugnance, unwillingness, opposition of mind.

To Re-luc'-tate, *v. a.* To resist, to struggle against.

Re-luc'-ta'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Repugnance.

To RELUME, *rè-l'wòm'*, 109: *v. a.* To rekindle.

To Re-lu'-mine, 105: *v. a.* To light anew, to relume.

To RELY=*rè-l'y'*, 81: *v. m.* To lean with confidence, with *upon* or *on*; to rest, to depend.

Re-lì'-er, 36: *s.* One who relies.

Re-lì'-ance, *s.* Trust, dependence, confidence.

To REMAIN=*rè-māin'*, *v. n.* To continue, to endure, to be left in a particular state; hence, to be left out of a greater number; to be left after any event: it often appears active by the ellipsis of *to or into*.

Re-main', *s.* Relic, that which is left, particularly the body at death, which sense is generally expressed by the plural; in old authors, abode.

Re-main'-der, *s.* and *a.* Any thing left, relic; an estate limited in lands, tenements, or rents, to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular estate: by a reversion, after the appointed time, the estate returns to the donor or his heirs, whereas, by remainder, it goes to some third person:—*adj.* Remaining, refuse, left.

Rem'-a-nent, *s.* and *a.* That which remains, *remnant*, (which is the same, contracted:)—*adj.* [Bp. Taylor.] Remaining.

To REMAKE=*rè-māke'*, *v. a.* (Verb *IRR.*: See *To Make*.) To make anew.

To REMAND=*rè-mānd'*, 11: *v. a.* To send or call back.

REMARK=*rè-mark'*, 33: *s.* Observation; note; notice expressed.

To Re-mark', *v. a.* To observe, to note; to express in words; anciently, to distinguish or mark.

Re-mark'-er, *s.* One who remarks, an observer.

Re-mark'-a-ble, *a.* Observable, worthy of note.

Re-mark'-a-bly, *ad.* Observably, strikingly.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: mîn, 166: thên, 166.

Re-mark'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being remarkable.

REMEDIAL, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

REMEDY, rē-m'ē-dy, 105 : *s.* That which procures recovery from disease or other evil; that which counteracts evil, with *to*, *against*, or *for*, the last being most usual; reparation.

To Rem'-e-dy, *v. a.* To cure; to repair.

Rem'-e-di-less, *a.* Without remedy.

Rem'-e-di-less-ness, *s.* Incurableness.

RE-ME-DI-AL, 90 : *a.* Affording remedy.

Re-me'-di-a-ble, *a.* Capable of remedy.

Re-me'-di-ate, *a.* Remedial. [Shaks.]

To REMEMBER=rē-mēm'-ber, *v. a.* To bear in mind; to recollect; to put in mind, to mention, to preserve from oblivion.

Re-mem'-ber-er, *s.* One that remembers.

Re-mem'-brance, *s.* Retention in memory; recollection, reminiscence; anciently, honourable memory; power of remembering; transmission of a fact; account preserved; memorial; notice of something absent; admonition, memorandum.

Re-mem'-bran-er, 36 : *s.* One that reminds; a recorder in the Exchequer.

To RE-MEM'-O-RATE, *v. a.* To remember. [Bryskett, 1666.]

Re-mem'-o-ra-tion, *s.* Remembrance. [Bp. Hall.]

To REMERCY, rē-mer'-cēy, *v. a.* To thank. [Spens.]

To REMIGRATE=rēm'-ē-grāte, *v. n.* To remove back again.

Rem'-i-gra-tion, 89 : *s.* Removal back again.

To REMIND, rē-mīn'-d, 115 : *v. n.* To put in mind, to bring to consideration.

Re-mind'-er, *s.* One who reminds.

REM'-I-NIS'-CENCE, *s.* Recollection, recovery of thoughts; Rem'-i-nis'-cency is the same.

Rem'-i-nis-cen'-tial, (-sh'āl, 114) *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

To REMISE, rē-mīz'-e, *v. a.* To give or grant back; to release a claim. [Law.]

RE-MISS', &c.—See lower in the class.

To RE-MIT', *v. a. and n.* To relax; to forgive; to resign; to refer; to put again into custody; to send [money] to a distant place; in a disused sense, to restore.—*new.* To slacken; to abate; to grow by intervals less violent without being intermittent.

Re-mit'-ter, *s.* One that remits; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right of possession to a person who comes into possession through a defect of title in the previous possessor.

Re-mit'-ment, *s.* Act of remitting to custody.

Re-mit'-tal, 12 : *s.* A remitting; a surrender.

Re-mit'-tance, *s.* Act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distance.

Re-mit'-tent, *a.* Temporarily ceasing.

RE-MISS', *a.* Relaxed or slackened, not intense; slow, dilatory; slothful, not careful.

Re-miss'-ly, *ad.* Slackly; carelessly, slowly.

Re-miss'-ness, *s.* Slackness; negligence.

Re-mis'-sive, 105 : *a.* Remitting, forgiving.

Re-mis'-si-ble, 101 : *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.

Re-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ūn, 147) *s.* Relaxation, abatement, cessation of intensity; release; forgiveness; act of sending back, (this is the literal sense;) abatement of a disorder, but with quick return.

REM-NANT=rēm'-nānt, *s.* and *a.* (See Rem-nant under To Remain.) That which remains, residue.—*adj.* Remaining.

To REMODEL=rē-mōd'-ēl, *v. a.* To model anew; *part.* Re-mōd'-elled: Prin. 194.

REMOLTEN, rē-mōl'-tēn, 116, 114 : *a.* Melted again. [Bacon.]

To REMONSTRATE=rē-mōn'-strāt, *v. n.* To show strong reasons against something; to make a strong representation; it may be found as an active verb, but very rarely.

Re-mon'-stra-tor, 2 : *s.* One that remonstrates.

Rem'-on-strā-tion, 92, 89 : *s.* Remonstrance.

Re-mon'-strant, *a.* and *s.* Expostulatory.—*s.* One who joins in a remonstrance, as the Arminians in 111.

Re-mon'-strance, *s.* Show, discovery, [Shaks.] in present use, strong representation.

REMORA=rēm'-ō-rē, 92 : *s.* A let or obstacle—a sea-worm that sticks to ships and retards them.

To Rem'-o-rate, *v. a.* To hinder. [Little used.]

To REMORD=rē-mord', *v. a. and n.* Literally, to gnaw; to rebuke.—*new.* To be gnawed by remorse. [Obs.]

Re-mor'-den-cy, *s.* Compunction. [Obs.]

RE-MORSK', *s.* The pain of guilt; in a sense now obsolescent, tenderness, pity.

Re-morse', 114 : *a.* Feeling remorse. [Disused.]

Re-morse'-ful, 117 : *a.* Full of remorse; tender, compassionate; anciently, pitiable.

Re-morse'-less, *a.* Unpitiful, cruel.

Re-morse'-less-ly, *ad.* Without remorse.

Re-morse'-less-ness, *s.* Savageness, cruelty.

REMOTE=rē-mōt', *a.* Distant in place, time, or connection; alien, not agreeing; abstracted.

Re-mote'-ly, *ad.* Not nearly, at a distance.

Re-mote'-ness, *s.* State of being remote.

Re-mo-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of removing; state of being removed.

REMOVABLE, &c.—See lower in the class.

To RE-MOVE', (-mōv', 107, 189) *v. a. and n.* To set or place away from, to put away; to place at a distance.—*new.* To change place; to go from one place to another.

Re-move', *s.* Change of place; susceptibility of removal; state of being removed; act of moving; a step; small distance; act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

Re-moved', 114 : *part. a.* Remote.

Re-mo'-ved-ness, *s.* Remoteness.

Re-mo'-ver, *s.* One that removes.

Re-mo'-val, *s.* Act of removing; dismissal from a post; state of being removed.

Re-mo'-va-ble, *a.* That may be removed.

To REMOUNT=rē-mōwnt', *v. a.* To mount again.

To REMUNERATE=rē-mū'-nēr-āt, *v. a.* To reward, to repay, to requite, to recompense.

Re-mu'-ner-a-tive, 105 : *a.* Exercised in giving rewards.

Re-mu'-ner-a-tor-y, *a.* Affording recompense.

Re-mu'-ner-a-tion, 89 : *s.* Reward, requital.

Re-mu'-ner-a-ble, *a.* Rewardable.

Re-mu'-ner-a-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Capability of being rewarded.

To REMURMUR=rē-mur'-mur, 39 : *v. a. and n.* To utter back in murmurs.—*new.* To echo a low hoarse sound.

RENAL.—See under Reins.

RENARD=rēn'-ard, *s.* Name of a fox.

RENASCENT=rē-nās'-sēnt, *a.* Produced again, rising again into being.

Re-nas'-cen-cy, *s.* State of being renascent.

Re-nas'-ci-ble, *a.* Possible to be produced again.

To RENAVIGATE, rē-nāv'-ē-gāt, *v. a.* To navigate again.

RENCOUNTER=rēn'-coun-ter, *s.* Clash, collision; personal opposition; casual engagement; sudden combat: old authors use To Rencounter.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Powels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. c. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

To REND=rēnd, } *v. a.* To tear, to separate violently, to lacerate.
1 RENT=rēnt,
RENT=rēnt, }

REN'-der, 36: *s.* One that rends.
RENT, *s.* A laceration, a break.
To RENDER=rēn'-der, *v. a.* To return, to restore, often with *back*; to give on demand; to invest with qualities; to represent; to translate; to afford; to surrender:—Shakspeare uses it as a neuter verb, signifying to show.
REN'-der, *s.* Surrender; recital; payment.
REN'-der-er, 36: *s.* One who renders.
REN'-der-a-ble, *a.* That may be rendered.
REN'-di-ble, 103, 101: *a.* That may be yielded; that may be translated.
Ren-di'-tion, (-dīsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of yielding possession; translation.
RENDEZVOUS, rēn'-dēy'-voo, 170: *s.* Assembly; meeting appointed; place of meeting appointed.
To Ren-dez-voo', 81: *v. n.* and *a.* To meet at a place appointed:—*act.* To bring together to a place appointed.
To RENEGE=rē-nēgē', *v. a.* and *n.* To disown, to renounce:—*neu.* [Shaks.] To deny.
Ren'-e-gade, **Ren'-e-ga'-do**, *s.* One who apostatizes from the faith; one who deserts to the enemy; a vagabond.
To RENEW=rē-nū', 110: *v. a.* To renovat; to begin again; to transform to new life.
Re-new'-er, *s.* One who renews.
Re-new'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being made new.
Re-new'-al, *s.* Act of renewing, renovation.
Re-new'-a-ble, *a.* That may be renewed.
RENIFORM.—See under Reins.
RENITENT=rē-nī'-tēnt, *a.* Resisting pressure, or the effect of it.
Re-ni'-tence, **Re-ni'-ten-cy**, *s.* The resistance of a body to pressure; moral resistance, reluctance.
RENNET.—See Runnet.
RENNET=rēn'-nēt, *s.* A kind of apple.
To RENOUNCE=rē-nounce', 31: *v. a.* To disown, to abnegate; to quit on oath: Dryden uses *To renounce to*, which is a mere Gallicism: at cards, *to renounce* is not to follow the suit led though the player has one of the suits in his hand; hence a *Renouance*.
Re-noun'-cer, *s.* One who renounces.
Re-nounce'-ment, *s.* Renunciation.
RE-NUN'-CI-A'-TION, 150, 89: *s.* Act of renouncing.
To RENOVATE=rēn'-ō-vāte, 92: *v. a.* To renew, to restore to the first state.
Ren'-o-va'-tor, 38: *s.* He or that which renovates.
Ren'-o-va'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of renewing, renewal.
RENOWN=rē-nown', 31: *s.* Fame, celebrity.
To Re-nown', *v. a.* To make famous. [Pope.]
Re-nowned', 114: *a.* Famous, celebrated.
Re-nowned'-ly, *ad.* With celebrity.
Re-nown'-less, *a.* Inglorious.
RENT.—See **To Rend**: in old authors, *To Rent* is often found for *To Rend*: it is also met with for *To Rent*.
RENT=rēnt, *s.* Revenue, annual payment; that which is paid for any thing held of another.
To Rent, *v. a.* and *n.* To hold by paying rent; to let to a tenant:—*neu.* To be leased.
REN'-er, *s.* One who rents.
REN'-tage, *s.* Money paid by way of rent.
REN'-tal, *s.* A schedule or account of rents; an aggregate of rents.
REN'-ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be rented.
RENT'-roll, (-rōle, 116) *s.* Schedule of rents.

To RENTER=rēnt'-er, *v. a.* To fine-draw.
RENUNCIATION.—See under **To Renounce**.
To RENVERSE=rēn-verse', *v. a.* To reverse. [*a* shield.] Hence *Reversus'*, (*adj.*) and *Reverser's ment*, (*s.*)
RE-.—See before **Re-absorb**.
To Re'-ob-tain', *v. a.* To obtain again.
To Re'-or-dain', *v. a.* To ordain anew.
Re-or'-di-na'-tion, 89: *s.* A re-ordinating.
To Re'-or-gan-ize, *v. a.* To organize anew.
Re-or'-gan-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* A re-organizing.
To Re'-pac'-ify, 59: *v. a.* To pacify anew.
RE-PAID'.—See **To Repay**.
To REPAIR=rē-pār', *v. a.* Literally, to prepare anew; to restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend by an equivalent; to fill up anew; Spenser uses it in a Latin sense for **To Recover**: See the neuter verb, which is a different word, in the next class.
Re-pair', *s.* Reparation; supply of loss.
Re-pair'-er, *s.* A mender, restorer.
Re-pair'-a-ble, *a.* Repairable. [Obs.]
Re-par'-ative, 92, 105: *a.* and *s.* Amending defect:—*s.* That which amends or repairs.
REP'-A-R-A-BLE, 101: *a.* That may be repaired.
Rep'-a-ra-bly, *ad.* So as to be repairable.
Rep'-a-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompense for injury, amends.
REPAIR=rē-pār', *s.* In old French, house or abode; hence, haunt, resort; act of betaking one's self.
To Re-pair', *v. n.* To go to, to betake one's self.
REPANDOUS, rē-pān'-dis, 120: *a.* Bent upwards. [Brown.] having a slightly sinuous margin.
REPARTEE=rēp'-ar-tē', *s.* Originally, an answering thrust in fencing; hence, a smart reply.
To Rep'-ar-tee', *v. n.* To make smart replies.
To REPASS=rē-päss', *v. a.* and *n.* To pass again.
REPAST=rē-past', 11: *s.* A meal; food.
To Re-past', *v. a.* To feed. [Shaks.]
Re-pas'-ture, 147: *s.* Entertainment. [Shaks.]
To REPAY=rē-pāy', *v. a.* To pay back in return to requite either good or ill; to reimburse.
Re-pay'-a-ble, *a.* That is to be repaid.
Re-pay'-ment, *s.* Act of repaying; thing repaid.
To REPEAL=rē-pēl', *v. a.* To recal. [Obs. as respects persons.] To recal, abrogate, or revoke.
Re-peal', *s.* Recal from exile. [Obs.]; abrogation.
Re-peal'-er, *s.* One who repeals, or desires repeal.
To REPEAT=rē-pēat', *v. a.* To do or perform again, to iterate; to recite, to rehearse.
Re-peat', *s.* A repetition,—a note in music directing a repetition.
Re-peat'-ed-ly, *ad.* Over and over again.
Re-peat'-er, *s.* He or that which repeats; a watch that strikes the hours by pressing a spring.
REP'-E-TIT'-ION, 92, 89: *s.* Iteration; recital; act of reciting or rehearsing.
Rep-e-ti'-tion-al, *a.* Containing repetition: *Rep'-e-ti'-tion-ar-y* is the same. *Repetend*, see *Supp.*
REPEDATION, rēp'-ē-dā'-shūn, *s.* Return. [Obs.]
To REPEL=rē-pēl', *v. a.* and *n.* To drive back.—*neu.* To act with force contrary to force impressed.
Re-pel'-ler, *s.* One that repels.
Re-pel'-lent, *a.* and *s.* Having power to repel:—*s.* A medical application of repelling power.
 See for other relations, *Repulse*, &c.
To REPENT=rē-pēnt', *v. n.* and *a.* To feel pain or sorrow on account of something one has done or left undone; applied to the Supreme, it is figurative, and means to will a change in the course of his providence.—*act.* To remember with sorrow.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: shūn, 166: thūn, 166.

Re-pent'-er, *s.* One who repents.
Re-pent'-ing, *s.* Act of repentance.
Re-pent'-ing-ly, *ad.* With repentance.
Re-pen'-tant, *a.* and *s.* Sorrowful for past deeds or omissions:—*s.* A repentant person.
Re-pen'-tance, *s.* State of repenting, penitence.
To REPEOPLE, *rê-pê-pl*, 103, 101: *v. a.* To stock anew with people: hence, a *Repeopling*.
To REPERCUSS=*rê-per-cûss'*, *v. a.* To beat back, to drive back.
Re'-per-cus'-sive, 105: *a.* Driving back; less properly, driven back; repellent.
Re'-per-cus'-sion, (-kush'-ûn, 147) *s.* Act of driving back; rebound; reverberation.
REPERTORY, *rêp'-er-tôr-ry*, *s.* A place where things may be easily found,—a treasury, a magazine.
Rep'-er-tôr'-ious, (-tish'-ûs, 147) *a.* Found.
REPETITION, &c.—See under *To Repeat*.
To REPINE=*rê-pî-nê*, *v. n.* To fret or vex one's self, to be discontented, with at or against; to envy.
Re-pî'-ner, *s.* One that repines or murmurs.
Re-pî'-ning, *s.* Act of complaining.
Re-pî'-ning-ly, *ad.* With complaint or murmuring.
To REPLACE=*rê-plâc'*, *v. a.* To put again in a former place; also, to put into a new place; also, to remove and put another in the place.
Re-plâ'-cing, *s.* Act of replacing; act of removing one person or thing and supplying the place by another.
To REPLAIT=*rê-plât'*, *v. a.* To fold one part often over another.
To REPLANT=*rê-plânt'*, *v. a.* To plant anew.
Re'-plan-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of replanting.
To REPLEAD=*rê-plêd'*, *v. n.* To plead again.
Re-plead'-er, *s.* Second pleading. [Law.]
To REPLENISH=*rê-plên'-ish*, *v. a.* To stock, to fill; Shakespeare uses it for *To make complete*: Bacon as a neuter verb, signifying to recover former fullness.
**Re-plên'-ish, *a.* Full, completely filled.
Re-ple'-tive, 105: *a.* Replenishing, filling.
Re-ple'-tive-ly, *ad.* So as to be filled.
Re-ple'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being over full.
To REPLEVY, *rê-plêv'-ty*, *v. a.* To take back by a specific writ things distrained, upon giving security to try the right in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the person replevying, to return the things to the distrainer: *To Replevia* means the same.
Re-plev'-i-a-ble, 101: *a.* That may be replevied: *Repleviable* means the same.
Re-plev'-in, *s.* The act of replevying; the writ by which a distress is replevied.
To REPLY, *rê-plî'*, *v. n.* To answer; to make a return to an answer.
Re-plî', 82: *s.* An answer; a rejoinder.
Re-plî'-er, *s.* One who replies.
Re-plî'-er-ia-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Reply, answer; in old authors, a rebound. *Re-plî'-cate*, folded back.
To REPOLISH=*rê-pôl'-ish*, *v. a.* To polish again.
To REPORT, *rê-po'urt*, 130, 47: *v. a.* To bear or bring back, as an answer or an account of something; to give an account of; to noise by popular rumour; to repute; in unusual, but literal senses, to rebound, to refer.
Re-port', *s.* Rumour; repute; account; return; especially, an account of a law case; also, a sound, a loud noise, repercussion.
Re-port'-er, *s.* One that reports; especially, one that reports the proceedings of courts or of public bodies.
Re-port'-ing-ly, *ad.* By common fame. [Shaks.]
To REPOSE, *rê-pôz'*, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* To**

lodge, to lay up; to lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust, with on or in:—*acc.* To sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence, with on.
Re-pose', *s.* Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest; in a picture, that kind of harmony when nothing glares either in the shade, light, or colouring.
Re-po'-sed-ness, *s.* State of being at rest.
Re-po'-sal, (-zâl) *s.* Act of reposing.
Re-po'-sance, *s.* Reliance. [J. Hall, 1646.]
To RE-POS-IT, (-pôz'-it) *v. a.* To lay as in a place of safety.
Re-po'-i-tor-y, 129, 18, 105: *s.* A place where anything is safely laid up.
Re-po'-si-tion, 89: *s.* Act of laying up in safety; act of replacing.
To REPOSSESS, *rê-pôz-zêss'*, 151: *v. a.* To possess again.
Re'-pos-er'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* Act of repossessing; thing repossessed.
To REPREHEND=*rêp'-rê-hênd'*, *v. a.* To reprove; to blame; to detect of fallacy; to charge with as a fault, followed by *of*.
Rep'-re-hend'-er, *s.* Blamer, censurer.
Rep'-re-hen'-si-ble, *a.* Blamable, censurable.
Rep'-re-hen'-si-bly, *ad.* Blamably.
Rep'-re-hen'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Blamableness.
Rep'-re-hen'-sive, 105: *a.* Given in reproof.
Rep'-re-hen'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* Reproof, blame.
To REPRESENT, *rêp'-rê-sênt'*, 151: *v. a.* To exhibit as if the thing were present; to describe; to show dramatically; to show by modest argument or narration; to fill the place of another, or stand for him vicariously.
Rep'-re-sent'-er, *s.* One who represents.
Rep'-re-sent'-ment, *s.* Image or idea proposed.
Rep'-re-sen'-t-ant, *s.* A representative. [Oba.]
Rep'-re-sen'-t-ance, *s.* Representation. [Donne.]
Rep'-re-sen'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another:—*s.* One representing another or others; that which shows something.
Rep'-re-sen-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Likeness; act of representing another; respectful declaration; exhibition.
To REPRESS=*rê-prêss'*, *v. a.* To crush, to put down, to subdue: as a noun it is without authority.
Re-pres'-ser, *s.* One who represses.
Re-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Tending to repress.
Re-pres'-sion, (-prêsh'-ûn, 147) *s.* Act of repressing.
To REPRIEVE, *rê-prêvê*, 103: *v. a.* To respite after sentence of death, to respite.
Re-prise', *s.* A delay or remission of capital punishment: *Re-prise'-al* is disused.
To REPRIMAND, *rêp'-rê-mând*, *v. a.* To chide, to reprehend, to reprove.
Rep'-ri-mand, *s.* Reproof, reprehension.
To REPRINT=*rê-prînt'*, *v. a.* To print again.
Re'-print, 83: *s.* A re-impression. [Modern.]
To REPRISE, *rê-prîz'*, 151: *v. a.* To take again, [Spenser]; to recompense, [Grant.]
Re-prise', *s.* A retaking by way of retaliating. [Dryden:] an annual deduction or duty paid out of a manor or lands; in this sense generally used in the plural.
Re-PRÎ'-sail, (-zâl) *s.* Something seized or done by way of retaliation of wrong or injury, particularly by a nation against another.
To REPROACH=*rê-prôatch'*, *v. a.* To censure in opprobrious terms; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.
Re-proach', *s.* Censure, injury, shame.
Re-proach'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Worthy of reproach.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâc'-wâ: châp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lâw: gôd: i'ôw, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

Re-proach'-ful, 117: *a.* Opprobrious, scurrilous; shameful, infamous, vile.
Re-proach'-ful-ly, *ad.* Opprobriously; shamefully.
REPROBATE=**rěp'**-rō-bāte, 92: *a.* and *s.* Lost to virtue, lost to grace; abandoned:—*s.* A wretch abandoned to wickedness.
To Rep'-ro-bate, *v. a.* To disallow, to reject; to abandon to his sentence without hope of pardon; to abandon to eternal damnation.
Rep'-ro-ba'-ter, *s.* One who reprobates.
Rep'-ro-bate'-ness, *s.* State of being reprobate.
Rep'-ro-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reprobating; condemnatory sentence; act of abandoning or being abandoned to eternal damnation, the contrary of *Election*.
Rep'-ro-ba'-tion-er, *s.* One who hastily applies reprobation to others.
To REPRODUCE=**rě'**-prō-dūc', *v. a.* To produce again or anew.
Re'-pro-du'-cer, *s.* One who reproduces.
Re'-pro-du'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reproducing; thing reproduced.
REPROOF.—See in the ensuing class.
To REPROVE, **rě'**-prōv', 107, 189: *v. a.* (Compare To Reprobate.) To blame, to censure; to charge with a fault; to refute: *To reprove of*, to blame for.
Re-prō'-ver, *s.* A reprehender.
Re-prō'-va-ble, *a.* Culpable, blamable.
RE-PROOF, *s.* Blame to the face, reprehension; in Scripture it often means censure, slander.
To REPRUNE, **rě'**-prōn', 109: *v. a.* (See Re-) To prune a second time.
REPTILE, **rěp'**-tīl, 105: *a.* and *s.* Creeping, moving on the belly or with many small feet; grovelling, mean:—*s.* A reptile creature; a mean grovelling wretch. *Rep-ta'-tion*, motion of a reptile.
REPUBLIC=**rě'**-pūb'-lick, *s.* Commonwealth; state in which the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people; less frequently, common interest, the public: *Republic of letters*, the whole body of people who apply to study and learning.
Re-pub'-li-can, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a republic; consonant to the principles of a republic:—*s.* One who favours or prefers a republican government.
Re-pub'-li-can-ism, 158: *s.* Attachment to a republican form of government.
To REPUBLISH, **rě'**-pūb'-lish, *v. a.* To publish anew.
Re-pub'-li-ca'-non, 89: *s.* Re-impression of a printed work: in law, an avowed renewal.
To REPUDIATE, **rě'**-pū'-dē-āte, 90: *v. a.* To cast away; especially, to divorce.
Re-pū'-di-a-ble, *a.* That may be rejected.
Re-pū'-di-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Rejection; divorce.
To REPUGN, **rě'**-pūn', 157, 139: *v. a.* and *n.* To oppose, to make resistance:—*nen.* To withstand. [Spenser. Shaks.]
RE-PUG'-NANT, (*g* sounded) *a.* Contrary, opposite; disobedient, not yielding: it is followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.
Re-pug'-nant-ly, *ad.* With repugnance.
Re-pug'-nance, **Re-pug'-nan-cy**, *s.* Contrariety; reluctance, resistance; struggle against; aversion.
To REPULLULATE=**rě'**-pūl'-ū-lāte, 69: *v. n.* To bud again. [Howell.]
REPULSE=**rě'**-pūlc', 153: *s.* (Compare To Repel, &c.) The state or condition of being checked or driven back; refusal, denial.
To Repulse', *v. a.* To beat back, to drive off.
Re-pul'-ser, *s.* One who beats back.
Re-pul'-sive, 105: *a.* Driving off; having power or tendency to drive off; cold, forbidding.
Re-pul'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being repulsive.

Re-pul'-sion, (-shūn, 147) *s.* Act or power of driving or keeping off.
Re-pul'-sor-y, *a.* Repulsive.
To REPURCHASE=**rě'**-pur'-chāce, 152: *v. a.* (See Re-) To buy again.
To REPUTE=**rě'**-pūte', *v. a.* To think, to hold.
Re-pute', 82: *s.* Character; established opinion.
Re-pū'-ted-ly, *ad.* In common estimation.
Re-pute'-less, *a.* Disreputable. [Shaks.]
REP'-U-TA-BLE, 92: *a.* Having good repute; not infamous.
Rep'-u-ta'-hly, *ad.* Without discredit.
Rep'-u-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Character, good or bad; distinctively, good character.
REQUEST, &c.—See under To Require.
To REQUICKEN, **rě'**-kwīc'-kn, 188, 114: *v. a.* (See Re-) To re-animate.
REQUIEM, **rěc'**-kwē'-ēm, 188: *s.* A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest; *rest*.
RE-QUI'-u-TOR-y, *s.* A sepulchre.
To REQUIRE, **rě'**-kwīr', 45: *v. a.* To demand, to ask as of right; to need; to request.
Re-qui'-rer, 36: *s.* One who requires.
Re-quire'-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be required.
RE-QUI'-re-ment, (**rěc'**-kwē'-zīt, 188, 105) *a.* and *s.* Required, necessary, needful:—*s.* Any thing necessary.
Re-qui'-site-ly, *ad.* Necessarily.
Re-qui'-site-ness, *s.* State of being requisite.
Re-qui'-si-tion, (-tīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* Demand.
Re-quis'-i-tive, 105: *a.* Indicating demand.
Re-quis'-i-tory, *a.* Sought for, demanded.
RE-QUEST, *s.* Petition, entreaty; state of being desired or wanted.—demand.
To Re-quest', *v. a.* To ask, to solicit.
Re-quest'-er, 36: *s.* One who requests.
To REQUITE, **rě'**-kwīte', 188: *v. a.* To requite good or ill, to repay, to recompense.
Re-qui'-ter, 36: *s.* He who requites.
Re-qui'-tal, *s.* Retaliation, return.
REREMOUSE.—See REARMOUR.
To RESAIL=**rě'**-sāil', *v. n.* To sail back.
RESALE=**rě'**-sāl', *s.* (See Re-) A second sale.
To RESALUTE, **rě'**-sā-lū'-tū', 109: *v. a.* To greet anew.
To RESCIND=**rě'**-cīnd', *v. a.* Literally, to cut off; to abrogate, to revoke.
RE-SCI'-sion, (-cīzh'-ūn, 149) *s.* A cutting off; abrogation. Compare *Abolition*.
RESCOUS.—See *Rescues*, (*subis*).
To RESCRIBE=**rě'**-scrib', *v. a.* To write over again, (see Re-) specially, to write [an imperial answer] back. *Rescribendary*, an officer of the pope.
RE-SCRIPT, 83: *s.* Answer of an emperor when consulted, which answer had the force of an edict.
Re-scrip'-tive-ly, 105: *ad.* By rescript.
Re-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of answering back.
To RESCUE=**rěs'**-chū, 189: *v. a.* To get back; hence, to set free from violence, confinement, or danger; to take by an illegal rescue.
Res-cue, *s.* Deliverance from violence, confinement, or danger: in law, a forcible retaking of goods or of persons detained by legal authority, also called a *Rescous*, (*rěs'*-chū, 120).
Res'-cu-er, *s.* He who rescues: sometimes as a law term written *Res'-cus-sor*.
RESEARCH=**rě'**-sertch', 131: *s.* Inquiry.
To Re-search', *v. a.* To seek and examine.
Re-search'-er, *s.* One who makes research.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

To RESEAT=*rê-sêat*, *v. a.* To seat again.

RESECTION=*rê-sêck'-shûn*, 89: *s.* A cutting.

To RESEIZE=*rê-sêz'*, 103: *v. a.* To seize again; to seize again what has been disseized; Spenser uses it to signify to reinstate, in a place wrongly quoted *To reseat*.

Rê-sêz'-er, *s.* One that reseizes.

Rê-sêz'-sure, (-*zh'oor*, 147) *s.* Repeated seizure.

To RESELL=*rê-sêll'*, *v. a.* To sell again.

To RESEMBLE, *rê-zêm'-bl*, *v. a.* To compare, to represent as like something else, [the less usual sense:] to have likeness to, to be like.

Re-sem'-bla-ble, *a.* That may be compared. [Obs.]

Re-sem'-blance, *s.* Likeness; something resembling.

To RESEND=*rê-sênd'*, *v. a.* To send back. [Shaks.]

To RESENT=*rê-zênt'*, 151: *v. a.* Literally, to have a deep sense of, and hence it formerly signified to take well or ill; at present it means, exclusively, to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.

Re-*sent'-er*, *s.* One who resents.

Re-*sent'-ing-ly*, *ad.* With continued anger.

Re-*sent'-ful*, 117: *a.* Full of resentment.

Re-*sent'-ive*, 105: *a.* Quick to take ill.

Re-*sent'-ment*, *s.* Strong sense of good [obs.] or ill; deep sense of injury, anger long continued; sometimes simply anger.

To RESERVE, *rê-zerv'*, 151, 189: *v. a.* To keep in store, to save to other purpose; to retain.

Re-*serve*, 82: *s.* Store kept untouched or undisturbed; something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind or intention; exception; the habit of keeping back or restraining the mind or affections through modesty or prudence; hence, modesty, caution in personal behaviour.

Re-*serv'-ed*, 114: *a.* Modest, not loosely free; also, sullen, not open, not frank.

Re-*serv'-ed-ly*, *ad.* With reserve; coldly.

Re-*serv'-ed-ness*, *s.* Reserve; want of openness.

Re-*serv'-er*, *s.* One who reserves.

Re-*serv'-va-tive*, 105: *a.* Reserving. [Cotgrave.]

Re-*serv'-va-tor-y*, *s.* Place for things reserved.

Re-*serv'-va'-tion*, 92, 89: *s.* Reserve; concealment of something in mind; something kept back; state of being kept in reserve.

Re-*serv'-oir*, (-*wâw*, 132) *s.* Place for keeping something in store, generally water.

To RESETTLE, *rê-sêtl'-tl*, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* (See *Re.*) To settle again.

Re-*sett'-tle-ment*, *s.* Act or state of settling again.

RESIANT, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To RESIDE=*rê-zîd'*, *v. a.* To settle as in a seat; to have abode, to live, to dwell; to settle or fall to the bottom, to subside.

Re-*si'-der*, *s.* One residing in a particular place.

Re-*si'-dent*, (*rêz'-ê-dênt*, 81, 92) *a.* and *s.* Dwelling, having abode; fixed.—*s.* One who resides in a place; specially, an officer residing in a distant place with the dignity of ambassador.

Re-*si'-dence*, Re-*si'-den-cy*, *s.* Act of dwelling; place of abode; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Re-*si'-den'-tiar-y*, (-*sh'âr'-ty*, 147) *a.* and *s.* Having residence.—*s.* One who keeps a certain residence.

RES-*i-ANT*, *a.* Resident. [Spenser. B. Jon.]

Re-*si'-ance*, *s.* Residence, abode; dwelling.

Re-*si'-due*, (*rêz'-ê-dû*) *s.* Remaining part.

Re-*sid'-u-al*, *a.* Relating to the residue.

Re-*sid'-u-ar-y*, *a.* Residual, chiefly used as a term of law: a residuary legatee is one that has the residue of an estate after all other legacies and demands are paid.

Re-*sid'-u-um*, [Lat.] *s.* That which remains when

the rest is drawn off, or when the experiment is complete: the patent word of the three preceding.

To RESIGN, *rê-zîn'*, 151, 115, 157: *v. a.* (In the literal sense, To sign again, the *s* keeps its sound.) To give up, to yield up: to give up in confidence, with up, emphatical; to submit.

Re-*sign'*, *s.* Resignation. [B. and Fl.]

Re-*sign'-er*, *s.* One who resigns.

Re-*signed'*, (-*zînd*) *a.* Calmly submissive.

Re-*sign'-ed-ly*, *ad.* With resignation.

Re-*sign'-ment*, *s.* Act of resigning.

Re-*si'-na'-TION*, (*rêz'-îg-nâ'-shûn*, 92, 89) *s.*

Act of resigning or giving up; submission; acquiescence.

To RESILE=*rê-zîl'*, 151: *v. n.* To start back, to fly from a purpose. [Ellis, 1662.]

Re-*zil'-i-ent*, 90: *a.* Starting or springing back.

Re-*zil'-ience*, Re-*zil'-i-en-cy*, *s.* Act of leaping back or rebounding.

Re-*si'-lit'-ion*, (-*lish'-ûn*, 89) *s.* Act of springing back, resilience.

RESIN=*rêz'-îu*, 151: *s.* An inflammable substance, hard when cool, viscid when heated, exuding from certain trees. Resinocere, mixture of resin and wax.

Re-*si'-nous*, 120: *a.* Containing resin: consisting of resin; arising from resin: *Resinous* electricity is that kind which a tube of resin exhibits by friction on a rubber of wool, and formerly named *negative* electricity, from its supposed deficiency: it is opposed to *vitreous* electricity.

Re-*si'-nous-ly*, *ad.* By means of resin.

Re-*si'-nous-ness*, *s.* Quality of being resinous.

Re-*si'-i-nif'-ER-ous*, 87, 120: *a.* Yielding resin.

Re-*si'-i-n-i-form*, *a.* Having the form of resin.

Re-*si'-i-no-E-LEC'-tric*, *a.* Exhibiting what was formerly called negative electricity.

RESIPISCENCE, *rêss'-ê-pîs'-sênce*, *s.* Wisdom after the fact, repentance.

To RESIST, *rê-zîst'*, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to stand against; to strive against, to oppose:—*neu.* To make opposition.

Re-*sist'-er*, 36: *s.* One that resists.

Re-*sist'-ant*, *s.* He or that which resists.

Re-*sist'-ance*, *s.* Act of resisting; quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

Re-*sist'-i-ble*, *a.* That may be resisted.

Re-*sist'-i-bil'-i-ty*, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of being resistible; also, quality of resisting.

Re-*sist'-ive*, 105: *a.* Having power to resist.

Re-*sist'-less*, *a.* That cannot be resisted, irresistible; also, that cannot resist, helpless.

Re-*sist'-less-ly*, *ad.* Irresistibly.

RESOLUTE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To RESOLVE, *rê-zôlv'*, 151, 189: *v. a.* and *n.*

Primarily, to loosen the parts of, to reduce into component parts; hence, to clear; and hence, to clear of doubt, and fix in unity of purpose; (see the latter sense lower in the class:) to inform; to analyze: to reduce to melt, to disperse; to lay at ease:—*neu.* To melt, to be dissolved; see other senses lower.

Re-*sol'-ver*, 36: *s.* That which helps to separate and clear: see also lower.

Re-*sol'-vent*, *s.* That which has the power of causing solution. Re-*sol'-vend*, that which is to be resolved.

Re-*sol'-va-ble*, *a.* Capable of solution; admitting separation of parts; that may be referred or reduced.

Re-*sol'-u-ble*, (*rêz'-ô-l'oo-bl*, 109, 101) *a.* Resolvable: it is the same word, *s* and *v* being originally the same.

Re-*sol'-u-l-ave*, 105: *a.* Having power to dissolve or relax.

Re-*sol'-u-t-ion*, 89: *s.* Act of separating something into constituent parts, analysis; dissolution; act of clearing difficulties: see also lower.

To RE-SOLVE, *v. a.* and *n.* (See the primary senses above.) To clear of doubt; to fix in a determination,

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Notes: gât'-wâ: châp'-mân: pð-pâ': lâw: gôd: j'ôô, i. a. *jew*; 55: s, t, &c. *mute*, 171.

to fix in constancy, to confirm:—*neu.* To be settled in opinion, [Locke:] to determine within one's self.

Re-solve', s. Fixed determination.

Re-solved', 114: a. Determined.

Re-solv'-ed-ly, ad. With firmness of purpose.

Re-solv'-ed-ness, s. Constancy, firmness.

Re-solv'-er, s. One that determines on something.

Re-solv'-ing, s. A determining.

Res'-o-lute, (rěz'-ô-l'oot, 109) a. Determined, constant, firm.

Res'-o-lute-ly, ad. Determinately.

Res'-o-lute-ness, s. Quality of being resolute.

Res'-o-lu'-tion, 89: s. Fixed determination, settled thought; constancy, firmness; determination of a cause in a court; declaration passed by a public body or assembly; hence *Resolutioner* may be met with, to signify one who has joined in a declaration with others.

RESONANT, &c.—See under To Resound.

To RESORB=rě-sorb', v. a. To swallow up.

Re-sorb'-ent, a. Swallowing up.

To RESORT, rě-zort', v. n. To have recourse, to go, to repair: in law, to fall back.

Re-sort', s. Frequency, assembly, meeting; recourse.

Re-sort'-er, s. One that frequents or visits.

To RESOUND, rě-zownd', 151, 31: v. a. and n. (In the mere literal sense, To sound again, the *s* keeps its sound.) To echo; to celebrate; to sound so as to be heard far:—*neu.* To be echoed back; to be much and loudly mentioned.

Re-sound', s. Return of sound, echo.

RES'-O-NANT, (rěz'-ô-nănt) a. Resounding.

Res'-o-nance, Res'-o-nan-cy, s. A resounding.

RESOURCE, rě-sô'urc, 134: s. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which one may resort.

Resource'-less, a. Wanting resource.

To RESOW, rě-sôw', 7: v. a. To sow again.

Re-sown', part. Sown anew.

To RESPEAK=rě-spěk', v. a. (Irr.: see To Speak.) To answer. [Shaks.]

To RESPECT=rě-spěkt', v. a. To regard, to have regard to; to look toward, (a literal sense, seldom occurring;) to have relation to; also, to consider with a degree of reverence.

Re-spect', 82: s. Regard; goodwill; reverence; relation; partial regard; manner of treating others; estimation; motive.

Re-spect'-er, s. One that has partial regard.

Re-spect'-a-ble, a. Meriting respect.

Re-spect'-a-bly, ad. So as to merit respect.

Re-spect'-a-ble-ness, s. Respectability.

Re-spect'-a-ble-ly, 84, 105: s. State or quality of being respectable.

Re-spect'-ful, 117: a. Full of outward civility.

Re-spect'-ful-ly, ad. With respect.

Re-spect'-ful-ness, s. Quality of being respectful.

Re-spect'-tive, 105: a. Particular, not collective or all together, but several; relative, not absolute; in disused senses, worthy of reverence; attentive to consequence.

Re-spect'-tive-ly, ad. Particularly, as each belongs to each, as regards each; relatively; in old senses, partially; with great reverence.

Re-spect'-less, a. Having no respect or reverence.

Re-spect'-less-ness, s. State of being disrespectful.

To RESPERSE=rě-sperc', v. a. To sprinkle.

Re-sper'-sion, (-shûn, 147) s. A sprinkling.

To RESPIRE=rě-spîr', 45: v. n. and a. To breathe, to inhale; to catch breath; to take breath, hence, to rest:—*act.* To breathe out, to send out in exhalations.

Re-spî'-ra-ble, a. That can respire; that can be respired.

Re-spî'-ra-tor-y, a. Having power to respire.

Res'-pi-ra'-tion, 92, 105, 89: s. Act of breathing; relief from toil; interval. Respirator, an instrument.

Res'-pire, (rěs'-pîr, 105) s. Delay as for breathing, pause, interval; particularly, the suspension of a capital punishment.

To Res'-pite, v. a. To relieve by a pause, to suspend, to delay.

RESPLENDENT=rě-sp'ěn'-děnt, a. Bright, shining, having a beautiful lustre.

Re-splen'-dent-ly, ad. Splendidly.

Re-splen'-dence, Re-splen'-den-cy, s. Lustre, brightness, splendor.

To RESPOND=rě-spônd', v. n. To answer; more commonly, to correspond, to suit.

Re-spond', s. That which corresponds in sentiment, —applied as the name of an anthem interrupting for a time some other service.

Re-sponse, s. An answer; often an ominous answer; reply to an objection in a formal disputation; answer of the congregation in alternate worship with the priest.

Re-spon'-dent, s. An answerer in a suit; he who answers the *opponent* in a set disputation; he who has to refute objections.

Re-spon'-sal, a. and s. Answerable:—*s.* One responsible; response. [Obs.]

Re-spon'-si-ble, a. Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.

Re-spon'-si-ble-ness, s. Responsibility.

Re-spon'-si-ble-ly, 84, 105: s. State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

Re-spon'-sion, 90: s. An answering. [Disused.]

Re-spon'-sive, 105: a. Answering.

Re-spon'-sor-y, a. and s. Containing an answer:—*s.* A response. [Unusual.]

REST=rěst, s. sing. and pl. That which remains.—*pl.* Those which remain, the others.

To Rest, v. n. To be left, to remain.

Rest'-ant, a. Remaining, as footstalks. [Botany.]

REST=rěst, s. Cessation of motion or of labour; quiet; stillness; sleep; repose; death; interval during which sound is suspended; place of repose; that on which something is made steady, a support: *To set up one's rest*, to fix one's great hope.

To Rest, v. n. and a. To cease from motion or labour, to repose; to sleep; to die; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to be satisfied; to lean, to recline for support or quiet, said also of things:—*act.* To lay to rest; to place as on a support.

Rest'-ful, a. Quiet, full of rest.

Rest'-ful-ly, ad. In a state of quiet.

Rest'-less, a. Unquiet, without peace; not still, in continual motion; unconquaint, unsettled; wanting rest, yet unable to sleep.

Rest'-less-ly, ad. Without rest, anxiously.

Rest'-less-ness, s. State of being restless.

Rest' Among the compounds are *Rest'-harbour, (a herb:) Rest'ing place, (a place to stop at as on a journey,) &c.*

REST'-IFF, a. Originally, being at rest. [Brown:] at present, unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, obstinate, stubborn; it is otherwise written *Restive* and *Resty*.

Rest'-if-ness, s. Obstinate reluctance.

To RESTAGNATE=rě-stăg'-nănt, v. n. To stagnate: [Wiseman.] The relations, *Restag'nant (adj.)* and *Restag'nation (subs.)* are also superseded by *Stagnant, &c.*

RESTAURATION, rě-stăw-ră'-shûn, 99: s. Restoration; which has superseded it.

To RESTEM=rě-stēm', v. a. To force back against the current.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. *vision*, 165: wîn, 166: thên, 166

RESTFUL, &c., **RESTIFF**, &c.—See under **To Rest**.
To RESTINGUISH, *rê-stîng'-gwîsh*, 158, 145: *v. a.* To extinguish. [Field, 1716.]
Re-stinc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of extinguishing.
To RESTITUTE, *rê-s'-tû-tû*, *v. a.* To recover to a former state; to restore.
Res'-ti-tu'-tor, 38: *s.* He who restitutes.
Res'-ti-tu'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of restoring; indemnification; act of recovering.
RESTIVE, &c.—See **Restiff**, &c., under **To Rest**; and **Restless**, &c., see also under **To Rest**.
RESTORABLE, &c.—See in the next class.
To RESTORE=*rê-stôr'*, 47: *v. a.* To give back; to bring back; to retrieve; to renew; to cure; to recover [passages in books] from corruption.
Re-store', s. Restoration. [Disused.]
Re-sto'-rer, *s.* One that restores.
Re-sto'-ra-ble, *a.* That may be restored.
Re-sto'-ral, *s.* Restitution. [Barrow.]
Re-sto'-ra-tive, 105: *a. and s.* That has power to restore or recruit strength;—*s.* A restorative medicine.
Res'-to-ra'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Act of replacing in a former state, formerly Restoration; recovery.
To RESTRAIN=*rê-strâin'*, *v. a.* To hold back; to repress; to abridge; to confine.
Re-strain'-er, *s.* One that restrains.
Re-strain'-ed-ly, *ad.* With restraint.
Re-strain'-a-ble, *a.* That may be restrained.
Re-straint', s. Act of restraining; state of being restrained; that which restrains.
To RE-STRIC', *v. a.* To limit, to confine.
Re-stric'-tive, 105: *a.* Having the quality of restraining; expressing limitation; stypic.
Re-stric'-tive-ly, *ad.* With restriction.
Re-stric'-tion, 89: *s.* Restraint, limitation.
To RE-STRINGS', *v. a.* To bind, to confine.
Re-strin'-gent, *a.* Stypic.—*s.* An astringent drug.
Re-strin'-gen-cy, *s.* Power of contracting.
To RESTRIVE=*rê-strîv'*, *v. n.* To strive again.
RESTY.—See **Restiff** under **To Rest**.
RESURJECTION, *rê-sûb'-jêck'-shûn*, 89: *s.* (See **Re-**.) A second subjection. [Bp. Hall.]
To RESUBLIME=*rê-sûb'-lîm'*, *v. a.* (See **Re-**.) To sublime again. [Newton.]
To RESULT=*rê-zûlt'*, *v. n.* Literally, to leap back; to rebound; to come as by force or necessity from premises; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.
Re-sult', s. Resilience, [Bacon:] consequence; effect produced by concurrent causes: Swift improperly uses it for resolve, decision. Resultant is used in dynamics.
Re-sult'-ance, *s.* Act of resulting. [Donne.]
To RESUME=*rê-zûm'*, 151: *v. a.* To take part; to begin again after interruption.
Re-su'-ma-ble, *a.* That may be taken back.
Re-sump'-tive, 156, 105: *a.* Taking back.
Re-sump'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of resuming.
To RESUMMON=*rê-zûm'-môn*, *v. a.* (See **Re-**.) To summon or call again; to recal.
RESUPINATE, *rê-sûp'-pê-nâ-tê*, 105: *a.* Reversed, turned upside down. [Botany.]
Re-sûp'-pi-na'-tion, 99: *s.* A lying on the back.
RESURRECTION, *rêz'-ûr-rêck'-shûn*, 151, 139, 89: *s.* A rising again; return from the grave.
To RESURVEY=*rê-sûr-vây'*, 100: *v. a.* To survey over again.
To RESUSCITATE, *rê-sûs'-sê-tâ-tê*, 59, 105: *v. a. and s.* To stir up anew, to revive.—*res.* To revive.
Re-sus'-ci-ta'-tive, 105: *a.* Raising to life.

Re-sus'-ci-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of resuscitating; state of being resuscitated.
To RETAIL=*rê-tâil'*, *v. a.* To sell in small quantities; or at second hand; to sell in broken parts, or at second hand.
Re-tail'-er, 36: *s.* One who deals by retail.
RE'-TAIL, 83: *s.* Sale by small quantities.
To RETAIN=*rê-tân'*, *v. a. and n.* To keep; to keep in pay; in old authors, to withhold;—*res.* To belong to, to depend on: Donne uses it for *to remain*.
Re-tain'-er, *s.* One who retains; one who is retained; an adherent, a hanger on; a servant not menial nor familiar; anciently, the act of keeping dependants; a fee to secure counsel for a trial.
To RETAKE=*rê-tâk'*, *v. a.* (*Ir.*: see **To Take**.) To take again, to recapture.
To RETALIATE, *rê-tâil'-ê-â-tê*, *v. a. and n.* To return by giving like for like; to repay, to requite either with good or evil;—*res.* To return like for like.
Re-tal'-i-a-tor-y, 146: *a.* Returning like for like.
Re-tal'-i-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Return of like for like.
To RETARD=*rê-tard'*, 33: *v. a. and n.* To delay, to hinder in swiftness; to put off;—*res.* [Obs.] To stay back.
Re-tard'-er, *s.* One that retards.
Re-tard'-ment, *s.* Act of delaying.
Re'-tar-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Hindrance; delay.
To RETCH, *rê-tch*, 167: *v. n.* (It is allied by etymology to *Reach*, and is pronounced like it.) To make an effort to vomit.
RETCHLESS=*rê-tch'-lêss*, *a.* Reckless. [Disused.]
RETECTION, *rê-têck'-shûn*, 89: *s.* Act of discovering to view. [Boyle.]
To RETELL=*rê-têl'*, *v. a.* To tell again; the *pret.* and *part.* are *Retold*.
RETENTIVE, *rê-tên'-tîve*, 105: *a.* Having power of retention or memory: Bp. Hall uses it substantively for **Restraint**.
Re-tên'-tîve-ness, *s.* Quality of retention.
Re-tên'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of retaining; power of retaining or keeping; memory.
RETICENCE, *rê-tê-cê-nce*, 92, 105: *s.* Concealment by silence.
RETICLE, *rê-tê-cl*, 92, 101: *s.* A small net.
Ret'-i-form, *a.* Having the form of a net.
Re-tic'-u-la-ter, *a.* Made of network.
Re-tic'-u-lar, *a.* Formed as a small net.
Ret'-i-cule, *s.* A reticle; a small bag.
RET'-i-NA, 105: *s.* One of the coats or tunics of the eye, assimilated to network.
RETINITE, *rê-tê-nî-tê*, *s.* Pitchstone, retinasphalt.
RETINUE, *rê-tê-nî*, 81, 105, 189: *s.* (Compare **To Retain**.) A number attending on a principal person, a train.
To RETIRE=*rê-tîr'*, *v. n. and a.* To withdraw; to retreat; to go from a public state; to go off from company;—*act.* [Shaks.] To draw away from.
Re-tîr', *s.* Retreat, recession. [Milton.]
Re-tîréd', *part. a.* Secret, private; withdrawn.
Re-tîréd'-ly, *ad.* In solitude, in privacy.
Re-tîréd'-ness, *s.* Solitude, privacy.
Re-tîrê-ment, *s.* Act of withdrawing; state of being withdrawn; private abode or way of life.
RET'-I-NANCE, (*rêd*, 97) *s.* A retrenchment. [Fortif.]
RETOILD, *rê-tôuld*, 116.—See **To Retell**.
To RETORT=*rê-tôrt'*, *v. a.* To throw back; to return, as an argument, censure, or incivility; to bend or curve back: it is sometimes used as a neuter verb.
Re-tôrt', *s.* A censure or incivility returned; also, that which is bent or turned, applied as the name of a glass with a bent neck used in distillation.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gât'-wây: cháp'-mân: pâ-pâ: lîa: gôd: j'w. i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Re-tort'-er, *s.* One that retorts.

Re-tort'-ing, *s.* Act of casting back.

Re-tort'-tion, 89: *s.* A retorting. [1678]

To RETOSS=*rě-töss'*, *v. a.* To toss back

To RETRACE=*rě-tráč'*, *v. a.* To trace back.

To RETRACT=*rě-träck'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To take back, to resume; more commonly, to recall, to recant.—*new.* To unsay, to withdraw concession: To *Retract*-ate may be met with, yet rarely.

Re-trac'-ti-ble, *a.* That may be drawn back.

Re-trac'-tile, 105: *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

Re-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Withdrawing:—*s.* That which withdraws or takes from.

Re-trac'-tion, *s.* A retraction. [South.]

Re'-trac-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Recantation; change of opinion declared.

RE-TRACT'-IT, (*rě-träck't'*) *s.* Retreat. [Bacon.]

Re-trait', *s.* Retreat; a drawing, a touch as of a painter's pencil. [Spenser.]

RE-TRACT'-IT, 188: *s.* The withdrawing of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action; literally, "He has retreated."

RE-TREAT', *s.* Act of retiring; place of privacy; retirement; act of retiring from before superior force.

To Re-treat', *v. n.* To withdraw; to move back to a place; to go to a private abode,—to take shelter; to retire from a superior enemy.

Re-treat'-ed, *a.* Retired, apart. [Milton.]

To RETRENCH=*rě-trěntch'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To cut off, to pare away; to lessen, to confine:—*new.* To live with less magnificence or expense: it seems once to have also signified to *intrench*: see the participle lower.

Re-trench'-ing, *s.* A curtailing; an omission.

Re-trench'-ment, *s.* A lopping off: see lower.

RE-TRENCHED', (*-trěntcht'*, 114, 143) *a.* Fortified.

Re-trench'-ment, *s.* A fortification.

To RETRIBUTE=*rě-trib-út'*, *v. a.* To pay back, to make repayment of.

Re-trib'-u-ter, *s.* One that retributes.

Re-trib'-u-tive, 105: *a.* Repaying for good or for ill; coming round with just requital.

Re-trib'-u-tor-y, *a.* Retributive.

Re'-tri bu'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Repayment, requital

To RETRIEVE, *rě-trěv'*, 103, 189: *v. a.* To recover, to repair; to regain, to recall.

Re-trieve', *s.* A seeking again, a recovery. [Obs.]

Re-trieve'-able, *a.* That may be retrieved.

RETRO-, *a.* Prefix in words from the Latin, signify- ing backward.

Re'-TRO-AC'-TIVE, *a.* Operating by action back.

Re'-tro-ac'-tive-ly, *ad.* By return of operation.

Re'-tro-ac'-tion, 89: *s.* Action returned; opera- tion on something preceding.

To Re'-TRO-CED'-IT, *v. n.* To go back, to give place.

Re'-tro-ced'-sion, (*-cěsh'-ün*, 147) *s.* Act of going back. Re'-tro-ced'-sion, moving about. [Med.]

Re'-TRO-DUC'-TION, *s.* A leading or bringing back.

Re'-TRO-FLEX', 188: *a.* Bent this way, and back. [Bot.]

Re'-TRO-FRACT'-ED, *a.* Hanging back and down, as if broken. [Bot.]

Re'-TRO-GRADE, *a.* Going backward, or appearing to move back; declining to a worse state.

To Re'-tro-grade, *v. n.* To go backward: as an ac- tive verb, it is rarely met with. Re'trograda'tion, *s.*

Re'-tro-gres'-sive, 105: *a.* Moving backward.

Re'-tro-gres'-sion, (*-grěsh'-ün*, 147) *s.* Act of going backward.

Re'-TRO-MIN'-GENT, *s.* An animal staling back- ward: hence, Re'-tro-min'-gen-cy, the abstract sub- stantive. [Brown.]

RE-TRO-PUL'-SIVE, 105: *a.* Driving back, repelling

RE-TROSE'-LY, *ad.* In a backward direction.

Re'-TRO-SPECT, *s.* Look thrown back, on things be- hind or past.

Re'-tro-spec'-tive, 105: *a.* Looking back.

Re'-tro-spec'-tive-ly, *ad.* By way of retrospect.

Re'-tro-spec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or faculty of looking back, generally as regards the mental view.

To Re'-TRO-VER'-IT, *v. a.* To turn back.

Re'-tro-ver'-sion, (*-shün*, 147) *s.* A turning back, or of the hind part before.

To RETRUDE=*rě-trööd'*, 109: *v. a.* To thrust back.

To RETUND=*rě-tünd'*, *v. a.* To blunt.

Re-rus', 152: *a.* Having a blunt apex. [Bot.]

To RETURN=*rě-turn'*, *v. n.* and *a.* To come again to the same place or state; to go back; to re- visit; to begin the same again; to retort; to make answer:—*act.* To repay, to give in requital; to give or send back; to transmit; to give an account of.

Re-turn', 82: *s.* Act of returning; revolution; re- payment; profit; remittance; requital; restitution; relapse; either of the adjoining sides of the front of a house; report; account; the sending back of a sheriff's writ with the name of the member elected to serve in parliament; *Return-days* in law are certain days in each term, during which all original writs are return- able, and the defendant is to appear in court.

Re-turn'-er, *s.* One who returns; one who makes a return.

Re-turn'-able, *a.* Allowed to be reported back.

Re-turn'-less, *a.* Admitting no return.

To RE-UNITE=*rě-ü-nit'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To join again; to reconcile:—*new.* To cohere again.

Re-u'-nion, (*rě-ün'-yün*, 90) *s.* Return to a state of junction, cohesion, or concord: *Re-unit'ion* rarely occurs. *Reunion* often means an assembly.

REVE.—See Reeve.

To REVEAL=*rě-vě'l'*, *v. a.* To disclose, to dis- cover; to impart from heaven.

Re-veal'-er, *s.* One that reveals.

Re-veal'-ment, *s.* Revelation.

REV'-E-LA'-TION, 92, 89: *s.* Discovery; commu- nication from heaven; distinctively, the apocalypse of St. John.

REVELLE, *ră-vă'l'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The morning beat of drum for rising; also pronounced *ră-vă'l'-yă*.

To REVEL=*rěv'-ěl*, *v. n.* To feast with loose and clamorous merriment, to carouse.

Rev'-el, *s.* A feast with loose jollity.

Rev'-el-ler, 36: *s.* One who revels.

Rev'-el-ling, *s.* Loose jollity, revelry.

Rev'-el-ry, *s.* Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Rev'-el-rout', *s.* A mob; tumultuous mirth.

To REVEL=*rě-věl'*, *v. a.* To draw back.

Re-vul'-sion, (*-shün*, 147) *s.* The act of throw- ing back, particularly of turning a disease from one part of the body to another.

REVELATION.—See under To Reveal.

To REVENDICATE, *rě-vě'n'-dē-căt'*, *v. a.* To claim what has been seized by an enemy.

Re-ven'-di-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A claim of restoration.

To REVENGE=*rě-věng'*, *v. a.* To inflict pain or injury for injury received; to wreak wrongs, with a reciprocal pronoun and on after it: in old authors, and often in the Bible, it means to *avenge*: strictly, injuries are *revenged*, but crimes are *avenged*.

Re-venge', *s.* Return of an injury; anger confirmed, and patient only for an opportunity.

Re-ven'-ger, *s.* One who revenges; sometimes, in old authors, an avenger.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165; äin, 166; thên, 166.

Re-ven'-ging-ly, *ad.* Vindictively.
 Re-venge'-ment, *s.* Vengeance. [Spenser.
 Re-venge'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of revenge.
 Re-venge'-ful-ly, *ad.* Vindictively.
 Re-venge'-ful-ness, *s.* Vindictiveness.
 Re-venge'-less, *a.* Unrevenged.
 REVENUE=rêv'-ên-û, 81, 189: *s.* Income; annual profits from whatever funds.
 To REVERB=rê-verb', *v. n.* To reverberate. [Obs.]
 To RE-VERB'-ER-ATE, *v. a.* and *n.* To beat back:—*new.* To bound back, to resound.
 Re-ver'-ber-ant, 12: *a.* Resounding: the older word is, however, *Reverberate*.
 Re-ver'-ber-a'-tor-*y, a.* and *s.* Returning or beating back:—*s.* A reverberating furnace.
 Re-ver'-ber-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of beating or driving back; a resounding.
 To REVERE=rê-vere', *v. a.* To venerate.
 Re-ve'-rer, *s.* One who reveres.
 REV-ER-ENCE, 81, 92: *s.* Veneration; respect; act of obedience, a bow or courtesy; title of the clergy.
 To REV-er-ence, *v. a.* To regard with reverence.
 Rev'-er-en-cer, *s.* One who reverences.
 REV-ER-END, *a.* Venerable; deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.
 REV-ER-ENT, *a.* Humble, expressing submission; testifying veneration.
 Rev'-er-ent-ly, *ad.* With reverence.
 Rev'-er-en'-tial, (-sh'âl) *a.* Expressing reverence.
 Rev'-er-en'-tial-ly, *ad.* In a reverential manner.
 REVERIE, rêv'-êr-êc', [Fr.] *s.* A fit of wandering thought or deep musing.
 To REVERSE=rê-verce', 33, 153: *v. a.* and *n.* To turn; to turn upside down; to overturn; to turn back; to turn to the contrary; to put each in place of the other; in Spenser, to recall:—*new.* [Spenser.] To revert, to return.
 Re-verse', *s.* Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the contrary to the obverse in a coin.
 Re-ver'-sal, 12: *a.* and *s.* Implying reverse; intended to reverse:—*s.* Change or overthrowing.
 Re-verse'-ly, *ad.* On the other hand.
 Re-verse'-less, *a.* Irreversible.
 Re-ver'-sed-ly, *ad.* In a reversed manner.
 Re-ver'-si-ble, *a.* That may be reversed.
 Re-ver'-sion, (-shûn, 147) *s.* A returning, as of a possession to a former owner; claim to a property or title in succession to another or others.
 Re-ver'-sion-er, *s.* One who has a reversion.
 Re-ver'-sion-er-*y, a.* To be enjoyed in succession.
 To RE-vert', *v. a.* and *n.* To turn back; to turn to the contrary, to change; to reverberate:—*new.* To return, to fall back.
 Re-vert', *s.* An old word for a return in music.
 Re-ver'-tent, *s.* A medicine which restores the natural order of inverted action in the body.
 Re-ver'-tite, 105: *a.* Turning to the contrary.
 Re-ver'-ti-ble, *a.* Returnable.
 To REVEST=rê-vest', *v. a.* and *n.* To clothe again; [Spenser.]—*new.* To re-invest.
 RE-VEST'-T-AR-*y, (-vêst'-t-âr-êy, 147) s.* Place where dresses are deposited. *Movement, see Supp.*
 REVICTION, rê-vick'-shûn, *s.* Return to life.
 To REVICTUAL, rê-vit'-tl, 167: *v. a.* To stock with victuals again.
 To REVIE=rê-vy', 106: *v. a.* and *n.* To accede to the proposal of a stake at cards, and to overtop it:—*new.* To return the challenge. [Obs.]
 To REVIEW, rê-vû', 110: *v. a.* To look back on, to see again; to re-examine; to examine critically.
 Re-view', *s.* Survey, examination; a critical examina-

tion; a periodical work devoted to critical examinations; inspection of soldiers by field officers.
 Re-view'-er, *s.* One who reviews; specially, one who reviews literary works for public notice.
 To REVILE=rê-vîl', *v. a.* To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.
 Re-vîl'-er, *s.* One who reviles.
 Re-vî'-ling, *s.* Act of reproaching.
 Re-vî'-ling-ly, *ad.* With contumely.
 Re-vîl'-ement, *s.* Contumelious language.
 To REVISE, rê-vîz', 151: *v. a.* To review, and, where necessary, to correct and amend.
 Re-vise', 82: *s.* Re-examination; specially, a second or further proof of a printed sheet corrected.
 Re-vî'-ser, *s.* One that revises.
 Re-vî'-sal, *s.* Review, re-examination.
 RE-VIS'-ION, (-vîzh'-ûn, 147) *s.* A revising.
 To REVISIT, rê-vîz'-it, *v. a.* To visit again, formerly, to revise, to review.
 Re-vîs'-i-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of revisiting.
 To REVIVE=rê-vîve', *v. n.* and *a.* To return to life; to return to vigour or fame:—*act.* To bring to life again; to raise from any state of lowness or oblivion; to renew; to quicken; to restore to hope; to bring again into notice.
 Re-vî'-ver, *s.* He or that which revives.
 Re-vî'-ving, *a.* and *s.* Giving new life:—*s.* Act of renewing.
 Re-vî'-val, *s.* Recall to life or as to life.
 Re-vî'-vor, 38: *s.* The revival of a suit after the death of any of the parties.
 To RE-VIV'-I-CATE, *v. a.* To recall to life, to restore.
 Re-viv'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of recalling to life.
 To RE-VIV'-I-VY', *v. a.* To recall to life.
 REV'-I-VIS'-I-CEN-CY, *s.* Renewal of life; renewal of existence: Re-vi'-s-i-ence is the same.
 REVOCABLE, &c.—See in the next class.
 To REVOKE=rê-vôk', *v. a.* and *n.* To recall, to check; more commonly, to repeal, to reverse:—*new.* To renounce at cards: hence the substantive, a *Re-voke*.
 Re-voke'-ment, *s.* Revocation. [Shaks.]
 To REV'-O-CATE, *v. a.* To call back. [Daniel.]
 Rev'-o-ca-ble, *a.* That may be recalled or repealed.
 Rev'-o-ca-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being revocable.
 Rev'-o-ca'-tor-*y, a.* Revoking, recalling.
 Rev'-o-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.
 To REVOLT, rê-vôlt', 116: *v. n.* and *a.* To turn round; to turn the back on one, and go to another, always implying something of pravity or rebellion; anciently, to change:—*act.* To turn, to turn the feelings of, as, To revolt the mind.
 Re-volt', *s.* Desertion, change of sides; gross departure from duty: in Shakspeare, a revolt.
 Re-volt'-ed, *part. a.* Having swerved from duty.
 Re-volt'-er, *s.* One who revolts, a renegade.
 REVOLUTION, &c.—See in the next class.
 To REVOLVE=rê-vôlv', 189: *v. n.* and *a.* To roll as in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall back, to return:—*act.* To roll [anything] round; to turn in the mind.
 Re-vol'-ven-cy, *s.* Constant revolution.
 Rev'-o-lu'-ble, 92, 109, 101: *a.* That may revolve.
 Rev'-o-lu'-tion, 89: *s.* Rotation, circular motion; motion back; return to the point of commencement; any turn or great change in the state or government of a country, and with us, distinctively, the change produced by the admission of King William and Queen Mary. Rev'-olute, turned back [Bot. Geol.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât: wáy. cháp'-môn: pd-pâ: lãw: gôod: j'w, i. e. *few* 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

Rev'-o-lu'-tion-ar-y, *a.* Promoting revolution: originating in or pertaining to a revolution.

Rev'-o-lu'-tion-ist, *s.* A favourer of revolutions: our word of old date was *Rev'olu'tioner*.

To Rev'-o-lu'-tion-ize, *v. a.* To effect a revolution in.

To REVOMIT=*rê-vôm'-it*, *v. a.* To vomit again.

REVLUSION.—See under *To Revel'*.

REW.—See *Row*, (*a rank*). [*Spenser*.]

To REWARD, *rê-wârd'*, 140: *v. a.* To requite; to gratify by a gift in token of desert or approval.

Re-wârd', *s.* A gift in token of approved merit; also requital in an ill or good sense.

Re-wârd'-er, *s.* One who rewards.

Re-wârd'-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of reward.

To REWORD, *rê-word'*, 141: *v. a.* To repeat in the same words.

RHABBARATE.—See under *Rhubarb*.

RHABDOLOGY, *râb-dôl'-ô-gê-y*, 164, 87: *s.* Literally, computation by rods, applied particularly to the art or act of computing with the rods or bones contrived by Napier.

Rhab'-do-man'-cy, 87: *s.* Divination by a rod.

RHAPSODY, *râp-sô-dê-y*, 164: *s.* Primarily, dispersed pieces sewed or joined together; songs or verses joined together without natural coherence; a wild, rambling composition.

Rhap'-so-dist, *s.* One that writes or speaks without coherence of sentiments; anciently, one whose profession was to recite his own or others' poetry.

Rhap-sod'-i-cal, *a.* Rambling, unconnected.

RHEINBERRY, *rân-bêr-rê-y*, *s.* Buckthorn.

RHENISH, *rên'-ish*, 164: *s.* Wine from the vineyards of the Rhine.

RHETIAN, *rê-shê-ân*, 164, 147: *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhæti*, the ancient people of Tyrol.

RHETOR, *rê-tor*, [*Lat.*] *s.* A rhetorician.

Rhet'-o-ric, 92: *s.* The art of speaking persuasively, that is, by informing, convincing, and when necessary, by moving the passions; the science of oratory.

Rhe-tor'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative; persuasive.

Rhe-tor'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a rhetorical manner.

To Rhe-tor'-i-cate, *v. n.* To play the orator; hence *Rhetor'ical*, (*subs.*) Both words are disused.

Rhet'-o-ric'-i-an, (*-rîsh'-ân*, 147) *s.* One skilled in rhetoric.

RHEUM, *rôm*, 164, 109: *s.* An inflammatory action of certain glands, as in a cold, by which the excreted fluids are altered and increased; the thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands. See *Supp.*

Rheum'-y, *a.* Full of sharp moisture; affected with rheum.

Rheu'-ma-tism, 158: *s.* A painful disease affecting the muscles, supposed by the ancients to proceed from a defluxion of humors.

Rheu-mat'-ic, *a.* Pertaining or tending to rheumatism.

RHINO, *rî-nô*, *s.* A cant word for money.

RHINOCEROS, *rî-nôss'-êr-ôs*, 164: *s.* A vast beast of the East Indies; it is of two species.

RHODIAN, *rô-dê-ân*, 164: *a.* Of Rhodes.

RHODITES, *rô-dî-têz*, *s.* A valuable stone of a rose colour.

RHO'-DI-UM, 90: *s.* A metal discovered among grains of crude platinum, and named from the rose colour of many of its salts.

RHO'-DO-BEN'-DRO-N, *s.* The dwarf rose-bay.

See for *Rhodomontado*, *Rodomontade*.

RHOMB=*rômb*, 164: *s.* An oblique-angled parallelogram.

Rhom'-bic, *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.

Rhom'-boid, *s.* A figure like a rhomb.

Rhom-boid'-al, *a.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

RHOMB'-SPAR, *s.* A greyish white mineral.

RHUBARB, *rôb'-barb*, 164: *s.* A plant with a root much used as a medicine.

Rhu-bar'-ba-rine, 105: *s.* A vegetable substance obtained from rhubarb.

Rha-bar'-ba-rate, *a.* Tinctured or impregnated with rhubarb.

RHUMB, *rûmb*, 164: *s.* A vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon, in which last sense it means the same as a point of the compass. [*Navig.*]

Rumb'-line, *s.* A line prolonged from any point of the compass except from the four cardinal points.

RHYME, *rîm*, 164: *s.* (Sometimes written *Rime*.) An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of sounds at the ends of verses or parts of verses, as in the greater part of modern poetry; poetry, a poem: a word chiming with another word: *Rhyme* or *reason*, number or sense.

To Rhyme, *v. n.* and *a.* To accord in sound, to make verses:—*act.* To put into rhyme.

Rhy'-mer, *s.* One who makes rhymes, a versifier, a poor poet. **Rhy'-mic**, conducing to rhyme.

Rhyme'-ster, *s.* A rhymist: *Rhymist* is the same.

Rhyme'-less, *a.* Destitute of rhyme.

RHYTHM, *rîthm*, 164: *s.* The effect of the *ca-RHYTH'-mus*, *rîth'-mûs*, dances in music or in speech,—the drift, flow, and proportion of the sounds as regulated by pulsation and remission.

Rhyth'-mi-cal, (*rîth'-mê-câl*) *a.* Having proportion of sounds as regulated by cadences.

Rhyth'-mi-cal-ly, *ad.* With rhythm.

RIANT, *rê-ông*, [*Fr.*] 170: *a.* Laughing, applied figuratively in the arts,—gay, smiling. [*Burke.*]

RIB=*rîb*, *s.* One of the twenty-four bones on the two sides of the vertebra of the human body, and the corresponding bones in other animals: a part that strengthens the side of any thing; the continuation of the petiole in a leaf; any thing slight, thin, or narrow.

To Rib, *v. n.* To furnish with ribs; to enclose as the body by ribs.

Ribbed, 114: *part. a.* Furnished with ribs.

To Rib'-roast, *v. n.* To roast soundly. [*Burlesque.*]

Rib'-wort, 141: *s.* A plant.

RIBALD=*rîb'-ald*, *s.* and *a.* A loose, rough, mean wretch:—*a.* Base, mean; loose.

Rib'-ald-ish, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. [*Bp. Hall.*]

Rib'-al-dry, *s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBBON=*rîb'-bôn*, *s.* (The orthography *Riband* has nothing to plead in its favour, and is the least used.) A fillet of silk; a slip of silk or satin used for ornament; in heraldry, an ordinary which is the eighth part of a bend; on shipboard the word seems to be of different etymology, and to signify *rib-bands*, which are long narrow flexible pieces of timber nailed on the outside of the ribs.

Rib'-boned, *a.* Adorned with ribbons.

RICE=*rice*, *s.* One of the esculent grains, see *Sup.*

RICH=*rîch*, *a.* Wealthy, opulent, opposed to *poor*; valuable, sumptuous; having ingredients or qualities in a great degree; abounding; having something precious; fertile; plentiful.

To Rich, *v. a.* To enrich. [*Shaks.*]

Rich'-ly, *ad.* With riches; splendidly; plentifully; in irony, truly, abundantly.

Rich'-ness, *s.* Quality of being rich.

Rich'-er, 151: *s. pl.* Money or possessions; treasures; it occurs in old authors as a singular, (*Rich'-ers*.)

RICK=*rick*, *s.* A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped and sheltered; sometimes a small pile just gathered.

RICKETS=*rick'-êts*, 14: *s. pl.* A distemper in children by which the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

Ric'-ket-y, *a.* Disensured with the rickets.

RICOCHET, *rîc'-ô-shây*, [*Fr.*] 170: *a.* An epi-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vizh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

thet applied to that mode of firing a piece of ordnance by which a shot or shell rolls or bounds along the opposite rampart.

RICTURE=*rīck-tūre*, 147: *s.* A gaping.

To RID=*rīd*, } *v. a.* To free, to deliver; to separate
RID=*rīd*, } rate, to drive away; to remove by
RID=*rīd*, } violence.

Rid'-dance, 12: *s.* Act of ridding; deliverance, disencumbrance.

RID, RIDDEN.—See **To Ride**.

RIDDLE, *rīd'-dl*, 101: *s.* A coarse sieve.

To Rid'-dle, *v. a.* To sift or separate by a riddle.

RIDDLE, *rīd'-dl*, 101: *s.* An enigma, a puzzling question; any thing puzzling.

To Rid'-dle, *v. a.* and *n.* To solve, to unriddle:—*new.* To speak ambiguously and obscurely.

Rid'-dler, 36: *s.* One who speaks obscurely.

Rid'-dling-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE=*rīde*, } *v. n.* and *a.* (Rid for the *pret.*

I RODE=*rōde*, } is not in present use; and Ridden
RODS=*rōde*, } for the *part.* is quaint, at least in any but the higher style. To travel on horseback; to be borne in any way, not to walk; to manage a horse; to be supported:—*act.* To sit on, so as to be carried; to manage insolently at will.

Ride, *s.* An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle; a road, generally in pleasure-grounds.

Rid'-der, *s.* He or that which rides; hence, specially, one who manages or breaks horses; an added clause which goes or is passed with the other clauses of an act of parliament.

Rid'-ding, *s.* A ride; a district visited by an officer: As the name of one of the three divisions of Yorkshire, it is not a relation of this class, but a corruption of *trifling*, or a third.

☞ The compounds are *Rid'-ding-clerk*, (a mercantile traveller; also one of the six clerks in Chancery: *Rid'-ding-coat*, *Rid'-ding-habit*, (the latter is applied only to a woman's dress: *Rid'-ding-hood*, (formerly worn by women: *Rid'-ding-house*; *Rid'-ding-school*; &c.

RIDEAU, *rē-dō*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Literally, a curtain; a rising of earth along a plain which protects a camp.

RIDGE=*rīdgt*, *s.* (Sometimes written and sounded *Rig*.) The back or top of the back; the rough top of any thing resembling the vertebra of the back; protuberance; angle of a roof; wrinkle.

To Ridge, *v. a.* To form a ridge; to wrinkle.

Rid'-gy, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges.

RIDGEL=*rīd'-gēl*, 14: *s.* An animal half castrated: the word has also the forms *Rid'geling*, *Rig'sie*, and *Rig*.

RIDICULE, *rīd'-ē-chē*, 105: *s.* Wit of that species which provokes laughter; derision; ridiculousness: it was once used adjectively.

To Rid'-i-cule, *v. a.* To treat with contemptuous merriment, to expose to laughter.

Rid'-i-cu-ler, 36: *s.* One who ridicules.

Ri-dic'-u-lous, 81, 120: *a.* Worthy of laughter.

Ri-dic'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* In a ridiculous manner.

Ri-dic'-u-lous-ness, *s.* Quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, &c.—See under **To Ride**.

RIDOTTO, *rē-dōt'-tō*, [Ital.] *s.* A public entertainment of singing and of dancing, in which the company join.

RIE.—See **Rye**.

RIFE=*rīfe*, *a.* Prevalent. [Obsolescent or Poet.]

Rife-ly, *ad.* Prevalently, abundantly.

Rife-ness, *s.* Frequency, prevalence.

RIFF-RAFF=*rīf'-rāf*, *s.* Refuse of any thing. [Colloq.]

To RIFLE, *rī'-fl*, 101: *v. a.* To sweep away; to rob, to pillage, to plunder.

Rif'-flet, *s.* One who rifles, a robber.

Ri'-FLE, *s.* That which mows or sweeps away.—a gun having within its barrel indented lines, and calculated for a deadly aim; it seems also to have been used as the name of a mower's whetstone.

Ri'-fle-man, *s.* One armed with a rifle.

RIFT=*rīft*, *s.* (See **To Rive**.) A fissure, a cleft.

To Rift, *v. a.* and *n.* To rive, to split.

RIG=*rīg*, *s.* (See also **Ridge**.) A wanton woman; a trick, a jeer: *To run a rig*, to play a trick of merriment, to pass a joke, with *upon*: *To Rig*, to be wanton [Low style.]

Rig'-gish, 77: *a.* Wanton. [Shaks.]

To RIG=*rīg*, *v. a.* To dress, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

Rig'-get, (-*guer*, 77) *s.* One that rigs or dresses.

Rig'-ging, *s.* The sails or tackling of a ship.

RIGADOON=*rīg'-dōōn*, *s.* A brisk dance by one couple, said to have been brought from Provence.

RIGATION, *rē-gā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Irrigation.

To RIGGLE.—See **To Wriggle**.

RIGHT, *rīte*, 115, 162: *a. ad. interj.* and *s.*

Straight, not crooked; direct; passing from point to point the shortest way; upright, not leaning or inclining: hence the other meanings, which are all metaphorical or deductive; as, true, not erroneous; just; honest; fit, proper; convenient, capable of tension, strong or stronger with reference to something else, hence, an epithet of the stronger arm as opposed to the *left*:—*ad.* In a right manner; in a direct line; exactly; justly; properly; with an application now obsolete, though still used in the titles *right honorable*, &c., very, in a great degree:—it becomes an *interj.* by being used exclamatively:—*s.* That which is right; justice; the contrary to *wrong*; the contrary to *left*; goodness; freedom from error; just claim; property; privilege; prerogative: *To Rights*, with deliverance from confusion or error.

To Right, *v. a.* and *n.* To do justice to, to relieve from wrong; in naval language, to restore a ship to her upright position:—*new.* To rise with her masts erect.

Right-ly, *ad.* With right; properly, suitably.

Right'-ness, *s.* Rectitude, straightness. [Bacon.]

Right'-ful, 117: *a.* Having the right; being by right; just.

Right'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a rightful manner.

Right'-ful-ness, *s.* Rectitude.

RIGHT'-EONS, (*rīt'-yūs*, *colloq.* *rī'-chūs*, 147) *a.*

Upright, just, honest, uncorrupt, equitable.

Right'-eous-ly, *ad.* Uprightly, honestly.

Right'-eous-ness, *s.* Uprightness; in Scripture, conformity to the laws of God, and opposed to *sin*.

RIGID=*rīd'-gīd*, *a.* Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant, severe, inflexible; unremitted; cruel.

Rig'-id-ly, *ad.* With rigidity.

Rig'-id-ness, *s.* Rigidity.

Ri-gid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Stiffness, a brittle hardness; inflexibility, severity. *Ri-gid'-u-lous*, rather stiff. [Geol.]

Ri-d'-ous, 120: *s.* Stiffness; stiffness of opinion or judgement; severity; unabated exactness, hardness in medicine, a convulsive shuddering with coldness, but in this sense better spelled *Rigor*.

Rig'-or-ous, *a.* Severe, exact, strict. **Rig'-o-ris**, *s.*

Rig'-or-ous-ly, *ad.* Strictly, exactly.

Rig'-or-ous-ness, *s.* Severity; sternness.

RIGLET=*rīg'-lēt*, *s.* A reglet; a flat thin square piece of wood.

RIGMAROLE=*rīg'-mā-īōl*, *s.* (See the remarks at the word *Ragman*, under *Rag*.) A repetition of idle words without sense or without grammar. [Colloq.]

RIGOL=*rī'-gōl*, *s.* A circle, a diadem. [Shaks.]

RIGOUR, RIGOR, &c.—See under **Rigid**.

RILL=*rīl*, *s.* A small brook or streamlet.

To Rill, *v. n.* To run in small streams.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

RIN'-LET, *s.* A rivulet. [Drayton.]
RIM=rim, *s.* A border, a margin.
RIME=rime, *s.* (See also Rhyme.) Hoar frost.
To Rime, *v. n.* To freeze with hoar frost.
Ri'-my, *a.* Abounding with rime.
RIME=rime, *s.* A hole, a chink. [Brown.]
Ri'-moss, 120 : *a.* Chinky. [Botany.]
RIMPLE, rim'-pl, 101 : *s.* A wrinkle, a fold.
To Rim'-ple, *v. a.* To pucker, to wrinkle.
Rim'-pling, *s.* Undulation.
RIND=rind, 115 : *s.* Bark, husk.
To Rind, *v. a.* To decorticate. [Unusual.]
RING=ring, *s.* A circle ; a circle of gold or other substance worn as an ornament, or of strong metal to be held by ; a circular course ; a circle of persons.
To Ring, *v. a. and n.* To encircle ; to fit with rings as the fingers, or as a swine's snout :—*acc.* To form a circle.
Ring'-let, *s.* A small circle ; a curl.
To RING'-LEAD, *v. a.* Originally, to lead in forming the ring of a dance ; hence, to conduct.
Ring'-lead-er, *s.* One who leads the ring. [Obs.] the head of a riotous multitude.
 Other compounds are **Ring'-bolt**, (a bolt with a ring to it) ; **Ring'-bone**, (in a horse's pastern) ; **Ring'-dove** ; **Ring'-ousel**, (a bird) ; **Ring'-streaked** ; **Ring'-tail**, (a bird) ; **Ring'-worm**, (a circular tetter) ; &c.
To RING=ring, *v. a. and n.* (The old *pret.* and *I RUNG*=rüng, *part.* were Rong : Rang for the Rung=rüng, *pret.* is often used for Rung.) To strike as a bell or other sonorous body, so as to bring out a sound of which the word is imitative :—*acc.* To emit the sound of a bell or of any sonorous metal ; to tinkle ; to practise the art of sounding bells ; to utter as a bell ; to sound, to resound ; to be filled with a report or talk.
Ring, *s.* The sound of bells or other similar sonorous body ; number of bells harmonically tuned ; a sound of any kind.
Ring'-er, 72, 36 : *s.* One who rings.
Ring'-ing, *s.* Art or act of making music with bells.
To RINSE=rince, 153 : *v. a.* To cleanse by washing ; to clear of the soap used in washing linen.
Rin'-ser, *s.* One who rinses.
RIOT=ri'-öt, 18 : *s.* Wild, loose festivity ; a tumult by a mob ; in a legal sense, a tumultuous assemblage of twelve or more persons who do not disperse on proclamation : *To run riot*, to act without restraint.
To Ri'-ot, *v. n.* To revel, to banquet with noisy mirth.
Ri'-ot-er, *s.* One who joins in a riot.
Ri'-ot-ing, *s.* A revelling ; a riot.
Ri'-ot-ise, (-ize, 151) *s.* Dissoluteness. [Spenser.]
Ri'-ot-ous, 120 : *a.* Licentiously festive, [Spenser.] ; seditious, turbulent.
Ri'-ot-ous-ly, *ad.* In a riotous manner.
Ri'-ot-ous-ness, *s.* State of being riotous.
To RIP=rip, *v. a.* To separate by cutting or tearing ; to take away by laceration ; to tear, followed frequently by *up* : to discover ; hence, in Spenser, a *ripping*, a discovery.
Rip, *s.* A tearing ; it is applied as a name for a basket to carry fish in ; and also, vulgarly, for something worn or worthless : from the basket he carried, a man who brought fish to market was called a **Rip'-er**.
RIPE=ripe, *a.* Brought to maturity, as fruit ; resembling the ripeness of fruit ; proper for use ; finished, consummate ; fully matured or qualified.
To Ripe, *v. n. and a.* To ripen. [Obs.]
Ripe'-ly, *ad.* Maturely.
Ripe'-ness, *s.* State of being ripe ; fitness.
To Ri'-pen, 114 : *v. n. and a.* To grow ripe, to approach to maturity :—*act.* To cause to grow ripe.
RIPHEAN, ri'-fö'-än, 163, 86 : *a.* An epithet of

certain mountains in the North of Asia, probably signifying *snowy*.
To RIPLE, rip'-pl, 101 : *v. n. and a.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running :—*act.* To cause a ripple in.
Rip'-ple, *s.* The fretting of the surface of running water : it appears also to be applied as the name of a large comb for cleaning flax.
Rip'-pling, *s.* A noise as of water agitated.
RIPTOWEL=rip'-tö-wél, *s.* A gratuity to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.
To RISE, rize, 151 : *v. n.* To move upwards ;
I RÖSE, röze, } to take a situation which,
RISEN, riz'-zn, 114 : } with respect to another, is literally or figuratively higher ; to get up from the ground, from a bed, from a chair, &c. ; to grow ; to increase ; to spring : See the noun lower.
Ri'-ser, *s.* One who rises.
Ri'-sing, *s.* Act of getting up ; appearance of a planet or star in the eastern horizon ; a tumor ; an insurrection ; resurrection.
Rise, (ric, 137) *s.* Act of rising ; ascent ; elevated place ; elevation ; rising ; increase ; spring, beginning.
RISIBLE, riz'-ä-bl, 151, 101 : *a.* Having the power of laughing ; exciting laughter.
Ris'-i-bil'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Faculty of laughing.
RISK=risk, *s.* Hazard, danger, chance.
To Risk, *v. a.* To hazard, to endanger.
Risk'-er, *s.* He who risks.
RITE=rit, *s.* Formal act of religion ; external observance.
Rit'-u-al, 147 : *a. and s.* Pertaining to or prescribing rites :—*s.* A book containing rites.
Rit'-u-al-ly, *ad.* By rites.
Rit'-u-al-ist, *s.* One skilled in a ritual.
RITORNELLO, rë'-tor-nél'-lô, [Ital.] *s.* The burden or return of a song.
RIVAGE=riv'-äge, 99 : *s.* A shore. [Shaks.]
RIVAL=ri'-väl, *s. and a.* One who is in pursuit of the same object as another ; one striving to excel another ; an antagonist :—*adj.* Standing in competition.
To Ri'-val, *v. a. and n.* To strive in competition with, to emulate :—*acc.* [Shaks.] To be competitors.
Ri'-val-ry, *s.* Competition, emulation.
Ri'-val-ship, *s.* State of a rival ; rivalry.
Ri'-val'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Equal rank ; rivalry. [Shaks.]
To RIVE=rive, } *v. a. and n.* (See for
I RIVED=rived, 114 : } the related words **Rift**,
RIVEN, riv'-vn, 114 : } &c.) To split ; to cleave ; to be split, to be divided by violence.
Ri'-ver, *s.* One who splits or rives.
To RIVEL, riv'-vl, 114 : *v. n.* To wrinkle.
Riv'-el, Riv'-el-ling, *s.* A wrinkle ; wrinkles.
RIVER=riv'-er, *s.* A land current of water bigger than a brook.
Riv'-er-et, *s.* A little river. [Drayton.]
Riv'-u-LET, *s.* A streamlet, a small brook.
 The compounds are **Riv'-er-dragon** ; **Riv'-er-god** ; **Riv'-er-horse** ; **Riv'-er-water** ; &c.
RIVET=riv'-ët, 14 : *s.* A fastening pin clenched at both ends.
To Riv'-et, *v. a.* To fasten with rivets ; to clench ; to fasten strongly.
RIVULET.—See under River.
RIXATION, ricks-ä'-shün, 188, 89 : *s.* A brawl or quarrel. [Cockeram.]
RIXDOLLAR, ricks-döl'-lar, 188, 33 : *s.* A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, &c., generally near a crown value.
ROACH=röatch, *s.* A fresh-water fish.
ROAD=röde, *s.* A broad open way or public pas-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants : mäh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vüh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thän, 166 : then, 166.

sage; ground where ships may anchor; inroad; journey; actor or state of travelling.
Road'-stead, (-stēd, 120) *s.* Place of anchorage.
Road'-ster, *s.* A horse fit for travelling; a ship riding at anchor.
Road'-way, *s.* Road. [Shaks.]
To ROAM=rōam, *v. n.* and *a.* To wander, to ramble, to rove;—*act.* To wander over.
Roam, **Roam'-ing**, *s.* Act of wandering.
Roam'-er, *s.* One who roams.
ROAN=rōnt, *a.* An epithet denoting the colour of a horse when bay, sorrel, or black, is very thickly interspersed with gray or white spots; such is the definition in the old *Fairier's Dictionary*; it seems, however, at present to be restricted to a mixture having a decided shade of red, a deep or black gray being called an iron gray.
To ROAR=rōr, 108; *v. n.* To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry as in distress; to make a loud noise.
Roar, **Roar'-ing**, *s.* A loud noise.
Roar'-er, *s.* One who roars; a noisy brutal man; a horse quite broken in mind.
 For **ROAR**, see **Rory**.
To ROAST=rōast, *v. a.* To cook by placing or turning before a fire; to dry, to parch; to heat violently; by a colloquial figure, to jeer, to banter; hence, *Roasting*, a severe bantering.
Roast, *a.* and *s.* **Roasted**.—*s.* That which is roasted: *To rule the roast*, to govern, to preside.
Roast'-er, *s.* One who roasts; formerly, that which was used to roast with, a gridiron; sometimes the thing to be roasted, as a pig.
ROB=rōb, *s.* (An Arabic word.) Inspissated juice of any ripe fruit.
To ROB=rōb, *v. a.* To deprive of any thing by unlawful force or by secret theft; (Blackstone defines it, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear; this is a limited sense;) to take away as if without right.
Rob'-ber, *s.* One that robs, a plunderer.
Rob'-ber-y, 129, 105; *s.* Theft.
ROBBINS, rōb'-bīnz, *s. pl.* *Rope-bands*, much as fasten sails to the yards.
ROBE=rōbe, *s.* A gown or dress of state.
To Robe, *v. a.* To dress as in a robe, to invest.
ROBERT=rōb'-ert, } *s.* The proper name of a
ROBIN=rōb'-in, } man, frequently applied as
 a noun common: the former is a name of the herb stork-bill; the latter of the bird ruddock.
Rob'-ert's-man, *s.* One of Robin Hood's men; hence, in old statutes, a night robber generally.
Rob'-ert-ine, 105; *s.* One of an order of monks named from Robert Flower, their founder, in 1137.
Rob'-in-red''-breast, 120; *s.* A robin.
Rob'-in-good''-fel-low, *s.* The fairy, Puck.
 See *Round Robin* among the compounds of **Round**.
ROBORANT=rō'-bō-rānt, *a.* Strengthening.
Ro'-bo-ra'-tion, 89; *s.* A strengthening. [Unusual.]
Ro'-bo'-re-an, **Ro'-bo'-re-ous**, 90; *a.* Strong; made of oak: in both senses little used.
Ro-bust', *a.* Strong, sinewy; vigorous.
Ro-bust'-ness, *s.* Strength, vigour.
Ro-bust'-ious, (-yūs, 146, 120) *a.* Robust; used at present only ludicrously or in a sense of contempt; and so the derivatives *Robustiously* and *Robustness*.
ROC=rōck, *s.* A fabulous bird of the East.
ROCAMBOLE=rōck'-ām-bōle, *s.* A sort of wild game.
ROCHE-ALUM.—See *Rock-alum* as a compound of *Rock*. *Rochelle-salt*, see in *Supp*.
ROCHET, rōck'-ēt, 161; *s.* A round frock, such as worn by peasants: it was anciently a garment of the higher classes also, which Chaucer spells and pronounces *rock-ette*; a linen habit now peculiar to a bishop.

ROCK=rōck, *s.* A distaff held in the hand from which the wool was spun by twisting a ball below.
To ROCK=rōck, *v. a.* and *n.* To move backwards and forwards; to move as a cradle or as in a cradle; hence, to lull;—*new*. To move backwards and forwards.
Rock'-er, *s.* He or that which rocks.
Rock'-ing, *s.* State of being shaken.
ROCK=rōck, *s.* A large mass of stony matter fixed in the earth; figuratively, strength, protection.
Rock'-y, *a.* Full of rocks; like a rock; hard.
Rock'-i-ness, *s.* State or quality of being rocky.
Rock'-less, *a.* Wanting rocks. [Dryden.]
 The compounds are *Rock'-alum*, (the purest kind of alum;) *Rock'-basin*, (a basin supposed to have been cut for druidical rites;) *Rock'-butter*, (a subsulphate of alumine oozing from certain rocks;) *Rock'-crystal*, (limpid quartz;) *Rock'-dew*, (a species of dew;) *Rock'-fish*, (name of certain fish;) *Rock'-oil*, (another name for petroleum;) *Rock'-pigeon*, (that builds on rocks;) *Rock'-rose*, (a plant;) *Rock'-ruby*, (a name improperly given by lapidaries to the garnet when it has a cast of blue;) *Rock'-salt*, (muriate of soda dug from the earth;) *Rock'-work*, (Higniform asbestos;) *Rock'-work*, (imitation of rock.) &c.
ROCKET=rōck'-ēt, 14; *s.* An artificial firework that rushes in the direction pointed.
ROCKET=rōck'-ēt, *s.* A plant, *crucif*.
ROD=rōd, *s.* The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; an instrument of punishment made of twigs tied together; hence, punishment; a wand or long slender stick, as for fishing or measuring; hence particularly, the length of 5½ yards; a sceptre.
RODE.—See *To Ride*; also *Rood*.
RODOMONT=rōd'-ō-mōnt, *s.* and *a.* A blustering, boisterous hero in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto; hence, a vain boaster;—*adj.* Braggart. [Obs.]
ROD'-o-mon-tade', *s.* Empty; noisy blustering or rant: *Rodomontado* is the same.
To Rod'-o-mon-tade', *v. n.* To talk boastfully.
Rod'-o-mon-ta''-dor, 38; *s.* A boaster.
ROE=rō, 189; *s.* A species of deer yet found in the highlands of Scotland; likewise called *ROXNOCK*: it is also used as the name of the female of the hart.
ROE=rō, *s.* The seed or spawn of fishes: that of the female is hard; of the male, soft.
ROK'-STONE, *s.* A mineral resembling fish roe.
ROGATION, rō-gā'-shūn, *s.* Litany, application: *Rogation-week*, the second week before Whitsunday, is so called because of the extraordinary prayers and processions appointed for the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before the devotion of Holy Thursday.
ROGUE=rōgue, 171; *s.* Originally, a beggar, a vagabond; at present, a knave, a dishonest man: this is always the sense when used in earnest; but jocularly it often means a sly fellow; and sometimes it is applied as a word of slight bantering tenderness to a female.
To Rogue, *v. n.* To play the vagabond, or knave. [Obs.]
Ro'-guy, (-gūy) *a.* Roguish. [L'Etranger.]
Ro'-guish, *a.* Vagrant; knavish; waggish.
Ro'-guish-ly, *ad.* Like a rogue; wantonly.
Ro'-guish-ness, *s.* Qualities of a rogue; archness.
Ro'-guer-y, *s.* Life of a vagrant, [Obs.]; knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks.
Rogue'-ship, *s.* Qualities or personage of a rogue in mockery.
ROIN=roin, 29; *s.* A scab or scurf. [Chaucer.]
ROINT.—See *Aroynt*.
To ROISTER=roy'-ster, *v. n.* To bluster and act at discretion without regard to others: *To Roist* is the same. [Obs.]
Ro'-ster, *s.* A blustering, boastful fellow.
Ro'-ster-ly, *a.* Lawless, violent. [Obs.]
To ROLL=rōle, 116; *v. a.* and *n.* To cause to turn circularly; to revolve; to involve; to flatten by a roller;—*new*. To move or turn circularly; to run on

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Four's: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *jew*, 5; a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

wheels, to perform a periodical revolution; to move with undulation; to be moved with violence: *To roll a drum* is to beat it so as to produce a continued sound like that of a rolling ball.

Roll, *s.* Act of rolling; state of being rolled; the thing rolling; mass made round; a cylinder; writing rolled on itself; hence, public writing; a register, a catalogue, a chronicle: *L'Étranger*, by a French idiom, uses it for a part in a play: *the roll of a drum* is a continued sound like that of a ball rolling with force and noise.

Roll'-ler, *s.* That which rolls, or is rolled; a heavy rolling-stone to level walks; a fillet; a bandage.

Roll'-ling-pin', *s.* A cylinder to mould paste.

Roll'-ling-press', *s.* Board on cylinders for pressing.

Roll'-ly-pool'-y, *s.* An old game in which a ball is rolled into a pool.

ROMAGE, &c.—See Rummage.

ROMAIC, *ROMANCE*, &c.—See *lu* the next class.

ROMAN=*rō'-mān*, *a.* and *s.* Belonging to Rome; papal.—*s.* A native of Rome, ancient or modern.

Rome, (*rōme*, 107) *s.* The capital city of ancient Italy; the modern city on the same site or nearly, and the seat of the papedom.

To Ro'-man-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To Latinize, to fill with modes of Roman speech; to convert to the Roman Catholic church:—*accs.* To follow a Roman opinion or idiom.

Ro'-man-ism, 158: *s.* Tenets of the Roman church.

Ro'-man-ist, *s.* A Roman Catholic.

Ro'-mish, *a.* Roman; popish.

Ro'-mist, *s.* A Romanist.

Rome'-pen-ny, } *s.* Peter-pence, which see.

Rome'-scot, }

Ro'-ma'-ic, *s.* The language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans, or the modern Greek.

Ro-MANCE', *s.* Primarily, the language called by French philologists *La Langue Romane*, which in the ninth century had formed itself in France out of the Latin spoken by the Roman Gauls and that of the Franks who had conquered and settled among them; hence, a tale written in the Romance language; and hence, a tale of wild adventure, of war and love, such as suited the taste of the middle ages: in modern application, a tale imitating the ancient romances in sentiment or extravagance; and hence, a fiction, a lie.

To Ro-mance', *v. n.* To forge, to lie.

Ro-man'-cer, *s.* A writer of romances; a forger of tales, a liar. **Ro-man'-ti-cist** (modern) is the same.

Ro-man'-cy, *a.* Romantic. [Obs.]

Ro-man'-tic, 88: } *a.* Resembling the tales of ro-

Ro-man'-ti-cal, } mance; wild, extravagant, fanciful; improbable, false. Hence, **Ro-man'-ti-cism**.

Ro-man'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Extravagantly.

Ro'-MAN-RSQVE', (-ēsk, 189) *s.* The common dialect of Languedoc and some other southern parts of France, a remnant of the old Romance language, but now becoming extinct.

Ro-MANSH', *s.* The corruption of Latin spoken by the Grisons of Switzerland.

ROMP=*rōmp*, *s.* A rude girl, fond of boisterous play.

To Romp, *v. n.* To play as a romp.

Romp'-ish, *a.* Fond of romping.

Romp'-ish-ness, *s.* Disposition to romping.

RONDEAU, *rōn'-dō*, 108: *s.* An ancient form of poetry commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another, divided into three parts, with a repetition of the first in an equivocal sense at the end of the third; in music, a light air which ends with the first strain repeated, commonly spelled as well as pronounced, *Rondo*.

RONDLE, *rōn'-dl*, 101: *s.* A round mass.

Ron'-dure, *a.* A round, a circle. [Shaks.]

RONG.—See *To Ring*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

RONION, *rūn'-yōn*, 116, 146: *s.* A fat buty woman. [Shaks.]

RONT.—See *Runt*.

ROOD=*rōd*, *s.* The fourth part of an acre, or 40 square poles; in long measure the same as a rod.

ROOD=*rōd*, *s.* The cross, or an image of Christ on the cross, with the Virgin and St. John.

Rood'-loft, *s.* A gallery in the church with the rood.

ROOF=*rōof*, *s.* The cover or upper part of a building; hence, a house; the arch of a vault; the upper part of the mouth.

To Roof, *v. a.* To cover with a roof.

Roof'-y, *a.* Having roofs. [Dryden.]

Roof'-ing, *s.* Materials of a roof.

Roof'-less, *a.* Wanting a shelter, uncovered.

ROOK, *rōk*, 118: *s.* A bird resembling a crow, that feeds not on carrion, but often robs the corn-fields; figuratively, one who congregates with others to steal; a cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.

To Rook, *v. n.* and *a.* To rob, to cheat.

Rook'-y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks. [Shaks.]

Rook'-er-y, *s.* A nursery of rooks; in low language a place for cheats and prostitutes.

ROOK=*rōok*, *s.* A castle at chess.

To Rook, *v. a.* To castle at chess; to rack.

ROOM=*rōom*, *s.* Space; way unobstructed; place station; apartment in a house; in an obsolete sense office; old authors use *Roemth* for space, and *Roomthy* for roomy.

Room'-y, 105: *a.* Spacious, wide, large.

Room'-i-ness, *s.* State of being roomy.

Room'-age, 99: *s.* Space, place. [Wotton.]

Room'-ful, 117: *a.* Abounding with room.

ROOST=*rōost*, *s.* That on which a bird sits to sleep; act of sleeping as a fowl.

To Roost, *v. n.* To sleep as a fowl.

ROOT=*rōot*, *s.* That part of a plant which is in the earth, and nourishes the parts above; the bottom, the lower part; a plant whose root is esculent: in figurative senses, the original; first ancestor; fixed residence; deep impression. For the verb *To Root*, see *Supp.*

Root'-y, 105: *a.* Full of roots.

Root'-let, *s.* A radicle; fibrous part of a root.

Root'-ed, *a.* Fixed deep, radical.

Root'-ed-ly, *ad.* Deeply, strongly.

Root'-er, *s.* One who tears up by the roots.

☞ The compounds are *Root'-bored*; *Root'-built*; *Root'-house*; *Root'-leaf*, &c.

ROPALIC=*rō-pāl'-ick*, 88: *a.* Club-formed.

ROPE=*rōpe*, *s.* A large cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a halser; any row of things depending, as of onions: when used as a name for the intestines of birds, as the ropes of woodcocks, it appears to be unaltered in etymology.

To Rope.—See *lower*.

Ro'-per-y, *s.* Place where ropes are made; tricks deserving a rope or halter.

☞ Other compounds are *Rope'-band*; *Rope'-dancer*; *Rope'-lad'-der*; *Rope'-maker*; *Rope'-making*; *Rope'-trick*, (that is, deserving a halter;) *Rope'-walk*, (place where they make ropes,) &c.

To ROPE, *v. n.* To have such a state or consistency as to draw out into threads, to congregate in viscous filaments, to be viscous.

Ro'-py, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

Ro'-pi-ness, *s.* State of being ropy.

ROQUELAURE, *rōck'-ē-lor'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A cloak for men.

RORAL=*rōr'-āl*, 47: *a.* Dewy. [Green, 1754.]

Ro'-rid, *a.* Dewy. [Granger, 1621.]

Ro'-ry, *a.* Dewy. [Fairfax, 1610.]

Ro-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A falling of dew. [Disused.]

Ro-rif'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Producing dew.

Ro-rif-lu-ent, 103: *a.* Flowing with dew.

Ros-cid, *a.* Roral, rorid, rory, dewy. [Bacon.]

ROSE, *part.*—See To Rise.

ROSARY.—See in the next class.

ROSE=rōzē, 151 *s.* A well-known plant and flower of various species, of which the most usual is the pink-coloured: *Under the rose*, in secret. See *Supp.*

Rosed, (rōzēd, 114) *a.* Crimsoned, flushed. [Shaks.]

Rō-sy, *a.* Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance; made in form of a rose: The compounds are *Rō-sy-bō-tomed*, *Rō-sy-crowned*, &c.

Rō-si-ness, *s.* Quality of being rosy.

Rō-se-al, (rō-zē-āi=rōzē-yāi, colloq. rō-zhē-āi, 147) *a.* Rosy. [Crashaw.]

Rō-se-ate, (colloq. rō-zhē-āte) *a.* Rosy.

Rō-se-er, (colloq. rō-zhē-er) *s.* A rose-bush, [Spens.]

Rō-si-n-ry, (rō-zē-rēy) *s.* A bed of roses; a chapellet; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers.

RO-SSETT, (-zēt) *s.* An ornament made up in the form of a rose; a red colour used by painters, formerly spelled and pronounced Rō-set.

ROSE-MAR-Y, *s.* Rose-marino,—a fragrant plant.

Other compounds of *Rose* are *Rose-bay*, (a plant); *Rose-bud*; *Rose-bush*; *Rose-gall*, (an excrescence on the dog-rose); *Rose-mallow*, (a plant); *Rose-noble*, (an ancient English coin stamped with a rose); *Rose-quartz*, (a mineral); *Rose-root*, (a plant); *Rose-water*; *Rose-wood*, (a wood named from its odour), &c.

ROSICRUCIAN, rōz-ē-crōsh-ān, 151, 109, 147: *s.* and *a.* (Compare Roscid and Crucible.) One of those philosophers who by dew, which they deemed the most powerful dissolver of gold, sought for light, or the philosophers' stone, as signified by the cross on their crucibles,—a set of alchemists who arose in Germany in the fourteenth century.—*adj.* Of the Rosicrucians.

ROSIN, rōz-in, *s.* Resin, which is the proper form of the word; yet the former is always used for the substance when employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes.

To Ros-in, *v. a.* To rub with rosin.

Rōs-i-ny, *a.* Resembling rosin.

ROSLAND=rōss-lānd, *s.* Heathy land.

Rōs-sē, 14: *s.* Light land: hence *Rōs-sely*, (*a. i.*)

ROSTER=rōs-ter, *s.* A table by which the duty of military officers is regulated.

ROSTRAL=rōs-trāl, *a.* Resembling the beak of a ship; pertaining to a beak. *Rostratus*, see *Supp.*

Rōs-tra-ted, *a.* Beaked, [Iktany:] furnished or adorned with beaks of ships or of birds.

Rōs-trum, [Lat.] *s.* (*pl.* Rostra.) Beak of a bird; beak of a ship; something shaped as a beak; the stage or pulpit in the ancient Roman forum from which harangues were made to the people, so called because it was first adorned with the rostra of the ships of the first naval victory obtained by the republic: *Rōstet*, a little beak, occurs as a botanical term. See it in *Supp.*

ROSY, &c.—See under Rose.

To ROT=rōt, *v. n.* and *a.* To be decomposed by natural process; to putrefy.—*act.* To make putrid.

Rōt, *s.* Putrefaction; specially, a disease of sheep: *Rōt-gut*, (*subs.*) a low word for bad small beer.

Rōt-ten, 114: *a.* Putrid; not sound; hence, not firm, not to be trusted, not trusty.

Rōt-ten-ness, *s.* Quality of being rotten.

Rōt-TEN-STONE, *s.* A soft stone used for polishing.

ROTA=rō-tē, [thus as Eng.] *s.* Literally, a wheel, applied as the name of a court of papal jurisdiction consisting of twelve doctors; also, a club of politicians, who in the middle of the seventeenth century were for establishing in England a government by rotation.

Rō-tary, *a.* Going round, whirling.

Rō-ta-ted, *a.* Wheel-shaped; whirled round.

Rō-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Turning as a wheel.

Rō-ta-tor-y, *a.* Running round quickly.

Rō-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Act of turning; vicissitude

Rō-ta-tor, 38: *s.* That which gives a circular or rolling motion; hence, the name of a muscle.

Rō-ta-to-plane, *a.* Wheel-shaped and flat. [Bot.]

ROTE, *s.* An old instrument played with a wheel, a sort of hurdygurdy; a repetition as by a wheel, which constantly brings round each spoke to the same place again; hence the phrase *By rote*, by mere mechanical repetition, in which the understanding has no share.

To Rote, *v. s.* and *a.* To go out by rotation. [Unusual.]—*act.* [Shaks.] To learn by rote.

ROTHER=rōth-er, *a.* Bovine. [Obs.] In *Roth'er* it is a corruption of *Radder*.

ROTTEN, &c.—See under To Rot.

ROTUND=rō-tūnd, *a.* Round; spherical.

Rō-tūn-di-ty, 84: *s.* Roundness; sphericity.

Rō-tūn-do, *s.* A building round inside and out.

Rō-tūn-di-fōr-li-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Having round leaves.

ROUE, rō-āy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A confirmed rake.

ROUGE, rōzh, [Fr.] 170: *a.* and *s.* Red:—*s.* Red paint.

To Rouge, *v. n.* and *a.* To paint with rouge.

ROUGH=rūff, 120, 162: *a.* and *s.* Rugged from inequalities on the surface, harsh to the feel; hence, harsh to the taste, to the ear, to the sight, and to the apprehension or sentiment; austere; coarse; severe; rude; not polished; covered with hair; disordered in appearance; tempestuous; terrible:—*s.* State of being coarse or unfinished, as materials or work in the rough: some writers have used it for rough weather.

Rough-ly, *ad.* With roughness.

Rough-ness, *s.* State or quality of being rough; severity; violence of operation; coarseness; tempestuousness.

To Rough-en, (rūf-fēn) *v. a.* and *n.* To make rough:—*en.* To grow rough.

The compounds are To *Rough-cast*, (to form with inequalities, and hence, as a noun, applied to a kind of plaster mixed with pebbles; To *Rough-draw*, (to trace roughly for first purposes; hence *Rough-drawn*, and *Rough-draft*;) *Rough-footed*, (having the feet covered with feathers as if with hair, which is the case with some birds;) To *Rough-hew*, (to hew roughly for first purposes; hence, *Rough-hewn*;) *Rough-riders*, (one that breaks horses for riding;) *Rough-shod*, (as a horse when the shoe is roughened;) To *Rough-work*, (to work coarsely or without finish; hence, *Rough- wrought*;) &c.

ROULEAU, rō-ālv, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A little roll, usually applied to a roll of current coins making a certain sum.

To ROUN=rown, *v. a.* and *n.* To whisper. [Obs.]

ROUNCE=rownct, *s.* Handle of a press.

ROUNCEVAL=rown-cē-vāl, *s.* A sort of pea.

ROUND=rownd, 31: *a.* *ad. prep.* and *s.* Circular, cylindrical, spherical; whole, not broken, as a round number; hence, from the notion of unbroken, we use it to signify smooth, continuous, and full in sound; and because a round number is an unbroken number, a round sum or price, a round pace or rate is a full or great price, pace, &c.; and to be round in speech is to be full or complete in expression without minding the meaning:—*adv.* Circularly; out of a direct line on all sides; in a round manner:—*prep.* About; all over; on every side of:—*s.* A circle, a sphere, an orb; the little cylindrical stop of a ladder; that which is to go round,—the glass filled for drinking; the discharge of his gun by each man of a military body; a revolution; a rotation; the appointed walk of a guard or officer; a song or dance with a return to the same point *Round*ing, a rope bound round.

To Round, *v. a.* and *n.* To make circular, cylindrical, or spherical; to surround; to move about any thing; to make protuberant or to incline to sphericity

The *s.* hence entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

l'ou-ē: gāp-wāy: chāp-mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i.e. *jeu*; 55: a, t, &c. *note* 171.

to make swelling or full in sound:—*new*. To grow round; to go round: in o'd authors, the active verb is sometimes corruptly used for *To Rowse*.

Round'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Like a circle:—*adv.* In a round form, in a round manner, with round expression; at a round rate; completely, in earnest.

Round'-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being round, literally or figuratively.

Round'-ish, *a.* Inclining to be round.

Round'-ish-ness, *s.* State of being roundish.

Round'-let, *s.* A little circle.

Round'-ure, (not *Rounder*) *s.* Roundness. [Shaks.]

ROUND'-a-BOUR, *a.* and *s.* Ample, extensive; indirect, loose:—*s.* A horizontal wheel on which children ride; a sort of surout.

ROUND'-BI, } *s.* (See *Rondeau*.) A song or

ROUND'-B-LAY, } tune, and also a dance, in which passages or parts are repeated; the former word also occurs in the sense of a round form or figure.

Round (other compounds are *Round'-headed*, (having a round top;) *Round'-head*, (a Puritan in the days of Cromwell, so called from the practice of cropping their hair round;) *Round'-house*, (the constable's prison, so called from its former usual shape;) *Round'-robin*, (strictly, *Round-ribbon*,—a signature of names in a circle, so as to make it impossible to know who signed first:) &c.

To ROUSE, rowz, 151, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To wake from rest or dulness; to excite to thought; to put into action; to start as a beast from his lair:—*new*. To awake; to be excited.

Rouse, *s.* An exciting: from another but a doubtful etymology, it used to signify a large glass filled to the utmost in honour of a health proposed.

ROU'-ser, *s.* He or that which rouses.

ROUT=rowt, 31: *s.* A clamorous multitude, a crowd; hence, *To put to the rout* is to break the ranks and drive in disorder; also, as used by Chaucer, Spenser, and our oldest writers, a company or multitude of select persons:—a sense revived by modern custom, according to which a *rout* is a fashionable assembly or large evening party.

To Rout, *v. a.* and *n.* To dissipate and put to confusion by defeat:—*new*. [Bacon.] To assemble in clamorous crowds.

To ROUT=rowt, *v. n.* To snore. [Chaucer.]

To ROUT=rowt, *v. a.* *To rout* or search as in the ground; to search. [A low word.]

ROUTE, rōt, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Road, way.

ROUTINE, (rō-tēn, 104) *s.* Ordinary or beaten way, custom, practice.

To ROVE=rov, *v. n.* and *a.* To ramble, to range, to wander:—*act*. To wander over.

Ro'-ver, *s.* He that roves; a fickle man; a pirate: *To shoot at rovers* was to shoot at a distant object instead of the butt, which was nearer: hence, there was a sort of arrow called a rover.

ROW, rōw=rō, 7: *s.* A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

ROW=rōw, 31: *s.* A riotous noise, a riot. [Low word.]

To ROW, rōw=rō, 7: *v. a.* and *n.* To impel by oars:—*new*. To labour with the oar.

Row'-er, 36: *s.* One that rows.

Row'-a-ble, *a.* That may be rowed; that may be rowed upon,—navigable.

ROW'-LOCK, (collog. rūl'-lōck) *s.* That part of a boat's gunnel on which the oar rests in rowing.

ROW'-PORT, (-pōrt, 130) *s.* A port-hole in small vessels for working an oar in a calm.

ROWEL=row'-ēl, 31, 14: *s.* Literally, a little wheel, or something cylindrical: hence, a little flat ring in horses' bits; the points of a spur turning on a little axis; a roll of hair or silk to put into a wound and keep it open for the sake of the discharge.

To Row'-el, *v. a.* To make a wound and keep it open by a rowel.

ROWEN=row'-ēn, 31: *s.* A field kept up till after

Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.

ROYAL=roy'-āl, *a.* and *s.* Kingly, regal; noble, illustrious:—*s.* Shoot of a stag's head; highest sail of a ship; kind of small mortar; one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, said to be the oldest regular corps in Europe; the highest sail of a ship.

Roy'-al-ly, *ad.* In a royal manner.

Roy'-al-ty, *s.* Kingship; state of a king; emblems of kingly authority.

Roy'-al-ist, *s.* Adherent to a king.

Roy'-al-ism, 158: *s.* Attachment to royalty.

To Roy'-al-ize, *v. a.* To make royal.

Roy'-tā-let, *s.* A petty king. [Dionised.]

To ROYNE=roin, *v. a.* To gnaw. [Spenser.]

ROYNISH=roin'-ish, *a.* Mean, paltry. [Ola.]

ROYTISH=roit'-ish, *a.* Wild. [Beaumont.]

To RUB=rüb, *v. a.* and *n.* To move as the hand or a brush against something with friction; to scour, to wipe; to press or move [some substance] against another for the purpose of leaving some of the substance upon the other; to obstruct by collision; to remove by friction, with *off* or *out*; to touch hard:—*new*. To fret; to make a friction; to get through many difficulties: *To rub down*, to clean or curry: *To rub up*, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to refresh.

Rub, *s.* Act of rubbing, friction; collision; unevenness of surface; part against which something rubs; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.

Rub'-ber, *s.* One that rubs; that with which one rubs; a coarse file; a whetstone; at whist and some other games, it means two games won out of three.

Rub'-stone, *s.* A stone for scouring or sharpening.

RUB'-BISH, *s.* Originally, *Rubbage*, offscourings, or refuse; at present, ruins of buildings, or refuse fragments of building materials; (this was anciently called *Reb'-ble*;) mingled mass; any thing vile and worthless. From *Rubble*, we have *Rub'-bly*, *a.*

Rub'-ble-stone, *s.* A stone rubbed by water.

RUBESCENT=roo-bēs'-sēnt, 109: *a.* Growing or becoming red; tending to red.

Rū'-BEL-LITE, *s.* A mineral, *reit* tourmalin.

Rū'-BI-CAN, *a.* Red predominating over gray in the colour of a horse: it is a French word, and this is the French definition; but a *rubicun* horse in the Farrier's Dictionary is said to be bay, sorrel, or black, with light gray or white on the flanks, the gray or white not being predominant there: compare *Rouan*.

Rū'-BI-CEL, *s.*—See lower, under *Ruby*.

Rū'-BI-CUND, *a.* Inclining to redness, as a drunkard's nose: hence, *Rū'bi'cus' dity*, (*suiv.*)

Rū'-BI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of red.

To Rū'-BI-VY, 6: *v. a.* To make red; originally a term of old chemistry.

Rū'-bi'-ic, 88: *a.* Making red. Rubifacient, *s.*

Rū'-bi'-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making red.

Rū'-BI-OUS.—See lower, under *Ruby*.

To Rū'-BI-CATE, *v. a.* To distinguish by red.

Rū'-bri-cate, *a.* Marked with red, rubricated.

Rū'-bri-c, *a.* and *s.* Marked with red; Milton uses *Rū'bri-cal*:—*s.* A direction printed in a book, so called because originally printed in red: hence, *To Rubric* to rubricate or mark by red.

Rū'-BY, (rōō'-bēy) *s.* Redness; any thing red, but especially a precious stone next in hardness and value to a diamond; also, a carbuncle, or large red pimple.

Rū'-bied, 114: *a.* Red as a ruby. [Shaks. Milton.]

Rū'-bi-ous, 120: *a.* Ruddy, red. [Shaks.]

Rū'-bi-cel, *s.* A variety of ruby.

RUBLE, rōb'-bl, 109, 101: *s.* A Russian silver coin of value about a half crown.

To RUCK=rück, *v. n.* To sit as a hen on eggs.

RUCK, *s.* A crease: hence *To Ruck* is also to crease.

RUCTION, ruck-tā'-shūn, 89: *s.* A belching.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165. vish-ūn, i. e. vision, 165; ūin, 166; thēn, 166.

RUD=rūd, *a.* and *s.* Red, ruddy, rosy:—*s.* Redness, blush: hence, *To rūd*, to make red. [Chaucer. Spenser.]

Rud'-dy, *a.* Approaching redness: Dryden applies it as an epithet to gold.

Rud'-di-ness, *s.* Quality of being red.

Rud'-dle, 101: *s.* Red earth, red ochre or iron ore.

Rud'-dle-man, *s.* One who digs ruddle.

Rud'-dock, *s.* A redbreast.

RUDDER=rūd'-der, *s.* That by which a ship is steered; any thing that guides or governs.

RUDE, rōd, 109: *a.* Untaught, barbarous, savage; ignorant, raw; artless, inelegant; rugged; harsh; rough, coarse; uncivil.

Rude'-ly, *ad.* In a rude manner.

Rude'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being rude.

Rude'-by, 151: *s.* A rude fellow. [Shaks.]

Ru'-der-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A paving with rude materials, or common pebbles: hence, *Ru'derary*, formed of rubbish.

RUDENTURE, rōd'-dēn-tūre, 147: *s.* The figure of a rope or staff with which the flutings of columns are frequently filled up.

RUDIMENT, rōd'-dē-mēt, 109: *s.* First principle, first element; first, unshapen beginning; first part of education: *To Rudiment* is quite dissuad.

Ru'-di-men'-tal, *a.* Initial.

RUE, rō, 109, 189: *s.* A herb, also called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

To RUE, rō, 109: *v. a.* and *n.* To grieve for, to regret, to lament:—*adv.* [Chaucer.] To have compassion.

Rue, *s.* Sorrow, repentance. [Shaks.]

Rue'-ful, 117: *a.* Mournful, sorrowful.

Rue'-ful-ly, *ad.* Mournfully, sorrowfully.

Rue'-ful-ness, *s.* Mourfulness, sorrowfulness.

RUELLE, rō'-ēl, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A circle or assembly at a private house. [Dryden.]

RUFESCENT.—See under Rufus.

RUFF=rūff, *s.* A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; anything collected into puckers; it also signifies a state of roughness; sometimes, in old authors, of newness: a fish is so named from its rough scales, and a bird probably from its feathers.

To Ruff, *v. a.* To make rough, to disorder; at cards, to put on a trump instead of following suit; hence *Ruff* sometimes signifies the act of trumping.

To RUF'-FLE, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To put out of form, to disorder; to discompoose; to surprise; to throw disorderly together:—*adv.* To grow rough; to flutter; in an old sense, to be rough, to jar.

Ruf'-fle, *s.* That which is disordered; that which is not laid smooth; that which is rough or jars; hence, a tumult; linen plaited for an ornament; a roll in a drum in presenting arms.

Ruf'-flet, *s.* A swaggerer. [Obs.]

Ruf'-ter-hood, 118: *s.* A hood worn by a hawk when fresh or first drawn.

RUFFIAN, rūff'-yān, 146: *s.* and *a.* A brutal, boisterous fellow; a robber; a cut-throat:—*adj.* Brutal, savage, boisterous.

To RUF'-lian, *v. n.* To play the ruffian. [Shaks.]

Ruf'-lian-ly, *a.* Like a ruffian, brutal.

RUFOUS, rō'-fūs, 109, 120: *a.* Red.

Ru'-fes-cent, *a.* Becoming red.

RUG=rūg, *s.* Originally, an adjective, signifying rough; hence, a coarse, nappy, woollen cloth or coverlet; and formerly a rough woolly dog: *Rug'-guened*, wearing a coarse gown.

RUG'-GED, (rūg'-guēd, 77) *a.* Rough, of uneven surface; not neat; shaggy; rough or harsh to the ear; discomposed, sour, surly; savage, brutal; stormy, boisterous.

Rug'-ged-ly, *ad.* In a rugged manner.

Rug'-ged-ness, *s.* State or quality of being rugged.

RU-GOGE, (-gōce, 152) *a.* Rough with wrinkles hence, as used by Brown, *Rugosity*, (*rusts*.)

RU'-GIN, (rō'-jīn) *s.* A nappy cloth, [Obs.:] *s.* surgeon's rasp.

RUIN, rū-in, 109: *s.* Fall, overthrow, destruction: remains of buildings or cities demolished; mischievous, bane.

To Ru'-in, *v. a.* and *n.* To subvert, to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of felicity, of fortune, of honour, particularly the honour of female chastity or maidenhood:—*adv.* [Unusual.] To fall in ruins; to run to ruin. A ruined work is an artificial ruin.

Ru'-in-er, *s.* One that ruins.

To Ru'-in-ate, *v. a.* To ruin. [Obs. or vulgar.]

Ru'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Ruin. [Obs. or colloq.]

Ru'-in-i-form, *a.* Looking like ruins, a term in mineralogy.

Ru'-in-ous, 120: *a.* Fallen to ruins; more commonly, producing ruin, destructive.

Ru'-in-ous-ly, *ad.* With ruin.

Ru'-in-ous-ness, *s.* A ruinous state.

RULE, rōl, 109: *s.* Government, sway, control; precept according to which something is to be done; an instrument for drawing lines and measuring; anciently, regularity, propriety of behaviour; there was formerly a correspondent adjective, *Ru'-ly*, signifying orderly.

To Rule, *v. a.* and *n.* To govern, to control; to settle as by a rule; to mark with lines:—*adv.* To have power or command, with over.

Ru'-ler, *s.* He or that which rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.

RUM=rūm, *s.* A spirituous liquor from the West Indies, distilled from molasses.

RUM=rūm, *s.* A queer old-fashioned person, particularly a parson, [Swift:] an old book, [Obs.]

Rum, *a.* Old-fashioned, odd, queer. [A cant word still in use.]

To RUMBLE, rūm'-bl, 101: *v. n.* To make a low, heavy, continued sound.

Rum'-bler, 36: *s.* He or that which rumbles.

Rum'-bling, *s.* A low hoarse noise.

To RUMINATE, rōm'-mē-nāt, 109: *v. n.* and *a.* To chew the cud; hence, to muse, to think again and again:—*act.* To chew over again; to meditate over and over. For other related words, see *Supp.*

Ru'-mi-na'-tor, 38: *s.* One that ruminates.

Ru'-mi-na'-tion, *s.* Property of ruminating; reflection.

Ru'-mi-nant, *a.* and *s.* Chewing the cud:—*s.* An animal that chews the cud.

To RUMMAGE=rūm'-māg, 99: *v. a.* and *n.* To search among many things by turning them over:—*adv.* To search places.

Rum'-mage, *s.* Act of rummaging. [Colloq.]

RUMMER=rūm'-mer, *s.* A large drinking-glass.

RUMOUR, rōm'-mor, 109, 38: *s.* Flying or popular report; a current hearsay.

To Ru'-mour, *v. a.* To report abroad.

Ru'-mour-er, *s.* A spreader of news.

RUMP=rūmp, *s.* The end of the back-bone of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings; the buttocks; figuratively, the tag end of something which lasts longer than the original body; hence the epithet of the parliament which abolished the House of Lords in Cromwell's time, and was afterwards abolished by Cromwell; hence, a *Rump'-er* was one who had favoured or belonged to the Rump.

RUMPLE, rūm'-pl, 101: *s.* An unintended disorderly pucker.

To Rum'-ple, *v. a.* To disorder by rumples.

To RUN=rūn, } *v. n.* and *a.* To move on the
I **RAN**=rān, } ground with the swiftest action of
 } the legs as distinguished from walking, leaping, &c.; to move with the legs, but

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt't'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, *i. e. jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

without restriction to the specific action; to move without restriction to the legs as the means; hence, to move generally, to go, to pass; in most applications it carries with it the notion of swiftness or violence, but in others it signifies an even and smooth progression, as to flow; to have a course in any direction, or a continual tenor of any kind; to be in force, to be generally received, to melt, to flow, to be liquid; to emit or let flow as a liquid; to exert pus or matter:—*act.* To make to move swiftly or forcibly; hence, to force forward, to drive; to incur; it often becomes active by ellipsis of a preposition; hence, to venture; in special senses, to import [merchandise] without duty; to melt; [this last, in the active application, is now unusual.] *To run after*, to search for, to endeavour at: *To run away from*, to flee: *To run away with*, to carry off; to adopt hastily without thought; to hurry on with: *To run in with*, to comply: *To run on*, to be continued; to continue the same course: *To run over*, to overflow; to recount or consider cursorily: *To run out*, to be at end; to spread exuberantly; to be wasted: *To run through*, to exhaust; and in an active sense, to push through with a sword; also, in an active sense, *To run down* is to chase to weariness; to follow with scandal or opposition; to crush.

Run, *s.* Act of running; course; motion; flow; cadence; process; way; long reception; continued success; current opinion; hence, with *against*, censure: *At or in the long run*, in the final result.

Run'-ner, *s.* He or that which runs; hence, a messenger; a racer; a plant that shoots quickly; a sprig; a rope: a moving stone in a mill.

Run'-ning, *a.* and *s.* Kept for the race, as a running horse; carried from page to page, as a running title; passing through blocks, as running tackle:—*s.* Act of moving swiftly; discharge from a wound.

Run'-a-way, *s.* A runaway, an apostate: not originally a relation of the class, but now understood so.

Run'-a-way, *s.* A fugitive.

Run'-nel, *s.* A small running brook.

RUNCATION, *rūng-cā'-shūn*, *s.* A weeding. [Obs.]

RUNCINATE, *rūn-cē-nāte*, *a.* Literally, saw-shaped, applied to a sort of pinnatifid leaf. [Bot.]

RUNDLE, *rūn'-dl*, 101: *s.* A little round, as the step of a ladder.

Rund'-let, *s.* A little barrel.

RUNE, *rōon*, 109: *s.* A Runic letter.

Rū'-nic, *a.* An epithet marking the letters and language of the ancient northern nations.

RUNG.—See *To Ring*.

RUNG=*rūng*, *s.* A timber in a ship's floor.

RUNNEL, **RUNNER**, &c.—See under *To Run*.

RUNNET=*rūn'-nēt*, 14: *s.* A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

RUNNION.—See *Ronion*.

RUNT=*rūnt*, *s.* Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPEE, *roo-pē'*, *s.* An East Indian silver coin worth about 2s. 4d.

RUPTION, *rūp'-shūn*, 89: *s.* A breach.

Rup'-ture, (*-tūre*, 147) *s.* Act of breaking; state of being broken; specially, breach of peace; a bursting of something pertaining to the body, as of a gut, hernia: *Rup'-ture-word* is a plant; *Ruptory*, a medicine.

To Rup'-ture, *v. a.* To break; to suffer rupture of.

RURAL, *rōō'-āl*, 109, 51: *a.* (Compare *Rustic*, &c.) Country; existing in, suiting, or resembling the country.

Rū'-ral-ly, *ad.* As in the country.

Rū'-ral-ness, *s.* Quality of being rural.

Rū'-ral-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Ruralness.

Rū'-ric-o-list, 87: *s.* Inhabitant of the country.

Rū'-rig'-e-nous, 64: *a.* Born in the country.

RUSE, *rōōz*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Stratagem, trick.

RUSH=*rūsh*, *s.* A plant of many species with a long pointal, growing plentifully in wet places; any thing proverbially worthless.

Rushed, (*rūsh't*, 114, 143) *a.* Abounding in rushes.

Rush'-y, *a.* Made of rushes.

Rush'-i-ness, *s.* State of being full of rushes.

Rush'-er, *s.* One who strewed rushes. [Obs.]

See The compounds are *Rush'-like*, *Rush'-can'-dle*, &c.

To RUSH=*rūsh*, *v. n.* To move with violence or tumultuous rapidity; to enter with eagerness; it may be met with as an active verb.

Rush, *s.* A driving forward.

Rush'-er, *s.* One who rushes.—See also above.

Rush'-ing, *s.* Violent, tumultuous course.

RUSK=*rūsk*, *s.* Light hard cake or bread.

RUSMA=*rū'-mā*, *s.* A Turkish depilatory.

RUSS=*rūss*, *a.* and *s.* Russian.

Rū'-sian, (*rūsh'-ān*, 147) *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Russia:—*s.* A native or the language of Russia.

RUSSET=*rūsh'-sēt*, 14: *a.* and *s.* Reddish brown; through mistake sometimes used for gray; coarse, homespun, rustic:—*s.* A country dress; a russetting.

To Rus'-set, *v. a.* To give a russet colour to.

Rus'-set-y, 105: *a.* Of a russet colour.

Rus'-set-ing, *s.* A name of some apples.

RUST=*rūst*, *s.* The oxide of a metal which gathers on the surface from disuse; any foul matter contracted; loss of power by inactivity.

To Rust, *v. n.* and *a.* To gather rust; to degenerate in idleness:—*act.* To make rusty; to grow inert.

Rust'-y, *a.* Infected with rust; impaired by inactivity; having matter gathered as of rust; reasty, (by corruption) morose, surly.

Rust'-i-ly, *ad.* In a rusty state.

Rust'-i-ness, *s.* State of being rusty.

RUSTIC=*rūsh'-tick*, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the country, rural; rough, savage, rude; plain, unadorned, artless, simple, honest:—*s.* An inhabitant of the country, a clown, a swain; rough work in masonry, in imitation of simple nature.

Rus'-ti-cal, *a.* Rustic.

Rus'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a rustic manner.

Rus'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* Rusticity.

Rus'-tic-i-ty, 84, 59, 105: *s.* State or quality of being rustic,—simplicity; rudeness; savageness.

To Rus'-ti-cate, *v. n.* and *a.* To reside in the country:—*act.* To banish into the country; to banish from college for a time.

Rus'-ti-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of rustication; state of being rusticated.

To RUSTLE, *rūsh'-sl*, 156, 101: *v. n.* To make a noise as of the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.

Rus'-ling, *s.* The noise of that which rustles.

RUT=*rūt*, *s.* Deep track of a wheel.

Rut'-ter-kin, *s.* One old in crafty ways. [1546.]

Rut'-ti-er, *s.* A direction for the route, whether by land or sea; an old traveller. [Cotgrave.]

To RUT=*rūt*, *v. n.* To desire to come together, used of deer, and hence of some other animals.

Rut, *s.* Copulation of deer and some other animals.

Rut'-tish, *a.* Wanton, salacious. [Shaks.]

RUTH, *rōōth*, 117: *s.* Mercy, pity, compassion, misery, sorrow. [Obs. or Poet.]

Ruth'-ful, 117: *a.* Merciful; rueful, woful.

Ruth'-ful-ly, *ad.* Sadly; wofully.

Ruth'-less, *a.* Cruel, pitiless, barbarous.

Ruth'-less-ly, *ad.* Without pity; cruelly.

Ruth'-less-ness, *s.* Want of pity, cruelty.

RUTILANT, *rōō-tē-lānt*, 109: *a.* Shining.

To Ru'-ti-late, *v. n.* To glow with light. [Coles.]

Ru'-tile, 105: *s.* An oxide of titanium.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, *i. e.* mission, 165: *vizh-ūn*, *i. e.* vision, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 16c.

RUTTER=rüt'-ter, *s.* A trooper. [1618.]
RUTTERKIN, RUTTIER.—See Rut. (a truck.)
RUTTISH.—See To Rut.
RUTTLE, rüt'-tl, *s.* Rattle in the throat. [Burnet.]
RYE=ry, 106 : *s.* Coarse kind of bread corn : also applied as the name of a disease in a hawk.
RYE-GRASS, *s.* A coarse kind of grass.

S.

S is popularly the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, though really the nineteenth : see J : its proper sound is the 55th element of the schemes prefixed ; but, except at the beginning of words, this hissing is more frequently converted into another element than actually sounded ; and the charge of a sibilant pronunciation more justly attaches to a defective utterance of the language than to the language itself when uttered according to metropolitan usage of the present day. Even at the beginning of words the *s* is not always sibilant, but with *h* forms a digraph which is the regular indication of the 61st element. In the middle and at the end of words it is very often vocalized, or converted into the 60th element : see Prin. 137, 143, 151, 158 : and in many situations the sibilant or the vocalized sound deviates into the 61st, 62d, 63d, or 64th element : see Prin. 147. As an abbreviation, *S* stands for *Socius*, (followed) : *Societas* or *Societatis*, (Society) : *Solidus* or *Solidi*, (a shilling or shillings) : *South*, &c.

SABAOTH=sā'-hā'-ōth, *s.* Armies or hosts.
SABBATH=sāb'-bāth, *s.* Literally, rest ; hence, the day of cessation from labour ; this by Jews is observed on the seventh day of the week, not only to signify that they worship the Creator as their God, but also to commemorate their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, from which their seventh day was dated : Christians, taking no note of the latter, observe for their sabbath the first day of the week, because Christ rose from the dead on that day : intermission of pain or sorrow.

Sab'-ba-ta'-ri-an, 90 : *s.* and *a.* One who observes the sabbath on the seventh day instead of the first ; one who observes the sabbath with unreasonable rigour :—*a.* Pertaining to Sabbatarians ; hence, *Sab'-ba-tarianism*.

Sab'-bath-less, *a.* Without cessation from labour.
Sab'-bat'-i-cal, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the sabbath ; bringing rest : *Sabbat'ic* is the same.

Sab'-ba-tism, 158 : *s.* Intermission of labour.
 The compounds are *Sab' bath-break'er*, *Sab' bath-break'ing*, &c.

SABEAN=sā'-bē'-ān, 86 : *a.* Pertaining to Saba, in Arabia, famous for aromatic plants.

SABELLIAN, sā'-bēl'-ē-ān, 90 : *s.* A follower of Sabellius, who in the third century taught that the *Word* and the *Holy Spirit* were only virtues, emanations, or functions of the Deity.

SABIAN, sā' bē'-ān, 90 : *s.* A worshipper of the host of heaven, that is, of the heavenly bodies : hence, *Sabianism* ; it also occurs for *Sabeian*, which is quite a different word.

SABINE, sāb'-in, 105 : *s.* A plant, savin.

SABLE, sā'-bl, 101 : *s.* and *a.* A small animal of the weasel kind ; its fur.—*a.* Black.

SABLIERE, sāb'-lē-ār, [Fr.] 170 : *s.* (See Sabulous.) A sand-pit ; a piece of timber not so thick as a beam.

SABOT, sād'-bōt', [Fr.] *s.* Sort of wooden shoe.

SABRE, sād'-bur, 159 : *s.* A convex short sword. *To Sab'-bre*, *v.* *a.* To wound or kill as with a sabre.

SABULOUS, sāb'-ū-lūs, *a.* Sandy, gritty.

Sab'-u-lous'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Sandiness, grittiness.

SACCADE=sāc'-kād', *s.* A jerk with the bridle.
SACCHARINE, sās'-kād'-rin, 161, 105 : *a.* Having the taste or other qualities of sugar. See *Sepp*
Sac'-cha-ri'-er-ous, 87, 120 : *a.* Producing sugar.
Sac'-cho-lac'-tic, *a.* Obtained from the sugar of milk, as saccholactic or mucic acid : hence the neutral salt *sacchotate*.

SACERDOTAL=sās'-er-dō'-tāl, *a.* Priestly.

SACHEL.—See Satchel.

SACHEM=sā'-chēm, *s.* Title of an American chief.

SACK=sāck, *s.* A large bag ; a bag ; three bushels ; a loose robe formerly worn by ladies. *Sac*, see in *Sup*.
To Sack, *v.* *a.* To put into bags.

Sack'-ing, *s.* Coarse cloth fastened to a bedstead ; cloth for making sacks.

Sack'-ful, *s.* A sack quite full.

Sack'-cloth, *s.* The coarsest and roughest of cloth.

SACK=sāck, *s.* Canary wine or sherry.

SACK-POS-SER, *s.* A posset of milk and sack.

To SACK=sāck, *v.* *a.* To plunder, to pillage.

Sack, *s.* Storm and pillage of a town.

Sack'-er, *s.* One that sacks a town.

Sack'-age, *s.* Act of sacking a town.

SACKBUT=sāck'-būt, *s.* A kind of trumpet.

SACRED=sā'-crēd, *a.* Immediately relating to God ; holy ; consecrated, with *to* ; relating to religion, not profane ; inviolable.

Sa'-cred-ly, *ad.* Religiously, inviolably.

Sa'-cred-ness, *s.* State of being sacred.

Sacring, Sacrist, &c.—See lower.

SAC'-RA-MENT, 92 : *s.* A sacred ceremony imposing an obligation,—an oath ; an outward sign of spiritual grace ; specially, the Eucharist : *To Sac'rament*, to bind by an oath, is dissuaded.

Sac'-ra-men'-tal, *a.* Constituting or pertaining to a sacrament : *Sac'ramen'-tals* are things relating to sacraments.

Sac'-ra-men'-tal-ly, *ad.* In manner of a sacrament.

Sac'-ra-men-ta'-ri-an, 90 : *s.* One who differs from the Catholics respecting the sacraments, applied reproachfully to the Protestants : *Sac'ramen'-tary* is sometimes used with the same meaning.

Sac'-ra-men'-tar-y, *s.* Sacramental prayer-book.

Sa'-crif'-ice, *a.* Employed in sacrifice : old authors also use *Sacrific'ion*.

Sa'-crif'-i-ca-ble, *a.* Fit for sacrifice.

Sa'-crif'-i-ca-tor, *s.* A sacrificer. [Brown.]

Sa'-crif'-i-ca-tor-y, *a.* Offering sacrifice.

To Sac'-ri-fice, (-fize, 137) *v.* *a.* and *n.* To offer to Heaven ; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation, with *to* ; to give up for something else, with *to* ; to devote :—*new*. To make offerings ; to offer sacrifice.

Sac'-ri-fi'-cer, (-zer) *s.* One who sacrifices.

Sac'-ri-fice, (-fice, 137) *s.* Act of sacrificing ; the thing sacrificed ; that which is given up for something else, deemed of less value.

Sac'-ri-fi'-cial, (-fish'-iāl, 147) *a.* Performing sacrifice ; pertaining to sacrifice.

SAC'-RI-LEGE, (-lēge, 102) *s.* The crime of appropriating, violating, or profaning things sacred.

Sac'-ri-leg'-ist, *s.* One guilty of sacrilege.

Sac'-ri-le'-gious, (-lē'-jūs, 90, 120) *a.* Violating things sacred ; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

Sac'-ri-le'-gious-ly, *ad.* With sacrilege.

Sac'-ri-le'-gious-ness, *s.* Disposition to sacrilege.

Sa'-CRING, *a.* Used in sacred offices, consecrating.

Sa'-cris-t, *s.* **Sa'-cris-tan**, *s.* The person in a church who has charge of the things used in sacred offices.

Sa'-cris-ty, *s.* Place for keeping sacred utensils.

Sa'-cro-sanct, *a.* Inviolable, sacred. [Milton : prose.]

SAD=sād, *a.* In obsolete senses, firm ; cohesive ;

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words : gūt'-wāy : chāp'-mān : pā'-pā' : lāw : gōōd : j'ūw, *i. e.* *joy*, 55 : *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

heavy; in senses not common, serious, grave; dark-coloured; in usual senses, sorrowful, melancholy, gloomy; in style half burlesque, bad, incon-venient, vexatious.

Sad'-ly, *ad.* With sadness; in sad manner.

Sad'-ness, *s.* Quality of being sad.

To Sad'-den, 114: *v. a. and n.* To make sad in any of its senses:—*neu.* To become sad.

SADDLE, sād'-dl, 101: *s.* The seat which is put on a horse for the accommodation of the rider; something like a saddle in shape or use.

To Sad'-dle, *v. a.* To put a saddle on; to put on as a saddle; to load.

Sad'-dler, 36: *s.* A maker of saddles.

The compounds are *Sad'-dle-backed*, (low in the back, with an elevated head and neck); *Sad'-dle-bow*, (the arch at the upper part of the saddle which is to fit the horse's back:—*neu.*) *Sad'-dle-maker*, &c.

SADDUCEE—sād'-dū-cē', *s.* One of an ancient sect of the Jews who held that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit.

Sad'-du-cism, 158: *s.* A sort of deism.

SAFE—sāfē, *a. and s.* (See *To Save*.) Free from danger or hurt, conferring security; reposed from the power of doing harm:—*s.* A small place for repositing provisions, and securing them from insects: *To Safe* is obsolete.

Safe'-ly, *ad.* In a safe manner.

Safe'-ness, *s.* State of being safe.

Safe'-ty, *s.* Freedom or exemption from danger or hurt; custody, security from escape: a *Safe'-ty-valve* is one attached to steam engines for the escape of steam and prevention of bursting.

SAFE-CON'-DUCT, *s.* That which gives a safe passage, —pass-warrant; also, convey.

SAFE-GUARD, 121: *s.* Defence; convoy; pass-warrant; an outward petticoat which women wore when riding.

To Safe'-guard, *v. a.* To guard, to protect. [Shaks.]

SAFE-KEEP'-ING, *s.* Act of keeping safely.

SAFFRON—sāf'-rōn, *s. and a.* A yellow plant:—*adj.* Having the colour of saffron, yellow. There is a plant named *Saf'-fron-bas'tard*, which is different in kind, and is sometimes called *Safflower*.

To Saf'-fron, *v. a.* To tinge with saffron.

To SAG—sāg, *v. n. and a.* To swag, to stagger:—*act.* To cause to bend by burthening. See *To Hog*, *S.*

SAGACIOUS, sād-gā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Primarily, quick of scent; hence, of quick penetration.

Sa-ga'-cious-ly, *ad.* With sagacity

Sa-ga'-cious-ness, *s.* Sagacity.

Sa-gac'-i-ty, 92, 59: *s.* Quickness of scent; acuteness of discernment, penetration.

SAGAMORE—sāg'-d-mōr, *s.* A supreme ruler among the American Indians; a juice.

SAGAPEN—sāg'-d-pēn, *s.* Persian gum resin.

SAGATHY, sāg'-d-thēy, *s.* A kind of serge.

SAGE—sāgē, *s.* A garden plant of several sorts.

Sa'-gy, *a.* Full of, or seasoned with sage.

SAGE—sāgē, *a. and s.* Wise, grave, prudent:—*s.* A man of gravity and wisdom,—a philosopher.

Sage'-ly, *ad.* Wisely, prudently.

Sage'-ness, *s.* Gravity, prudence.

To SAGINATE, sād'-gē-nātē, *v. a.* To pamper.

SAGITTAL, sād'-gīt-tāl, 81: *a.* Belonging to an arrow; like an arrow, as a suture of the skull.

Sag'-it-tar-y, *s. and a.* An animal armed with arrows, half man and half horse; an archer; the Centaur; one of the signs of the zodiac, the full Latin of which is *Sagittarius*:—*adj.* Pertaining to an arrow.

SAGO—sā'-gō, *s.* A dry mealy substance or granulated paste imported from the East.

SAIC—sā'-ick, *s.* A Turkish vessel of the Levant.

SAID.—See *To Say*.

SAIL—sāl, *s.* The sheet, or one of the sheets, by which the wind impels a ship; in poetry, wings; a ship; a collective term for ships: *To strike sail*, to lower the sail; to abate of pomp or superiority.

To Sail, *v. n. and a.* To be conveyed in a vessel by sails; to swim; to be carried smoothly:—*act.* To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

Sail'-er, 36: *s.* He or that which sails.

Sail'-or, 38: *s.* A seaman.

Sail'-a-ble, *a.* Navigable.

Sail'-y, *a.* Like a sail. [Drayton.]

The compounds are *Sail'-borne*; *Sail'-board*, (spreading as a sail:—*neu.*) *Sail'-loft*; *Sail'-maker*; *Sail'-yard*, &c.

SAIN, (Sayen).—See *To Say*.

SAINFOIN—sāin'-foin, 30: *s.* A herb cultivated for fodder.

SAINT—sāint, *s.* A person sanctified, one of the blessed in heaven; one canonized; a sanctimonious person.

To Saint, *v. a. and n.* To canonize:—*neu.* To act with a show of piety.

Saint'-ed, *a.* Holy, pious; made blessed.

Saint'-ess, *s.* A female saint.

Saint'-ly, *a. and ad.* Holy:—*ad.* Like a saint.

Saint'-like, *a.* Suiting or resembling a saint.

Saint'-ship, *s.* Character or qualities of a saint.

Other compounds are *Saint-John's-bread*, *Saint-John's-wort*, *Saint-Peter's-wort*, (all three, plants:—*neu.*) *Saint'-bell*, (the smaller church bell, so called because formerly rung at a particular part of divine service that the absent might fall on their knees:—*neu.*) *Saint'-seeming*; &c.

SAKE—sāke, *s.* Purpose, account, cause.

SAKER—sā'-ker, *s.* A hawk; sort of catbird.

Sa'-ker-et, *s.* The male of the saker-hawk.

SAL—sāl, *s.* Salt. [Chem. Phar.]

SAL-IV'-ER-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Producing salt.

To SAL-IV'-y, 6: *v. a.* To form into a salt.

Sal'-i-fy'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of combining to form a salt.

Sal'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of salifying.

SAL-I-NA'-TION, *s.* Act of washing with salt liquor.

SAL-LINE', (sā-līnē') *a.* Salt, partaking of the qualities of salt: *Sal'-acus* is less used.

Sa-line'-ness, *s.* State of being saline.

Sa-lin'-i-form, 92: *a.* Having the form of salt.

Sa-liv'-no-ter-rene', *a.* Of salt and earth.

SAL'-SA-MEN-TA'-NI-ous, *a.* Of salt things. [O'ne.]

Sal'-so-ac'-id, 59: *a.* Salt and sour.

Sal-su'-gi-nous, *a.* Salitish. [Boyle.]

SALACIOUS, sād-lā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Lustful.

Sa-la'-cious-ly, *ad.* Lecherously, lustfully.

To SALAD'-i-ty, 92, 59: *s.* Lust, lechery.

SALAD—sāl'-dē, *s.* Food of raw herbs, generally dressed with salt, oil, and vinegar; *Salit* is a corruption.

Sal'-ad-ing, *s.* Vegetables for salads.

SALAM—sāl-lām, *s.* An Eastern salutation.

SALAMANDER—sāl-d-mān'-der, *s.* An animal vulgarly deemed to live in the fire; a small lizard. *Salamander's hair*, or *wood*, is a name given to asbestos.

Sal'-a-man'-drine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a salamander; enduring fire.

SALARY, sāl'-ār-ēy, 105: *s.* Stated or periodical payment for services; stipend; wages.

Sal'-ar-ied, 114: *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SALE—sālē, *s.* (Compare *To Sell*.) Act of selling; power of selling, market; auction; state or being to be sold: from some different etymology it means, in Spenser, a wicker basket.

Sale'-a-ble, *a.* That can be sold; vendible.

Sale'-a-bly, *ad.* In a saleable manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vish-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thūn, 166: thēn, 166.

Sale'-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being saleable.

Of the compounds, *Sales-man* is understood specially as one who sells beasts at market, or as one who sells ready-made clothes: *Sale'-work* is work carelessly done for sale.

SALEBROUS, sāl'-ē-brūs, 120: *a.* Rugged.

SAL'-e-bros'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Roughness of a path.

SALEP.—See *Saloop*.

SALIENT, sāl'-ē-ānt, } *a.* Leaping: in the first
SALIENT, sāl'-ē-ent, } form it is a term of heraldry, denoting the upright position of a beast with only one hinder foot on the ground: in other senses it has the second form: moving by leaps, shooting, projecting; outward (angle) as opposed to re-entering.

SALICINE, sāl'-ē-cīn, 105: *s.* A substance obtained from the bark of the willow in prismatic crystals.

SALIFEROUS, SALIFIABLE, &c., SALINE, &c.—See *Sal*.

SALIGOT, sāl'-ē-gōt, *s.* Water-thistle.

SALIQUE, sāl'-īck, [Fr.] *a.* Excluding females from succeeding or transmitting inheritance to the throne.

SALIVA=sāl'-ī'-vā, *s.* Spit.

Sal'-i-val, *a.* Relating to spittle.

Sal'-i-vous, 120: *a.* Having the nature of spittle.

SAL'-i-VAR-y, 84, 105, 129: *a.* Salival.

To Sal'-i-vate, *v. a.* To purge by the salival glands.

Sal'-i-va'-tion, 89: *s.* A method of cure by exciting an excessive secretion of saliva, generally by mercury.

SALLET=sāl'-lēt, *s.* A helmet: see also *Salad*.

SALLIANCE.—See under *Sally*.

SALLOW, sāl'-lō, 125: *s.* A sort of willow tree.

SALLOW, sāl'-lō, *a.* Yellow, as from illness.

Sal'-low-ness, *s.* Sickly yellow paleness.

SALLY, sāl'-lēy, 105: *s.* Eruption as from a besieged place; excursion; flight; sprightly exertion; levity, wild gaiety, exuberance.

To Sal'-ly, *v. n.* To issue suddenly.

Sal'-li-ance, *s.* A sally. [Spenser.]

SAL'-LY-PORT, 130: *s.* Gate at which sallies are made; in fire-ships the place of escape for the train-firers.

SALMAGUNDI, sāl'-mā-gūn'-dēy, *s.* A mixture of chopped meat, pickled herrings, and seasonings.

SALMON, sām'-mōn, 157: *s.* A fish that comes from the sea to spawn in fresh water, whose flesh is of a pink colour: there is a fish like it called *Sal'mon-trout*. *Sal'monids* are fish of the salmon genus.

Sal'm'-on-et, *s.* (See *Samlet*.)

SALOON=sāl'-lōon', *s.* A hall, or state room.

SALOOP=sāl'-lōop', *s.* The dried root of a species of orchis, properly *Salap*: also a decoction of the root.

SALPICON, sāl'-pē-cōn, *s.* A sort of stuffing.

SALSIFY, sāl'-cē-īy, *s.* Goatsbeard, a plant.

SALSO-ACID, SALSUGINOUS, &c.—See *Sal*.

SALT, sāwt, 112: *s.* and *a.* (See the relations of the Latin form under *Sal*.) A body compounded of an acid united to some base; the common salt is muriate of soda; that which seasons or gives flavour; that which preserves from corruption; taste, smack; wit, merriment: in the plural number, it is used popularly for a salt taken as a medicine:—*adj.* Having the taste of salt; impregnated, or abounding with salt; salacious.

To Salt, *v. a.* To season with salt; it is used as a neuter verb by manufacturers, as "The brine salts."

Sal'-er, *s.* One who salts, or who sells salt.

Sal'-ly, *ad.* With taste of salt.

Sal'-ness, *s.* Taste of salt; state of being salt.

Sal'-ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.

Sal'-less, *a.* Not tasting of salt, insipid.

Sal'-ern, *s.* A salt-work.

SALT'-CEL-LAR, *s.* A small vessel for holding salt.

SALT-PG'-TREE, (-tur, 159) *s.* Nitrate of potash.

Other compounds are *Salt-eat*, (a lump of salt at salt-works which attracts pigeons:) *Salt-mine*, *Salt-pas*, *Salt-pit*, (these three have nearly the same meaning:) *Salt-rheum*, (an affection of the skin, also called Herpes:) *Salt-water*; *Salt-work*; *Salt-wort*, (a herb:) &c.

SALT=sālt, 142: *s.* Act of leaping. [B. Jon.]

Sal'-tant, *a.* Jumping, dancing. *Saligrade*. [Geol.]

Sal'-ti-er, *s.* A cross with two feet as if capable of leaping, as X: also spelled *Saltire*. [Her.]

Sal'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of leaping. *Sal'tatory*, *a.*

Sal'-in-ban'-co, *s.* A mountebank.

SALUBRIOUS, sāl'-pō'-brē-ūs, 109, 105, 120: *a.*

Healthful, wholesome, promoting health.

Sal'-u'-bri-ous-ly, *ad.* So as to promote health.

Sal'-u'-bri-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Healthfulness.

SAL'-U-TAR-y, (sāl'-ū-tār-ēy, 84, 69, 129) *a.*

Wholesome, healthy; also promoting safety.

Sal'-u-tar-i-ness, *s.* Wholesomeness.

Sal'-u-tif'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Bringing health.

To Sal'-UTE', (sāl'-pō', 109) *v. a.* To wish health to; hence, to greet, to hail; to please, to gratify; to kiss.

Sal'-ute', *s.* A greeting; a kiss.

Sal'-u-ter, *s.* One who salutes.

Sal'-u-ta-tor-y, *s.* Place of greeting. [Milton.]

Sal'-u-ta'-tion, 69, 89: *s.* Act or style of saluting; a greeting; literally, a wish of health.

SALVABLE, sāl'-vā-bl, 101: *a.* (Compare the previous class.) Possible to be saved, or kept safe and sound.

Sal'-vā-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being salvable.

SAL-VAGE, 99: *s.* That which is allowed or claimed by law for saving goods from a wreck: with a different etymology it is an adjective, signifying what is now denoted by *Salvage*, which see.

SAL'-VAT-OR-y, *s.* A place for keeping goods safe.

SAL'-VA'-TION, 89: *s.* Literally, preservation, health preservation from eternal misery.

SAL'-VER, *s.*—See in its place hereafter.

SAL'-VO, *s.* A something saved when other things are granted,—an exception, a reservation.

SALVE, sālv, 122: *s.* A glutinous composition or ointment for wounds; remedy, help.

To Salve, *v. a.* To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy: in old authors it occurs in senses related to the previous classes, Spenser using it for *to salute*; and Hooker, Atterbury, &c. for *to help* or *save* by a *salvo*.

SALVER=sāl'-ver, *s.* (Perhaps related to *Salvable*, &c.) A sort of waiter, generally of precious metal.

SAMARITAN, sām'-ār-ē-tān, *s.* and *a.* One of an ancient sect with whom other Jews refused to have dealings, and remarkable by the parable of the good Samaritan:—*adj.* Pertaining to the Samaritans: the Samaritan alphabet is the ancient Hebrew alphabet.

SAMBO=sām'-bō, *s.* Child of a black and a mulatto.

SAME=sāme, *a.* Identical, not different or other; it was anciently an adverb signifying together.

Same'-ness, *s.* Identity; entire likeness.

SAMIEL, sām'-ē-ēl, 97: *s.* The wind Simoom.

SAMITE=sām'-mīt', *s.* A silk stuff. [Chaucer.]

SAMLET=sām'-lēt, *s.* A salmonet. [Is. Wal.]

SAMPHIRE, sām'-fer, 163, 103, 36: *s.* A plant which grows on rocks washed by the sea, used for pickling.

SAMPLE, sām'-pl, 11, 101: *s.* A part shown as a specimen of the whole; example.

To Sam'-ple, *v. a.* To exemplify. [Unusual.]

Sam'-pler, 36: *s.* A specimen, particularly of a girl's improvement in needle-work.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i.e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mude*, 171.

SANABLE, sǎn'-d-bl, 101 : (See Sane.) *a.* Curable.
San'-ative, 105 : *a.* Powerful to cure, healing.
San'-ative-ness, *s.* Power to cure.
San'-a-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of curing or healing.
SAN'-I-CLE, *s.* A name given to the herb, self-heal.
SANCE-BELL=sǎnc'-bĕl, *s.* Saint's-bell.
To SANCTIFY, sǎngk'-tĕ-fy, 158, 105, 6 : *v. a.*
 To make holy; to make a means of holiness; to make
 free from guilt; to secure from violation: in a theo-
 logical sense, to free from the power of sin for the time
 to come : Barrow uses *To Sanctificate*.
Sanc'-ti-fi'-er, *s.* He that sanctifies.
Sanc'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of sanctifying; state
 of being sanctified or freed from future dominion of sin.
SANC'-TI-MON-Y, *s.* Holiness; scrupulous austerity;
 it often means the appearance of holiness.
Sanc'-ti-mo'-ni-ous, 90 : *a.* Saintly; saint-seeming.
Sanc'-ti-mo'-ni-ous-ly, *adv.* With sanctimony.
Sanc'-ti-mo'-ni-ous-ness, *s.* Saintly appearance.
SANC'-TION, 89 : *s.* That which confirms or renders
 obligatory,—ratification; less properly, a law.
To Sanc'-tion, *v. a.* To give a sanction to.
Sanc'-ti-tude, *s.* Holiness; goodness.
Sanc'-ti-ty, 105 : *s.* Sanctitude; a holy being.
Sanc'-tu-ar-y, (-tĕ-ār-ē, 147) *s.* Properly, the
 most retired and awful part of a temple; holy place,
 holy ground; an asylum sacred from the reach of the
 civil power, whence a *sanctuary* man; shelter, pro-
 tection.
To Sanc'-tu-ar-ize, *v. a.* To shelter by means of
 sacred privileges. [Shaks.]
SAND=sǎnd, *s.* Powder arising from the breaking
 or crumbling of stone; in the plural, barren country
 covered with sands.
To Sand, *v. a.* To sprinkle with sand; to drive on
 sands.
Sand'-ed, *a.* Covered with sand; sandy.
Sand'-y, *a.* Abounding with sand; consisting of sand;
 having the hue of sand.
Sand'-i-ness, *s.* State of being sandy.
Sand'-ish, *a.* Somewhat sandy.
Sand'-er-ling, *s.* A bird frequenting the sands.
Sand'-ev-er, *s.*—See in its place hereafter.
 The compounds are *Sand'-bag*; *Sand'-bath*; *Sand'-*
blind, (obstructed in sight by particles which seem
 to float before the eyes); *Sand'-box*, (epithet of a tree
 whose pericarp bursts and scatters the seeds); *Sand'-*
eel, (fish found under the sand when the tide has run
 out); *Sand'-flood*, (as in deserts); *Sand'-heat*, (heat
 of warm sand); *Sand'-piper*, (a bird); *Sand'-stone*,
 (that easily crumbles into sand); *Sand'-wort*, (a
 plant); &c.
SANDAL=sǎnd'-āl, *s.* A loose shoe.
SANDAL-WOOD, sǎn'-dāl-wood, 118 : *s.* An
 oriental wood, odoriferous when burnt; also called
Sanders.
SAN'-TRA-LIN, *s.* Chemical substance from red sanders.
SANDARAC=sǎn'-dā-răk, *s.* A white resin im-
 ported from Barbary; also a native fossil, and also a
 combination of arsenic and sulphur.
SANDEVER=sǎnd'-ĕv-er, *s.* Glass gall, or that
 which rises as a scum when glass is made: it is allied
 to sand by common notion, but not by etymology.
SANDIX, sǎn'-dicks, 188 : *s.* A kind of minium.
SANDWICH, sǎnd'-widzh, 149 : *s.* Two thin
 slices of bread with meat between; probably named
 from the person who brought them into fashion.
SANE=sǎn, *a.* Sound, healthy; generally applied
 to that state in which the mental faculties are sound.
San'-i-ty, 105 : *s.* Soundness of mind.
SANG.—See *To Sing*. **SANG-FROID**.—See lower.
SANGUIFEROUS, &c.—See in the next class.
SANGUINE, sǎng'-gwin, 158, 145, 105 : *a.* and
s. Abounding with blood; having a temper supposed

to proceed from predominance of blood—cheerful,
 warm, ardent, confident; (see Humor;) having the
 colour of blood:—*s.* Blood colour; the blood stone.

To San'-guine, *v. a.* To ensanguine; to make red.
San'-guine-ly, *adv.* With sanguineness.

San'-guine-ness, *s.* Quality of being sanguine;
 Swift uses *Sanguinity*.

SAN'-GUIN-e-ous, 90, 120 : *a.* Abounding with blood;
 constituting blood.

SAN'-GUI-ER-ous, 87 : *a.* Conveying blood.

To SAN'-GUI-FY, 6 : *v. n.* To produce blood. [Hale.]

San'-gui-fi'-er, *s.* Producer of blood.

SAN'-GUI-fi-ca'-tion, 89 : *s.* The natural process by
 which chyle is converted into blood.

SAN'-GUI-NAR-Y, *a.* and *s.* Bloody, blood-thirsty,
 murderous:—*s.* A plant, probably from its colour.

SAN'-GUI-SUG, *s.* A blood sucker; a leech.

SANG-FROID, (sǒng-frŭă, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Cold
 blood, freedom from natural ardour, coolness, indiffer-
 ence.

SANHEDRIM=sǎn'-hĕ-drĭm, *s.* The great coun-
 cil of 70 elders among the Jews; a great council.

SANICLE.—See under Sanable.

SANIES, sǎ-nĕ-ĕz, 105, 101 : *s.* A thin acrid
 discharge from wounds or sores,—ichlor.

Sa'-ni-ous, 120 : *a.* Emitting sanies,—ichorous.

SANITY, &c.—See under Sane.

SANK.—See *To Sink*.

SANS, sǎnz, 143 : *prep.* Without. *Sans-Culotte*. *S*

By our old poets this French word was adopted and
 naturalized, but as an English word it is obsolete:
 hence, in order to be understood, modern reciters give
 it a French pronunciation, nearly as *sǎng* before a
 consonant, and *sǒngz* before a vowel: see Prin. 170.

SANSCRIT=sǎn'-scrit, *s.* The ancient language of
 Hindoostan,—literally, the polished language; it is
 the parent of all the Indian languages, and as some
 think, of all others.

SANTALIN.—See under Sandal-wood.

SANTON, sǎn'-tŏn, *s.* A sort of dervise or saint.

SAP=sǎp, *s.* The vital juice of plants: it is used ad-
 jectively before colours; as *Sap'-green*, &c. *Sap'-wood*

Sap'-py, *a.* Abounding in sap; young; hence it
 sometimes means weak; soft, silly.

Sap'-pi-ness, *s.* Succulence, juiciness.

Sap'-less, *a.* Wanting vital juices; old.

Sap'-ling, *s.* A young tree, as full of sap.

To SAP=sǎp, *v. a.* and *n.* To subvert by digging,
 to undermine:—*new*. To proceed by mining, or secretly.

Sap, *s.* A trench for undermining.

Sap'-per, *s.* One employed in sapping.

SAPID, &c.—See under Sapor.

SAPIENT, sǎ'-pĕ-ĕnt, 90 : *a.* Wise, sage.

Sa'-pi-en'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Teaching wisdom.

Sa'-pi-ence, *s.* Wisdom, knowledge.

SAPLESS, SAPLING.—See under Sap.

SAPONACEOUS, sǎp'-d-nā'-sh'ūs, 90 : *a.*
 Soapy. *Saponin*, see *Sapp*.

Sap'-o-nar-y, *a.* Saponaceous. [Boyle.]

To Sa-pon'-i-fy, *v. a.* To convert into soap by com-
 bination with an alkali: hence, *Sap'-onifica'-tion*.

Sap'-o-nule, *s.* Essential oil combined with a base.

SAPOR=sǎ'-por, [Thus in Eng.] 94 : *s.* Power
 of affecting or stimulating the palate, taste.

Sap'-o-rous, 92, 120 : *a.* Savoury.

Sap'-o-rif'-ic, 88 : *a.* Giving flavours or tastes.

Sap'-id, *a.* Stimulating the palate, tasteful.

Sap'-id-ness, *Sa-pid'-i-ty*, *s.* State of being sapid.

SAPPHIC, sǎf'-ick, 163, 143 : *a.* The epithet of
 a kind of verse invented by Sappho, in which the
 second and many other odes of Horace are written.

SAPPHIRE, sǎf'-er, 163, 143, 132 : *s.* A pre-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĭzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tĕn, 166: tĕn, 166.

ious stone frequently blue, and inferior in hardness only to the diamond.
Sapph'-ir-ene, (săp'-ēr-in, 105) *a.* Made of or resembling sapphire.
SAPPINESS, SAPPY.—See under Sap: *Sappy* ('mussy) is a different word, and, if used, should be *S'py*.
SARABAND=săr'-d-bănd', *s.* A Spanish dance.
SARACENIC=săr'-d-cên'-ick, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens, or their architecture, also called *Gothic*.
SARCASM, sar'-căzm, 158: *s.* (Compare Sarcology, &c.) A reproach, in uttering which the speaker is supposed to draw the *flesh* (his lips) from his teeth, that is, to show his teeth; hence, a biting expression, a taunt.
Sar-cas'-tic, 88: } *a.* Keen, taunting, biting, se-
Sar-cas'-ti-cal, } vere.
Sar-cas'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a sarcastic manner.
SARCENET=sarc'-nēt, *s.* Fine thin woven silk.
To SARCLE, sar'-cl, 101: *v. a.* To weed corn.
Sar'-cu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of weeding.
SARCOLOGY, sar-côl'-ô-gy, 87: *s.* That part of anatomy which treats of the *fleshy* parts of the body.
Sar'-co-log'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.
SAR'-CO-CELE, 101: *s.* A *fleshy* excrescence, giving the appearance of rupture by the swelling of the scrotum. *Sarcocarp*, see in *Supp*.
SAR'-CO-COL-IA, *s.* A kind of gum, so named from its use in healing *flesh* wounds.
SAR'-CO-LITE, *s.* A vitreous *flesh*-coloured substance.
SAR-CO'-MA, *s.* Any *fleshy* excrescence.
SAR-COPH'-A-GY, (-côf'-ô-jy, 163) *s.* The practice of eating *fl'-sh*, as opposed to vegetable diet.
Sar-coph'-a-gous, (-gūs, 120) *a.* Flesh-eating.
Sar-coph'-a-gus, (-gūs) } *s.* Literally, a devourer of
Sar-coph'-a-gi, (-ji) *pl.* } the body,—a stone coffin or receptacle, in which a dead body was laid.
SAR-COP'-IC, *a.* and *s.* Incarnative.
SARD=sard, 33: *s.* (Named from Sardis in Asia Minor.) A mineral which, when held up to the light, is of a deep red colour: also called *Sardius*; also a name of the fish pilchard.
SARD'-A-CHATR, (-kât, 161) *s.* An agate of a pale flesh colour, spotted and clouded.
SARD'-EL, **SARD'-EUS**, or **SAR'-DINE-STONE**, *s.* A sort of precious stone.
SARD'-O-NYX, (-nicks, 188) *s.* A stone or gem nearly allied to cornelian, whose colour resembles the flesh under the nail.
SAR'-DAN, 12: *s.* A fish like the herring.
SAR'-din, *s.* A fish with gold-coloured scales.
SARDONIC=sar-dôn'-ick, 88: *a.* Forced or feigned as applied to laughter, smiles, or a grin; because a herb called *sardon*, when eaten, contracted the muscles and produced painful and dangerous laughter: *Sardonius* has the same meaning, but by modern writers is less used.
SARK=sark, *s.* Shift or shirt. [Provin.]
SARMENTOSE=sar'-mên-tôc'-ô, *a.* Having leaves like bunches of *twigs* only at the joints.
SARPLAR=sar'-plar, *s.* Half a pack, as of wool.
SARPLIER, sar'-plēr, *s.* Packing-cloth.
SARRACINE, sâr-râ-cîn, 105: *s.* A plant. *S.*
SARSAPARILLA=sar'-sâ-pâ-rîl'-ld, *s.* A herb; a medicinal root imported from S. Amer. *a.*
SARSE=sarce. *s.* A fine sieve; hence, To *Sarse*.
SART=sart, *s.* Woodland turned to arable.
SASH=sash, *s.* A band; a belt worn for ornament, as the band worn by officers in the army; by the clergy over their cassocks; and as a part of female dress.
To Sash, *v. a.* To dress with a sash.
SASH, *s.* A sash-window, or one let up and down by a band over pulleys.

To Sash, *v. n.* To furnish with sash-windows.
SASHOON=sash'-oon, *s.* Leather pad in a boot.
SASSAFRAS=săs'-sâ-frâs, *s.* A tree, the wood of which is medicinal, named from its river in N. Amer.
SASSE=sâs, 189: *s.* A kind of sluice. [T'epsy]
SAT.—See To Sit.
SATAN=sâ'-tân, *s.* The adversary, the devil.
Sat'-tan-ism, 158: *s.* Diabolical spirit.
Sat'-tan-ist, *s.* A wicked person. [Granser, 1621.]
Sa-tan'-ic, **Sa-tan'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Devilish, infernal.
Sa-tan'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Diabolically.
SATCHEL=sâtch'-ël, *s.* A little sack or bag.
To SATE=sât, *v. a.* To satiate.
Sate'-less, *a.* Insatiable.
To Sâ'-ti-ATE, (sâ'-shê-âte, 147) *v. a.* To fill, to satisfy; to glut, to pall; to saturate: *Sâ'tia'-tion*, (*s.*) *as* formed from the verb, scarcely occurs.
Sâ'-ti-ate, *a.* Filled, glutted, satiated.
Sa-ti'-c-ty, (sâ-ti'-ê-ty, 84, 105) *s.* Fulness; fulness beyond desire or pleasure; state of being palled.
Sâ' See for other words connected with this class *To Satisfy* and *To Saturate*.
SATELLITE=sât'-ël-lite, 101: *s.* A planet attending on a planet; a follower.
Sat'-el-lit'-ious, (-lish'-i-us, 90) *a.* Consisting of satellites.
SATIN=sât'-in, *s.* A glossy close silk.
Sat'-i-net', *s.* A thin kind of satin.
Sâ' The compounds are *Sat'-in-floc'er*: *Sat'-in-spar*, &c.
SATIRE, sât'-er, 132: *s.* A poem or discourse in which wickedness and folly are exposed to hatred and contempt; if personal, it becomes a lampoon.
To Sâ'-ir-ize, (sât'-ēr-iz) *v. a.* To expose by satire.
Sat'-ir-ist, *s.* One who satirizes.
Sa-tir'-ic, (sâ-tir'-ick) **Sa-tir'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Belonging to satire; prone to censorious mockery.
Sa-tir'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With satire.
SATISFACTION, &c.—See in the class below.
To SATISFY=sât'-is-fy, 6: *v. a.* and *a.* (Compare *To Sate* and *To Saturate*.) To content; to supply fully; to pay to content; to appease by punishment; to free from doubt, to convince:—*new*. To give content; to feed to the full; to make payment.
Sât'-is-fic'-er, *s.* One that makes satisfaction.
Sât'-is-fac'-tive, 105: *a.* Giving satisfaction.
Sât'-is-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of satisfying; state of being satisfied; conviction; gratification; amends; payment.
Sât'-is-fac'-tor-y, *a.* Giving content; atoning.
Sât'-is-fac'-tor-i-ly, *ad.* So as to content.
Sât'-is-fac'-tor-i-nous, *s.* Power of giving content.
SATIVE=sâ'-tîv, 105: *a.* Sown in gardens.
SATRAP=sâ'-trâp, *s.* A viceroi in ancient Persia.
Sâ'-tra-pal, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap.
Sâ'-tra-py, *s.* Government assigned to a satrap.
To SATURATE=sât'-h-râte, 147: *v. a.* (Compare *To Sate* and *To Satisfy*.) To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.
Sât'-u-ra-ble, *a.* That may be saturated.
Sât'-u-rant, *a.* Impregnating to the full.
Sât'-u-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of saturating; state of being saturated.
Sa-tu'-ri-ty, *s.* Fulness; repletion. [Little used.]
SATURDAY=sât'-ur-dâ-y, 99: *s.* The last day of the week, originally dedicated to Saturn.
SAT'-URN, 94: *s.* The deity who, being driven from heaven by his son Jupiter, shared with Janus the kingdom of Italy, under whom the golden age existed; the name of the planet formerly deemed the most remote of the system; hence, from its dullness, the old chemical emblem of lead; in heraldry, the black colour in the arms of sovereigns.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wâ-y: châp'-mân: pâ'-pâ': lâw: gôod: j'ô, *i. e. jew*, 55: *a. e. i, &c. mule*, 171.

Sat'-ur-na''-li-an, 90: *a.* Sportive, free, loose, as at the feasts of Saturn, during which slaves had liberty.
Sa-tur'-ni-an, 90: *a.* Happy as in Saturn's reign.
Sat'-ur-nine, *a.* Not light or mercurial, but gloomy and grave, as if born under the influence of Saturn.
Sat'-urn-ist, *s.* A person of Saturnine temper.
Sat'-urn-ite, *s.* A metallic substance separated from lead in torrefaction.

SATYR=sät'-er, 36: *s.* A sylvan god, supposed by the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Sat'-y-ri''-a-sis, *s.* Excess of seminal secretion.

Sa-tyr'-i-an, *s.* A provocative plant.

SAUCE=sauce, 123: *s.* Something eaten with food to improve its relish; something stimulating: see lower.
To Sauce, *v. a.* To season.

Sau'cer, *s.* A little platter in which sauce was served; now, from its shape, the little dish under a tea-cup.

Sauce'-pan, *s.* Originally, a pan to cook sauces; now, a metal cooking vessel generally.

SAUCE, *s.* That which stimulates or provokes,—pertness, petulance, insolence, impudence. [A low word.]

Sau'-cy, *a.* Pert, insolent. [In good use.]

Sau'-ci-ly, *ad.* Pertly; impudently.

Sau'-ci-ness, *s.* Pertness, insolence, impudence.

Sauce'-box, 188: *s.* A saucy fellow.

Sau'-ag-er, (säv'-säge, 99) *s.* A long roll of seasoned minced-meat stuffed into a skin.

SAU'-CISSE, (-cèss, 104) *s.* A long roll of powder sewed up in a pitched cloth to fire a mine: it is also called a *Sau'cison*, which last word has also been used for a sort of fascine.

To SAUNTER=sän'-tr, 122: *v. n.* To wander about idly; to loiter, to linger.

Saunt'-er, *s.* Idle occupation. [Young.]

Saunt'-er-er, *s.* An idle or lounging rambler.

SAURIAN, säw'-rè-än, *a.* and *s.* See in *Supp.*

SAUSAGE.—See under *Sauce*.

SAVAGE=säv'-äge, 99: *a.* and *s.* Primarily, *sylvan* or wild; hence uncivilized, barbarous; brutal, cruel:—*s.* A barbarian.

To Sav'-age, *v. a.* To make savage. [Thomson.]

Sav'-age-ly, *ad.* Barbarously.

Sav'-age-ness, *s.* Wildness; barbarousness.

Sav'-a-ger-y, *s.* Wild growth; barbarity.

SAVANNA=sä-vän'-nä, *s.* In America, an extensive open plain or meadow destitute of trees.

To SAVE=säve, *v. a.* (Compare *Salvable*, &c.) To pre-serve from any evil; to lay by, to reserve; to spare; to hinder from being lost; not to lose; it becomes neuter in such phrases as "Brass saves in the quantity of material:" *To save appearances* is, to save appearances.

Save, *prep.* (Originally the imp. mood.) Except.

Sä'-ver, *s.* One that preserves, or lays by.

Sä'-ving, *a. prep.* and *s.* Frugal; not turning to loss:—*prep.* Excepting:—*s.* Something that has been saved; exception: *Sä'-ving-bank* is one in which small savings are placed for safety, and accumulation by interest.

Sä'-ving-ly, *ad.* So as to be saved; with parsimony.

Sä'-ving-ness, *s.* Tendency to save; frugality.

Sä'-vour, (säw'-yur, 146, 120) *s.* He who pre-serves or saves; emphatically, Christ.

Sä'-va-ble, *a.* That may be saved, used by Chillingworth in the theological sense; hence *Sä'-vableness*.

SAV'-ALL, (-äw, 112) *s.* A little pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVIN=säw'-in, *s.* A species of juniper.

SAVORY, sä'-vör-äy, *s.* A plant.

SAVOUR, sä'-vor, 191: *s.* A taste; an odour.

To Sä'-vour, *v. n.* and *a.* To have any particular

taste or smell: to have an intellectual taste of something:—*act.* To taste or smell with delight: to taste intellectually.

Sä'-vour-y, *a.* Pleasing or exciting to taste or smell: *Savoury* is scarcely met with as an adjective.

Sä'-vour-i-ly, *ad.* In a savoury manner: *Savoury* is used by Barrow.

Sä'-vour-i-ness, *s.* Quality of being savoury.

Sä'-vour-less, *a.* Wanting savour.

SAVOY=sä'-voy', *s.* A winter cabbage.

SAW, *pret.* of *To See*; which see.

SAW=säw, *s.* A dentated cutting instrument: see also under the verb *To Saw*.

To Saw, *v. a.* and *n.* (The *part.* is *Sawn* or *Sawed*.)

To cut with a saw:—*neu.* To be under the act of a saw.

Saw'-yer, *s.* One who saws: *Saw'-er* is disused.

Säw' The compounds are *Säw'-dust*; *Säw'-fish*; *Säw'-fly*; *Säw'-pit*; *Säw'-wort*. (a herb) *Säw'-wrest*, (instrument for setting the teeth of a saw), &c.

SAXATILE, säcks'-d-til, 188, 105: *a.* Pertaining to, or living among stones or rocks.

SAX-I-FRAGE, *s.* That which breaks or dissolves stone,—applied to any herb deemed good for the stone.

Sar'-il'-ra-gous, 87: *a.* Dissolvent of stone.

SAXON, säck'-sn, 188, 114: *s.* and *a.* One of the people who inhabited a northern part of Germany, and obtaining a footing in Britain about 450, finally dispossessed the more ancient people:—*adj.* Pertaining to the Saxons; the Saxon language; hence *Saxonism*, a Saxon idiom; and *Saxonist*, one versed in Saxon.

To SAY=sây, 100: *v. a.* and *n.* (In old authors *He SAYS*, sêz, 119: } we meet with "They sayen I SAID, sêd, 119: } or *sain'* for Say, and "It was SAID, sêd, 119: } *sain'* for Said.) To speak, to tell, to utter, to allege; to repeat; to speak as distinguished from *to sing*; it occurs as an abbreviation of *To Assay*:—*neu.* To speak; to tell.

Say, *s.* What one has to say: it occurs as an abbreviation of *Assay*: see also after this class.

Say'-ing, *s.* An expression; a sentence uttered.

Saw, *s.* A say, or saying; that which is frequently *sain*. [Shaks.]

SAY=sây, *s.* A thin sort of silk. [Spenser.]

SAY=sây, *s.* A kind of woollen stuff.

SCAB=scäb, *s.* An incrustation over a sore; the mange or itch of horses; a dirty paltry fellow.

Scabbed, 114: *a.* Abounding in scabs; paltry.

Scab'-hed-ness, *s.* State of being scabbed.

Scab'-by, *a.* Affected with, or full of scabs.

Scab'-hi-ness, *s.* Quality of being scabby.

Scab'-wort, 142: *s.* The name of a plant.

SCA'-BI-ous, (scä'-bè-üs, 90, 120) *a.* and *s.* Itchy, leprous:—*a.* The name of a plant.

SCABBARD=scäb'-bard, *s.* Sheath of a sword.

SCABROUS, scä'-brüs, 120: *a.* (Compare *Scab*, &c.) Rough, rugged; harsh, unmusical.

Scä'-brous-ness, *s.* Roughness, ruggedness.

Scä'-bred'-i-ty, *s.* Scabrousness. [Burton.]

SCAD=scäd, *s.* The shad, a fish.

SCAFFOLD, scäf'-föld, 116: *s.* A temporary gallery or stage, as for shows,—for the execution of a culprit,—for builders to stand on while at work.

To Scaff'-old, *v. a.* To furnish with a scaffold.

Scaff'-fold-age, *s.* Scaffolding. [Shaks.]

Scaff'-fold-ing, *s.* Temporary frames or stages; building slightly erected; frame supporting something.

SCAGLIOLA, scäl'-lè-5''-lä, [Ital.] 170: *s.* Sort of artificial stone or marble which originated in Italy.

SCALADE, &c.—See under *Scale*, (a ladder.)

To SCALD, scäwld, 112: *v. a.* To burn with hot liquor.

Scald, *s.* A burn by hot liquor: see also the next word, and also under *Scall*, (leprosy.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

SCALD=*scald*, 142: *s.* One of the poets of the northern nations, also called *Scalders*.

Scal'dic, *a.* Belonging to the Scalds.

SCALE=*scāl*, *s.* Primarily, a shell; hence, that which resembles a shell, as the dish of a balance, and hence the balance itself, generally used in the plural because there are two dishes; the small shells or crusts which, lying over one another, make the coats of fishes; hence, any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina.

To Scale, *v. a. and n.* To strip of scales; to pare the surface from; to weigh in scales:—*new.* To peel off in thin particles; anciently, to separate.

Scaled, 114: *a.* Squamous, having scales.

Scal'ly, *a.* Covered with scales: in low language, scabby, mean, stingy.

Scal'-li-ness, *s.* State of being scaly.

Scale'-less, *a.* Wanting scales.

SCALE=*scāl*, *s.* A ladder, means of ascent; act of storming by ladders; regular series rising like a ladder: gradation; any thing marked or made up of parts at equal distances: hence, an instrument for ascertaining proportions; a series of harmonic proportions.

To Scale, *v. a.* To climb as by ladders. } Scale in bot.

Scal'-la-ble, *a.* That may be scaled. } means, au a-

Scal'-lar-y, *a.* Proceeding by steps. } bortive leaf.

SCALADE', [Fr.] *s.* The storming of a place by ladders; also called *Scalado*.

SCALENE=*scd-lēn'*, *a. and s.* Having three sides unequal:—*s.* A triangle of three unequal sides.

SCALL=*scāl*, 112: *s.* Leprosy, baldness.

Scalled, (*scāld*, 114) *a.* Scurfy, scabby.

SCALLD, (*scāld* : *a.* Scurvy, sorry, paltry.

Scal'd-head, (*-hēd*, 120) *s.* A local leprosy in which the head is covered with continuous scab.

SCALLION, *scāl'-yōn*, 146: *s.* Kind of onion.

SCALLOP, *scōf'-lōp*, 112: *s.* A fish with a hollow rounded shell pectinated; a hollow or round at the edge of any thing.

To Scal'-lop, *v. a.* To diversify at the edge with hollows.

SCALP=*scālp*, *s.* (Compare *Scale*, a shell.) The skin on the top of the head on which the hair grows; sometimes, the skull itself, or the fore part of it.

To Scalp, *v. a.* To take the scalp (skin) from.

SCALP'-EL, *s.* A surgeon's instrument, which with some difference of use is also called a *Scalper* and a *Rapatory*.

SCAL'-LY, &c.—See under *Scale*.

To SCAMBLE, *scām'-bl*, 101: *v. n. and a.* To stir with a shaking motion; to get by struggling with others, to shift awkwardly:—*act.* To mangle, to maul. [Obsolete.]

Scam'-bler, *s.* A bold shifter or intruder.

Scam'-bling-ly, *ad.* With intrusive boldness.

SCAMMONY, *scām'-mōn-ty*, *s.* A kind of convolvulus; a gum-resin obtained from it.

Scam-mo'-ni-ate, 90: *a.* Made with scammony.

To SCAMPER=*scām'-per*, *v. n.* To run with hurry.

To SCAN=*scān*, *v. a.* To examine verse by counting the steps or feet; hence, to examine nicely.

Scan'-ing, *s.* The counting of feet in a verse.

Scan'-sion, (*-shūn*, 147) *s.* Act of scanning.

SCAN'-DENT, *a.* Climbing: this is the primary sense of the class. *Scansaria*, see *Supp*

SCANDAL=*scān'-dāl*, *s.* Offence given by a fault; this sense is the less usual; reproachful aspersion.

To Scan'-dal, *v. a.* To treat opprobriously; to offend.

To Scan'-dal-ize, *v. a.* To offend by an action supposed criminal; to defame.

Scan'-dal-ous, 120: *a.* Giving public offence; shameful; opprobrious, defamatory.

Scan'-dal-ous-ly, *ad.* Shamefully; censoriously.

Scan'-dal-ous-ness, *s.* State of being scandalous.

SCAN'-DA-LUM MAG-NA'-TUM, [Lat] *s.* Wrong done to any high person of the land by false news or tales, out of which any scandal to their persons may arise.

SCANDENT, **SCANSION**.—See under *To Scan*.
To SCANT=*scānt*, *v. a. and n.* To limit, to straiten:—*new.* To fail or become less.

Scant, *a. adv. and s.* Not plentiful; parsimonious:—*adv.* [Obs. or Vulg.] Scarcely, hardly:—*s.* [Obs.] Scarcity.

Scant'-y, *a.* Narrow, small; poor; sparing.

Scant'-i-ly, *ad.* Narrowly; sparingly. Dryden uses *Scantly*, which originally signified hardly.

Scant'-i-ness, *s.* Narrowness; want of amplitude, or liberality: old authors use *Scant'ness*.

To SCANT'-TLE, 101: *v. n. and s.* To be deficient, to fail:—*act.* To divide into thin pieces.

Scant'-let, *s.* A small pattern, or little piece.

Scant'-ling, *a. and s.* Not plentiful, small; [Obs.] —*s.* A small quantity; a certain proportion; a quantity cut for a pattern or other particular purpose; hence a certain measure or proportion as suiting a pattern.

To SCAPE=*scāp*, *v. a. and n.* To escape.

Scape, *s.* Escape; freak; loose act.

Scape-ment, *s.*—See *Escapement*.

SCAPE'-GOAT, *s.* The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.

SCAPE'-GRACE, *s.* An idle, worthless fellow.

SCAPE=*scāp*, *s.* A shaft or stem. [Bot.]

SCAP'-O-LITE, 92: *s.* Pyramidal felspar.

SCAPULA=*scāp'-ū-lū*, *s.* The shoulder-blade.

Scap'-u-lar, **Scap'-u-lar-y**, *a. and s.* Pertaining to the shoulders:—*s.* That which is worn over the shoulders, as the two narrow slips of cloth that cover a friar's back and breast.

SCAR=*scar*, *s.* Mark of a wound; a cicatrix; a divided part, the detached protrusion of a rock.

To Scar, *v. a.* To mark as with a wound.

SCAR=*scar*, *s.* A fish, in Latin called *scar'us*.

SCARAB=*scār'-āb*, *s.* A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings, also called a *Scar'abe*.

SCARAMOUCHE=*scār'-d-mōuch*, *s.* A character in a puppet show, named from an Italian player.

SCARCE, *scārcē*, 130: *a. and adv.* Not plentiful, or abundant; not common; its primary meaning was parsimonious, stingy:—*adv.* Scarcely.

Scarce'-ly, *ad.* Hardly; with difficulty.

Scarce'-ness, *s.* Scarcity.

Scar'-ci-ty, (*scār'-cē-ty*) *s.* State of being scarce.

To SCARE=*scār*, *v. a.* To terrify suddenly.

SCARE'-CROW, (*-crō*, 125) *s.* An image or clapper set up to frighten birds; any vain terror.

Scare'-fire, *s.* A fight by fire. [Holder.]

SCARF=*scarf*, 33: *s.* A sort of shawl.

To Scarf, *v. a.* To throw loosely on; to dress in a loose vesture: see also *hereafter*.

SCARF'-SKIN, *s.* The cuticle or epidermis.

To SCARF=*scarf*, 33: *v. a.* To join, to piece.

To SCARIFY, *scār'-ē-fy*, 129, 105, 6: *v. a.* To make incisions not so deep as to the large veins.

Scar'-i-fi-er, *s.* He or that which scarifies.

Scar'-i-fi-ca-tion, 89: *s.* Operation of scarifying.

Scar'-i-fi-ca-tor, *s.* A scarifier.

SCARIOUS, *scār'-ē-ūs*, 41, 120: *a.* Tough, thin, and semi-transparent. [Botany.]

SCARLET=*scar'-lēt*, *s. and a.* A bright-red colour; cloth or dress of scarlet:—*adj.* Of the colour of scarlet.

SCAR'-LET-BEAN, (*a plant pro-*
ducing a red bean, or the bean itself.) *Scar'-let-bean*,

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāu; gōd; j'w, i. e. jew; 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

(the illex;) *Scar'let-fe'ver*, (a disease accompanied with a red efflorescence,) &c.
SCAR'LAT-I'N, *scar'lat-i-n*, (-e'd, 104) *s.* A mild attack of scarlet-fever, such at least is the popular sense.
SCARMAGE=*scar'-máge*, *s.* Skirmish. [Spenser.]
SCARP=*scarp*, 33: *s.* A slope. [Fortif.]
CATCH=*scatch*, *s.* A sort of horse-bit.
SCATCHES, *scatch'-iz*, 113: *s. pl.* Sort of stilt.
SCATE=*scát*, *s.* Shoe with iron for sliding.
To Scate, *v. n.* To slide on skate.
SCATE=*scát*, *s.* Fish: see *Skate*.
SCATEBROUS, *scát'-é-brús*, 120: *a.* Abounding with springs.
SCA-TU'-RI-ENT, *a.* Springing as a fountain.
SCAT'-u-rig'-i-no's, 120: *a.* Full of springs.
To SCATH=*scáth*, *v. a.* To harm, to destroy.
Scath, *s.* Damage, mischief, depopulation.
SCAT'-ful, 117: *a.* Mischievous, destructive.
SCAT'-less, *a.* Without harm or damage.
*To SCATTER=*scát'-ter*, *v. a. and n.* To disperse, to dissipate: to throw loosely about; to spread thinly; to besprinkle:—*new*. To be dispersed.
SCAT-ter'd-ly, 114: *ad.* Loosely, separately.
SCAT'-ter-ing, *a. and s.* Not united, divided:—*s.* Act of dispersing; that which is dispersed.
SCAT'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* In a dispersed manner.
SCAT'-ter-ing, *s.* A vagabond. [Spenser: prose.]
SCATURIENT, &c.—See under *Scatebrous*.
SCAVERAGE=*scáv'-áge*, *s.* An impost on merchant-strangers levied by a mayor or sheriffs.
SCAVENGER, *scáv'-én-ger*, 92: *s.* Originally, a petty magistrate whose office was to see that the streets were clean; now, a labourer employed in cleaning them.
SCELLERAT, *sél'-ér-át*, *s.* A villain. [Cheyne.]
SCENE=*sén*=*sén*, *s.* The stage of a theatre; the whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; a part of an act of a play, being so much as is transacted by the same speakers without a new entrance or exit; (this is the original special sense); the place represented by the stage, as denoted by the painted hangings; and hence, in modern acceptance, so much of an act of a play as is transacted without any supposed change of place, or consequent alteration of the painted scene; a large painted view generally.
To Scene, *v. a.* To exhibit. [Saucroft, 1691.]
Scé-ner-y, *s.* (Formerly written *Scenary*.) The appearances of places or things; the painted representations of places used on a theatrical stage.
Scé-nic, *a.* Dramatic, theatrical: *Scén'-i-cal* (92) is less used.
See-nog'-ra-phy, (-fey, 163) *s.* Art of perspective, representation in perspective.
Scén'-o-graph'-i-cal, 92: *a.* Drawn in perspective.
Scén'-o-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In perspective.
SCENT=*sént*, 59: *s.* The power of smell; that which affects the smell, odour; chase followed by the smell.
To Scent, *v. a.* To smell; to imbue with odour.
Scent'-ful, 117: *a.* Odorous; quick of smell.
Scent'-less, *a.* Destitute of smell; inodorous.
SCEPTIC, *skép'-tick*, 161: *a. and s.* Doubting, hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines:—*s.* One who doubts particularly one who doubts the truths of revelation.
Scep'-ti-cal, *a.* Sceptic; entertaining doubt.
Scep'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With doubt.
Scep'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* Doubt; profession of doubt.
To Scep'-ti-cize, *v. n.* To act the sceptic. [Shaftesbury.]
Scep'-ti-cism, (-áizm, 158) *s.* The doctrine of the Pyrrhonists or sceptical philosophers of antiquity: doubt of the truths of revelation; doubt on any subject.*

SCEPTRE, *sép'-tur*, 159: *s.* The staff borne in the hand by kings as the ensign of authority.
To Scep'-tre, *v. a.* To invest with royal authority.
Scep'-tred, (-turd) *a.* Bearing a sceptre.
SCHEDULE, *shéd'-úle*, 161: *s.* A small scroll; a detached or separate inventory.
SCHIEME, *skéme*, 161: *s.* A combination of things into one view, design, or purpose—a plan, a project, a contrivance; an astrological, mathematical, or other diagram.
To Scheme, 161: *v. a. and n.* To plan
Sché-mer, *s.* A projector, a contriver.
Sché-mist, *Sché-mu-tist*, *s.* A schemer.
Sché-ma-tism, 158: *s.* Particular disposition of a thing; specially, a combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
SCHÉ'-sis, *s.* General state or disposition of the body or mind: state of one thing with regard to others; habitude generally; in rhetoric a statement of what is affirmed to be the adversary's habitude of mind by way of argument against him.
SCHISM, *shízm*, 161: *s.* A division or separation, but particularly among people professing one religion.
Schis'-ma-tic, (*shí'-má-tick*) *s.* Adherent of a schism.
To Schis'-ma-tize, *v. n.* To take part in schisms.
Schis-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Implying schism; practising
Schis-mat'-i-cal, *s.* schism.
Schis-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a schismatical manner.
SCHOLAR, **SCHOLASTIC**, &c.—See under *School*.
SCHOOL, *scóol*, 161: *s.* A place of discipline and instruction; a university, as when we say the language of the schools; a state of instruction; the doctrine or practice of any one sect of teachers: applied adjectively, it refers to that condition of theological and other learning which prevailed in Europe during the middle ages while the monastic institutions were in full vigour, the chief feature of which learning was the cultivation of Aristotelian logic and the employment of it in academic disputations.
To School, *v. a.* To teach; to tutor.
School'-er-y, *s.* Precepts. [Spenser.]
School'-ing, *s.* Instruction: school-hire; reprimand.
SCHOOL'-MAN, *s.* One versed in the subtleties of academical disputation; a writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.
Other compounds are School'-boy; School'-dame; School'-day; School'-fellow; Sch'-of-house; School'-maid or School'-girl; School'-master; School'-mistress, &c.
SCHOL'-AB, *s.* One who learns of a master; one who has had a lettered education; a man of books; in a special sense, one who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and has a share of its revenues.
Schol'-ar-ship, *s.* Learning; literary education; maintenance of a scholar in the special sense.
Scho-lar'-i-ty, *s.* Scholarship. [B. Jon.]
SCHO-LAS'-TIC, 88: *a. and s.* Pertaining to a school or schools, but particularly to the schools of the middle ages; hence, pedantic, needlessly subtle:—*s.* One who adheres to the niceties of the schools.
Scho-las'-ti-cal, *a.* Scholastic: Hale uses *Scholical*.
Scho-las'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a scholastic manner.
Scho-las'-ti-cism, 158: *s.* Scholastic learning.
SCHO'-li-UM, *s.* A note, an explanatory observation: the Greek form is *Scho'-lion*, which is also used.
Scho'-li-ast, *s.* A writer of scholia.
Scho'-li-as'-tic, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.
To Scho'-li-aze, *v. n.* To write notes. [Milton prose.] Hooker uses *To Scho'-ly*, and the same word as a noun for *Scholium*.
SCHOONER, *scóon'-er*, 161: *s.* A vessel of two masts, with a peculiar mainsail and foresail.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: msh-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thén, 166: thén, 166.

SCHIORL.—See Shorl.

SCIAGRAPHY, sî-âg'-râ-fey, 87, 163: *s.* Literally, the drawing of shadows; hence, the art of sketching; the profile of a building; the art of finding the hour by the shadows of objects.

Sci'-a-graph''i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

Sci'-A-THER''ic, *a.* Belonging to a sun-dial.

Sci-on''-A-CHY, (-kêy, 161) *s.* Battle with a shadow.

Sci-op''-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the camera obscura: —*s.* A lens used in the camera obscura.

SCIATIC=sî-âv''-ick, 88: } *a.* Pertaining to or
SCIATICAL, sî-âv''-côl, } affecting the hip.

Sci-at''-i-ca, *s.* Rheumatism in the hip.

SCIENCE=sî'-ênca, 59: *s.* That which we know: hence it may comprehend all we learn by whatever means; but it generally refers to truth attained by a course of methodical study; and, first, it means that which we know deductively, that is, by such exercise of the intellect as makes us perceive the truths attained to be necessarily included in or constituted by the admissions or assumptions with which we start; this, by preeminence, is often deemed science, so as to exclude from the term all other science: but, secondly, it often means that which we know inductively or by the experience of particulars, from which we ascend to general conclusions not necessarily constituted by those particulars, yet warranted by previous experience, and by analogies widely observed: science which agrees with the latter description is physical, moral, or practical; physical is that which is susceptible of experiment, and is therefore said to be founded on experimental evidence; moral is that which, lying in great part beyond the reach of experiment, rests for its certainty on aggregated facts supported by concurrent testimony, by experience, and by analogy, so as to leave no room for doubt, though not demonstrable; and practical is that which consists of general observations arising out of experience, and is otherwise called theory in correlation to an art or practice always belonging to it, and, indeed, preceding it, though the theory is afterwards instrumental to the perfection of the practice: with a very obscure observance of the foregoing distinctions, the seven sciences of antiquity are grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

Sci-en-tif''-ic, 88: *a.* Proceeding by, or founded Sci-en-tif''-i-cal, } on, the methods of science.

Sci-en-tif''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to produce knowledge.

Sci-en''-tial, (-sh'âl, 147) *a.* Scientific. [Milton.]

Sci'-o-LIST, *s.* One who knows many things superficially.

Sci-o-lism, 158: *s.* Superficial knowledge.

Sci'-o-lous, 120: *a.* Imperfectly knowing. [Howell.]

Sci-RE-PAL''-CI-AS, (-shê-âs, 147) *s.* "You shall make known,"—the name of a writ from these words used in it, by which a man is summoned to a court to make known, or show cause, why the execution of some judgement should not take place.

SCIMITAR, sîm'-ê-tar, 34: *s.* A short sword with a convex blade.

To SCINTILLATE=sîn''-tîl-lâte, *v. n.* To sparkle.

Scin''-tîl-lant, *a.* Emitting sparks.

Scin''-tîl-la''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of sparkling; spark emitted.

SCIOLIST, &c., SCIRE-FACIAS.—See under Science.

SCIOMACHY, SCIOPTIC.—See with Sciagraphy.

SCION=sî'-ôn, *s.* A small twig taken from one tree to be grafted on another.

SCIRRHUS, skîr''-rûs, 129, 164: *s.* (Compare Sceptic, and the remarks on it, Prin. 161.) An indurated gland; *pl.* Scirrhi.

Scîr''-rhous, 120: *a.* Having a gland indurated.

Scîr''-rhos''-i-ty, 84: *s.* An induration of the glands.

SCISCITATION, sîs''-sê-tâ''-shûn, *s.* Inquiry.

SCISSILE, sîs''-sîl, 59, 105: *a.* Capable of being cut: Scis''-sible (*a.*) has the same meaning.

Scis''-sion, (cîzh''-ûn, 149) *s.* The act of cutting.

Scis''-sure, (cîzh''-oor) *s.* A crack, a fissure.

Scis''-sors, (cîz''-zôr, 151, 143) *s. pl.* Small shears.

SCLAVONIAN=sîkl-vô''-nê-ân, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Slavonia: —*s.* A native of Slavonia.

Scla-von''-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Slavonian: —*s.* The language of Slavonia.

SCLEROTIC=sîklê-rôt''-îck, *a.* and *s.* Hard, an epithet of one of the tunics of the eye: —*s.* A medicine to harden. *Scleroderms*, &c., *s. e. Supp.*

To SCOAT=scoôt, *v. a.* To stop [a wheel] by putting something, as a stone, under it: also called *to Scotch*.

SCOBS=scoûbz, 143: *s. pl.* (In Lat. sing.) Rasps of hard substances; dross of metals.

To SCOFF=scoff, *v. n.* To treat with mockery or ridicule, generally with *a.*, but some old writers use it actively.

Scoff, *s.* Expression of scorn or ridicule.

Scoff''-fer, *s.* Injunct ridiculer or scorner.

Scoff''-fing-ly, *ad.* In mockery, in ridicule.

Scoff''-ric, Scôf''-ri-cal, *a.* Scoffing. [South.]

To SCOLD, scôld, 116: *v. n.* and *a.* To rail with rude clamour: —*act.* To rate.

Scold, *s.* A clamorous, foul-mouthed woman.

Scold''-er, *s.* One who scolds or rails.

Scold''-ing, *a.* and *s.* Given to scold: —*s.* A rating.

Scôl''-ding-ly, *ad.* With clamour; like a scold.

SCOLLOP.—See Scallop.

SCOLOPENDRA=scoî''-ô-pên''-drâ, *s.* A venomous serpent; an earwig: a herb.

SCOMM=scoûm, *s.* A buffoon, a jeer. [Obs.]

SCONCE=scoûnce, *s.* A fort or bulwark; hence, that which sustains, applied to the head of a candlestick in which the candle is inserted; a large penile candlestick; a man's head in contempt.

To Sconce, *v. a.* To mulct as by a poll-tax. [Vulg.]

SCOOP=scoûp, *s.* A hollowed ladle; an instrument to make hollow; a sweeping stroke.

To Scoop, *v. a.* To lade out; to make hollow; to remove so as to leave a hollow; improperly, by Thomson, to place in hollows.

Scoop''-er, *s.* One that scoops; a water-fowl.

To Scoop''-er, *v. a.* To lade out. [Bp. Hall.]

SCOPE=scoûpe, *s.* Literally, space as far as one can see; extended quantity: [Obs.] the limit of intellectual view: hence, aim, drift; final end; liberty; less commonly, excess.

SCOPIFORM, scôp''-ê-form, *a.* Like a broom.

SCOPTIC, SCOPTICAL.—See Scoff.

SCOPULOUS, scôp''-ô-lûs, *s.* Rocky.

SCORBUTE, scor''-bûte, *s.* Scurvy. [1617.]

Scor-bu''-tic, Scor-hu''-ti-cal, 88: *a.* Diseased with the scurvy.

Scor-bu''-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With, or as to the scurvy.

SCORCE.—See Scores.

To SCORCH=scorch, *v. a.* and *n.* To burn superficially; to burn: —*new.* To be burnt.

Scorch''-ing-Fen''-nel, *s.* Deadly carrot.

SCORDIUM, scor''-dê-ûm, *s.* Water-germander.

SCORE=scoûre, 47: *s.* A notch or incision used to mark a number; hence, an account as kept by notches or lines; account generally; sake; in a special sense, twenty, because every twenty was signified by a distinguished notch: *In score*, a term applied to music in writing, when all the parts are, as it were, notched or noted down, and placed in juxtaposition.

To Score, *v. a.* To mark as by incision; to set down as a debt; to impute.

SCORIA=scoûrê''-ê-d, 47: *s.* [Pl. Scôria; 103.] Rejected matter; dross. [Latin.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gûl''-wáy: cháp''-mân: pá-pâ': lâw: gôd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

Scō'-ri-a''-crous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Pertaining to or like dross: old writers use *Scō'-ri-ous*.
To Scō'-ri-ry, 6: *v. a.* To reduce to scoria.
Scō'-ri-fi-ca''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of scorifying.
SCORN=*scorn*, 37: *s.* Extreme contempt; act of contempt; subject of contempt: *To think scorn*, to disdain. [obs.] *To laugh to scorn*, to deride.
To Scorn, *v. a.* and *n.* To hold in extreme contempt; to slight:—*new*. To show contempt.
Scorn'-er, *s.* One that scorns, a scoffer.
Scorn'-ing, *s.* Act of contempt.
Scorn'-ful, 117: *a.* Contemptuous; with defiance.
Scorn'-ful-ly, *ad.* Contemptuously.
SCORPION, *scor'-pē-ōn*, 90: *s.* An insect generally about four inches long, in shape not unlike a lobster, armed at the tail with a venomous sting; a sign of the zodiac; a scourge of cruel effect; a name given to a sea fish.
 ☞ The compounds are *Scor'-pion-fly'*, (an insect,) and *Scor'-pion-grass*, *Scor'-pion's-tail*, *Scor'-pion-wort*, (plants.)
SCORSE=*scorce*, *s.* Barter: hence, *To Scorse*.
SCORTATORY, *scor'-tā-tōr-ēy*, 105: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, venal lewdness.
SCOT=*scōt*, *s.* Escot, which see.
Scot-free', *a.* Without payment; unhurt.
Scot'-ale, *s.* An offence which a forest officer was guilty of, who kept a public-house in his district.
SCOT=*scōt*, *s.* A native of North Britain.
Scotch, } *a.* Relating to Scotland; belonging to
Scot'-ish, } Scotland, or its idiom, or people.
Scot'-ti-cism, *s.* A Scotch idiom.
*To SCOTCH=*scōtch*, *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions: see also *To Scot*.
Scotch, *s.* A slight cut or incision.
Scotch-col'-lores, *s. pl.* Veal scotched.
SCOTCH'-HOP-PEN, *s.* A play in which boys hop over lines or *scutches* in the ground.
SCOTIST=*scōt'-tist*, *s.* A schoolman who followed *Duns Scotus* in opposition to *Thomas Aquinas*.
SCOTOGRAPH, *scōt'-ō-grāf*, 163: *s.* An instrument by which one may write in the dark.
Scō'-trā, (-shē-d) 90: *s.* Part of the base of a pillar which takes its name from its dark or shaded position.
Scōt'-ō-m'y, *s.* Dizziness with dimness of sight.
SCOUNDREL=*scown'-drēl*, *s.* Literally, a sculker,—a mean rascal, a low villain: it was formerly used also as an adjective; *Scound'relism* occurs as a colloquial word.
*To SCOUR=*scower*, 134, 53: *v. a.* and *n.* To rub hard with something rough in order to clean; to cleanse; to purge violently; to remove by scouring; to clear away by moving rapidly in various directions; to pass swiftly over:—*new*. To perform the office of cleaning; to be purged or lax; to rove; to scamper.
Scour'-er, *s.* He or that which scours.
Scour'-ing, *s.* Act of rubbing; looseness.
SCOURGE, *scurge*, 132: *s.* A whip, a lash; an instrument of discipline; a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts.
To Scourge, *v. a.* To whip severely; to punish greatly; to afflict heavily.
Scour'-ger, *s.* One that scourges.
Scour'-ging, *s.* Punishment by the scourge.
SCOUT=*scowt*, *s.* One who is sent privily to observe the motions of an enemy.
To Scout, *v. n.* To go on the business of a scout.
*To SCOUT=*scowt*, *v. a.* To hoot out or away, to reject. ☞ Unauthorized till of late years, but getting into good use.
SCOVEL, *scūv'-vl*, 116, 114: *s.* A sort of mop.
To SCOWL=*scowl*, 31: *v. n.* and *a.* To frown, to look angry:—*act*. [Milton.] To drive scowlingly.***

Scowl, *s.* Look of sullenness or gloomy ire.
Scowl'-ing-ly, *ad.* With a frowning look.
To SCRABBLE, *scrāb'-bl*, *v. n.* To make scribbled marks; in American use, to paw with the hands.
SCRAG=*scräg*, *s.* Any thing thin or lean.
Scrag'-ged, (-güed) } 77: *a.* Lean, thin, rough,
Scrag'-gy, (-güey) } rugged.
Scrag'-gi-ly, *ad.* Meagrely, leanly.
Scrag'-ged-ness, } *s.* Leanness, unevenness, rough-
Scrag'-gi-ness, } ness.
To SCRAMBLE, *scrām'-bl*, 101: *v. n.* To use the hands with disorderly eagerness, either in contending to get possession of something when competing with others, or in trying to ascend a place which will not permit the feet to be used alone.
Scram'-ble, *s.* Act of scrambling.
Scram'-bler, 36: *s.* One that scrambles.
To SCRANCH, *scrāntch*, 122: *v. n.* To craunch.
SCRANNE=*scrān'-nēl*, *a.* Slight, poor. [Milt.]
SCRAP=*scrāp*, *s.* Fragment; crum; slip.
*To SCRAPE=*scrāpe*, *v. a.* and *n.* To rub the surface from by an edge; to clean by rubbing; to act on the surface with a grating noise; to gather by penurious or trifling diligence:—*new*. To make a hoarse noise; to play ill on a fiddle; to make an awkward bow: *To scrape acquaintance*, to curry favour by bows.
Scrape, *s.* A situation in which one is *rubbed* on all sides,—a perplexity, a distress; the noise made by scraping; a bow.
Scra'-per, *s.* Whatever is used for scraping; a miser; a vile fiddler.
Scra'-ping, *s.* That which is rubbed off.
SCRAT=*scrät*, *s.* An hermaphrodite. [Local.]
*To SCRATCH=*scrätch*, *v. a.* To tear or mark with something pointed or edged, as the nails; to wound or hurt slightly; to rub with the nails so as not to wound; to write or draw as with scratches: *To Scrat* is used by old authors.
Scratch, *s.* A laceration by scratching; in the plural, cracked ulcers in a horse's foot.
Scratch'-er, *s.* He or that which scratches.
Scratch'-ing-ly, *ad.* With the act of scratching.
SCRAW=*scrāw*, *s.* Surface or scurf. [Swift.]
*To SCRAWL=*scrāwl*, *v. a.* and *n.* To draw or mark clumsily:—*new*. To write unskillfully or inelegantly: it seems to have been sometimes used for *To crawl*.
Scrawl, *s.* Unskillful, inelegant writing.
Scrawl'-er, 36: *s.* A clumsy writer.
SCRAY=*scrāy*, *s.* A bird also called a sea-swallow.
SCREABLE, *scrē'-ā-bl*, *a.* That may be spit out.
*To SCREAM=*scrēik*, *v. n.* To shriek; to creak.
Scream, *s.* A screech. [These words are obs. or incl.]
*To SCREAM=*scrēm*, *v. n.* To cry out shrilly as in terror or agony; to cry shrilly.
Scream, *s.* A shrill, quick, loud cry.
Scream'-er, *s.* One that screams: a bird.
*To SCREECH=*scrēach*, *v. n.* To scream with a shrillness that grates the ear; to cry as a night-owl.
Screech, *s.* A scream; harsh, horrid cry.
Screech'-owl, *s.* An owl that hoots at night.
SCREEN=*scrēn*, *s.* Something used to intercept or separate, and hence in a less usual sense a kind of sieve; commonly, a partition, often movable, used for shelter or concealment, or to exclude cold or light.
*To Screen, *v. a.* To shelter, to hide; to sift.
SCREW=*scrēw*, 110, 109: *s.* A cylinder of wood or metal grooved spirally, and one of the mechanical powers; a nail grooved which enters by being turned: *Screw'-tree* is a plant of the lilies.
To SCREW, *v. a.* To turn or move by a screw; to fasten as with a screw; to twist, contort; to force; to squeeze; to oppress by extortion.*******

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūr, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn 166.

Screw'-er, s. He or that which screws.

SCRIBATIOUS, scrī-bā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Skillful in writing; fond of writing. [Barrow.]

To SCRIB'-ble, 101: *v. a. and n.* (Compare To Scramble.) To write without care or elegance to fill with worthless writing:—*scr.* To write negligently or inelegantly.

Scrib'-ble, 101: *s.* Worthless writing.

Scrib'-bler, 36: *s.* A petty or useless writer.

SCRIBE=scribē, *s.* A writer; a public notary; a doctor of the law among the Jews.

To Scribe, *v. a.* To mark by rule. [Carpentry.]

scr. See *Scrimmer*, *Scrimp*, *Scrine*, which have no relationship to this class, hereafter.

SCRIP, *s.* A small writing or schedule; a certificate of stock subscribed: see also hereafter.

Script, *s.* A small writing. [Chaucer.]

Scrip'-tor-y, *a.* Written, not orally delivered; serving to writing.

SCRIP'-TUM, (-tūm, *colloq.* ch'oor, 147) *s.* Writing; distinctively, sacred writing, the Bible.

Scrip'-tu-ral, *a.* Biblical.

Scrip'-tu-rist, *s.* One versed in Scripture.

SCRIV'-EN-ER, 114: *s.* Formerly, a person who undertook writings of any kind; at present, one whose business is to place money at interest.

SCRUTOIRE, (scroo'-twā', [Fr.] 170) *s.* Case of drawers for writing.

SCRIMER=scri'-mer, *s.* A fencer. [Shaks.]

SCRIMP=scrimp, *a.* Short, scanty. [Obs.]

SCRINE=scrīnē, *s.* A shrine; a chest, book-case, or other repository, in Latin *Scrīnium*. [Obs.]

SCRIP=scrip, *s.* A small bag; hence, *Scrip'page*, or that which is contained in a scrip: see also with *Scratulous*, &c.

SCROFULA=scrōf'-ū-lā, *s.* The king's-evil.

Scrof'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Diseased with scrofula.

SCROV'-EL, 189: *s.* A mean wretch. [Shaks.]

SCROLL, scrōl', 116: *s.* A writing rolled up.

SCROTUM=scrō'-tūm, (Thus as Eng.) *s.* The bag which contains the testicles. Hence *Scro'tiform*, *a.*

To SCRUB=scrūb, *v. a. and n.* To rub hard with something coarse:—*scr.* To work hard.

Scrub, *s.* A stunted broom; something small and mean; one that works hard and lives meanly.

Scrub'-hed, } *a.* Mean, vile, worthless, insignif.

Scrub'-by, } *cant.*

SCRUF.—See *Scurf*.

SCRUPLE, scrō'-pl, 109, 101: *s.* Originally, something small, which nevertheless impedes, as a little stone which has fallen into the shoe; hence, a doubt as from some small cause, difficulty of determination; a small weight, dimly felt, the third part of a dram; proverbially, any small quantity.

To Scrup'-le, *v. n. and a.* To doubt, to hesitate:—*act.* [Little authorized.] To cause to scruple.

Scrup'-pler, *s.* One who has scruples.

To Scrup'-pu-lize, *v. a.* To perplex with scruples.

Scrup'-pu-lous, 120: *a.* Hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; capitious; nice; vigilant.

Scrup'-pu-lous-ly, *ad.* With scrupulousness.

Scrup'-pu-lous-ness, *s.* State of being scrupulous.

Scrup'-pu-lous-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Scrupulousness.

SCRUTABLE, scrō'-tā-bl, 109, 101: *a.* Discoverable by inquiry.

Scru'-ti-nous, 120: *a.* Full of inquiries. [Unusual.]

To Scrut'-ti-nize, *v. a.* To examine closely.

Scru'-ti-ny, *s.* Inquiry, search: it is also found as a verb for To Scrutinize.

Scru'-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Search, inquiry.

Scru'-ta-tor, 38: *s.* An examiner, a searcher.

Scru'-ti-neer', *s.* A scrutator of votes.

SCRUTOIRE.—See with *Scratulous*, &c.

To SCRUIZE, scrōz, 109: *v. a.* To squeeze. [Span.]

To SCUD=scūd, *v. n.* To be driven with precipitation, as a ship; to flee precipitately: *scr.* is sometimes understood, so as to make it seem active.

Scud, *s.* Thin clouds driven by the wind.

To Scud'-dle, *v. n.* To scud awkwardly. [A low word.]

SCUFFLE, scūf'-fl, 101: *s.* A confused quarrel in which the parties struggle blindly or without direction.

To Scuff'-fle, *v. n.* To fight confusedly.

To SCULK=skūlk, *v. n.* To lurk in hiding places.

Sculk'-er, *s.* One that skulks, a lurker.

SCULL=scūll, *s.* A small boat which one person rows; at present, one of the oars used by a single rower: with a different etymology it means a shoal of fish; and with a different spelling (see *Skull*) the cranium.

Scull'-ler, *s.* A boat originally called a scull; one who rows with sculls.

SCULLERY, scūl'-lēr-ry, *s.* The place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept.

Scull'-ion, (-yōn, 146) *s.* Servant of the scullery.

Scull'-ion-ly, *ad.* Base, worthless. [Milton.]

To SCULP=scūlp, *v. a.* To carve. [Sandy.]

Scu'-p'tor, *s.* A carver; an artist in sculpture.

Sculp'-tūe, 105: *a.* Formed by sculpture.

Sculp'-ture, (*colloq.* scūlp'-ch'oor, 147) *s.* The art of representing visible objects in stone, wood, metal, and other solid substances, the implement, in the literal application of the word, being the chisel or the graver; engraving, however, is generally deemed a distinct art, and sculpture includes the moulding of casts in clay, and the founding of brazen statues, as well as the art of carving; any work of sculpture.

To Sculp'-ture, *v. a.* To work in sculpture.

SCUM=scūm, *s.* Extraneous matter which rises to the top of a liquor; dross, refuse.

To Scum, *v. a.* To take the scum from.

Scum'-mer, *s.* A vessel for skimming, a skimmer.

SCUMBER, scūm'-mer, 156: *s.* Dang of a fox.

SCUPPER=scūp'-p-r, *a.* Epithet applied to the holes and appendages by which water is carried off a ship's deck. Scupper nails, broad-headed nails.

SCURF=skurf, 39: *s.* A dry military scab; soil or foul remains of any thing adherent.

Scurf'-y, 105: *a.* Having scurf.

Scurf'-iness, *s.* State of being scurfy.

Scurf'-y, *a. and s.* Scabbed; diseased with the scurf; figuratively, vile, bad, sorry, worthless, contemptible, offensive:—*s.* A disease from poorness of blood occasioned by unwholesome diet or place of abode, producing tumors and other offensive effects.

Scurf'-vi-ly, *ad.* Vilely, meanly. [Colloq.]

Scurf'-vi-ness, *s.* State of being scurfy.

Scurf'-vy-grass, *s.* The plant spoonwort.

SCURRILE, scūr'-rīl, 105: *a.* Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low, mean, grossly jocose.

Scur'-ril-ous, 120: *a.* Vile, grossly opprobrious.

Scur'-ril-ous-ly, *ad.* With scurrility.

Scur'-ril-ous-ness, *s.* Scurrility.

Scur'-ril-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Grossness of reproach, lewdness of jocularity, mean buffoonery.

SCUSES, scū'-ciz, 119: *s. pl.* Excuses. [Shaks.]

SCUT=scūt, *s.* The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.

SCU'AGE, **SCUTCHEON**.—See *Escuage*, *Escutcheon*. *Scutate*, *Scutel*, see in *Supp.*

Scu'-ti-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a shield.

SCUTELLATED=scū'-tēl-lā'-tēd, *a.* Like a pan: divided into surfaces like so many little plates.

SCUT'-TLE, *s.* Originally, a wide shallow basket, as

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōod: j'ōw, *i. e.* jew, 55: a, t, y, &c. *mule*, 171.

resembling a dish or platter; it is now applied to a metal pan or pail for holding coals.

SCUTTLE, *scūt'-tl*, 101: *s.* Hole in a ship's deck by which to let down any thing.

To Scut-tle, *v. a.* To cut large holes through the bottom, sides, or decks of a ship, particularly when she is overset and continues to float.

To SCUTTLE, *scūt'-tl*, *v. n.* To scudde. [Vulg.]

Scut-tle, *s.* A scudde. [Vulg.]

SCYTHE=*sith*, *s.* The instrument of mowing.

To Scythe, *v. a.* To cut as with a scythe. [Shaks.]

Scy-thed, *a.* Armed with scythes.

Scythe'-man, *s.* One who uses a scythe, a mower.

SCYTHIAN, *sith'-ē-ān*, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Scythia:—*s.* A native of Scythia.

To SDAIN or **SDEIN**=*sān*, 100: *v. a.* To disdain, [obs.:] so *Sdaia* (*s.*) and *Sdaia' ful*, for which see *Disdain*, *Disdainful*.

SEA=*sē*, *s.* The ocean; the water as opposed to land; sometimes a lake, as the sea of Galilee; proverbially, any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous: *Half seas over*, half drunk.

Sea'-ward, *a.* and *ad.* Toward the sea.

Sea'-MAN, *s.* A sailor.

Sea'-man-ship, *s.* Skill of a good seaman.

Sea—Other compounds are *Sea'-anom'-on-e*, (a plant:); *Sea'-ape*, (a marine animal:); *Sea'-bark*; *Sea'-bar*, (the sea-swallow:); *Sea'-bat*, (the flying fish:); *Sea'-bathing*; *Sea'-bear*; *Sea'-beard*, (a plant:); *Sea'-beast*, a sea-monster; *Sea'-be-it*, *Sea'-benet*; *Sea'-board*, (toward the sea, a naval term); *Sea'-boat*; *Sea'-born*; *Sea'-bound*; *Sea'-boy*; *Sea'-breach*; *Sea'-breme*, (a fish:); *Sea'-breeze*; *Sea'-bul*; *Sea'-cabbage*, (a plant:); *Sea'-calf*, (the compass card:); *Sea'-scal*; *Sea'-cap*; *Sea'-card*, (the compass card:); *Sea'-corp*, (a fish:); *Sea'-change* (a chance wrought by the sea:); *Sea'-chart*; *Sea'-circled*; *Sea'-coil*, (coal brought from the sea:); *Sea'-coast*; *Sea'-cob*, (the sea-gull:); *Sea'-cole'-wort*, (a plant:); *Sea'-compass*; *Sea'-cook*, (a bird:); *Sea'-cow-murrait*, (a bird:); *Sea'-cow*, (the manatee:); *Sea'-crow*; *Sea'-dog*, (the seal:); *Sea'-dragon*, (a fish called also the Viper:); *Sea'-ear*, (a plant:); *Sea'-eel*; *Sea'-encircled*; *Sea'-furer*; *Sea'-furing*; *Sea'-fennel*; *Sea'-fight*; *Sea'-fish*; *Sea'-foet*; *Sea'-gige*, (depth that a vessel draws:); *Sea'-garland*, (a plant:); *Sea'-girde*, (a plant:); *Sea'-girt*; *Sea'-god*; *Sea'-gown*; *Sea'-grass*; *Sea'-green*; *Sea'-gull*; *Sea'-hedge'-hog*, (a prickly shell-fish:); *Sea'-hen*; *Sea'-hup*, (the porpoise:); *Sea'-holly*, (a plant:); *Sea'-holm*, (a desert islet:); *Sea'-horse*, (the walrus; the morse; the hippopotamus:); *Sea'-lemon*, (a lemon-coloured marine animal:); *Sea'-like*; *Sea'-lion*, (a seal:); *Sea'-maid*, (mermaid:); *Sea'-man*, (merman: see also above:); *Sea'-mark*; *Sea'-maie*, (a gull:); *Sea'-monster*; *Sea'-nursed*; *Sea'-nymph*; *Sea'-on-n*; *Sea'-ooze*; *Sea'-otter*; *Sea'-owl*, (lump-fish:); *Sea'-p-d*, (star-fish:); *Sea'-pin'-ther*, (sort of lamprey:); *Sea'-phantant*, (the pin-tailed duck:); *Sea'-pie* (a bird:); *Sea'-piece*, (sea-picture:); *Sea'-pool*, (a salt water lake:); *Sea'-port*; *Sea'-rescending*; *Sea'-risk*; *Sea'-rob-er*; *Sea'-rocket*, (a plant:); *Sea'-room*, (freedom from shoals:); *Sea'-rover*; *Sea'-ruff*, (a fish:); *Sea'-serpent*; *Sea'-service*; *Sea'-shark*; *Sea'-shed*; *Sea'-shore*; *Sea'-sick*; *Sea'-sickness*; *Sea'-sde*; *Sea'-star*, (a fish:); *Sea'-surgeon*; *Sea'-surrounded*; *Sea'-tossed*; *Sea'-thief*; *Sea'-toad*, (a fish:); *Sea'-torn*; *Sea'-tossed*; *Sea'-urchin*, (the sea hedgehog:); *Sea'-wailed*; *Sea'-water*; *Sea'-weed*; *Sea'-with-wind*, (the plant *Androsace*:); *Sea'-wolf*, (a large fierce fish:); *Sea'-worthy*, (fit for sea:); *Sea'-worthiness*, &c.

SEAL=*sēal*, *s.* The sea-calf or *phoca*.

SEAL=*sēal*, *s.* A stamp with carved or engraved letters or device for impressing the wax that encloses letters, or is affixed to a deed in token of performance or testimony; the wax so impressed, or any device in its place; hence, an act of confirmation.

To Seal, *v. a.* and *n.* To fasten with a seal; to confirm, to ratify; to shut, with *up*; to make fast; to mark with a stamp:—*new*. To fix a seal.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, *i. e. vision*, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

Seal'-er, *s.* One who seals.

Seal'-ing-wax, 188: *s.* Wax for sealing.

SEAM=*sēm*, *s.* A measure; 8 bushels of corn: A *seam* of glass is 1-0 pounds.

SEAM=*sēm*, *s.* Hog's-lard, grease. [Obs.]

SEAM=*sēm*, *s.* A suture, a juncture; the suture where two edges of cloth are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; the mark where flesh has joined after a wound, a scar.

To Seam, *v. a.* To join by suture or otherwise; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'-y, *a.* Having or showing seams.

Seam'-less, *a.* Having no seam.

Seam'-rent, *s.* Separation of a suture.

Seam'-ster, *s.* Sort of tailor. [Obs.]

Seam'-stress, *s.* A sempstress, which see.

SEAR=*sēr*, 43: *a.* Dry, no longer green; hence, *Sear'-wood*.

To Sear, *v. a.* To dry; to cauterize, to burn.

Sear'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being seared.

To SEARCE, *seice*, 131: *v. a.* To sift. [Mortimer.]

Searce, *s.* A sieve: *Sear'-cer*, *s.* He who sifts.

To SEARCH, *sertch*, 131: *v. a.* and *n.* To look through or over in order to find; to try; to explore; to probe as a surgeon:—*new*. To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek: *To Search out*, to find by seeking.

Search, *s.* A seeking; inquiry; quest.

Search'-er, *s.* One who searches; specially, a person appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

Search'-ing, *s.* A quest, an examination.

Search'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a searching manner.

Search'-less, *a.* Inscrutable.

SEARCLOTH=*cērd'-clōth*, *s.* Literally, a *sore*-cloth or plaster; *Cērd'-cloth* is a different word.

SEASON, *sē'-zn*, 151, 114: *s.* Fit or suitable time; any time as distinguished from others; a time of some continuance, but not long; one of the four divisions of the year: see also lower.

To Sea'-son, *v. a.* and *n.* To advance to an intended time, to mature; see also lower.

Sea'-son-a-ble, *a.* Opportune.

Sea'-son-a-bly, *ad.* In good season, opportunely.

Sea'-son-a-ble-ness, *s.* Opportuneness of time.

To Sea'-son, *v. a.* and *n.* To render mature or fit for the taste; to give a relish to by the mixture of something; to imbue, to tinge or taint:—*new*. To grow fit for a purpose; to savour.

Sea'-son, *s.* That which gives a relish, seasoning.

Sea'-son-er, *s.* He or that which adds a relish.

Sea'-son-age, 99: *s.* Seasoning.

Sea'-son-ing, *s.* Something added to give a relish.

SEAT=*sēat*, *s.* That on which one sits; emphatically, a chair of state, post of authority; situation, site; abode, mansion.

To Seat, *v. a.* and *n.* To place on a seat; to fix, particularly in some high post; to fix:—*new*. [Spenser.] To rest, to lie down.

SEBACIOUS, *sē-bā'-sh'ūs*, *a.* Made of tallow.

Se-bac'-ic, (*-bāss'-ick*) *a.* Obtained from fat, as *Sebacic acid*; hence, *Se'-bate*, a neutral salt.

SECANT=*sē'-cānt*, *a.* and *s.* (Compare *Secitile*, &c.) Cutting, dividing:—*s.* A line that cuts another; specially, a line from the centre of a circle that cuts a tangent to it.

To SECEDE=*sē-cēdē*, *v. n.* To withdraw from union or fellowship in any affair.

Se-ce'-der, *s.* One who secedes.

Se-ce'-sion, (*-cēsh'-ūn*, 147) *s.* A withdrawing.

To SECERN=*sē-cern*, *v. a.* To secrete.

Se-cern'-ent, *s.* Medicine to promote secretion.

SECLE, *sē'-cl*, 101: *s.* A century. [Disused.]

gōōd : j'ū, i. e. *jew*, 55 : e, i, & c. *mu/e*, 17!.

Seen, *a.* Versed, skilled. [Shaks. Dryden.]

See'-ing, *s.* and *conj.* Sight, vision:—*conj.* Since; it being so that.

Seer=sē'-er, *s.* One who sees; one who foresees,—a prophet.

SEED=sēd, *s.* The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species; first principle; principle of production; progeny, race.

To Seed, *v. n.* and *a.* To grow to maturity so as to shed the seed; to shed the seed:—*act.* To sow.

Seed'-ed, *a.* Bearing seed; interspersed with seed.

Seed'-ling, *s.* A plant from a seed, not from a sucker.

Seed'-ness, *s.* Seed-time. [Shaks.]

Seed'-y, *a.* Abounding with seeds; running to seed; in cant language, having poor or worn-out apparel; having a flavour as of seeds.

The compounds are *Seed'-bud*, (the rudiment of the fruit); *Seed'-cake*; *Seed'-coat*, (outer coat of a seed); *Seed'-leaf*; *Seed'-lip* or *Seed'-lop*, (the vessel in which the sower carries the seed); *Seed'-lobe*; *Seed'-pearl*, (very small pearls); *Seed'-plot*, (the nursery in a garden); *Seed'-man*, (he that sows, or that sells seed); *Seed'-time*; *Seed'-vessel*; &c.

SEEING.—See under To See.

To SEEK=sēek, } *v. a.* and *n.* To look or
SOUGHT, sāut, 126: } search for, often with
BOUGHT, sāut, 162: } *out*; to endeavour to
gain; to go to find; to pursue by machinations:—
new. To make search; to make pursuit; to endeavour
or endeavour after.

Seek'-er, *s.* One who seeks; specially, a sect in Cromwell's time who professed no determinate form of religion.

Seek'-sor-row, 8: *s.* A self-tormentor.

To SEEL=sēal, *v. a.* To close as the eyes of a wild hawk in training; hence, to hoodwink.

To SEEL=sēal, *v. n.* To lean on one side. [Obs.]

SEEL=sēal, *s.* Season, time. [Obs. or local]

SEEL'-y, *a.* Happy, prosperous; thence, inoffensive, harmless; and hence, simple, silly. [Obs.]

To SEEM=sēam, *v. n.* and *a.* To appear, to have semblance; to be specious: *It seems*, it appears, used in slight affirmation, very often with irony:—*act.* See lower.

Seem'-er, *s.* One that carries an appearance.

Seem'-ing, *s.* Appearance, semblance; opinion.

Seem'-ing-ly, *ad.* In appearance, in semblance.

Seem'-ing-ness, *s.* Appearance, plausibility.

To SEEM, *v. a.* To beseech. [Spehser.]

Seem'-ly, *n.* and *ad.* Decent, becoming; fit, proper:—*adv.* In a decent or proper manner.

Seem'-li-ness, *s.* Decency, decorum, grace.

Seem'-less, *a.* Unseemly, indecorous.

Seem'-li-hed, *s.* Comely appearance. [Chaucer. Spenser.]

SEEN, SEER.—See under To See.

SEERWOOD.—See Sear.

SEESAW=sē'-sāw, *s.* A reciprocating motion.

To See'-saw, *v. n.* To move with reciprocating motion.

To SEETHE=sēthē, 189, 171: *v. a.* and *n.*

(See Sod, Sudden, below.) To boil, to decoct in hot liquor:—*neu.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

Seeth'-er, 36: *s.* One that seethes; a boiler.

I Sod, (sōd) *pret.* I seethed. [Obs.]

Sod'-den, 114: *part.* Seethed. [Obsolescent.]

SEGAR.—See Cigar.

SEGMENT=sēg'-mēnt, *s.* (Compare Secant; also Scitile, &c.) Part [of a circle] cut off by a chord.

SEGNIETY, sēg'-nē-tēy, 105: *s.* Sluggishness.

To SEGREGATE=sēg'-rē-gāte, 92: *v. n.* To set apart, to separate from others: it occurs as an *adj.*

Seg'-re-ga'-tion, 89: *s.* Separation from others.

SEIGNIOR, sēin'-yor, 103, 157, 146: *s.* A title of honour equivalent to *Lord*, prevalent in the southern countries of Europe: the *Grand Seignior* is the Sultan of Turkey.

SEIGN'-ior, *s.* Lord of a manor. [Obs.]

Seign'-ior-y, *s.* A lordship, a territory.

Seign'-ior-age, *s.* Authority.

To Seign'-ior-ize, *v. a.* To lord over. [Fairfax.]

Seign-eur'-i-al, (sēin'-ūr'-ē-āl) *a.* Pertaining to a lord of the manor; independent.

SEINE=sēin, 103, 189: *s.* A fishing-net. [Carew.]

SEITY, sē'-ē-tēy, *s.* Thing peculiar to *himself*. [Tall.]

To SEIZE=sēz, 103, 189: *v. a.* To take hold of, to gripe, to grasp; to take possession of by force; to take forcible possession of by law; to make possessed, to put or to be in possession of; to fasten, to fix, with *on* or *upon*, an application which gives it the form of a neuter verb: *To be seized of*, to have possession of.

Seiz'-er, *s.* One who seizes, generally.

Seiz'-or, *s.* One who takes possession. [Law.]

Seiz'-in, (*a*ct of seizing; thing possessed. [Law.]

Seiz'-ure, (sēzh'-oor, 147) *s.* Act of seizing thing seized; act of taking forcible possession; gripe, catch.

SEJEANT, sē'-jānt, *a.* Sitting. [Herald.]

SEJUGOUS, sē'-jō'-gūs, 120: *a.* Yoked as to its six pairs of leaflets. [Botany.]

SEJUNGIBLE, sē'-jun'-jē-bl, 101: *a.* That may be disjoined; hence, *Sejunction*, (*s.*)

SELAH=sē'-lāh, *s.* A word which often occurs in the book of Psalms, said to imply a *pause* in singing.

SELDOM=sēl'-dōm, *ad.* Rarely, not often: *Milton* uses it as an adjective.

Sel'-dom-ness, *s.* Rareness. [Hooker.]

SEL'-couth, (-couth, 125) *a.* Rarely known. [Obs.]

SELID'-shown, (-shōn, 108) *a.* Seldom shown. [Shaks.]

To SELECT=sēl'-lēkt', *v. a.* To choose in preference to others rejected.

Se-lect', *a.* Selected; nicely chosen; choice.

Se-lect'-ness, *s.* State of being select.

Se-lect'-ed-ly, *ad.* With care in selection.

Se-lect'-or, 38: *s.* One who selects.

Se-lec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of culling; choice.

SELENIATE, SELENIC, &c.—See in the next class.

SELENOGRAPHY, sēl'-ē-nōg'-rā-fēy, 87

163: *s.* A description of the moon.

Sel'-ē-nō-graph'-ic, 88: *a.* Belonging to selenography: *Selenographic* is the same.

SE-LI-K'-NI-UM, 90: *s.* A substance supposed to be a metal, classed between sulphur and tellurium, to which the name has been given from its relation to tellurium, and its lustre, though its colour is a gray dark brown. Hence, *Se-le'-ni-ous*, *a.*

Se-len'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to selenium, or extracted from it; as *Selenic acid*.

Se-le'-ni-ate, *s.* A compound of selenic acid with a base.

SEL'-ē-NITE, 92: *s.* A subspecies of sulphate of lime, which reflects the moon's light with brilliancy.

Sel'-ē-nit'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to selenite.

SEL'-ē-nit'-u-RET, *s.* A mineral composed chiefly of selenium, silver, and copper.

SELF=sēlf, *sing.* } *a.* and *s.* Very

SELVES, sēlvz, *pl.* 189, 151: } particular; these

above others; one's own, relating or restricted to the individual:—*s.* One's own individual person; an individual or particular person as designated by the context: hence, in composition, with *my*, *thy*, *him* for *his*, *them* for *their*, &c., it forms so many personal pronouns reciprocal.

Self'-ish *a.* Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thēn, 166

Self-ish-ly, *ad.* In a selfish manner.

Self-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being selfish: old authors use *Self'-ness*.

SELF, as a prefix, is used in forming compounds spontaneously: as *Self'-same*, (the very same:); *Self'-abased'-ment*, (abasement of one's self:); *Self'-born*, (not born of others:); *Self'-contradiction*, (a contradiction of itself, or a repugnancy in terms:); *Self'-devoted*, (devoted in person; also voluntarily devoted:); *Self'-love*, (love of one's self:); *Self'-sufficiency*, (high opinion of one's self, conceit:); *Self'-will*, (one's own will, obstinacy:); &c. Among these compounds, *Self'-head* is the name of a plant.

SELIION, *sē-lē-on*, 90: *s.* A ridge of land.

SELL.—See *Self*. [B. Jon.] Still used in the North.

SELL=*sēll*, *s.* A saddle; a royal seat. [Obs.]

To SELL=*sēll*, *v. a. and n.* To give for a

1 *SOLD*, *sōld*, 116: *price*: to betray for a re-

SOLD, *sōld*, 116: *ward*:—*new*. To have traf-

fice with one; to be sold.

Seller, 36: *s.* One that sells, a vender.

SELLANDER=*sēl'-lān-der*, *s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

SELVAGE=*sēl'-vāge*, 99: *s.* The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

Self'-vagr-d, 114: *a.* Having a selvage.

SELVES.—See *Self*.

SEMAPHORE, *sēm'-a-fōr*, 92: *s.* A sign-bearer,—applied as a name to a sort of telegraph.

SEM'-A-TOL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* The doctrine of the use of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning, comprehending the theory of Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric.

A term in single use ought not, perhaps, to be inserted among the authorized words of a language; yet this is introduced for the sake of a remark on the pronunciation here assigned to it. The compounder of the word, recollecting the long *e* in the Greek word *sema*, had accustomed himself to say *Sem'-atol'-ogy*; but while his treatise was going through the press, he observed that Mr. Woodfall's men, from the devil up to the reader, called it *Sem'-atol'-ogy*; and to a tendency of our language so plainly indicated (see *Prin. 92*) he feels himself bound, as a teacher of English, to yield his little piece of Greek foppery, as an example of self-denial to those whose Greek or Latin is in higher repute, and who have, therefore, less occasion than himself to exhibit an end of it every now and then through a button-hole. Someotics, see in *Supp.*

SEMBLANCE=*sēm'-blānce*, *s.* Likeness, similitude, appearance, show, figure.

Sem'-blab-ly, 101: *a.* Like, resembling.

Sem'-blab-ly, *ad.* With resemblance.

Sem'-blant, *a. and s.* Like, resembling. [Prior.]

—*s.* Show, figure, resemblance. [Spenser.]

Sem'-blat-ive, 105: *a.* Resembling, fit. [Shaks.]

To Sem'-ble, *v. n.* To make a likeness. [Unusual.]

SEMI, A Latin word which, used as a prefix, signifies half. See other words formed with it in *Supp.*

SEM'-I-AN'-NU-LAR, *a.* Half-rounder.

SEM'-I-BREVE, *s.* Half a breve: it is, at present, the longest note in music a breve and those to which it had relation having given place, without any change in the relations themselves, to four different names: the ancient names were *Maxim*=2 *Longus*=4 *Breves*=8 *Semibreves*=16 *Minims*: the modern names are *Semibreve*=2 *Minims*=4 *Crotchets*=8 *Quavers*=16 *Semiquavers*.

SEM'-I-CIR'-CLE, *s.* A half-circle.

Sem'-i-cir'-cu-lar, *a.* Half round.

SEM'-I-CO'-LON, *s.* Half a colon, noted thus (;).

SEM'-I-DI-AM'-R-TER, *s.* Half a diameter.

Other compounds are *Sem'-i-acid'-ified*; *Sem'-i-amplic'-ious*, (encompassing the stem halfway, as a leaf:); *Sem'-i-an'-nual*; *Sem'-i-aperture*; *Sem'-i-a'-rian*; *Sem'-i-barba'-rian*; *Sem'-i-alcined*; *Sem'-i-alcinate*; *Sem'-i-colum'-nar*, (like a half-column, applied in botany:);

Sem'-i-compact; *Sem'-i-crusta*; *Sem'-i-cyan'-drant*; *Sem'-i-diat'-ical*; *Sem'-i-di'-apa'-sum*; *Sem'-i-di'-apen'-te*, (an imperfect fifth:); *Sem'-i-diaph'-avous*; *Sem'-i-di'-apha-ne'-ity*; *Sem'-i-di'-tone*, (a lesser third in music:); *Sem'-i-double*, (an office or feast which, in the Roman breviary, is celebrated with less solemnity than a double one, and more than a single one:); *Sem'-i-flo'-ret*; *Sem'-i-fus'-cious*; *Sem'-i-fu'-id*; *Sem'-i-form*; *Sem'-i-in'-durated*; *Sem'-i-lu'-nar*, or *Sem'-i-lu'-nary*, (resembling a half moon:); *Sem'-i-met'-al*; *Sem'-i-opaque*; *Sem'-i-o'-pal*; *Sem'-i-orbi'-alar*; *Sem'-i-or'-dinate*; *Sem'-i-oss'-cous*; *Sem'-i-o'-vate*; *Sem'-i-oss'-ygen'-aed*; *Sem'-i-pod*, (half foot in poetry:); *Sem'-i-ped'-ul*; *Sem'-i-pellu'-cid*; *Sem'-i-pri-mig'-enous*, (of a middle nature between primary and secondary formations in geology:); *Sem'-i-quar'-tile*, (half a quartile, or 90°, an aspect of the planets:); *Sem'-i-quin'-tile*; *Sem'-i-se'-tile*; *Sem'-i-quar'-ter*, (see in the explanation of *Semibrev* above:); *Sem'-i-sav'-age*; *Sem'-i-spher'-ic*; *Sem'-i-spheroid'-al*; *Sem'-i-ter'-rian*, (applied to an ague:); *Sem'-i-time*; *Sem'-i-trans'-ept*; *Sem'-i-transpa'-rent*; *Sem'-i-vi'-cous*; *Sem'-i-vocal*; *Sem'-i-vowel*, (a vocal consonant of which the sound is not much obstructed, as *i*;) &c.

SEMINAL, *sēm'-ē-nāl*, 92, 105: *a.* Belonging to seed; contained in the seed: Brown uses it substantively to signify seminal state.

Sem'-i-nal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* The nature of seed; the power of being produced. [Brown.]

Sem'-i-nar-y, *a. and s.* Belonging to seed:—*s.* A seed-plot; seminal state; causality: see also lower.

To Sem'-i-nate, *v. a.* To sow, to propagate. [Waterh.]

Sem'-i-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of seminating.

Sem'-ined, (-ind, 114) *a.* Covered with seeds. [B. Jon.]

Sem'-i-nif'-i-cal, *a.* Productive of seed.

Sem-in'-i-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* Propagation from the seed.

To Sem'-i-nat-ize, *v. a.* To sow or plant. [Disused.]

Sem'-i-nar-ist, *s.* A priest specially instructed in the Roman tenets: also called a Seminary.

Sem'-i-nar-y, *s.* Place of instruction, a school.

SEMPERVIRENT=*sēm'-per-vir'-ēnt*, 45: *a.* Always flourishing, evergreen.

Sem'-per-vive, *s.* The name of a plant.

SEM'-PI-TER'-NAL, *a.* Eternal in futurity: eternal.

Sem'-pi-ter'-ni-ty, *s.* Future eternal duration.

SEMPSTER, *sēm'-ster*, 156: *s.* A seamster.

Semp'-stress, *s.* A woman who lives by needle-work.

SENARY, *sē'-nār-ēy*, *a.* Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SE-NOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Having six eyes.

SENATE=*sēn'-āt*, 99: *s.* Literally, an assembly of elders; a body of men set apart to consult for the public good; hence, *Sem'-ate-house*.

Sem'-a-tor, *s.* Member of a senate.

Sem'-a-tor-ship, *s.* Office or dignity of a senator.

Sem'-a-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Belonging to or befitting senators. *Sem'-a-to'-rian* is the same, but at present less used.

Sem'-a-to'-ri-al-ly, *ad.* As becomes a senator.

To SEND=*sēnd*, *v. a. and n.* To despatch [a person or thing] from one place

SENT=*sēnt*, *v. a. and n.* To another; to commission by authority to go and act; to grant, or to inflict, as from a distance; to immit; to diffuse; to shoot—*new*. To despatch a message; *To send* for, to require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Send'-er, 36: *s.* One that sends.

SENDAL=*sēn'-dāl*, *s.* A thin silk. [Chaucer.]

SENESCENCE=*sē-nēs'-sēnce*, *s.* (Compare *Senate*.) State of growing old; decay by time.

SE-NILE, *a.* Belonging to or consequent on age.

Se-nil'-i-ty, 92, 84: *s.* Old age.

Se-ni-or, 90: *s.* One older than another.

Se-ni-or'-i-ty, *s.* Eldership, priority of birth: Shakspeare uses *Se-niury* under the form *Signiury*.

Fouries: *gāt'-wāy* *chāp'-māu*: *pā-pā'*: *lāw*: *gōd*: *j'wō*, *i. e.* *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

SENESCHAL, sĕn'-ĕsh-ăl, 161: *s.* One who in great houses had the care of feasts or of domestic ceremonies; and afterwards had other offices.

SENGREEN=sĕn'-grĕn, *s.* A plant.

SENILE, &c., **SENIOR**, &c.—See under *Senes-*cence.

SENNA=sĕn'-nă, *s.* Cathartic leaf of a tree.

SENNIGHT, sĕn'-nīt, 162, 105: *s.* (Contraction of *seven-nights*.) A week. *Sennit*, see in *Supp.*

SENOCLAR.—See under *Senary*.

SENSATED, SENSATION.—See in the next class.

SENSE=sĕnce, 153: *s.* The first or lowest capacity of the mind, that by which corporal impressions are felt; the organs of this capacity in man being reckoned five—the eyes, the ears, the fingers, the nose, and the palate or tongue; in correspondence with which the five senses are sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste; in this distribution the touch is not made sufficiently comprehensive; for not only are the fingers organs of touch, but every part of the body; and not only do sensations arise from the contact of other bodies, but from affections of the nerves and muscles when no perceptible contact occurs; indeed if we include as belonging to touch all the sensations which cannot be assigned to the other senses, it is by far the most comprehensive of the five; and even the other four are but particular modes of contact or touch; note, that the capacity of sensation does not necessarily include perception, although in most brute animals it is instinctively linked with it, and in man the same union is gradually formed by the operation of reason and the force of habitual association; (see *Perception*;) still there always remain cases in which sensation is unaccompanied by any thing except the consciousness of it; and even the consciousness under some circumstances may be wanting: (see *Consciousness*.) The word *sense* is also used, secondly, to signify susceptibility of emotion, a capacity generally or popularly ascribed to the heart, or designated by the word *soul*; and thirdly, to signify the intellectual understanding, or power of judgement; for both which are lower in the class with the related words in each application.

Sen-sa'-tion, 89: *s.* The effect produced on the sensorium by something acting on the bodily organs.

Sen-sa-ted, *a.* Received by the sensorium through the senses. [Hooke.] Glanvil uses *Sensed*. (Sĕnat, 114, 143.)

Sense'-less, *a.* Incapable of sensation: see other meanings lower.

Sen'-si-ble, *a.* Capable of sensation; capable of exciting sensation: (Milton uses it substantively, *Par. L.*, li. 278:) hence, *Sen'-si-ble-ness*, and *Sen'-si-bil'-i-ty*, capability of sensation: and *Sen'-si-bly*, in a manner capable of affecting the senses; but all of them have other applications, which see lower.

Sen'-si-tive, 105: *a.* Alive to organic affections from external things: the *sensitive* plant is one which shrinks and falls on being slightly touched.

Sen'-si-tive-ly, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.

Sen-so'-ri-um, *s.* The seat of sensation, almost **Sen'-so-ry**, 129: *s.* universally supposed to be in the br. in.

Sen'-su-al, (sĕn'-shoo-ăl, 147) *a.* Affecting the senses; depending on the senses: not intellectual; carnal; not spiritual: applied to a person, it signifies devoted to the pleasures of the senses, giving way to the lower appetites of man; luxurious; lewd.

Sen'-su-al-ly, *ad.* In a sensual manner.

Sen'-su-al-ist, *s.* One devoted to sensuality.

To Sen'-su-al-ize, *v. a.* To give up to sensuality.

Sen'-su-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Devotedness to the senses, addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

Sen'-suous, 120: *a.* Sensual. [Milton: prose.]

Sen'-tient, (sĕn'-shĕnt, 147) *a.* and *s.* Having sensation:—*s.* A being having sensation.

SENSE, *s.* Susceptibility of emotion, more properly called *Sensibility*: the word occurs, however, with this meaning.

Sense'-less, *a.* Wanting sympathy, as "the *senseless*

grave:" with this meaning, as applied to really intellectual beings, it is obsolete.

Sen'-si-ble, *a.* Liable to quick emotion; taking or taken quickly to heart: see also above, and lower.

Sen'-si-ble-ness, *s.* Painful consciousness.

Sen'-si-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* The quality of being easily affected: see also above.

Sen'-ti-ment, *s.* Sensibility: see also lower.

Sen'-ti-men'-tal, *a.* Abounding with or giving exercise to sensibility; affecting sensibility: see also lower.

Sen'-ti-men'-tal'-i-ty, *s.* Affectation of sensibility.

SENSE, *s.* Understanding; strength of natural reason; apprehension; reasonable meaning; opinion; notion; judgement; conviction; meaning; import.

Sense'-ful, 117: *a.* Reasonable, judicious. [Disused.]

Sense'-less, *a.* Wanting understanding, stupid; contrary to reason: see other applications above.

Sense'-less-ness, *s.* Folly, absurdity, stupidity.

Sen'-si-ble, *a.* Judicious, wise; convinced, persuaded; hence, *Sen'-sibleness*, judgement; and *Sen'-sibly*, judiciously; but such application of these words belongs only to colloquial style: see their proper meanings higher.

Sentence, &c.—See lower.

Sen'-ti-ment, *s.* That which is entertained by the sense or understanding, a thought or opinion; but more properly and strictly, a direction or tendency of thought, in producing which the sensibility is concerned; hence, any disposition of mind, such as love, hate, hope, admiration, pride, humility, which are passions in a state of excitement, but are called sentiments when considered as only tendencies of the mind; a sentence expressing a thought moulded by one of these tendencies: see another application higher.

SEN'-TENCE, *s.* A judgement or decision of the understanding; hence, a maxim, an axiom; hence, the decision or determination of a judge, civil or criminal; doom; and hence, likewise, so much of a discourse written or printed as the mind of the author is conceived to deliver at once without a pause of thought.

To Sen'-tence, *v. a.* To pass judgement on; to doom; to express in a short energetic manner.

Sen'-ten'-tial, (-sh'ăl, 147) *a.* Comprising sentences.

Sen'-ten'-tious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Abounding with axioms and maxims; pithy in expression: sentential.

Sen'-ten'-tious-ly, *ad.* In a sententious manner.

Sen'-ten'-tious-ness, *s.* Quality of being sententious: Brown uses *Sen'-tious'-ty*.

SENTINEL, sĕn'-tĕ-nĕl, 105: *s.* One who has to perceive the approach of danger: (an etymological relation of the previous class;) a soldier on guard; in obsolete use, watch, guard.

Sen'-ter-y, *s.* A sentinel; of which it is a corruption.

Sen'-try, *s.* A sentinel: contracted from *Senary*.

Sen'-try-box, 188: *s.* A small shed for a sentry.

SEPAL=sĕp'-ăl, *s.* Part of a calyx. [Bot.]

SEPARABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To SEPARATE=sĕp'-ăr-ăt, *v. a.* and *n.* To disunite, to divide; to make a space between; to withdraw; to set apart for a particular purpose:—*new*. To part; to be divided.

Sep'-ar-ate, *a.* Divided, disunited.

Sep'-ar-ate-ly, *ad.* Apart, singly, distinctly.

Sep'-ar-ate-ness, *s.* State of being separate.

Sep'-ar-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of separating; state of being separate; disjunction; divorce.

Sep'-ar-a'-tist, *s.* One that separates himself, particularly from a church; a dissenter.

Sep'-ar-a'-tor, *s.* One that separates.

Sep'-ar-a'-tor-y, *a.* That separates. [Unusual.]

Sep'-ar-a'-ble, *a.* That may be separated.

Sep'-ar-a'-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being separable.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mĭsh-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vĭzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ăin, 166: thĕn, 166.

Sep'-ar-a-bil''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Separableness.

SEPIMENT, sĕp'-ĕ-mĕnt, (See Septum.) *s.* A hedge. *Septia*, &c., see in *Supp.*

To SEPOSE, sĕ-pōz', 151: *v. a.* To set apart.

Sep'-o-si''-ion, 89: *s.* A setting apart.

SEPOY=sĕ'-poy, *s.* An Indian who is employed in the infantry of a European power.

SEPS=sĕps, *s.* A kind of venomous eft.

SEPT=sĕpt, *s.* A race or family. [Irish hist.]

SEP-TA'-RI-A, *s. pl.* Nodules of calcareous marl presenting numerous fissures.

SEP-TUM, *s.* That which divides, particularly a membrane of an organ: this is the parent word of the others; *pl.* Sep'-ta. *Septicidal*, &c., see *Supp.*

SEPTANGULAR, sĕp-tāng'-gū-lar, 158: *a.* Having seven angles.

SEP-TEM-BER, *s.* That which, among the Romans, was the seventh, though now the ninth month of the year.

SEP'-TEM-AR-Y, *a.* and *s.* Consisting of seven:—*s.* The number seven.

Sep-ten'-ni-al, 90: *a.* Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEP-TEN'-TRI-ON, *s.* and *a.* That part of the heavens in which are the seven stars, or Charles's Wain,—the north:—*adj.* Northern.

Sep-ten'-tri-ou-al, *a.* Northern.

Sep-ten'-tri-on-al-ly, *ad.* Northerly.

Sep-ten'-tri-on-al''-i-ty, 84: *s.* Northerliness.

To Sep-ten'-tri-on-ate, *v. n.* To tend northerly.

SEPT-FOIL, 156: *s.* A seven-leaved plant.

SEP-TI-LA''-ER-AL, *a.* Having seven sides.

SEPT-IN'-SU-LAR, *a.* Consisting of seven islands.

SEP-TU-AG''-E-NAR-Y, (-ăd'-gĕ-năr-ĕy) *a.* and *s.* Consisting of seven times ten, or seventy:—*s.* A man of seventy.

Sep-tu-a-ges''-i-mal, *a.* Consisting of seventy: *Septuagesima* Sunday, or the third before Lent, takes its name from the seventy days before Easter, reckoned from one of the days in the week preceding it.

Sep-tu-a-gint, *s.* A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as having been the work of seventy (or seventy-two) interpreters.

SEP-TU-PLE, *a.* Seven fold.

SEPTIC=sĕp'-tĭck, *a.* and *s.* Having power to promote putrefaction; generated by putrefaction: *Septical* is the same:—*s.* A septic substance.

Sept-ic''-i-ty, 59: *s.* Tendency to putrefaction.

SEPULCHRE, sĕp'-ŭl-cur, 81, 92, 161, 159: *s.* A grave, a tomb.

To SH-PUL'-CHRE, 81: *v. a.* To bury, to entomb.

Se-pul'-chral, 12: *a.* Pertaining to burial; monumental; deep grave, hollow.

SEP-UL-TURE, 147: *s.* Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, sĕ-kwā'-sh'ūs, 183, 147: *a.* Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

Se-quā'-cious-ness, *s.* State of being sequacious.

Se-quāc''-i-ty, (-kwāss'-ĕ-tĕy) *s.* Sequaciousness.

SE-QUE-RI, *s.* That which follows, consequence.

SE-QUENT, *a.* and *s.* Following; succeeding; consequential:—*s.* [Shaks.] A follower.

Se-quence, *s.* Order of succession; series.

To SEQUESTER, sĕ-kwĕs'-ter, *v. a.* and *n.* To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside; to withdraw; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of another; to deprive of possessions.—*new.* To withdraw.

Se-ques'-tra-ble, *a.* That may be sequestered.

To Se-ques'-trate, *v. a.* To sequester.

Seq'-ues-tra'-tion, (sĕk'-wĕs-trā'-shŭn, 92, 89)

s. Act of sequestering; retirement.

Seq'-ues-tra'-tor, 38: *s.* One who sequesters.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'te-wāy: chăp-măn: pă-pă: lăw: gôd: j'ô, *i. e. Jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mule*, 171.

SEQUIN, sĕ'-kwĭn *s.* A gold coin of about 9s.

SERAGLIO, sĕ-rāl'-yô, 157, 146: *s.* Literal *y.* a palace, and distinctively that of the Grand Seigneur; by Europeans it is generally confounded with the harem, and hence is sometimes used to signify a house of women kept for debauchery. *Serai*, an inn.

SERAPH, sĕr'-ăf, 163: *sing.* } *s.* (Seraphs may also be used.) An angel of fire, or of the highest order.

SERAPHIM, sĕr'-ăf-im, *pl.* }

Se-rap'h''-ic, 88: } *a.* Angelic; pure; transporting.

Se-rap'h''-ical, }

SERASKIER, sĕ-răs'-kĕ-er, *s.* A Turkish general

SERE.—See *Sear*, (dry.)

SERE=sĕr, *s.* A claw, a talon. [Oba.]

SERENADE.—See in the next class.

SERENE=sĕ-rĕnĕ', *a.* and *s.* Clear; placid.

quiet; unruffled; a foreign style or title: *s.* The fresh cool air; but old authors appear to restrict its application to a cold, damp evening.

To Se-re-nĕ', *v. a.* To calm, to quiet; less properly, to clear, to brighten.

Se-re-nĕ'-ly, *ad.* Calmly; coolly.

Se-re-nĕ'-ness, *s.* Serenity: *Serenitude* is obs.

Se-ren''-i-ty, 92: *s.* Calmness with clearness; peace; evenness of temper: [Milton uses it as a title of respect.

SEr'-E-NADR', *s.* Literally, music performed on a serene night; a musical performance by a lover to his mistress under her window.

To Ser'-e-nade'', *v. a.* and *n.* To entertain with nocturnal music:—*new.* To perform a serenade.

SERF=sĕrf, *s.* A slave attached to an estate.

SERGE=sĕrg, 33: *s.* A kind of woollen cloth.

SERJEANT, sar'-jănt, 167, 120: *s.* Formerly, an officer answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; a title sometimes given to some of the king's servants: more commonly, a non-commissioned officer of the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

Ser'-jeant-ry, *s.* A tenure of lands of the king by a service to be performed, one kind of which is called *grand*, and the other *petit serjeantry*.

Ser'-jeant-ship, *s.* Office of a serjeant: this has sometimes been called *Ser'-jean-cy*.

SERICEOUS, sĕ-rish''-ūs, 147: *a.* Pertaining to silk; covered with silky hairs, as a leaf.

SERIES, sĕr'-ĕ-ĕz, 43, 101: *s.* (The *para.* is the same.) Sequence, order, succession, course.

Se-ri-a''-tim, [Lat.] *ad.* In order. Se-ri-a', *a.*

SERIOUS, sĕr'-ĕ-ūs, 43, 120: *a.* Grave, solemn, not volatile; important, weighty, not trifling.

Se-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* Gravely, solemnly.

Se-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being serious.

SERMOCINATOR, &c.—See in the next class.

SERMON=sĕr'-môn, *s.* A discourse from the pulpit; hence, a serious exhortation.

To Ser'-mon, *v. n.* To sermonize.

To Ser'-mon-ize, *v. n.* To preach; to make sermons.

to incute rigid rules.

SER-MOC''-I-NA'-TOR, 59: *s.* A speech-maker [Howell.]

Ser-moc''-i-na''-tion, 89: *s.* A speech-making.

SERMOUNTAIN=sĕr'-moun-tān, *s.* A plant.

SEROUS=sĕr'-us, 43, 120: *a.* Pertaining to serum, thin, watery.

Se-ros''-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Serum.

Se'-rum, [Lat.] *s.* The thin, watery part of the blood.

SERPENT=sĕr'-pĕnt, *s.* An animal that moves by undulation or a winding motion without legs; something imagined to resemble a serpent; as a constellation: an instrument of music; a firework; a malicious person.

Ser'-pen-tine, *a.* and *s.* Resembling a serpent;

winding:—*s.* Name of a herb: *Serpentine-stone* is a stone resembling in colour a serpent's skin.

To Ser-pen-tine, v. a. To wind like a serpent: *To Ser-pen-tize* is the same.

Ser-pen-ta''-ri-a, s. The plant snake-root.

Ser-pen-ta''-ri-us, s. A constellation.

SER-PI'-GO, (ser-pi'-gō, 104) s. A kind of tetter, the ring-worm, which takes its name from its creeping nature; *pl. Ser-pig'enes, (-pid'ge-neez.)*

Ser-pig'-i-nous, (g soft) a. Affected with serpigo.

SERRATED=sér-râ-téd, a. Formed with jags, as the edge of a saw: *Ser'rate* is the same.

Ser-ra-ture, (-tûr, 147) s. Indenture, as the teeth of a saw.

Ser-ra-ture, 109: a. Having minute teeth. [Bot.]

Ser-ra'-tion, 89: s. Formation in shape of a saw.

To SERRY=sér'-rê, v. a. To crowd, to press together. [Milton.] Bacon uses *To Serr*.

SERUM.—See with *Serous*.

SERVANT.—See in the next class.

To SERVE=serv, 189: v. a. and n. To work for and obey, as an inferior a superior; to be subordinate to; to be of use to; to treat; to use; to stand in place of something to: in a special sense, to supply with food ceremoniously; in a theological sense, to worship: *To serve one's self of something* is a Gallicism now quite disused:—*new.* To be a servant or a slave; to be in subjection; to attend or wait; to be under military command; to conduce, to be of use, to suit; to minister: *To serve up*, to place on the table; in which sense Shakespeare and others of his time use *To serve in*, probably from the notion of the kitchen being level with the dining room, which is now usually below it: *To serve out*, to distribute in portions: *To serve a writ*, an attachment, an execution, &c., is to do what the law requires in the case, which, with regard to a writ, is to leave it with the party to whom it applies: *To serve an office* is to go through its duties.

Ser-ver, s. One who meanly complies, as a *Time-server*; a salver, or plate.

Ser-ving, part. a. Acting as a servant: hence, *Ser-ving-man*, and *Ser-ving-maid*.

Ser-vant, s. One who serves,—the correlative of *master*, used of man or woman; one in a state of subjection; a word of civility; formerly, a suitor or lover: Shakespeare has used it as a verb.

Ser-vice, (-vîs, 105) s. The business, duty rendered, office, attendance, or condition of a servant; any benefit rendered; purpose, use; obedience; employment, specially military employment; also, a military achievement; act on the performance of which possession depends; profession of respect; worship; in special senses, a public office of devotion; or, a particular portion of such office; a course or order of dishes: see also in *Supp*.

Ser-vice-a-bly, 101: a. Useful, officious.

Ser-vice-a-bly, ad. So as to be serviceable.

Ser-vice-a-ble-ness, s. Quality of being serviceable.

Ser-vi-ent, 146: a. Subordinate. [Dyer.]

Ser'-vile, (-vil, 106) a. Held in subjection, dependent; slavish, mean; cringing.

Ser-vile-ly, ad. In a servile manner.

Ser'-vile-ness, s. Servility.

Ser-vil'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. State or quality of being servile; mean dependence; submission from fear.

Ser-vi-tude, s. State of a servant; more commonly of a slave: Milton uses it for servants collectively.

Ser'-vi-tor, s. One of the lowest order of students in the University of Oxford, similar to the sizar at Cambridge, whose duty it was to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners: hence, *Ser-vi-torship*.

SESAME=sëss'-d-mê, 101: s. A white grain of India, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed.

SESQUIALTERAL, sëss'-kwê-âl''-têr-âl, 188:

a. Having the relation of 1½ to 1, or as much and half as much: *Ses'quial'ter* is the same.

Ses'-qui-pli'-cate, a. Sesquialteral.

Ses'-qui-pe-da''-li-an, 90: a. Containing a foot and a half: *Ses'quipedal* is the same.

Ses'-qui-tone, s. An interval of three semitones.

Ses'-qui-du''-pli-cate, a. Having the relation of 2½ to 1, or twice as much and half as much.

Ses'-qui-ter''-tian, (-sh'ân, 147) a. Having the relation of 1½ to 1, or as much and a third of as much.

SESS.—See *Cess*: *SESSPOOL.*—See *Cesspool*.

SESSILE, sës'-sîl, 105: a. Having a sitting position, or as if sitting, applied in botany to leaves, &c., that seem to sit on the stem, from having no petiole or footstalk.

Ses'-sion, (sësh'-ûn, 147) s. A sitting; the sitting or assembly of a court, of a council, of a political or an academic body, &c.: (in this application it often occurs in the plural, when magistrates or judges compose the sitting body); the space for which an assembly sits with no other interval than adjournments.

SESTERCE=sës'-terc, s. Among the ancient Romans, two and a half of a sum, or of a weight; hence, a coin, originally two asses and a half; and a denomination of money amounting to two pounds and a half, or a thousand of the coin just referred to, making about £8 of our money.

To SET=sët, } v. a. and n. To put, place, or seat

1 SET=sët, } in a natural or fitting position; to
SET=sët, } put or place generally; to fix or
 make motionless; to fix or establish; to regulate or adjust; in special senses, to adapt with notes; to plant; to variegate by something placed or fixed in; to reduce from fracture or dislocation; to bring to an edge; to point out as a sporting dog; formerly, to stake, to wager with:—*new.* To apply one's self, or assume a posture to begin something, especially a posture of removal; to be removed or seated as the sun below the horizon; to be fixed; to become fluid; in an sport with a setting-dog or net. This verb, both in an active and passive sense, is variously qualified by particles; but the different meaning produced is not a difference in that of the verb, but of the context: *To set about*, to apply to; to begin: *To set against*, to place in opposition to: *To set apart*, to neglect for a season; to segregate: *To set aside*, to omit for the present; to reject; to annul: *To set by*, to omit; to regard: *To set down*, to explain; to register: to fix on by a resolve; to establish: *To set forth*, to send on an expedition; to publish; to display; to arrange: *To set forward*, to promote; to begin: *To set in*, to put in a way to begin; to become settled in a particular state: *To set off*, to decorate; in a neuter sense, to start: *To set on or upon*, to incite; to attack; to employ as in a task; to fix the attention; to begin a march, journey, or enterprise; to make an attack: *To set out*, to assign; to publish; to mark by boundaries; to adorn; to equip; to show; to have beginning; to begin a course; to begin the world: *To set to*, to apply one's self to: *To set up*, to erect; to enable to commence as in a new business; to put in power; to appoint; to place in view; to fix; to raise by the voice; to advance; in neuter senses, to begin a trade openly; to begin a scheme; to profess publicly.

Set, a. and s. Regular, not lax; squared by rule

—*s.* A number of things suited to each other, and of which one cannot be removed without detriment to the whole; apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly body; formerly, a wager, a game: *A set-down*, a powerful rebuke or reprehension; *A set-off*, a demand on the other side against a previous demand; a counterbalance; also a recommendation or decoration: *A set-to*, a joining in contest or contention.

Set'-ness, s. Regulation, adjustment.

Set'-ter, s. One who sets; as a *setter-on*, a *setter-up*, a *setter-forth*, &c.: a dog that sets or points game, a man who performs an office similar to that of a setting-dog; one that sets music; something that sets off, &c.: *Setter-wort* is a species of plant.

Set-tee, s. That on which several persons may be

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên 166

set or arranged.—a long seat with a back to it; also, a vessel common in the Mediterranean with one deck and a long sharp prow.

Set-ting, *s.* Act of putting or placing; apparent fall of the sun; inclosure, as a diamond setting; direction of a current or sea: A *setting-dog*, a pointer or setter.

Some of the compounds are plants, as *Set's-wal*: but *Set's-foil* is a corruption of *Sept'-foil*, which see.

SETACEOUS, sĕ-tā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Set with bristles or strong hairs, bristly.

Set'-TY-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a bristle.

Se'-tous, 120: *a.* Bristly; as a *setous leaf*.

Set-ton=sĕ'-tōn, *s.* A wound or opening for the discharge of humors, by means of horse-hair or silk thread drawn through the skin.

To SETTLE, sĕt'-tl, 101: *v. a. and n.* (Compare *To Set*.) To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation and disturbance,—to compose; to fix in any way of life, or in any place; to fix; to establish; to free from ambiguity; to make certain; to make close or compact; to affect so that the dregs sink:—*new*. To become fixed; to take a lasting state; to grow calm; to fix a residence; to take to a domestic state; to subside; to deposit faces at the bottom; to contract.

Set-tle, *a.* A seat or bench.

Set-tler, 36: *s.* One who settles, particularly one who settles in a new colony.

Set-thing, *s.* Settlement; drega.

Set-tled-ness, *s.* State of being settled.

Set-tle-ment, *s.* Act of settling; state of being settled; jointure granted to a wife; legal residence by which relief is claimed from a parish; place where a colony is established: The *Act of Settlement* was that of the 12th and 13th William III., which fixed the succession to the throne.

SEVEN, sĕv'-vn, 114: *a. and s.* Six and one.

Sev'-enth, *a.* The ordinal of seven.

Sev'-enth-ly, *ad.* In the seventh place.

Sev'-en-fold, (-fōld, 116) *a. and ad.* Repeated seven times.—*adv.* In proportion of seven to one.

Sev'-EN-NIGHT, 115: (*coll.* Sĕn'-nīt) *s.* A week.

Sev'-EN-SCORE, *s.* Seven times twenty.

Sev'-EN-TEEN, 84: *a. and s.* Seven and ten.

Sev'-en-teenth, *a.* The seventh after the tenth.

Sev'-EN-ty, *a. and s.* Seven times ten:—*s.* The number seventy; the Septuagint.

Sev'-en-ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of seventy.

To SEVER=sĕv'-er, 36: *v. a. and n.* To part forcibly from the rest; to divide; to separate; to keep distinct:—*new*. To make a separation; to suffer disjunction.

Sev'-er-ance, 12: *s.* Separation, partition.

Sev'-ER-AL, *a. and s.* In its primary sense, separate, disjoined; hence the more usual meanings, distinct; different; divers, many:—*s.* State of separation; each particular singly taken; in old use, an enclosed or separate place; also a piece of open land which is a joint property of the landholders of a parish.

Sev'-er-al-ly, *ad.* Distinctly; separately.

Sev'-er-al-ty, *s.* State of separation from the rest: *Sev'-er-al-ty*, which Bp. Hall uses, means distinction. **To Sev'-er-al-ize**, *v. a.* To distinguish.

SEVERE=sĕ-vĕr', *a.* Rigid, harsh; sharp, rigorous; regulated by strict rules; grave, sedate; close, concise; painful, afflictive; cruel.

Se-ver'-ly, *ad.* With severity.

Se-ver'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State or quality of being severe; rigour; austerity; strictness; hardness; sharpness of punishment; cruel treatment.

To SEW, sū.—See **To Sue**. [Spenser.]

To SEW, sō, 108: *v. a. and n.* To join by the use of the needle and thread:—*new*. To join something by using a needle and thread: *To sew up*, to enclose in

any thing sewed: In an active sense, *To sew* appears once to have meant to drain [a pond] for fish.

This is a regular verb, and *sown* for *sowed* a barbarism.—See **To Sow**.

Se'-er, 36: *s.* One who sews: old authors use *Sew-ster* for a woman that sews: see also the next two classes.

SEWER=sū'-er, 110, 36: *s.* An ancient officer that served up a feast.

SEWER, sōr, 149, 133: *s.* A drain.

SEX, sĕks, 188: *s.* The property by which any animal is male or female; woman-kind, by way of emphasis *Sex'-u-al-ly*, *ad.*, is from

Sex'-u-al, (sĕk'-shoo-āl, 147) *a.* Distinguishing the sex; arising from the difference of the sexes.

SEXAGESIMAL, sĕks'-d-jĕss'-ĕ-māl, 188: *a.* That completes six tens, the sixtieth; numbered by sixties: *Sexagesimal fractions* are those whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty: *Sexagesima Sunday*, the second before Lent, takes its name from the sixty days before Easter reckoned from one of the days in the week preceding it.

SEX-AG'-E-NAR-ty, (g soft) *a.* Sixty.

Sex-ag'-e-nār'-ri-an, 90: *s.* A person aged sixty.

SEX-AN'-GU-LAR, 158: *a.* Having six angles, hexagonal: *Sex-angled* is the same.

Sex-an'-gu-lar-ly, *ad.* With six angles.

SEX-DEC'-IMAL, 59: *a.* Having six faces in the middle and summits, which make ten in all. [Crystall.]

SEX-EN'-NI-AL, *a.* Lasting six years; happening once in six years: hence, *Sexennially*, (*adv.*)

SEX'-PID, *a.* Six-cleft. [Bot.] Or **Sex'-i-fid**.

SEX-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Six-celled. [Bot.]

SEX'-TAIN, *s.* Stanza of six lines.

SEX'-TANT, *s.* The sixth part of something; hence, the sixth of a Roman as; the sixth of a circle: an instrument like the quadrant, but comprehending only 60° instead of 90°.

Sex'-tar-y, *s.* The sixth part of a Roman congius, which was a little more than a gallon: see also lower.

SEX'-TILE, 105: *s.* The aspect of two planets which are 60°, or two signs, apart.

Sex'-tu-PLE, 101: *a.* Sixfold.

SEXTARY, sĕks'-tār'-ĕy, 188: *s.* The same as *Sacristy*: *Sex'try* is the same: see also above.

Sex'-ton, *s.* A sacristan; a grave-digger.

Sex'-ton ship, *s.* Office of sexton.

SEXUAL.—See under **Sex**.

SHABBY, shāb'-hāy, *a.* Mean as regards attire, worn, giving the notion of poverty; also paltry, low, mean in conduct: *To Shab*, to play mean tricks, is a cant word now disused.

Shab'-bi-ly, *ad.* In a shabby manner.

Shab'-bi-ness, *s.* State or quality of being shabby.

SHACK=shāck, *s.* That which remains or is allowed for pasturage after harvest.

To SHACKLE, shāck'-kl, 101: *v. a.* To chain, to fetter, to bind.

Shac'-kle, 143: *s. pl.* Fetters, chains.

SHAD.—See **Chad**.

SHADDOCK=shād'-dōck, *s.* Sort of orange.

SHADE=shāde, *s.* The interception or interruption of the rays of light; darkness, obscurity; coolness, an effect of shade; protection, shelter; an obscure place, as in a grove or wood; umbrage; parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a gradation of light; a variety of colour; the shadow of any figure on the part opposite the light; a spirit, a ghost, manes.

To Shade, *v. a.* To screen from light; to overspread with darkness; to paint with dark colours; figuratively, to screen from injury, to protect.

Sha'-der, *s.* He or that which shades.

Sha'-dy, *a.* Full of shade, sheltered.

Sha'-di-ness, *s.* State of being shady.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pō-pā': lāw; gōd; j'wō, i. e. *Jesus*, 55: *a. c. i. &c. note*, 171.

SHAD-OW, (shăd'-ô, 125) *s.* That representation of a body which is caused on one side when it intercepts a bright light on the other; inseparable companion; opacity, darkness, shade; protection, shelter; dark part of a picture; imperfect and faint representation, opposed to substance; type; a ghost, a spirit: *Shad'-ow-grass* is a name given to a sort of grass.

To Shad'-ow, *v. a.* To shade; to mark in shadows; to represent imperfectly or typically.

Shad'-ow-ing, *s.* A shading; a typifying.

Shad'-ow-y, 105: *a.* Full of shade; typical; unsubstantial; dark, opaque.

Shad'-ow-i-ness, *s.* State of being shadowy.

SHAFT=shăft, 11: *s.* Something of a shape that shoots or rises upward, something straight; hence, an arrow; the body of a column; spire of a church; pole of a carriage; handle of a weapon; a narrow perpendicular pit.

Shaft'-ed, *a.* Having a handle. [Heraldry.]

SHAFTMENT=shăft'-mënt, *s.* Span-measure.

SHAG=shăg, *s.* Rough woolly hair; a woolly cloth; perhaps with a different etymology, the name of a sea bird: Shakespeare uses *Shag* for *Shaggy*.

To Shag, *v. a.* To make shaggy. [Thomson.]

Shag'-gy, (-güey, 77) *a.* Rough with long hair; hence, rough, rugged.

Shag'-gi-ness, *s.* State of being shaggy: *Shag'-gi-ness* occurs with the same meaning.

SHAGREEN=shăg'-grēn', *s.* Skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it, also, but less properly, spelled *Chagrin* or *Chagreen*; on the other hand, *To Shagreen* is an improper spelling of *To Chagrin*: see under CH=SH

SHAH=shăh, *s.* King, a Persian word.

To SHAIR=shăir, *v. n.* To walk sidewise. [Obs.]

To SHAKE=shăke, *v. a. and n.* To cause to

I SHOOK, shôok, 118: } move with quick vibra-

SHAKEN, shă'-kn, 114: } tion; to make to totter

or tremble; to throw down, from, off, with or without

the qualifying particles; to weaken; to make afraid:—

neu. To be agitated; to totter; to tremble: *To shake*

hands is often used, not literally, but figuratively, in the

sense of to take leave; often in that of to join.

Shake, *s.* Concussion suffered; impulse; vibratory

motion; junction and motion of hands; a lengthened

trill with two notes.

Sha'-ker, *s.* He or that which shakes; one of a sect

in America, so called from the agitation or movements

which characterize their worship; among other singular

opinions, they hold that all commerce of the sexes is

contrary to Christianity, whether with or

without marriage.

Sha'-king, *s.* Act of vibrating; concussion.

Sha'-ky, *a.* Cracked by heat or drought. [Carpentry.]

SHALE=shăle, *s.* A husk, the natural case of certain

seeds; a slaty substance resembling coal, named,

probably, from breaking in scales like certain shells.

I SHALL=shăl, 112: } *v. n.* I intend to;

I SHOULD, shôod, 127: } I am in a state to;

in the second and third persons, must.

Shall is the proper sign of the future tense in our

language, and *will* usurps its place only to prevent

ambiguity. When a speaker says "I shall die," he

means that the event is to occur by the course of

nature; when he says "I shall go," he means either an

outward compulsion through which he shall go, or his

own will through which he shall go; thus there is a

doubt attached to the latter phrase, but a doubt of

little moment, or easily solved by the context; in the

second or third person, if a speaker were to use *shall*

with similar intentions, and say "Thou shalt die,"

"He shall go," we should be liable to interpret his

meaning not as a declaration of what is to take place

by the course of nature, or the will of him who is the

subject of the verb, but of what is to ensue by the will

of the speaker, which would not be a simple future,

but a threat or a promise; and it is to prevent this

misinterpretation that in the second and third persons we indicate the simple future by *will* instead of *shall*; as, I shall go, thou wilt go, he will go; we shall go, you will go, they will go; but this form generally gives way when the cause that produced it no longer requires the anomaly, *shall* resuming its office as the indication of simple futurity even in the second and third persons, when the context or some transposition guarantees no more than its intended effect; *e. g.* "Shall you go?" "He thinks that he shall go."

SHALL=shăl, 105: *ad.* Shall I, or shall I not?

To stand *shillishalli* is to stand hesitating.

SHALLOON=shăl'-lōon', *s.* A slight woollen stuff, originally made at *Châlons*.

SHALLOP=shăl'-lōp, *s.* A small boat.

SHALLOW, shăl'-lō, 125: *a. and s.* Not deep; not intellectually deep; not very wise; empty; silly:

Bacon uses it for not deep of sound. *Shallow-brained*

empty, foolish, trifling:—*s.* A shoal, a shelf, a flat.

To Shal'-low, *v. a.* To make shallow. [Young.]

Shal'-low-ly, *ad.* Without depth; foolishly.

Shal'-low-ness, *s.* Want of depth.

SHALM.—See *Shawm*.

SHALOT=shă-lôt', *s.* Sort of onion, eschalot.

To SHAM=shăm, *v. a. and n.* To make a pretence

of in order to deceive; to trick; to cheat; to ob-

trude by fraud:—*neu.* To pretend; to make mocks.

Sham, *s. and a.* A trick, an imposture;—*a.* False,

counterfeit, pretended.

Sham'-mer, *s.* One that shams.

SHAMBLES, shăm'-blz, 101, 143: *s. pl.* Properly,

the tables or stalls where butchers expose meat

for sale; a slaughter-house.

SHAMBLING=shăm'-bling, *a. and s.* Scam-

bling, moving awkwardly:—*s.* Act of moving awk-

wardly.

SHAME=shâme, *s.* The passion felt when a person

is conscious that others know or see what, for the

sake of reputation or from modesty, was meant to be

kept concealed,—a passion, of which the usual outward

indication is blushing; the cause or reason of shame;

infliction of shame.

To Shame, *v. a. and n.* To make ashamed; to dis-

grace:—*neu.* To be ashamed.

Sha'-mer, *s.* He or that which shames.

Shame'-ful, 117: *a.* Disgraceful; raising shame.

Shame'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a shameful manner.

Shame'-ful-ness, *s.* Disgracefulness.

Shame'-less, *a.* Wanting shame; immodest.

Shame'-less-ly, *ad.* Impudently; without shame.

Shame'-less-ness, *s.* Want of shame, immodesty.

SHAME-FACED, (-făst, 114, 143) *a.* Bashful.

Shame'-faced-ly, *ad.* Bashfully; modestly.

Shame'-faced-ness, *s.* Bashfulness; modesty.

SHAMMY, shăm'-mēy, *s.* A kind of leather origi-

nally dressed from the skin of the chamois, often

wrongly spelled *Shamois*.

To SHAMPOO=shăm-pōo', *v. a.* To press the

joints and rub the limbs after the East Indian manner,

in order to restore from lassitude or pain.

Sham-poo'-ing, *s.* The operation of pressing the joints,

&c., particularly after a warm bath.

SHAMROCK=shăm'-rôck, *s.* The Irish name for

three-leaved grass: see *Leek*.

SHANK, shăngk, 158: *s.* The middle joint of the

leg; the long part of any instrument; it is also used

as the name of a herb; *Shank'-painter* is the rope that

holds the shank of the anchor.

Shank'-el, (shănk't, 114) *a.* Having a shank

SHANKER.—See *Chancre*, under CH=SH.

SHANSKRIT.—See *Sanscrit*.

SHANTY.—See *Janty*.

To SHAPE=shăpe, *v. a. and n.* (The old *part.* is

Shapen; and Spenser sometimes uses *Shope* as the

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: shîn, 166: shên, 166.

pret.) To mould, to form; to cast, to regulate, to adjust; in an old sense, to make, to create:—*neu.* To square, to suit.

Sha'-pen, 114: *part.* Shaped. [Obs.]

Shape, *s.* Form, external appearance, especially the form of the trunk of the body; being, as moulded in to form; idea, pattern: *Shape-smith*, a ludicrous word for one who undertakes to improve persons' shapes.

Shape'-ly, *a.* Well-formed.

Shape'-li-ness, *s.* Beauty or proportion of form.

Shape'-less, *a.* Wanting form; wanting symmetry.

Shape'-less-ness, *s.* Quality of being shapeless.

SHARD=shard, 33: *s.* (Compare To Share.)

Something sheared or broken off; a fragment, as of a broken vessel; an egg-shell; hence, the sheath that covers the wing of an insect; Spenser uses it for a frith or part separated as it were from the sea: as the name of a plant and of a fish, its etymology is different. [Obs.]

Shard'-ed, *a.* Having wings as within shells.

Shard'-borne, (-bourn, 130) *a.* Borne along by sheathed wings. [Shaks.]

To SHARE=shāre, 41: *v. a.* and *n.* To divide among many; to partake with others; to seize with others; to sheer or cut:—*acu.* To have part or a dividend.

Share, *s.* Part, allotment, dividend: it occurs in the phrase *To go shares*, to partake; in another sense, a part contributed; also that which cuts, as the blade of a plough.

Sha'-rer, 36: *s.* One who shares.

Sha'-ring, *s.* Participation.

Share'-bone, *s.* The bone that divides the trunk from the lower limbs.

SHARK=shark, *s.* A voracious fish; a greedy, artful person: South uses it for fraud, rapine.

To Shark, *v. a.* and *n.* To catch any where, as with the rapine of a shark:—*neu.* To play the petty thief, to live by fraud; to live scantily, so as to catch at invitations to the tables of others.

Shark'-er, *s.* One who lives by sharking.

Shark'-ing, *s.* Petty rapine; living by little arts.

SHARP=sharp, 33: *a.* and *s.* Terminating in an edge or point; keen; keen of sight or hearing; keen of mind, witty; keen to the taste, acid; keen to the ear, acute, the opposite of flat; acrid, biting, pinching; severe, rigid; eager, hungry; attentive, vigilant; fierce, fiery; also, from the first or literal sense, narrow or thin in feature; hard and acute in substance; acute in a figurative sense, as applied to things.—*nice*, subtle:—*s.* A sharp or acute note; a pointed weapon.

To Sharp, *v. a.* and *n.* To make keen:—*neu.* To play the sharper.

Sharp'-er, 36: *s.* A tricking fellow; a rascal.

Sharp'-ly, *ad.* With sharpness.

Sharp'-ness, *s.* Quality of being sharp, in the literal or in figurative senses.

To Sharp'-en, *v. a.* and *n.* To make keen; to make quick, eager, or severe; to make less flat; to make sour:—*neu.* To grow sharp.

☞ The compounds are *Sharp'-set*, (hungry, eager;) *Sharp'-shooter*, (a rifleman;) *Sharp'-sighted*, (having quick sight, or quick discernment;) *Sharp'-visaged*, (having a thin face;) *Sharp'-witted*, (acute in mind;) &c.

SHIASTRAS=shās'-trās, *s.* Hindo scriptures.

To SHATTER=shāt'-ter, *v. a.* and *n.* To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the pieces; to dash by violence into fragments; to break or dash the vigour of; to dissipate:—*neu.* To be broken, or fall by a force applied into fragments.

Shat'-ter, *s.* One part of many into which a shattered thing is broken, generally used in the plural.

Shat'-ter-y, *a.* Loose of structure.

Shat'-ter-brained, 114: *a.* Disordered in intellect; heedless, wild: *Shatter-pated* is the same.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Facets: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān rd-pā' lāw; gōod; j'wō, i. e. jaw, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 17!.

To SHAVE=shāve, *v. a.* (The old *part.* is Shaven.) To cut or pare close to the surface, as by a razor; to cut off (the beard;) to skim by passing near to cut in thin slices; figuratively, to strip, to pillage.

Sha'-ven, 114: *part.* Shaved. [Obscure.]

Sha'-ver, *s.* A barber: one whose dealings are close and keen for his own profit; a robber, a plunderer.

Sha'-ving, *s.* A thin slice pared off.

Shave'-ling, *s.* A monk or friar in contempt.

SHAVE'-GRASS, *s.* A herb.

SHAW=shāw, *s.* A small shady wood in a valley.

SHAW'-POW, *s.* An artificial bird to shoot at.

SHAWL=shāwl, *s.* A large kerchief, originally from India, (the richest are still from the same place,) which females wear as a part of their dress over the shoulders and back.

SHAWM=shāwm, *s.* A hautboy, a cornet.

SHE=shē; shē, 176: *pron.* (She, hers or her; they, theirs or their, them.) The female pre-understood or alluded to; it is used adjectively to signify female; it is sometimes used substantively, and loses its oblique form *her*.

SHEADING=shē'-ding, *s.* A division, used in the Isle of Man for one of the six legal districts into which it is divided.

SHEAF=shēaf, 103: *sing.* } *s.* A bundle of
SHEAVES, shēavz, 151: *pl.* } corn in stalk, bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To Sheaf, *v. a.* To collect into sheaves: To Sheave is the same.

Sheaved, 114: *a.* Made of straw. [Shaks.]

To SHEAL=shēal, *v. a.* To shell. [Shaks.]

To SHEAR=shēar, 43: } *v. a.* and *n.* (The
1 **SHORE**=shōre, [Obs.] modern *pret.* is 1
SHORN, shō'urn, 130: } sheared) To clip or cut, as by the interception of two blades moving on a rivet; to reap; to divide:—*neu.* To divide, as the two parts of any thing when cut or sheared; in this sense the word is written *To Sheer*, which see in its place.

Shear'-ing, *part. a.* Cutting, piercing.

Shear, *s.* An instrument to cut, generally used in the plural, *Shears*, which are a large kind of scissors; the denomination of the age of sheep as being sheared yearly; any thing in the form of blades of shears; hence, in Spenser, wings; curve of a ship's side.

Shear'-er, *s.* He who shears, particularly one who shears sheep.

Sheard, *s.* That which is sheared off, a fragment; now called a Shard.

☞ The compounds are *Shear'-man*, (a shearer;) *Shear'-water*, (a plant;) &c.

SHOUL'-LING, *s.* The skin of a sheep after shearing, said of the living animal: Morling is the skin taken from the dead sheep.

SHEATH=shēath, *s.* The case of any thing, but particularly the scabbard of a sword.

Sheath'-y, *a.* Forming a sheath.

Sheath'-less, *a.* Without a sheath.

Sheath'-winged, (-winged, 114) *a.* Having cases for covering the wings.

To SHEATH, (shēth, 137, 171) *v. a.* (Less properly spelled To Sheath.) To enclose in a sheath; to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend by an outward covering; old chemists use it in the figurative sense of to take away the sharp edge or sharpness of an acid, or of acrid particles.

Sheathed, 114: *part. a.* Covered, cased.

Sheath'-ing, *s.* The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides.

To SHEAVE, SHEAVED.—See To Sheaf.

SHEAVE=shēve, *s.* The wheel on which a rope works in a block. [A sea term.]

Sheave'-hole, s. Channel for a sheave.

SUECKLATON=shēck'-lā-tōn, *s.* Cloth of gold.

To SHED=shēd, *v. a. and n.* To pour out, to
 1 **SHED**=shēd, spill; to let fall, to scatter:—
SHED=shēd, *neu.* To let fall its parts:
Shed, in composition, as *bloodshed*, signifies effusion.

Shed'-der, s. One that sheds.

SHED=shēd, *s.* That which *shades*, a slight covering or roof; a building, generally of timber.

SHEEN=shēen, *a. and s.* *Shining*, bright, showy, fair:—*s.* Brightness, splendor. [Spenser. Milton.]

Sheen'-y, a. The same as *Shoen*. [Milton.]

SHEEP=shēep, *s.* (The plural likewise *Sheep*.) The animal that bears wool, remarkable for harmlessness, timidity, and innocence; in contempt, a silly fellow; in theology, the people considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor.

Sheep'-ish, a. Relating to sheep, [disused:] bashful to silliness; meanly diffident.

Sheep'-ish-ly, ad. In a sheepish manner.

Sheep'-ish-ness, s. Quality of being sheepish.

☞ The compounds are, *To Sheep'-bite*, (to practise petty thefts, a verb now obsolete:); *Sheep'-biter*; *Sheep'-cot*, (enclosure for sheep:); *Sheep'-fold*; *Sheep'-hook*, (one which the shepherd uses to lay hold of sheep by their legs:); *Sheep'-market*; *Sheep'-master*; *Sheep'-eye*, (modest, diffident, loving look:); *Sheep'-shank*, (applied, from a fancied resemblance, to a knot in a rope made to shorten it:); *Sheep'-head*, (beside its primary meaning, applied to a fish with a head resembling a sheep's:); *Sheep'-shearer*; *Sheep'-shearing*; *Sheep'-skin*; *Sheep'-staler*; *Sheep'-stealing*; *Sheep'-walk*, (pasture for sheep:); &c.

SHEER=shēer, 43: *a. and ad.* (Compare *To Shear*.) Separated or clear from extraneous matter, unmingled, pure:—*adv.* Clean, quick, at once. [Not now in use, except in low or colloquial style.]

Sheer'-ly, ad. At once, quite. [B. and Fl.]

To Shear, v. a. and n. As an active verb, see *To Shear*:—*neu.* To divide company or separate clandestinely, with off; to steal away. *Sheer* of a ship, see *Shear*.

Shears, s. pl. See *Shear* (*s.*) for the usual sense, under the present orthography it is the name of an engine, assimilated to a pair of shears, for raising weights, particularly the masts of ships.

Sheer'-hulk, s. An old ship furnished with shears for shipping and unshipping the masts of other vessels.

SHEET=shēt, *s.* A broad and large piece, as of linen; the linen of a bed; a sail, but it also means the ropes attached to the corners of the sails, in which sense the immediate etymology is different: (see the next class:) as much paper as is made in one body; the quantity of paper which receives the peculiar folding for being bound in a book; hence, *sheets* in the plural is often taken for a book.

To Sheet, v. a. To furnish with sheets; to unfold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

Sheet'-ing, s. Cloth for sheets.

☞ The compounds are *Sheet'-copper*, *Sheet'-iron*, *Sheet'-lead*, &c.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shēt'-āng-kor, 161: *s.* The *shot* anchor, as it was originally called, being the largest in the ship, and often that on which the mariner depends for his last refuge or safety when in danger of driving on a perilous shore; hence, figuratively, a chief support, a refuge.

Sheets, s. pl. The ropes attached to sails, by which they are set, and the topsails hauled up.

SHEIK=shēik, *s.* A chief; a title of respect among the Bedouin Arabs; in Egypt, a kind of priest.

SHEKEL, shēck'-kl, 114: *s.* An ancient weight and coin among the Jews; the coin about 2s. 6d. value.

SHELD=shēld, *a.* Speckled. [Local.]

SHELD'-AF-LE, (shēld'-āf-fl) *s.* A chaffinch.

SHELD'-DRAKE, s. A kind of wild duck.

Sheld'-duck, s. The hen of the *Sheldrake*.

SHELF=shēlf, *sing.*

s. A platform or plank
SHELVES, shēlvz, 143: *pl.* fixed to the wall for holding vessels; a sand-bank in the sea; in mining, fast ground.

Shelf'-y, 105: a. Full of shelves; hard, firm.

To SHELVE, v. a. To place on a shelf; to put aside or out of use.

Shelf'-y, a. The same as *Shelfy*.

Shelf'-ing, a. Raised as a shelf, sloping, inclining, having declivity.

SHELL=shēll, 155: *s.* The hard or stony covering of certain fruits and animals; the hard covering of any thing; hence, the outer part of a house; the covering of an egg; a coarser kind of coffin; a bomb as enclosing the powder; in poetry, a musical instrument, because the first lyre is said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise.

To Shell, v. a. and n. To take out of the shell:—*neu.* To fall off or cast, as a shell.

Shelf'-ly, a. Abounding with shells.

☞ The compounds are *Shell'-fish*; *Shell'-meat*, (food consisting of shell-fish:); *Shell'-work*; &c. **SHELDUCK** is a compound of *Sheld*, under which see it.

SHELTER=shēl'-ter, *s.* That which covers or defends; a protector; state of being covered, protection.

To Shelter, v. a. and n. To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect; to betake to cover; to cover from notice:—*neu.* To take shelter; to give shelter.

Shel'-ter-y, a. Affording shelter.

Shel'-ter-less, a. Without shelter or protection.

SHELTIE, shēl'-tēy, *s.* A small horse. [Scotch.]

To SHELVE, SHELVING, &c.—See under *Shelf*.

SHEMATIC=shēm'-it'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to Shem; the Shemitic languages are the Chaldean, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and old Phœnician.

To SHEND=shēnd, *v. a.* (The *pret.* and *part.* are *Shēnt*.) To injure, to blame; to overpower; to surpass. [Obs.]

SHEPHERD=shēp'-herd, 136: *s.* The herdsman or tender of sheep; a swain, a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

Shep'-herd-ess, s. A female shepherd; a lass.

Shep'-herd-ly, a. Pastoral: *Shepherdish* is the same.

☞ The word is compounded for the names of plants; as *Shepherd's'-reed*; *Shepherd's'-pouch*, or *purser*; *Shepherd's'-rod*; and *Shepherd's'-stiff*.

SHERBET=sher'-bēt, *s.* A Persian beverage, which is a sort of lemonade sweetened with rose-water.

SHERD.—See *Shard*.

SHERIFF=shēr'-if, 129: *s.* The *reeve* of a *shire*, to whom within its circuit the execution of the laws is intrusted.

Sher'-iff-al-ty, s. Shrievalty; this latter is now the word in use, which see lower in the class: *Sher'-iff-om*, *Sher'-iff-ship*, and *Sher'-iff-ick*, have the same meaning, but are now rarely used.

SHIRE, (shēre, 101) *s.* (Compare *To Shear*.) A *division* of the kingdom, being so much as is under one shrievalty; a county.

Shire'-mote, s. A county court. [Obs.]

SHRIEVE, (shērēv, 103) *s.* A corruption of *Sheriff*.

Shriv'-al, a. Belonging to the sheriff.

Shriv'-al-ty, s. The office or jurisdiction of sheriff: it is sometimes corruptly spelled *Shrivality*.

SHERIFFE, shēr'-rēf, 104: *s.* The title of a descendant of Mahomet, by Hassan Ibn Ali; the adherents to the sect of Ali are called *Shi'ahs*.

SHERRIS, SHERRIS-SACK.—See the next word.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ün i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

SHERRY shēr'-rē, *s.* A species of wine, so called from Xeres in Spain: the Shēr'ris, or Shēr'ris sāk', of our ancestors is supposed to be the same wine.

To SHIWE, &c.—See **To SHOW**.

SHIBBOLETH = shīb'-hō-lēth, *s.* A Hebrew word (importing an ear of corn and also a flood of water) which was made a criterion by the Gileadites to distinguish the Ephraimites, the latter of whom could not correctly utter the first consonant sound: hence it signifies the criterion of a party.

SHIELD, shēld, 103 : *s.* A broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm, a buckler; defence, protection; one that affords defence or security.

To Shield, *v. a.* To protect as with a shield.

To SHIFT = shīft, *v. n.* and *a.* To move, to change direction; to give place to other things; to resort to expedients for any purpose or in any exigency; to change clothes; see lower.—*act.* To change; to transfer from a place or position; to put by some expedient out of the way: *To shift about*, to turn quite round; *To shift off*, to delay.

Shift, *s.* Change; expedient; stratagem; elusory practice; last resource: see also lower.

Shift'er, *s.* One who changes, as Scene'-shifter; salt-provision shifter on shipboard; also a trickster.

Shift'ing, *s.* Act of shifting; evasion, fraud.

Shift'ing-ly, *ad.* By shifts or tricks.

Shift-less, *a.* Wanting shifts or a shift.

To SHIRT, *v. n.* and *a.* To change dress, but particularly linen.

Shift, *s.* A woman's under linen garment.

To SHILL.—See **To SHEAL**: or **To SHELTER**.

SHILLING = shīl'-līng, *s.* A coin now value 12d.

SHILL-I-SHALL I.—See under **SHALL**.

To SHIMMER = shīm'-mer, *v. n.* To gleam. [Obs.]

SHIN = shīn, *s.* Fore part of the leg.

To SHINE = shīnē, *v. n.* (The regular *pret.* and *part.*, though not frequently, *SHONE*, shōn, 135:) are sometimes used.) To emit rays of light; to be bright; to give light, real or figurative; to be conspicuous on any account; to be propitious.

Shine, *s.* Brightness, lustre; fair weather.

Shī'ny, *a.* Bright, luminous.

Shī'ning, *a.* Bright, splendid, illustrious.

SHINGLE, shīng'-gl, 158, 101 : *s.* A material used in divided parts, or something answering the purpose of such material; hence, a thin board to cover houses; a tile used in roofing or for pavements; in the plural, round gravel, or a collection of roundish stones.

To SHIN'-gle, *v. a.* To cover with shingles.

SHINGLES, shīng'-glz, 101, 143 : *s. pl.* Literally, things which surround the waist,—a kind of tetter that spreads round the loins.

SHIP = shīp, *s.* A floating vessel larger than a boat, made for passing over the sea.

To Ship, *v. a.* To put on board a ship; to transport in a ship; to receive into a ship.

Ship'-ment, *s.* Act of shipping something.

Ship'-ping, *s.* Ships collectively.

SHIP'-BOARD, *s.* Plank of a ship: *On Shipboard*, (*adv.*) in a ship.

SHIP'-WRECK, (-rēck, 157) *s.* Destruction of a ship by rocks or shelves; parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

To Ship'-wreck, *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; hence, *Ship'-wrecked*, which also means thrown or cast into distress or difficulty as by a shipwreck.

Other compounds are *Ship'-builder*; *Ship'-boy*; *Ship'-carpenter*; *Ship'-chandler*, (one who deals in cordage, sails, and other furniture of ships); *Ship'-holder*; *Ship'-man*; *Ship'-master*; *Ship'-money*, (a tax formerly levied for fitting out the king's ships); *Ship'-shape*, (in a seamanlike manner,—an adverb); *Ship'-wright*; &c.

SHIRE, &c.—See with **Sheriff**, &c.

To SHIRK = sherk, 35 : *v. n.* and *a.* To **Shark** which see. [Obs.] In modern colloquial and vulgar use, to get off from, to avoid.

SHIRL.—See **Shrill**; or **Shorl**.

SHIRT = shert, 35 : *s.* The under linen garment at present applied only to that of a man.

To Shirt, *v. a.* To cover as in a shirt. [Dryden.]

Shirt'-ing, *s.* Cloth for shirts.

Shirt-less, *a.* Wanting a shirt.

SHIST = shīst, *s.* Clay slate, also called Shistus: hence *Shist'ic*, or *Shist'ous*, (*adj.*) Better *Schist*. *Supp.*

SHITTIM = shīt'-tīm, *a.* The epithet of a precious wood or tree that grows in Arabia: *Shīt'tah* is the same.

SHITTLE, **SHITTLECOCK**.—See **Shuttle**, &c.

SHIVE = shīve, *s.* A slice, as of bread; a shaving or thick lamina; a little piece or fragment, as of flax.

Shiv'-er, *s.* One fragment of many into which a thing is broken; a slice, a little piece; in naval language, any of the little wheels which are fixed in a channel or block: see also in the next class.

To Shiv'-er, *v. a.* and *n.* To break into shivers.—*new*. To fall into shivers.

Shiv'-ery, *a.* Loose of coherence, easy to shiver.

Shiv'-er-ing, *s.* A falling to pieces.

To SHIVER = shiv'-er, 36 : *v. n.* To quake, to tremble, to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Shiv'-er, *s.* A shaking fit: see also above.

Shiv'-er-ing, *s.* Act of trembling.

SHOAD = shōad, *s.* A train of metallic stones serving to direct miners in the discovery of mines.

Shoad'-stone, *s.* A dark liver-coloured stone.

SHOAL = shōal, *s.* A crowd, a multitude.

To Shoal, *v. n.* To crowd, to throng.

SHOAL = shōal, *s.* and *a.* A shallow, a sandbank:—*adj.* [Spenser.] Shoaly, shallow.

To Shoal, *v. n.* To be shallow, to grow shallow.

Shoal'-y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallows.

Shoal'-i-ness, *s.* State of being shoaly.

SHOCK = shōck, *s.* Violent collision; concussion; conflict of enemies; offence, impression of disgust.

To Shock, *v. a.* To shake by violence; to encounter so as to concuss; to offend, to disgust.

Shock'-ing, *a.* Offending as by a shock.

Shock'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to disgust or offend.

SHOCK = shōck, *s.* A shaggy dog.

SHOCK = shōck, *s.* A pile of corn-sheaves.

To Shock, *v. a.* To make up shocks of corn.

SHOD.—See **To SHOE** in the next class.

SHOE, shō, 127 : *s.* (The obs. *pl.* is *Shoon*, still used in the North.) The cover of the foot.

To Shoe, *v. a.* To fit with a shoe, used commonly

I Shod, *v. a.* of horses; to cover the bottom of.

The compounds are *Shoe'-black*, (one who cleans shoes:); *Shoe'-boy*; *Shoe'-buckle*; *Shoe'-ing-horn*, (a horn used for the more easily putting on a shoe: in the Spectator's time it seems to have been a cant word among young ladies for a supernumerary beau:); *Shoe'-leather*; *Shoe'-maker*; *Shoe'-string*; *Shoe'-tye*, &c.

SHOG = shōg, *s.* A shock. [Bentley.]

To Shog, *v. a.* To shake, to agitate. [Carew.]

To SHOG = shōg, *v. n.* To jog or move. [A low word.]

SHONE.—See **To SHINE**.

SHOOK.—See **To SHAKE**.

SHOON.—See **SHOE**.

To SHOOT = shōot, *v. a.* and *n.* To discharge
I **SHOT** = shōt, 135: *v. n.* so as to make the thing dis-
charged fly with speed or
violence; to let off; to strike with any thing shot; to kill by shooting; to emit, dart, or thrust forth; to pur-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Lower: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: i. e. *jeu*: 55: *s. t. i.* &c. *mule*, 171.

suddenly; to diversify as by a colour cast or thrown by the warp; to pass through with swiftness; to fit by planing. (A workman's term:)—*new*. To perform the act of shooting; to germinate, to be emitted; to form into shape by emissions from a radical particle; to become something by sudden growth; to jet out; to pass as an arrow; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick glancing pain: *To be shot off*, to be discharged or cleared off.

Shoot, *s.* Act of propelling. [Bacon:] act of striking; act of pushing forth: the thing pushed forth,—a young branch; it seems also to have signified a young swine; and in the form *Shote* it is the name of a fish.

Shoot-er, 36: *s.* An archer, a gunner.

Shoot-ing, *s.* Act of using a gun or bow; sensation of sudden or quick pain.

Shot, *s.* Act of shooting; that which is discharged, an arrow, bullet, &c., but particularly a small granular bullet used in numbers at a time, and called collectively shot; flight of a missile weapon; any thing emitted: in other senses see in its place.

Shot-free, *a.* Free from being shot; unpunished: see also with Shot in its alphabetical place.

Shot ten, 114: *a.* Having ejected the spawn; shooting into angles; overshot; sprained.

SHOP=shōp, *s.* A place where any thing is sold; a workplace.

To Shop, *v. n.* To visit shops for making purchases. [Modern.]

SHOP-LIFT-ER, *s.* A shop-thief,—one who, under pretence of buying, steals goods from a shop; (see Lifter:) hence *Shop-lifting*, the crime of a shop lifter.

Other compounds are *Shop-board*, (a work-board:) *Shop-book*; *Shop-keeper*; *Shop-like*, (low, vulgar;) *Shop-man*, &c.

SHORE.—See *To Shear*.

SHORE=shōr, *s.* The support of a building, a buttress: see also the next class; see likewise *Sewer*, which is sometimes spelled and commonly pronounced as this word.

To Shore, *v. a.* To prop, to support.

SHORE=shōr, *s.* (See also above.) The coast of the sea; the bank of a river.

To Shore, *v. a.* To set on shore. [Shaks.]

Shore-less, *a.* Having no coast, boundless.

Shor-ry, *a.* Lying near the coast. [Burnet.]

SHORE, SHORN, SHORLING.—See *To Shear*.

SHORL=shōrl, 37: *s.* A siliceous mineral which exhibits the same electric properties as the tourmaline: it is named from Schorlaw, a town in Saxony, but the spelling is properly Anglicised as above.

SHORT=short, 37: *a. ad.* and *s.* Not long either in space or time; not adequate; scanty, deficient, defective; narrow, contracted; going and coming quickly; laconic, brief; in a peculiar sense, brittle, friable, breaking quickly to the touch or taste:—*adv.* Not long; suddenly, quickly:—*s.* Summary account: *In short*, summarily.

To Short, *v. n.* and *a.* To fail:—*act.* To shorten. [Obs.]

Short-ly, *ad.* Quickly, soon; briefly.

Short-ness, *s.* Quality of being short.

To Short-en, *v. a.* and *n.* To make short either in time or space; to contract; to confine; to lop:—*new*. To become shorter.

Short-en-ing, *s.* In cookery, something to make paste short or friable, as butter, &c.

The compounds are *Short-brathed*; *Short-dated*; *Short-hand*, (a contracted method of writing for the sake of rapidity:); *Short-jointed*, (understood particularly of the pastern of a horse:); *Short-lived*; *Short-rib*, (one of the lower, or false ribs:); *Short-sight*, *Short-sighted*, *Short-sightedness*, (these three may be understood either of the corporal or intellectual sight:); *Short-united*; *Short-winied*; *Short-winged*; *Short-witted*, &c.

SHORY.—See under *Shore*, (coast.)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

SHOT, SHOTTEN, &c.—See under *To Shoot*.

SHOT=shōt, *s.* Scot or escot. a reckoning.

Shot-free, *a.* Scot-free. [Shaks.]

SHOTE=shōt, *s.* A fish: see *Shoot*.

SHOUGH, shōck, 162: *s.* A sluggish dog.

SHOUGH! shōō! 162: *interj.* [B. and FL] It is heard from a person driving chickens.

SHOULD.—See *Shall*.

SHOULDER, shōl'-der, 108: *s.* The joint which connects the arm to the body: the correspondent joint in the foreleg of a quadruped, particularly of an edible animal when severed by the butcher; the upper part of the back; figuratively, support, sustaining power; among artificers, a rising part, a prominence.

To Shoul'-der, *v. a.* To push as with the shoulder; to take on the shoulder or shoulders.

The compounds are *Shoul'-der-belt*; *Shoulder blade*, (bone of the shoulder:); *Shoul'-der-clipper*, (a sheriff's officer; also one who uses great freedom with his friends:); *Shoul'-der-knot*, (an epaulet:); *Shoul'-der-shotten*, (strained in the shoulder:); *Shoul'-der-slip*, (dislocation of the shoulder:); &c.

SHOUT=shōwt, 31: *s.* A voice or cry which we shout out, as it were, in sign of triumph or exhortation.

To Shout, *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exhortation:—it is used actively with *at*.

Shout-er, 36: *s.* One who shouts.

Shout-ing, *s.* Act of shouting; loud cry.

To SHOVE, shūv, 107, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To push, to propel; to press against:—*new*. To push forward before one; to move in a boat by a pole: *To shove away*, to thrust off: *To shove by*, to push, to delay, to reject: *To shove off*, to thrust or push away; to move from shore by pushing.

Shove, *s.* Act of shoving; a push.

Shov'-el, (shūv'-vl. 114) *s.* An instrument consisting of a scoop and a handle, which is used in the way of shoving or pushing to take up substances and cast them.

To Shov'-el, *v. a.* To take up and throw with a shovel, to take up in great quantities.

Shov'-el-ler, 194: *s.* Name given to the spoonbill.

Shov'-el-board, *s.* A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark; also a piece used. [Shaks.]

To SHOW, shōw, 108: } *v. a.* and *n.* (The *pret.* *Shown*, shōwn, 7: } is regular.) To exhibit to view; to make to see, perceive, or know; to give proof of: to make known; to teach, with *of*, as "I shall show you plainly of the Father;" to lead in the way: to point out:—*new*. To appear, to look; to have appearance: *To show off*, to set off; to exhibit one's accomplishments.

Show, *s.* A spectacle: external appearance; ostentatious display; superficial appearance.

Show-er, *s.* One that shows.

Show-y, *a.* Splendid, gay, ostentatious.

Show'-ly, *ad.* In a showy way.

Show'-i-ness, *s.* State of being showy.

Show'-ish, *a.* Splendid, gaudy. [Swift.]

SHOW'-BREAD, (-brēd, 120) *s.* The loaves which were placed weekly on the golden table of the sanctuary, and afterwards lawfully eaten only by the priests.

SHOWER=show'-er=shower, 53, 134: *s.* A copious fall of rain or hail of short duration; hence a copious fall, generally.

To Shower, *v. a.* and *n.* To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; to bestow liberally:—*new*. To rain in showers.

Shower-y, *a.* Abounding with showers.

Shower-less, *a.* Without showers.

SHOWN. SHOWY, &c.—See with *To Show*.

SHRANK.—See *To Shrink*.

SHRAP=shrāp, *s.* A bird-bait of chaff. [Obs.]

To SHRED=shred, } *v. a.* To cut into small
 1 SHRED=shred, } pieces, commonly used of
 SHRED=shred, } cloth and herbs.

Shred, *s.* A small piece cut off; a fragment.

Shred-ding, *s.* What is cut off.

To SHREW, shrōw, 109: *v. a.* To curse. [Obs.]

Shrew, *s.* A peevish, malignant, clamorous woman.

Shrew-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew.

Shrew-ish-ly, *ad.* Peevishly, clamorously

Shrew'-ish-ness, *s.* Qualities of a shrew.

SHREWD, *a.* Originally, malicious, troublesome, mischievous; bad, betokening ill, as a shrewd sign; at present, cunning, quick, sagacious.

Shrewd-ly, *ad.* Mischievously; vexatiously; in modern use, slyly, with cunning guess.

Shrewd'-ness, *s.* Mischievousness; sly acuteness.

SHREWMOUSE, shrōw'-mowce, *s.* A small animal resembling a mouse, once thought venomous.

To SHRIEK, shriek, 103: *v. n.* To utter a sharp shrill cry, to scream; Chaucer and Spenser use *Shright* for *Shrieked*.

Shriek, *s.* A sharp shrill outcry; in the old poets called a *Shright*.

SHRIEVE, SHRIEVAL, SHRIEVALTY.—See Sheriff.

SHRIFT.—See under To Shrive.

SHRILL=shrill, 155: *a.* Sounding in a piercing, tremulous manner; uttering an acute sound.

To Shri'll, *v. n.* and *a.* To pierce the ear with sharp sounds:—*act.* To express shrilly.

Shrill-ly, *ad.* With a shrill noise.

Shrill'-ness, *s.* Quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP=shrimp, *s.* A small crustaceous fish; a little wrinkled man; a little person.

SHRINE=shrine, *s.* A case in which sacred things are deposited.

To SHRINK, shrink, } 158: *v. n.* and *a.*
 1 SHRUNK, shrünk, } (Shrank, as the *pret.*,
 SHRUNK, shrünk, } is now little used; and
 and Shrunken, as the *part.*, is obsolete.) To contract spontaneously, to shrivel; to recoil, as from fear; to retire:—*act.* To cause to contract.

Shrink, *s.* Corrugation, contraction.

Shrink'-er, *s.* One that shrinks.

Shrink'-ing, *s.* A recoiling through fear.

SHRIVALTY.—See Shrievalty, under Sheriff.

To SHRIVE=shrive, } *v. a.* and *n.* (The *part.*
 1 SHROVE=shrove, } is regular) To hear at
 confession:—*new.* To administer confession. [Obs.]

Shri'-ver, *s.* A confessor. [Shaks.]

Shri'-ving, *s.* Confession taken, shrift.

SHRIFT, *s.* Confession made to a priest. [Obs.]

To SHROVE, *v. n.* To join in the processions and feastings anciently observed at Shrove-tide.

Shrove'-tide, *s.* The ancient time of confession, the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent: *Shrove-Tues'day* is the same.

Shro'-ving, *s.* The festivity of Shrove-tide.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'-vl, 114: *v. n.* and *a.* To contract into wrinkles; hence, *Shrivelling*, *Shrivelled*.

SHROUD=shroud, 31: *s.* Originally, a shelter, a cover; hence it has been used in the plural for the branches of a tree; in some of our older poets for the sails of a ship, but more commonly, and always at present, for the ropes extending from the masts to the sides of the ship, to protect the masts from the action of the winds; also, in another special, and the usual sense, the dress of a corpse.

To Shroud, *v. a.* and *n.* To shelter, to cover; to dress, especially for the grave:—*new.* To take shelter.

Shroud'-y, *a.* Affording shelter. [Milton.]

SHROVE, SHROVETIDE, &c.—See To Shrive.

SHRUB=shrub, *s.* A bush, a small tree.

To Shrub, *v. a.* To clear of shrubs.

Shrub'-by, *a.* Bushy; consisting of or like shrubs.

Shrub'-ber-y, *s.* A plantation of shrubs.

SHRUB=shrub, *s.* (Compare Sherbet.) A liquor composed of acid and sugar with spirits.

SHRUFF=shuff, *s.* Refuse of metal, dross.

To SHRUG=shrug, *v. a.* and *n.* To contract or draw up:—*new.* To contract or draw up the shoulders, as in the feeling of coldness, the expression of dissatisfaction, or a sort of half wonder.

Shrug, *s.* A drawing up of the shoulders.

SHRUNK, SHRUNKEN.—See To Shrink.

To SHUDDER=shud'-der, *v. n.* To feel a cold tremor from fear or aversion.

Shud'-der, *s.* A tremor from fear or horror.

To SHUFFLE, shuff'-fl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To agitate tumultuously so that one thing is thrown into the place of another, to confuse; specially, to change [cards] in their relative position while still in the pack; to remove or introduce by means of purposeful confusion:—*new.* To throw cards into a new order; to play mean tricks; to evade fair questions; to struggle; to move with an irregular gait: *To Shuffle off*, to get off, to move off shufflingly: *To Shuffle up*, to form tumultuously or fraudulently.

Shuff'-fle, *s.* Act of shuffling; a jostling; an evasion; a trick, an artifice.

Shuff'-fler, 36: *s.* One who shuffles.

Shuff'-fling, *a.* and *s.* Evasive:—*s.* A shuffle.

Shuff'-fling-ly, *ad.* With shuffling gait; evasively.

Of the compounds, *Shuff'-le-cap* is a play in which money is shaken in a hat; and *Shuff'-le-board* is another spelling of *Shovel-board*.

To SHUN=shün, *v. a.* To avoid; to decline.

Shun'-less, *a.* Unavoidable. [Shaks.]

To SHUT=shüt, } *v. a.* and *n.* To close; to bar,
 1 SHUT=shüt, } to prohibit; to exclude; to con-
 SHUT=shüt, } tract from an expanded state:
 —*new.* To close itself, or be closed: *To shut in*, to en-
 close: *To shut out*, to deny admission to, to exclude:
To shut up, to make impervious; to confine; to con-
 clude: *To be shut off*, or *get shut off*, is used by some
 old writers for *to be shut off*, which see under To Shout.

Shut, *s.* Act of shutting; a shutter.

Shut'-ter, *s.* He or that which shuts; a cover for a window or other aperture.

SHUTTLE, shut'-tl, 101: *s.* (Compare To Shoot.) The instrument with which the weaver shoots the threads across: it was formerly used as an adjective under the form *Shittle*, to signify wavering, unsettled, as a *Shittle-headed person*.

SHUT'-TLE-COCK, *s.* Properly, a shuttle-cork, a cork stuck with feathers to be driven backward and forward.

SHY=shy, *a.* Fearful, reserved; keeping at a distance; cautious, suspicious.

To Shy, *v. n.* To turn aside from alarm. [Horsemanish.]

Shy'-ly, *ad.* In a shy manner.

Shy'-ness, *s.* The quality of being shy.

SIALOGOGUE, si-äl'-ö-gög, 87, 107: *s.* A medicine that drives out or promotes saliva.

SIB=sib, *a.* Related by blood. [Chaucer. Spens.]

SIBERIAN, si-ber'-ē-än, 43: *a.* Pertaining to Siberia, cold, bleak.

SIBILANT=sib'-ē-länt, 92, 101: *a.* and *s.* Hissing:—*s.* A consonant uttered with a hissing.

Sib'-i-lä'-tion, 89: *s.* A hissing.

SIBYL=sib'-yl, *s.* A pagan prophetess.

Sib'-yl-line, 105: *a.* Of a sibyl; prophetic.

SICAMORE.—See Sycamore.

To SICCATE, sic'-kät, *v. a.* To dry. [Cockeram.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-way: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gööd: j'w, i. e. few, 55: a, e, i, &c. *monie*, 171.

Sic-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of drying.

Sic-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Causing to dry.

Sic-ca-ry, (sick'-sè-téy) *s.* Dryness, aridity.

Sic-clif'-ic, 88: *a.* Causing dryness

SICE, size, 167: *s.* The number six at dice.

SICH=sitch, *a.* Such. [Spenser.]

SICK=sick, *a.* Afflicted with disease, ill in health; hence, corrupted; in a more common, perhaps the primary sense, ill in the stomach, affected with nausea; hence, disgusted; it is often used substantively for sick or diseased persons; Shakespeare uses it as a verb for To Sicken.

Sick'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Not healthy or healthily, not sound or soundly; not well; faint, weak, languid; hence, To SICK'-LY, as used by Shakespeare, (Hamlet, iii. 1.) to taint with the hue of disease.

Sick'-li-ness, *s.* Habitual illness or disease.

Sick'-ness, *s.* State of being ill; illness; nausea.

Sick'-ish, *a.* Rather sick; hence, *Sickishness.*

To SICK'-EN, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make sick, to disease; to we-ken, to impair; to disgust;—*new.* To fall into disease; to grow weak, to languish; to be disgusted.

SICKER=sick'-er, *a.* and *ad.* Sure, firm:—*ad.* Surely, certainly; hence, *Sickerly* (*ad.*) and *Sicker-ness*. [Obs.] *Sicker* is also the comp. d. of *Sick*.

SICKLE, sic'-kl, 101: *s.* A reaping-hook.

Sic'-kled, 114: *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

Sic'-kle-man, *s.* A reaper: *Sick'-ler* is unusual.

SIDE=side, *s.* and *a.* A part of any thing which is long or broad, as distinguished from an end or an edge, which is of less extent, and may be a point; hence, the parts of animals fortified by the ribs; one part of a thing, or its superficies, as seen by the eye; margin, verge; part generally; hence, party, interest, sect, consanguinity:—*adj.* Lateral, oblique, indirect; long, broad, large.

To Side, *v. n.* and *a.* To lean on one side; to take a party, or engage in a faction, often followed by *with*:—*act.* To be at the side of; in old authors, to suit, to pair.

Si'-der, *s.* One who sides with a faction.

Si'-ding, *s.* Engagement in a faction.

Side'-long, *a.* and *ad.* Lateral, oblique:—*adv.* Laterally, obliquely; on the side.

Side'-wise, (-wize, 147) *ad.* Laterally, on one side; *Side'-ways* is less proper.

To Si'-dle, *v. n.* To go with the body the narrowest way; to lie on the side.

Si'-dling, *ad.* In a side or sloping way.

The compounds are *Side-board*, (a piece of furniture placed at one side or in the recess of a dining-room:) *Side-box*, (in a theatre:) *Side-fly*, (an insect:) *Side-saddle*, (a woman's saddle:) *Sides'-man*, (an assistant to a churchwarden:) *Side'-ticking*, (engagement in a faction;) &c.

SIDERAL=sí'-dér-ál, *a.* Astral, sidereal.

Si'-der-a'-ted, *a.* Planet-struck, blasted.

Si'-der-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A blasting; an apoplexy.

Si-de'-re-al, 90: *a.* Starry, astral.

SIDERITE, sé-dér'-it, 105, 43, 6: *s.* That which is like or pertains to iron; hence, a name of lodestone; a phosphate of iron; a genus of plants called iron wort.

Si-ú'-ro-cal'-l-ite, *s.* Brown spar, a mineral.

Si-ú'-roo'-ra-phy, (-fey, 163) 87: *s.* The art or practice of engraving on steel.

Se-ne-ro-graph'-i-cal, 87: *a.* Pertaining to siderography: *Siderographic* is the same.

Si-ú'-ro-scope, *s.* An instrument to detect small particles of iron.

SIDESMAN, &c. To SIDLE.—See with Side.

SIEGE, sége, 103: *s.* Act of besetting, or of sitting down before a fortified place with an army, for the purpose of compelling a surrender; hence, any con-

tinued endeavour to gain possession; in obsolete sense, seat, place, rank: To siege, for to besiege, is disused.

SIENNITE—See Syenite.

SIESTA. sé-és'-td, [Sp.] *s.* Afternoon nap.

SIEVE.—See under To Sift.

To SIFT=sift, *v. a.* To separate by a sieve; to separate, to examine minutely.

Sift'-er, *s.* He or that which sifts.

Sieve, siv, 120: *s.* A vessel with a bottom of net-work, more or less fine, used to separate the finer part of any substance from the coarse; also, a basket of a certain measure.

To SIGH, sic, 115, 162, 139: *v. n.* and *a.* To inhale and respire audibly as from grief:—*act.* To lament, to express by sighs.

Sigh, *s.* A deep respiration.

Sigh'-er, *s.* One who sighs.

Sigh'-ing, *s.* Act of respiring deeply, as in grief.

SIGHT, site, 115, 162: *s.* (Compare To See.) Act or ability of seeing; view; that which is seen, or to be seen; spectacle, show; the eye; aperture pervious to the eye, as the sights of a quadrant; that which is obtained from seeing, knowledge.

Sight'-ed, *a.* Used in composition, as *quick'-sighted*, seeing or perceiving quickly; *clear'-sighted*, &c.

Sight'-ly, *a.* Pleasing to the eye.

Sight'-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being sightly: Sidney uses *Sightfulness*, but with a different meaning, namely, clearness of sight, perspicuity.

Sight'-less, *a.* Wanting sight, blind; Shakespeare uses it also for not sightly, offensive to the eye; and likewise for not appearing to sight, invisible.

SIGIL=sid'-gil, *s.* Seal, signature.

Sig'-il-la-tive, 105: *a.* Fit to seal, or for a seal.

SIGMOIDAL=sig-moy'-dál, *a.* Curved as (*s.*)

SIGN, sint, 139, 157: *s.* A token; any thing indicating something else; specially, a picture or token of a man's occupation hung at his door; a nod or other token instead of words; type, symbol; constellation in the zodiac; an algebraical indication; mark of distinction; subscription of one's name: *Sign'-post*, a post on which a sign hangs.

To Sign, *v. a.* and *n.* To mark with characters, or with one's name; to signify:—*new.* [Shaks.] To be a sign or token.

Sign'-er, *s.* One that signs.

Si'-nal-, (*g* sounded) *s.* and *a.* A sign; notice given by a sign:—*adj.* Noticeable, eminent.

Sig'-nal-ly, *ad.* Eminently, remarkably.

To Sig'-nal-ize, *v. a.* To make remarkable or eminent.

Sig'-nal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of something remarkable or memorable. [Brown. Glanvil.]

Sig'-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Sign given. [Brown.]

Si'-na-ture, (-túr, 147) *s.* A sign or mark impressed; a person's name signed; a stamp; a mark upon something, particularly on plants, by which it was thought their medicinal use was pointed out; proof drawn from marks; among printers, a letter or figure distinguishing a sheet from others: A *Sig'-natu'-rist* was one who held the doctrine of signatures.

Sig'-na-tor-y, *a.* Relating to a seal.

Sig'-net, *s.* A seal, commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

Significance, &c.—See lower in the class.

To Sig'-ni-fy, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To declare by some token or sign, sometimes simply to declare; to mean; to import, to weigh:—*new.* To express meaning with force.

Sig'-nif'-i-cant, *a.* and *s.* Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening; expressive in an eminent degree; important:—*s.* That which is significant; a token.

Sig'-nif'-i-cant-ly, *ad.* In a significant manner.

Sig'-nif'-i-cance, Sig'-nif'-i-can-cy, *s.* Power of signifying; meaning; energy; importance.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vizh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166: thén, 166

Sig-nif-i-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Strongly expressive.
Sig-nif-i-ca-tive-ly, *ad.* So as to betoken by external sign; with significance.
Sig-nif-i-ca-tor, *s.* That which betokens
Sig-nif-i-ca-tor-y, *a.* That betokens: Bp. Taylor uses it as a *sub.* for Significator.
Sig-nif-i-ca-tion, 89: *s.* Art of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.
SIGNIOR, &c.—See Seignior, &c.
SIK, **SIKE**.—See Sich and Such. [Spenser.]
SIKER, &c.—See Sicker.
SILENT=*si-lent*, *a.* Not speaking, mute; habitually taciturn; still having no noise; not pronounced; wanting efficacy.
Si-lent-ly, *ad.* With silence.
Si-lent-ness, *s.* State of being silent, silence.
Si-len-tiar-y, (-sh'är-ëy, 147) *s.* One appointed to keep silence; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state
Si-lence, *s.* State of holding peace, forbearance of speech; habitual taciturnity; stillness; secrecy; oblivion; it becomes an interjection by ellipsis, as in crying "Silence!"
To Si-lence, *v. a.* To oblige to hold peace, to forbid to speak; to still.
SILESIA, si-lë'-shë-d, 90: *s.* A duchy of Prussia; and hence a linen brought from thence.
SILEX, si-lëcks, 188: *s.* Flint. (One of the supposed primitive earths;) it is an oxide of silicium.
Si-l'-ca, 92: *s.* The technical term for Silice: see -a in the Index of Terminations.
Si-l'-cate, *s.* A combination of silica with other earths and metallic oxides, in which the silica is supposed to act the part of an acid.
Si-lic'-ious, (së-lish'-ü, 90, 120) *a.* Flinty; pertaining to or partaking of the nature of silica: it is sometimes confounded with *silicious* by a wrong spelling of the latter. *Si-l'-cious*, a silicious mineral.
Si-lic'-i-um, (*colloq.* së-lish'-üm) *s.* The supposed metallic base of silica.
Si-lic'-i-ted, (-lis'-ëtëd, 59) *a.* Impregnated with silice.
To Si-lic'-i-fy, 6: *v. a.* and *n.* To convert into silice:—*new.* To become silice.
Si-lic'-i-mu'-rite, *s.* An earth composed of silice and magnesia.
Si-l'-i-ci'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Producing silice.
Si-l'-i-cal-ca'-re-ous, 90: *a.* Consisting of silice and calcareous matter.
SILICULA, &c.—See under Siliqua.
SILIGINOSE, së-lid'-gë-nöce, 152: *a.* Made of fine wheat. [Little used.]
SILING-DISH=*si'-ling-dish*, *s.* A colander.
SILIQUA, si'-ë-kwäy, 92, 188: *s.* A pod: it has also been in use among gold-finers as the name of acarat, of which it makes a scruple. [Lat.] Or *Si-l'-ique*.
Si-l'-i-quous, (-kwüs, 120) *a.* Having a pod or capsule; *Si-l'-i-quos'* (152) is the same.
Si-l'-i-c-u-l-a, *s.* A little pod; also called *Sil-ice*, (105.) *Si-l'-i-cule*, and *Si-l'-i-cle*.
Si-l'-i-c-u-lous, 120: *a.* Having little pods, also husky, full of husks: *Si-l'-i-c-u-lose* (152) is the same.
SILK=*silk*, *s.* The thread of a worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the thread.
Silk'-en, 114: *a.* Made of or dressed in silk; &c. *n.*
To Silk'-en, *v. a.* To make soft or smooth.
Silk'-y, *a.* Made of silk; soft, tender.
Silk'-i-ness, *Silk'-ness*, *s.* Smoothness.
 ☞ The compounds are *Silk'-mas*; *Silk'-mercer*; *Silk'-weaver*; *Silk'-worm*; *Silk'-cotton tree*, (a native tree of both the Indies, which grows to an immense size) &c.
SILL=*sill*, 155: *s.* The timber or stone at the foot of a door or window.

SILLABUB=*sill'-lëd-büb*, *s.* A liquor made of milk and wine, or cider, and sugar.
SILLY, sil'-lëy, *a.* Originally, harmless, innocent; weak, helpless; at present, foolish, witless.
Si-l'-ly, 105: *ad.* In a silly manner.
Si-l'-li-ness, *s.* Simplicity, weakness.
Si-l'-ly-how, *s.* The hood of innocence,—the蒙brance that covers the head of the fetus. [Brown.]
SILT=*silt*, *s.* Mud, slime. [Hale.]
SILVAN=*sil'-vân*, *a.* and *s.* Full of woods, woody:—*s.* A wood; a satyr; a rustic.
SILVER=*sil'-ver*, *s.* and *a.* A precious metal, of a light colour and lively brilliancy; money made of silver; any thing of soft splendour.—*adj.* Made of silver, white; soft of sound; gentle.
To Sil'-ver, *v. a.* To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre; to make hoary.
Sil'-ver-y, *a.* Besprinkled with silver.
Sil'-ver-ly, *ad.* With the appearance of silver.
Sil'-ver-ling, *s.* A silver coin. [Bible.]
 ☞ The compounds are *Sil'-ver-beater*; *Sil'-ver-bush*, (a plant); *Sil'-ver-fir*; *Sil'-ver-fish*; *Sil'-ver-smith*; *Sil'-ver-thistle*; *Sil'-ver-tree*; *Sil'-ver-weed*; (the last three are plants;) &c.
SIMAGRE, sim'-d-gur, 159: *s.* Grimace. [Dryden.]
SIMAR, së-mar', *s.* A robe. [Dryden.] Or *Chimmar*
SIMILAR, sim'-ë-lar, 92, 105, 34: *a.* Like, resembling; uniform: *Sim'ly* is not used.
Sim'-i-lar-ly, *ad.* In a similar manner.
Sim'-i-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Likeness.
Sim'-i-le, 101: *s.* A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.
Si-mil'-i-tude, *s.* Likeness; simile.
Si-mil'-i-tu'-di-nar-y, *a.* Denoting resemblance.
Sim'-i-lor, *s.* A mixture *imitating* silver or gold.
SIMITAR.—See Simitar.
To SIMMER=*sim'-mer*, *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.
SIMNEL=*sim'-nëll*, *s.* Sort of bun. [1595.]
SIMONY, sim'-ön-ëy, *s.* The buying or selling of church preferment; named from Simon Magus, Acts vii.
Si-mo'-ni-ous, *a.* Partaking of simony. [Milton.]
Si-mo'-ni-ac, *s.* One guilty of simony.
Sim'-o-ni'-a-cal, 84: *a.* Guilty of simony; consisting in simony: hence, *Sim'-oni'-cally*, (*adv.*)
SIMOOM=*së-mööm'*, *s.* A hot suffocating wind in Africa and Arabia.
SIMOUS, si'-müs, 120: *a.* Snub-nosed. [Brown.]
To SIMPER=*sim'-per*, 36: *v. n.* To smile affectedly or foolishly.
Sim'-per, *s.* A smile, a foolish smile.
Sim'-per-er, *s.* One who simpers.
Sim'-per-ing-ly, *ad.* With a silly smile.
SIMPLE, sim'-pl, 101: *a.* and *s.* Single; plain; artless; unadorned; not complex; singly: *Sim'-ple-minded*, artless, single in purpose:—*s.* Something not mixed or compounded, in popular use understood as a herb.
To Sim'-ple, *v. n.* To gather simples. [Garth.]
Sim'-pler, 36: *s.* A gatherer of simples; also called a *Simplist*.
Sim'-ply, *ad.* Without art; merely; foolishly.
Sim'-pless, *s.* Simplicity. [Obs.]
SIM'-PLE-TON, *s.* A silly person.
SIM-PLIC-IAN, (-p'lish'-än, 147) *s.* An undesigning person, opposed to a *politician*. [Arnway, 1661.]
SIM-PLIC-I-TY, 84, 105: *s.* Singleness, state of not being complex; artlessness, plainness; silliness.
To SIM'-PLI-FY, *v. a.* To make simple, to render plain.
Sim'-pli-fi-ca-tion, 89: *s.* Act of simplifying.
SIMULACHRE, **SIMULAR**, &c.—See under To Simulate.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy: chäp'-män: pä'-pä': läw: gööd: j'w, i. e. *few*; 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

To SIMULATE=*sim'-ū-lāte*, *v. a.* To feign.

Sim'-u-late, *a.* Simulated, feigned.

Sim'-u-lā'-tion, 89: *s.* A feigning of something; Compare Dissimulation.

Sim'-u-lar, 34: *s.* One that counterfeits. [Shaks.]

Sim'-u-lā'-chre, (-*cur*, 161, 159) *s.* An image.

SIMULTANEOUS, *sim'-ūl-tā'-nē-ūs*, 90, 120:

a. Acting or existing at the same time.

Sim'-ul-tā'-nē-ous-ly, *ad.* At the same time.

Sim'-ul-tā'-nē-ous-ness, *s.* State of being simultaneous.

SIMULTY, *sim'-ūl-tēy*, *s.* Private quarrel.

SIN=*sin*, *s.* Non-conformity to the laws of God, as opposed to *righteousness*; a single contravention of such law; it is used by Shakspeare emphatically for a man enormously wicked; a sin-offering, 2^d cor. ch. v. 21.

To Sin, *v. n.* To violate the laws of God; to offend against right.

Sin'-ner, *s.* One who sins: Pope, with intended ludicrous effect, uses it as a verb.

Sin' ful, 117: *a.* Tainted with sin; wicked.

Sin'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a sinful manner.

Sin'-ful-ness, *s.* Contrariety to righteousness.

Sin'-less, *a.* Free from sin, innocent.

Sin'-less-ness, *s.* Freedom from sin.

Sin-of'-fer-ing, *s.* Jewish offering for sin.

SIN=*sin*, *ad.* Since. [Obs. or local.]

SINAPISM, *sin'-d-pizm*, 92, 158: *s.* A mustard cataplasm. **Sin'-a-pi'-sin**, a principle in mustard seed.

SINCE=*since*, *conj. ad. and prep.* Because that; from the time that:—*adv.* Ago, before this:—*prep.* After, reckoning from.

SINCERE=*sin-cere*, *a.* Unhurt, uninjured; pure, unmingled. (these senses are less usual, but correct; undissimbling; honest, uncorrupt.)

Sin-cere'-ly, *ad.* Perfectly, without alloy, (this is less usual;) without hypocrisy, honestly.

Sin-cere-ness, *s.* Sincerity.

Sin-cer-i-ty, 92, 84: *s.* Quality of being sincere.

SINCIPIUT, *sin'-cē-pūt*, 105: *s.* The fore part of the head, in contradistinction to the occiput.

SINDON=*sin'-dōn*, *s.* A fold, a wrapper. [Obs.]

SINE=*sin*, *s.* A line drawn from one end of an arc perpendicular to the diameter which passes through the other end; this is the *right sine*; the *versed sine* is the part of the diameter intercepted between the arc and its sine.

SINE=*si'-nēy*, [Lat.] *prep.* Without.

Si'-NE-CURE, *s.* A benefice without cure of souls; any office without employment; hence, a *Sinccurist*.

Si'-NE-DI'-E, [Lat.] *ad.* Without naming a day.

Si'-NE-QUA-NON, 188: *s.* That without which the matter in hand is null; an indispensable condition.

SINEW=*sin'-ū*, 110: *s.* One of the ligaments by which a joint is moved, a tendon, muscle, nerve; any thing which gives strength, in which sense the plural is the expression used.

To Sin'-ew, *v. a.* To knit as by sinews. [Shaks.]

Sin'-ew'd, 114: *a.* Sinewy; strong.

Sin'-ew-y, *a.* Consisting of sinews; strong.

Sin'-ew-less, *a.* Having no strength or vigour.

Sin'-ew-shrunk, *a.* Having the sinews under the belly stiff and contracted by over-riding. [Farriery.]

SINFUL, &c.—See under *Sin*.

To SING=*sing*, 72: *v. n. and a.* (Sang for the

SUNG=*sung*, } *pret.* is less in use.) To utter

SUNG=*sung*, } words with musical modulation; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell in poetry:—*act.* To utter with musical modulation; to relate or celebrate in poetry.

Sing'-er, 72, 36: *s.* He or that which sings.

Sing'-ing, 72: *part. a. and s.* That sings, that pertains to song:—*s.* Act or art of one who sings.

SING'-SONG, *s.* Chant in contempt; repetition of similar words or tones.

Sing'-ing, Other compounds are *Sing'-ing book*; *Sing'-ing-man*; *Sing'-ing master*; *Sing'-ing-woman*, &c.

To SINGE=*sinjē*, *v. a.* To burn slightly.

Singe, *s.* A burning of the surface.

Sin'-ger, (-*jer*, 36) *s.* One who sings.

SINGLE, *sing'-gl*, 158, 101: *a.* One, not double or more than one; particular, individual; not compounded; alone; unmarried; that in which one is opposed to one; singular; in a scriptural sense, not double-minded, pure, uncorrupt; in old writers *single* beer is small beer; and single wit or matter, simple or silly wit, &c.

To Sin'-gle, *v. a.* To select; to sequester.

Sin'-gly, 105: *ad.* Individually; only, honestly.

Sin'-gle-ness, *s.* State of being only one; state of being alone; straightforwardness and integrity.

Sin'-gle-stick, *s.* A cudgel called also a backswald.

SIN'-GU-LAR, 158, 33: *a.* Single; not plural; alone; of which there is but one; particular, unexampled; having something not common to others: it occurs in old authors as a substantive, in the sense of a particular.

Sin'-gu-lar-ly, *ad.* Particularly; so as to express the singular number.

Sin'-gu-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Peculiarity; uncommonness of character or form; particular privilege.

To Sin'-gu-lar-ize, *v. a.* To make single. [Unusual.]

SINGULT, *siŋg'-gult*, 15b: *s.* A sigh. [Disused.]

SINISTER=*se-nis'-ter*, *a.* Left, not dexter; hence, in ancient augury, unlucky, inauspicious; see lower. In Her. a bend sinister notes illegitimacy.

Si-nis'-trous, *a.* Being on the left; hence, *Sinistrously*, with a tendency to the left; see their usual senses lower.

Si-nis'-ter-hand'-ed, *a.* Left-handed; unlucky

SIN'-IS-TER, *a.* Bad, perverse, corrupt; deviating from honesty, unfair.

Sin'-is-ter-ly, *ad.* Perversely, corruptly, unfairly.

Sin'-is-trous, 120: *a.* Wrong, perverse.

Sin'-is-trous-ly, *ad.* Wrongly, perversely.

SIN'-IS-TROU'-SAL, *a.* Rising from left to right, as a spiral line.

To SINK, *sink*, } *v. n. and a.* (I sank for the

SUNK, *sungk*, } *pret.*, and *Sunken* for the *part.*

SUNK, *sungk*, } are now little used.) To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to fall; to be overwhelmed; to become deep:—*act.* To put under water; to make by digging; to depress; to make to fall; to bring low in quantity; to degrade; to suppress; to reduce; specially, to reduce a capital sum of money for the sake of greater profit or interest out of it.

SINK, *s.* A drain to carry off filthy water or other foul matter; any place where corruption is gathered.

Sink'-ing, *part. a.* Falling; diminishing: a *Sinking fund* is a fund provided for by certain reservations of interest or profit for the gradual reduction of a debt.

SINLESS, &c., **SINNER**, &c.—See under *Sin*.

SINOPER=*sin'-ō-per*, *s.* Red ferruginous quartz also called *Sin'-o-phle*.

SINTER=*sin'-ter*, *s.* A carbonate of lime.

To SINUATE=*sin'-ū-āte*, *v. n.* To wind, to turn

Sin'-u-ate, *a.* Sinuated, curved. [Botany.]

Sin'-u-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A bending in and out.

Sin'-u-ous, 120: *a.* Bending in and out.

Sin'-u-ous'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being sinuous.

Si'-nus, *a.* A bend of the shore, a bay; any fold or opening.

To SIP=*sip*, *v. a. and n.* To take [a fluid] by

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vīzh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

small quantities with the lips; to draw into the mouth; to drink out of:—*acc.* To drink a small quantity.

Sip, *s.* A small draught taken with the lips.

Sip'-per, *s.* One who sips.

Sip'-pet, 14: *s.* A small sop.

SIPHILIS, *sif'-ê-lis*, 163: *s.* Venereal disease.

SIPHON, *sif'-fôn*, 163: *s.* A pipe for drawing liquor over the rim of a vessel. See further in *Supp.*

SQUIS, *si'-kwiss*, *s.* An advertisement or notification beginning "If any one," from which words, in Latin, the name is taken; the word is still applied to a notification of an intention to take holy orders, with a consequent inquiry if anyone can allege impediment.

SIR=*sêr*, 35: *s.* The word of respect in compellation to a man; the title of a baronet, and of a knight, prefixed to the Christian name, as *Sir' John*; formerly, the title of a priest, whence a *Sir' John* came to be a nick-name of a priest; it is sometimes used for *man*.

SIR'-LOIN, *s.* The loin of beef, said to have been knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good humour; but, probably, *Sir' loin*, or the upper part of the loin; as *Sir'* name, which some interpret *Sir'* name, or one's father's name, is really *Sur'* name, that is, additional name.

SIR'-KATH, (*sêr'-rdh*) *s.* An adaptation of *Sir* when used with anger or contempt; sometimes to children with a kind of playfulness, or to servants with hastiness.

SIRE, (*sîrê*) *s.* A father, used in poetry; the word of respect in addressing the king; it is used in composition, as *grand'-sire*.

To Sire, *v. a.* To beget; it is used only of beasts; though, by Shakespeare, with greater latitude.

SIREN=*sîr'-ên*, 45: *s. and a.* One of the fabled preternatural women who enticed men by the charms of music, and devoured them; a mermaid; an enticing woman:—*adj.* Bewitching.

SIRIASIS, *sê-rî'-d-cis*, *s.* Inflammation of the brain through the excessive heat of the sun.

SIR'-I-US, 129: *s.* The dog-star, as producing heat.

SIRLOIN, **SIRRAIL**, &c.—See under *Sir*.

SIROCCO, *sê-rôc'-kô*, *s.* The *Syrian* or south-east wind.

SIRT—See *Syria*.

SIRUP=*sîr'-ûp*, *collog* *sûr'-ûp*, 115: *s.* Sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

Sir'-uped, (-ûpt, 114, 143) *s.* Tinged with sirup.

Sir'-up-y, *s.* Like sirup.

SISE, for *Assize*, which see. [Donne.]

SISKIN=*sîs'-kîn*, *s.* The greenfinch.

SISTER=*sîs'-ter*, *s.* A female born of the same parents, correlative to *brother*; derivatively, a woman of the same faith,—of the same condition,—of the same kind.

To Sis'-ter, *v. a. and n.* To resemble closely:—*neu.* To be akin. [Shaks.]

Sis'-ter-ly, *a.* Like a sister, affectionate.

Sis'-ter-hood, 118: *s.* Sisters collectively.

Sis'-ter-in-law, *s.* A husband or wife's sister.

To SIT=*sît*, *v. n.* (Sitten, as the *part.*, is ob-
I **SAT**=*sât*, *solete*.) To rest on the lower extremity
SAT=*sât*, of the body; to perch; to be in a state of rest or idleness; to be in any local position; to rest; to settle: to be in any situation; to incubate; to be adjusted: to be placed in order to be painted; to occupy a place in an official capacity: it appears in some cases to be an active verb, but this is generally by ellipsis; thus, *To sit a horse* is to sit upon a horse: in our older authors we meet with "the court was *sat*," and "he *sat* himself down;" in which use it is certainly active, but the practice should not be imitated: *To sit down*, to sit; to begin a siege; to settle: *To sit out*, to be without engagement: *To sit up*, to rise from lying to sitting; not to go to bed.

Sit'-ter, *s.* One that sits; a bird that incubates; one who is placed that a painter may draw his likeness.

Sit'-ting, *a. and s.* Sessile. [Bot].—*s.* The posture of being on a seat; act of taking a seat; a session: any one time during which a person keeps his seat; incubation.

Sit'-FAST, *s.* A hard knob growing on a horse's neck under the saddle.

SITE=*cît*, *s.* (Compare the previous class.) Situation, local position: hence, *sit'-tel*, placed.

SITH=*sîth*, *ad.* Sincer, seeing that. [Obs. or Poet.]

SITHE=*sîthe*, *s.* Time. [Obs.] See also *Seythe*.

SITIOLOGY, *sî'-tê-ôl'-ô-gêy*, 87: *s.* A treatise on aliment.

SITTER, **SITTING**, &c.—See under *To Sit*.

SITUATE=*sît'-û-ât*, 147: *a.* Situated.

Sit'-u-a-ted, *a.* Placed with respect to something else; placed: at present the usual word, though less proper than *Situate*.

Sit'-u-a-tion, 89: *s.* Local respect, position; condition, state; temporary state circumstances.

SIX, *sicks*, 188: *a. and s.* Five and one: *To be at six and seven*, or *sixes and sevens*, to be in a state of disorder and confusion.

Sixth, *a.* The ordinal of six:—*s.* Sixth part.

Sixth'-ly, *ad.* In the sixth place.

SIX-TEEN, 84: *a. and s.* Six and ten.

Six-teen'h, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.

Six'-ty, *a. and s.* Six times ten.

Six'-ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of sixty.

Other compounds are *Six'-pence*, *Six'-penny*, *Six'-petaled*; *Six'-score*, &c.

SIZAR=*sîz'-zur*, 33: *s.* (Compare *Size*, &c.) A student of the lowest order at Cambridge and Dublin; a term Latinized by *Sizator*, and derived from the expression *to size*, which means to go in debt for *sizes* or portions of food obtained from the kitchen in addition to the commons in the hall: the sizars were once considered a menial order, but at present, though by lower rates of payment they have lower rank, they are not in other respects distinguished.

SIZE=*sîz*, *s.* Bulk, quantity, comparative magnitude; figurative bulk, condition; a settled quantity: see *Sizar*.

To Size, *v. a.* To swell; to increase the bulk of; to adjust; to settle, to fix: as a neuter verb it has a special meaning, for which see *Sizar*.

Sized, *a.* Having size, large or small.

Size'-a-ble, *a.* Of suitable size; of great size.

Siz'-zel, *s.* The residue of bars of silver after pieces are cut out for coins.

SIZE=*sîz*, *s.* Any glutinous substance.

To Size, *v. a.* To besmear with size.

Siz'-zy, 105: *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

Siz'-zi-ness, *s.* Glutinousness.

SKADDLE, *skâd'-dl*, 101: *s.* Damage. [Disused.]

SKADDONS, *skâd'-dônz*, *s. pl.* Embryos of bees.

SKAINSMATE=*skânz'-mât*, *s.* Messmate. [Ob.]

SKALD—See *Scald*, (a bard.)

SKATE=*scâte*, *s.* Fish of the thornback kind.

SKEAN=*skên*, *s.* A short sword. [Swift.]

SKEG=*skêg*, *s.* A wild plum.

SKEGGER, *skêg'-guer*, 77: *s.* A little salmon.

SKEIN, *skân*, 100: *s.* Knot of thread or silk.

SKELETON=*skêl'-ê-tôn*, *s.* The bones of an animal body retained in their natural position; the compages or frame of any thing; a very lean person.

SKELLUM=*skêl'-lûm*, *s.* A scoundrel. [Obs.]

SKEP=*skêp*, *s.* A sort of basket. [Obs.]

SKEPTIC, &c.—See *Sceptic*.

SKETCH=*skêtch*, *s.* An outline, rough draft, or first plan: hence, *Sketch'y*, (*adj.*) unfinished.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gât'-wáy*: *châp'-mân*: *pâ-pâ'*: *lâw*: *gôod*: *j'wô*, *i. e. jew*, 55: *a*, *i*, &c. *mule*, 171.

To Sketch, *v. a.* To draw by tracing outlines and very lightly shading; to plan, to suggest the general notion.

SKREW=skū, 110: *a.* and *ad.* Oblique, distorted: —*adv.* Askew: *To Skew*, to look or form askew, is obs.

SKEWER=skū'er, 134: *s.* A wooden or metal pin used to keep meat in form: hence, *To Skewer*, (*v. a.*)

SKID=skid, *s.* A timber that preserves a ship's side.

SKIFF=skiff, *s.* A small light boat: hence, *To Skiff*, (*v. a.*) to pass over in a skiff.

SKILL=skill, 155: *s.* Familiar knowledge of with readiness and dexterity in an art or practice; any particular art; (this sense is rare:) in a sense quite obsolete, reason, cause.

To Skill, *v. a.* and *n.* To know, to understand: [Obs.:] —*new.* To be knowing, mostly followed by *of*; also, to make a difference, to matter; from which obsolete sense, *Skill*, (*s.*) difference.

Skilled, 114: *a.* Knowing, dexterous; with *of* poetically, with in popularly.

Skill'ful, 114: *a.* Knowing, qualified with skill.

Skill'ful-ly, *ad.* With skill, with art; dexterously.

Skill'ful-ness, *s.* Art, ability, dexterity.

Skill'-less, *a.* Wanting skill. [Shaks.]

SKILL-LET=skill'-lēt, 14: *s.* A small kettle or boiler.

To SKIM=skīm, *v. a.* and *n.* To clear of any grosser matter by passing a vessel just a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface slightly; less properly, to cover superficially: —*new.* To pass lightly, to glide above.

Skim, *s.* Scum: **Skim'-mings**, (*s. pl.*) matter skimmed. Hence, *To Skimp*, to curtail.

Skim'-mer, *s.* A scoop; he that skims; a bird.

SKIM-MILK, *s.* Milk skimmed of its cream.

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, skīm'-bl-scām'-bl, 101: *a.* (Compare Scamble.) Wandering, wild: a cant word. [Shaks.]

SKIMMING=skīm'-ing-tōn, *ad.* Jestingly, in ridicule of a man whose wife beats him; as "*To ride skimming*," which is, or was, a burlesque profession for that purpose.

SKIN=skīn, *s.* The natural covering of the flesh, including the cuticle and *cutis*; hide, pelt; ludicrously, the body; husk or covering.

To Skin, *v. a.* and *n.* To strip the skin from, to flay, to peel; to cover with or acquire a skin.

Skinned, *a.* Having skin; as *thick-skinned*; hard.

Skin'-ner, *s.* A dealer in skins or pelts.

Skin'-ny, *a.* Consisting only of skin.

Skin'-ni-ness, *s.* State of wanting flesh.

Skin'-less, *a.* Having no skin or a slight skin.

SKIN-DREP, *a.* Slight, superficial.

SKIN'-VILINT, *s.* A niggardly person.

SKINK, skīngk, 158: *s.* Drink, pottage. [Obs.]

To Skink, *v. a.* To serve drink: hence, a **SKINK'-ER**.

To SKIP=skīp, *v. n.* and *a.* To fetch quick leaps, to bound lightly: *To skip over*, to omit: —*act.* To omit.

Skip, *s.* A light leap, a bound, a spring.

Skip'-ping-ly, *ad.* By skips or leaps.

Skip'-per, *s.* A dancer; a youngling: see also lower.

Skip'-pet, 14: *s.* A light bounding boat. [Speaser.]

☞ The compounds are *Skip'-jack*, (an upstart;) *Skip'-hen*, (a footboy,) &c.

SKIPPER=skip'-per, *s.* Literally, a *Shipper* or master of a ship; a sea captain; sometimes a shipboy.

SKIRMISH=sker'-mish, 35: *s.* A slight fight in war; a light or distant combat; a contest.

To SKIRMISH, *v. n.* To fight in small parties.

Skir'-mish-ing, *s.* Act of fighting loosely.

Skir'-mish-er, *s.* One who skirmishes.

To SKIRR=sker, *v. a.* and *n.* To scour. [Obs.]

SKIRRET=skēr'-rēt, 129, 14: *s.* A plant.

SKIRT=skert, 35: *s.* The lower and loose part

of a garment below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border; the diaphragm in butchers' meat.

To Skirt, *v. a.* To border, to run along the edge of.

Skirt'-ing, *s.* Border; lower board of a wainscot.

SKIT=skīt, *s.* A light, wanton wench.

Skit'-tish, *a.* Shy; wanton; changeable.

Skit'-tish-ly, *ad.* Wantonly; with fickleness.

Skit'-tish-ness, *s.* Wantonness, fickleness.

SKIT=skīt, *s.* A reflection; a gibe or jeer. [Modern.]

To Skit, *v. a.* To cast reflections on. [Provincial.]

SKITTLE=skīt'-tl, 101: *s.* A nine-pin.

SKONCE, **SKREEN**, **SKULK**, &c. — See *Source*, &c.

SKUE. — See *Skew*.

SKULL=skūll, *s.* The bone that forms the exterior of the head; hence the head: in other senses see *Skull*.

Skull'-cap, *s.* A head-piece, a helmet.

SKY=skȳ, 76: *s.* The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which, on a clear day, is of a blue colour; the regions beyond the atmosphere; the heavens: the weather.

Skied, (skĭd) *a.* Enveloped by the skies. [Thoms.]

Sky'-ey, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

Sky'-ish, *a.* Skyeey; approaching the sky.

☞ The compounds are *Sky'-colour*, *Sky'-coloured*; *Sky'-dyed*; *Sky'-lark*; *Sky'-larking*, (a sailor's term for games or tricks with each other in the rigging;) *Sky'-light*, (window looking to the sky;) *Sky'-rocket*, (rocket that ascends high,) *Sky'-scraper*, (top-sail,) &c.

SLAB=slāb, *s.* A plane of stone; a plane.

SLAB'-LINE, *s.* A line running at the back of a sail.

SLAB=slāb, *a.* and *s.* Thick, viscous, glutinous: — *s.* A puddle.

Slab'-by, *a.* Thick, viscous.

To SLAB-BER, (*colloq.* slōb'-ber, 167) *v. a.* and *n.* To slaver, to smear with spittle; to spill; formerly to sup up hastily: —*new.* To slaver, to let the spittle fall, to drivel.

Slab'-her-er, *s.* One who slabbers; an idiot.

SLACK=slāck, *a.* Not tense, loose; relaxed, weak; remiss; not violent; not intense; not fully employed by business: it is sometimes used adverbially, as *slack-dried*; and sometimes substantively, as the slack [part] of a rope.

To SLACK, **To SLACK'-en**, 114: *v. n.* and *a.* To become less tense; to be remiss; to abate; to languish: —*act.* To loosen; to relax; to mitigate; to remit; to cause to be remitted: in other senses it is mistakenly confounded with *To SLIKE*, which see.

Slack'-ly, *ad.* Loosely; remissly; tardily.

Slack'-ness, *s.* State of being slack.

SLADE=slāde, *s.* A little dell. [Drayton.]

SLAG=slāg, *s.* The dross or recrement of metal.

SLAIE=slāy, 100: *s.* A weaver's reed: it is also spelled *Sley*: *To Slaid*, to prepare for the slaid.

SLAIN. — See *To Slay*.

To SLAKE=slāke, *v. a.* To quench, to extinguish:

Slaked lime is usually called *Slacked lime*, which implies *lime loosened or reduced to powder*; but the original notion is probably *quenched lime*.

To SLAKE=slāke, *v. n.* To slack or slaken.

To SLAM=slām, *v. a.* To accomplish as by one blow or push; to defeat; to crush; to shut violently. [Vulg.]

Slam, *s.* A defeat at cards by winning every trick.

SLAMMERKIN=slām'-mer-kīn, *s.* A tractless woman, a trollop; also called a *Slam'-kin*. [Vulg.]

To SLANDER=slān'-der, 11: *v. a.* To censure falsely, to belie, to defame.

Slan'-der, *s.* A false tale maliciously uttered; detraction; disgrace; disreputation.

Slan'-der-er, *s.* A defamer.

Slan'-der-ous, 120: *a.* Defamatory; scandalous.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: āin, 166: thēn, 166.

Slan'-der-ous-ly, a.l. With false reproach.
Slan'-der-ous-ness, s. Quality of being slanderous.
SLANG.—See **To Sling**. [Obs.]
SLANG=slāng, s. The cant of the vulgar, but especially of sharpers and cullies. [Modern.]
SLANK, slāngk, 158: s. A plant.
SLANT=slānt, 11: a. Oblique.
To Slant, v. a. and n. To bend from a perpendicular.
Slant'-ing, a. and s. **Slant:—s.** Oblique remark.
Slant'-ing-ly, ad. With a slant; obliquely.
Slant'-ly, Slant'-wise, 151: ad. Obliquely; in an inclined direction.
SLAP=slāp, s. A blow, strictly with something broad, as the flat open hand.
To Slap, v. a. To strike with a slap or slaps.
Slap, a.l. With a slap; hence, plumply.
Slap-dash', ad. At once; with wild aim.
To SLASH=slāsh, v. a. and n. To cut, properly so as to make long incisions; it is sometimes used mistakenly for *To Lash*, and also for *To Smack*.—*new.* To strike at random with a sword.
Slash, s. Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.
SLATCH=slāch, s. The middle or *slack* part of a rope or cable; with different relationship, a *snatch* of wind or of fair weather at intervals.
SLATE=slāt, s. A dark gray stone easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, and to write upon.
To Slate, v. a. To cover with slate.
Slat'-ter, s. One whose business is to slate.
Slat'-ty, a. Resembling slate.
To SLATTER=slāt'-ter, 36: v. n. To be careless and dirty in dress; to be careless and awkward. [Disused.]
Slat'-tern, s. A negligent, untidy woman.
To Slat'-tern, v. a. To waste as slatterns do.
To Slat'-tern-ly, a. and ad. Negligent in dress:—*adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.
SLAUGHTER, slāw'-ter, 162: s. Carnage.
To Slaughter'-er, v. a. To kill, to slay.
Slaught'-er-er, s. One that slaughters; a butcher.
Slaught'-er-ous, 120: a. Destructive; murderous.
See The compounds are *Slaught'-er-house, Slaught'-er-man, &c.*
SLAVE=slāve, s. One held in bondage, not a freeman; one whose service is without any choice, but of necessity: it is used proverbially of the lowest state of life.
To Slave, v. n. To drudge, to toil.
Slav'-er, s. A slave-ship. [Modern.]
Slav'-er-y, s. Bondage; drudgery.
Slav'-ish, a. Servile, mean, base.
Slav'-ish-ly, ad. Servilely, meanly.
Slav'-ish-ness, s. Servility, meanness.
See The compounds are *Slave'-born, Slave'-like, &c.*
SLAVER=slāv'-er, s. Spittle drivelling from the mouth; drivel.
To Slav'-er, v. n. and a. To emit spittle; to be smeared with spittle:—*act.* To smear with drivel.
Slav'-er-er, s. A driveller; an idiot.
Slav'-er-ing-ly, ad. With slaver or drivel.
SLAVONIC=slāv'-ōn'-ick, 88: a. Pertaining to the tribes that, coming from the East, anciently peopled Russia, Poland, Bohemia, and the neighbouring parts.
To SLAY=slāy, I Slaw, sl'aw, 109: } v. a. To kill, to put to death; to destroy.
SLAIN=slān, I Slaw, sl'aw, 109: } v. n. and a. To kill.
Slay'-er, 134: s. One that slays; a killer.
SLAVE=sleev, 189: s. The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. (Shaks. Macb. Act ii. Sc. 2.)
To Sleave, v. a. To sleid.

Sleaved, a. Not spun, raw, unwrought.
SLEAZY, slē'-zy, a. Thin, flimsy.
SLED=sled, s. A carriage made to slide or be drawn without wheels or with very low wheels.
Sled'-ded, a. Conveyed on a sled.
SLEDGE=sledge, s. A large hammer.
SLEEK=sleek, a. and s. Smooth, nitid, glossy; not rough, not harsh:—s. [Disused.] Varnish.
To Sleek, v. a. To make even or smooth; to render smooth, soft, or glossy.
Sleek'-y, a. Of a sleek or smooth appearance.
Sleek'-ly, ad. Smoothly, glossily.
Sleek'-ness, s. Smoothness; plump smoothness.
SLEEK'-STONE, s. A smoothing stone.
To SLEEP=sleep, } v. n. To take rest by the mere
I Slept=slept, } or less partial suspension of the
SLEEP=slept, } animal and mental powers; to rest
or be motionless; to live thoughtless; to be inattentive; to be dead; to be in an unnoticed state.
Sleep, s. The more or less partial suspension of the animal and mental powers from natural exhaustion, sometimes, as in lethargy, from disease; repose, rest.
Sleep'-er, s. He or that which sleeps, or which is in a dormant posture; a lazy person; the name of a fish; something laid down for the support of a joint.
Sleep'-ing, s. State of being at rest.
Sleep'-y, a. Drowsy; dull; soporiferous.
Sleep'-i-ly, ad. In a sleepy manner.
Sleep'-i-ness, s. Drowsiness; dullness.
Sleep'-less, a. Wanting sleep.
Sleep'-less-ness, s. Want of sleep.
Sleep'-ful, a. Very sleepy. [Unusual.]
SLEET=sleēt, s. A fall of hail or snow and ice together, usually in fine particles.
To Sleet, v. n. To snow or hail with rain mingled.
Sleet'-y, a. Bringing sleet.
SLEEVE=sleeve, 189: s. The part of a garment that covers the arm; in other senses, see *Sleeve*; *to laugh in one's sleeve* was to laugh behind the sleeve when it was worn large and pendent: *To pin one's sleeve* was originally an allusion to the custom of wearing a token of faith or love on the sleeve, and swearing to maintain it.
Sleeved, 114: a. Having sleeves.
Sleeve'-less, a. Wanting sleeves; figuratively, wanting a cover or pretence, as a *sleeveless errand*.
To SLEID, slaid, 100: v. a. To separate into threads: See *Slaic*.
SLEIGHT, slite, 106, 162: s. Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice: as an *adj.* it scarcely occurs.
Sleight'-y, a. Crafty: hence *Sleight'-ily, (adv.)*
Sleight'-ful, 117: a. Artful. [Obs.]
SLENDER, slēn'-der, a. Thin: slight; small; sparing, less than enough; not amply supplied.
Slēn'-der-ly, ad. Without bulk; slightly, meanly.
Slēn'-der-ness, s. State or quality of being slender.
SLEPT.—See **To Sleep**.
SLIEW.—See **To Slay**.
SLEY.—See **Slaic**: To **SLEY**, see **To Sleid**.
To SLICE=slice, v. a. To cut into thin pieces or parts; to divide.
Slice, s. A thin broad piece; a spatula.
SLICH=slitch, s. One of metal pounded.
SLICK=slick, a. Sleek. [Obs. or vulg.]
SLICKENSIDES, slick'-en-sīdz, s. Galena
To SLIDE=slide, } v. n. and a. To move
I Slid=slid, 135: } by slipping, to glide.
SLIDDEN, slīd'-dn, 114: } to pass smoothly, and hence inadvertently, unnoticed, or gradually; to be as

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-way: chāp'-mān: pd'-pā: lāw: gōd: j'w, i.e. *jeu*, 55: 2, 6, &c. *note*, 1: 1

firm—*act.* To thrust forward gently: *To slide in*, to put in imperceptibly.

Slide, *s.* A smooth easy passage; even course, something that slides.

Slid'-der, *s.* He or that which slides.

Slid'-ding, *s.* and *a.* Lapse, transgression:—*adj.* That slides, as a sliding-rule.

To SLID'-DER, *v. n.* To slide with interruption. [Dryden.]

SLID'-DER, *v. n.* Slippery: *Slid'-der* is the same. [Obs.]

SLIGHT, *slīt*, 115, 162: *a. ad.* and *s.* Weak, slim; inconsiderable, small; negligent; not firm or strong: in old authors, foolish, silly:—*adv.* Slightly:—*s.* Neglect: hence contempt, act of scorn; in other senses, see Slight.

To Slight, *v. a.* To neglect, to disregard: *To slight over*, to pass over: B. Jonson uses *To sighten*.

Slight'-er, *s.* One who disregards.

Slight'-ing-ly, *ad.* With slight or contempt.

Slight'-y, *a.* Trifling, superficial.

Slight'-ly, *ad.* Weakly; slightly.

Slight'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being slight.

SLILY.—See under Sly.

SLIM=*slīm*, *a.* Slender; thin of shape.

Slīm'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being slim.

SLIME=*slīm*, *s.* Viscous mire.

Slī'-my, *a.* Abounding with slime; viscous.

Slī'-mi-ness, *s.* Glutinous matter; viscosity.

SLING=*sling*, *s.* An instrument for throwing stones; a throw, a stroke; that which resembles a sling, as a hanging bandage for a wounded limb; a rope.

To Sling, *sling*, } *v. a.* (Slang for the *pret.* is
1 Slung, slung, } *obs.*) To throw with a sling;
Slung, slung, } to hurl; to hang as in a sling.

Sling'-er, 72, 36: *s.* One who slings; a soldier who used a sling.

To SLINK, *slink*, } 158: *v. n.* and *a.* (Slink
1 Slunk, slunk, } for the *pret.* is *obs.*) To
Slunk, slunk, } sneak; to steal out of the
way; to miscarry, as a beast with young:—*act.* To cast prematurely.

Slink, *a.* Produced prematurely. [This, and the related senses of the verb, belong only to low style.]

To SLIP=*slīp*, *v. n.* and *a.* To slide involuntarily; to slide; to glide; to move out of place; to slink; to err; to creep by oversight:—*act.* To cause to slide; to convey secretly; to omit; to part asunder by sliding a knife between; to escape from; to let loose; to suffer the abortion of: *To slip a cable*, to leave it: *To slip on*, to put on in haste, as clothes.

Slip, *s.* Act of slipping; an error; an escape; that which is slipped off,—a twig; a string by which a dog is held; a strip or narrow piece of something; matter which slides or slips from grindstones; a place on which a ship is built, whence it may slip or slide into the water; anciently, a counterfeit coin, being brass covered with silver; a fall by slipping; a mixture.

Slip'-per, *a.* and *s.* Slippery. [Obs.]—*s.* A shoe into which the foot slips easily; also the name of a hert.

Slip'-pered, 114: *a.* Wearing slippers.

Slip'-py, *a.* Slippery, easily sliding.

Slip'-per-y, *a.* Smooth, glib, unstable; hard to hold or keep; changeable, unchaste.

Slip'-per-i-ness, *s.* State or quality of being slippery.

Slip' The compounds are *Slip'-board*, (a board sliding in grooves;) *Slip'-knot*, (a knot which easily unfastens;) *Slip'-shod*, (wearing a slip'-shoe;) *Slip'-shoe*, (a slipper;) *Slip'-string*, (one who has slipped off restraint, a prodigal;) &c.

SLIPSLOP=*slīp'-slōp*, *s.* (A low word formed by reduplication of *slōp*.) Poor weak liquor of any kind; feeble composition.

To SLIT=*slīt*, } *v. a.* (The regular inflections oc-
1 Slit=slit, } cur, though they are not usual.)
Slit=slit, } To cut lengthwise; to cut generally.

Slit, *s.* A long cut or narrow opening.

Slit'-ter, *s.* One that slits.

To SLIVER=*slī'-ver*, *v. a.* To slit or split. [Shaks.]
To Sive had the same meaning.

Slī'-ver, *s.* A long piece rent off.

SLOAT=*slōat*, *s.* A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces.

To SLOBBER, &c.—See *To Slabber*.

SLOE=*slō*, 189: *s.* The fruit of the blackthorn; the plant which bears it.

SLOOP, *slōp*, *s.* A one-masted ship.

To SLOP=*slōp*, *v. a.* To drink greedily and grossly; to soil or wet by letting a liquor fall: these different applications are perhaps from different sources.

Slop, *s.* Mean and vile liquor; a dirty place made by spilling a liquid.

Slop'-py, *a.* Wet under foot.

Slop'-pi-ness, *s.* State of being sloppy.

SLOP=*slōp*, *s.* Clothes readily slipped on, particularly trousers.

Slop'-sel-ler, *s.* Seller of slops or ready-made clothes.

Slop'-shop, *s.* Shop of a slop-seller.

SLOPE=*slōpe*, *a. ad.* and *s.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction:—*de.* Obliquely:—*s.* An oblique direction; a declivity.

To Slope, *v. a.* and *n.* To form obliquely, to incline:—*new.* To take an oblique direction.

Slo'-ping, *a.* Oblique, declivous.

Slo'-ping-ly, *ad.* In a sloping manner.

Slope'-ness, *s.* Obliquity, declivity.

Slope'-wise, 151: *ad.* Obliquely.

SLOPPY, &c.—See under *To Slop*.

SLOT=*slōt*, *s.* Track of a deer. [Drayton.]

SLOTH, *slōth*, 116: *s.* Laziness, sluggishness; the name of an animal: *To Sloth*, to sling, is quite *obs.*

Sloth'-ful, 117: *a.* Inactive, lazy, dull of motion.

Sloth'-ful-ly, *ad.* Idly, lazily, with sloth.

Sloth'-ful-ness, *s.* Indulgence of sloth; inactivity.

SLOTTERY, *slōt'-tēr-ē-y*, *a.* Squalid; foul. [Obs.]

SLOUCH=*slowtch*, *s.* A hanging down of the head; an ungainly, clownish gait; hence, an idle-looking, or a heavy, clownish fellow.

To Slouch, *v. n.* and *a.* To hang down, particularly in look or gait:—*act.* To press down, as one's hat.

Slouch'-ing, *part. a.* Walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH, *slow*=*slōo*, 31, 162: *s.* A miry place.

Slough'-y, 105: *a.* Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOUGH, *slūf*, 120, 162: *s.* The east skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore.

To Slough, *v. n.* To part from the sound flesh.

SLOVEN, *slūv'-ēn*, 116: *s.* A man negligent of cleanliness, or dirtily dressed; the correlative of *Slut*.

Slov'-en-ry, *s.* Want of neatness, dirtiness. [Shaks.]

Slov'-en-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Negligent of neatness, particularly in dress; not cleanly:—*adv.* Untidily, inelegantly.

Slov'-en-li-ness, *s.* State or quality of being slovenly.

SLOW=*slōw*=*slō*, 7: *a.* Moving a small distance in much time, the contrary to *quick*, *swift*, *speedy*; late; not prompt; dull; sluggish; not vehement; heavy in wit: it is used adverbially in composition: Shakspeare uses it as a verb for *To delay*.

Slow'-ly, *ad.* In a slow manner; with slowness.

Slow'-ness, *s.* Smallness of motion; the opposite of quickness; dullness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness.

Slow' The compounds are *Slow'-back*; *Slow'-worm*; &c.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To SLUBBER=slüb'-ber, *v. a. and n.* To hurry over in an indolent, imperfect manner:—*new.* To hurry. **Slub'-ber-ing-ly**, *ad.* In an imperfect, slovenly way.

To SLUBBER=slüb'-ber, *v. a.* To stain as with slaver or slubber: to cover coarsely. [Shaks.] **Slub'-ber-de-gul'-sion**, 90: *s.* A dirty, paltry wretch. [Hudibras.]

SLUDGE=slüdje, *s.* Watery mire, soft mud.

To SLUE, sl'öö, 109: *v. a.* To turn [a mast or other cylindrical object] about its axis. [A sea term.]

SLUG=slüg, *s.* A cylindrical metal gun-shot.

SLUG=slüg, *s.* A drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy wretch; a hindrance; a slow creeping snail.

To Slug, *v. n. and a.* To move slowly; to lie idle; to play the drone:—*act.* To make sluggish. [Obs.]

Slug'-gish, 77: *a.* Habitually idle or inert; dull; lazy, drowsy: the older word was *Slug*, or *Sluggy*.

Slug'-gish-ly, *ad.* In a sluggish manner.

Slug'-gish-ness, *s.* Dulness, sloth, laziness.

SLUG'-GARD, 34: *s. and a.* A person habitually lazy or drowsy:—*adj.* Lazy, sluggish.

To Slug'-gar-dize, *v. a.* To make lazy. [Shaks.]

SLUICE, sl'ööc, 110, 109: *s.* The stream issuing through a floodgate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

To Sluice, *v. a.* To emit by floodgates.

Slui'-cy, *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

To SLUMBER=slüm'-ber, *v. n. and a.* To sleep lightly; to doze; poetically, to sleep; to be in a state of negligence and supineness:—*act.* To lay to sleep; to stupify.

Slum'-ber, *s.* Light sleep; sleep, repose.

Slum'-ber-er, 36: *s.* One who slumbers.

Slum'-ber-ing, *s.* State of repose.

Slum'-ber-ous, 120: *a.* Inviting to sleep, soporiferous: Shakespeare uses *Slum'bery* for sleep.

SLUNG.—See **To Sling**: **SLUNK**.—See **To Slink**.

To SLUR=slur, *v. a.* Originally, to soil, to sully; hence, to pass any thing so as to leave an obscurity upon it; to pass inattentively and darkly, when clearness was expected; hence, because tricks are performed by avoiding a clear inspection, to cheat, to trick: in music, to slur notes is to deprive them of distinctness, to run them into each other.

Slur, *s.* A soil, slight disgrace; trick; a running of two notes into each other, or the mark directing it.

SLUSH=slüş, *s.* Sludge: also called *Slosh*.

SLUT=slüt, *s.* A dirty, negligent person, now understood only as a noun feminine, and thus the correlative of *Sloves*: it is sometimes used merely as a word of slight contempt to a woman.

Slut'-tish, *a.* Negligent of cleanliness; untidy and dirty: it occurs in the sense of meretricious.

Slut'-tish-ly, *ad.* In a slutish manner.

Slut'-tish-ness, *s.* Qualities or practice of a slut.

Slut'-ter-y, *s.* Slutishness. [Shaks.]

SLY=slÿ, *a.* Meantly artful, secretly insidious, cunning: in old authors, slight, thin, fine.

Sly'-ly, *ad.* In a sly manner; cunningly.

Sly'-ness, *s.* The quality of being sly.

Sly'-BOOTS, *s.* A sly or waggish person.

To SMACK=smäck, *v. n. and a.* To have any particular taste, tincture, or quality, often followed by *of*; hence, to make a noise, as by separation of the lips after tasting; and hence, to kiss with an audible separation of the lips:—*act.* To make a noise with, as of separating the lips; to kiss: see also the noun.

Smack, *s.* Taste, savour; tincture or quality from something mixed; a pleasing taste; a small quantity affording just a taste; the noise of separating the lips as after a relished taste, or in a hearty kiss; a loud kiss; a similar noise by any instrument, as a whip: a blow given with the flat of the hand: from these last

two applications, which are of common colloquial occurrence, we derive further senses of the verb, as **To smack a whip**; **To smack the furr**.

SMACK=smäck, *s.* A cutter-rigged vessel, used in coasting trade, particularly that of fish.

SMALL, smälw, 112: *a. and s.* Little in quantity or bulk; slender; little in degree or in importance; little in the main quality, not strong, weak; gentle, soft:—*s.* The small or narrow part, as of the leg: it was anciently used as a verb, signifying to make little.

Small'-y, 105: *ad.* In a little or low degree.

Small'-ish, *a.* Somewhat small.

Small'-ness, *s.* Quality or state of being small.

Small compounds are *Small'-age*, (a short-lived weed, which is a sort of parsley;) *Small'-beer*, (weak beer;) *Small'-coal*, (little wood coals that used to be sold for lighting fires; at present it generally means coals not in lumps or large pieces;) *Small'-craft*, (a vessel below the denomination of ship;) *Small'-pox*, (a virulent eruptive disease, so called in distinction to *Pox*;) &c.

SMALT, smältw, 112: *s.* A blue glass from cobalt, flint, and potash fused together; oxide of cobalt melted with glass and pounded.

SMARAGD=smär'-ägd, *s.* The emerald. [Bale.]

Sma-rag'-dine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the emerald.

SMART=smart, 33: *s. and a.* Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain corporeal or intellectual:—*adj.* Pungent, causing smart: see also lower.

To Smart, *v. n.* To feel quick, lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, *a. and s.* Pungent in a figurative sense sharp, quick, vigorous, active; brisk, vivacious; acute witty; in modern colloquial use, shining and spruce in apparel: *Smart'-money* is money used in the recruiting service; formerly, money paid for redemption from military service:—*s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity, an obsolete cant word.

Smart'-ly, *ad.* After a smart manner.

Smart'-ness, *s.* The quality of being smart.

To Smart'-en, *v. a.* To make spruce and showy. [Colloq.]

To SMASH=smäsh, *v. a.* To break to pieces.

Smash, *s.* A breaking to pieces. [Both words Colloq.]

SMATCH=smätch, *s.* (A corruption of *Smack*.)

A tincture, tang or smack: hence, **To Smatch**.

To SMATTER=smät'-ter, *v. n.* To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially.

Smät'-ter, *s.* Superficial knowledge.

Smät'-ter-er, *s.* One who smatters only.

Smät'-ter-ing, *s.* Superficial knowledge.

To SMEAR=smiëre, *v. a.* To overspread with any thing unctuous; to soil, to contaminate.

Smear, *s.* An ointment or fat juice; a besmearing.

Smear'-y, *a.* Dauby or adhesive.

SMEATH=smöüth, *s.* A sea-fowl.

SMEGMATIC=smëg-mät'-ick, 88: *a.* Soapy.

SMEC'-TITE, *s.* A sort of fuller's earth.

To SMELL=smël, 155: *v. a. and n.* (Smell is often used for the *pret.* and *part*) To perceive by the nose; figuratively, to find out by mental sagacity:—*new.* To affect the sense of smell; to have a particular scent, with *of*; to exercise the sense of smell; to smack of something in a figurative sense; to exercise sagacity.

Smell, *s.* The sense of which the nose is the organ,—power of smelling; scent,—power of affecting by the nose.

Smel'-ler, *s.* One who smells or is smelled; the nose.

Smel'-ling, *s.* The sense of smell.

Smelt, *pret.* and *part.* Smelled.

SMELL'-PEAST, *s.* A parasite.

SMELT=smëlt, *s.* A small sea-fish.

To SMELT=smëlt, *v. a.* To melt [ore] for the purpose of refining: hence, a *Smelt'-er*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pđ'-pá: lăw: good: jŭ, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Smelt'-ing, s. The operation of melting ore.

To SMERK, &c.—See **To Smirk**.

SMERLIN=*smér'-lin, s.* A fish.

SMEW=*smū, s.* An aquatic owl.

To SMICKER=*smick'-er, v. n.* To look lovingly.

Smick'-er-ing, s. An amorous look. [Dryden.]

SMICKET.—See **Smock**.

To SMILE=*smile, v. n.* To express pleasure by the countenance,—the contrary of *To Frown*; sometimes, to express slight contempt; to look gay and joyous; to be favourable or propitious; it is sometimes used actively, as *To smile* a person into good humour.

Smile, s. Act of smiling; look of pleasure; favour.

Smil'-ler, s. One who smiles.

Smil'-ling-ly, ad. With a look of pleasure.

To SMILT, a corruption of *To Smelt*, or *To Melt*

To SMIRCH=*smertch, v. a.* To cloud, to soil.

To SMIRK=*smerk, 33: v. n.* To look affectedly soft or kind; to put on a pleasant vivacity of countenance.

Smirk s. An assumed smile of kindness or vivacity: Chaucer uses it as an *adj.* to signify brisk, smart.

To SMITE=*smite, v. a. and n.* (Smit is often I *SMOTE*=*smōte*, } used for *Smitten*.) *To SMITTEN*=*smīt'-tn*, strike; to kill, to destroy; in Scripture, to afflict, to chasten; to affect with some passion;—*neu.* To collide.

Smī'-ter, s. One who smites.

Smit, (smīt) part. *Smitten*.

SMITH=*smīth, s.* One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals; a workman generally: it was once used as a verb *f. r.* *To forge*.

Smith'-y, s. The shop of a smith: it is or was otherwise called a *Smith'ery* and a *Smith'dy*.

Smith'-ing, s. Act or art of working a mass of iron.

Smith'-craft, s. Art of a smith.

SMITT=*smīt, s.* Clayey ore used to mark sheep.

SMOCK=*smöck, s.* A woman's under garment,—a shift: the old diminutive was a *SMOCK'ET*: as a prefix it signifies womanly and pale in *Smock'faced*; in other compounds it implies as regards women or a woman, for example in *Smock-treson, Smock'loyalty, &c.*: a *smock frock* is a round frock or gaberдинe.

SMOKE=*smöke, s.* The visible vapour or effluvia from a burning substance.

To Smoke, v. n. and a. To emit smoke; to be kindled; to move so swiftly as to exhale vapour; to imbibe the vapour of burning tobacco; to punish, from the notion of beating till the person perspires; to find out or discover something, as we discover latent fire by the smoke;—*act.* To foul by smoke; to dry and cure by smoke; to expel by smoke; to find out or discover; also to ridicule to the face, a sense which the etymologists derive from a Greek verb, but perhaps without necessity: compare *To Funk*.

Smö'-ker, s. One that smokes.

Smö'-king, s. Act of imbibing tobacco-smoke.

Smö'-ky, a. Emitting smoke; like smoke; noisome with smoke; dark, obscure.

Smö'-ki-ly, ad. So as to be full of smoke.

Smoke'-less, a. Having no smoke.

☞ The compounds are *To smoke'-dry; Smoke'jack, &c.*

SMOOTH=*smöth, a. and s.* Even on the surface; glossy; moving equably without obstruction; bland, mild, adulatory;—*s.* The smooth part of any thing.

To Smooth, v. a. To make smooth; to palliate, to soften; to mollify; to flatter: *To Smooth'-en* is the same word as used by mechanics.

Smooth'-er, s. One who smooths.

Smooth'-ly, ad. Evenly; in a smooth manner.

Smooth'-ness, s. Quality of being smooth.

SMOOTH'-FACED, (-fäst, 114) a. Having a soft look.

SMOTE.—See **To Smite**.

To SMOTHER, smüth'-er, 116: v. a. and n.

To suffocate by exclusion of air, or by sm'-ke; to stifle; to suppress;—*neu.* To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

Smöth'-er, s. State of suppression; [Obs.-] smoke, great dust; confusion as from dust.

To SMOULDER, smöl'-der, 125, 36: v. n. To burn and smoke without vent.

Smoul'-der-ing, part. a. Burning and smoking without vent: Spenser uses *Smoul'dry*.

SMUG=*smüg, a.* Spruce without elegance; affectedly smart, as a smug saying.

To Smug, v. a. To adorn, to make spruce.

Smug'-ly, ad. Neatly, sprucely.

Smug'-ness, s. Neatness without elegance.

To SMUGGLE, smüg'-gl, 101: v. a. To import or export without paying the customs; hence to manage or convey secretly.

Smug'-gler, 36: s. One that practises smuggling.

Smug'-gling, s. The unlawful exporting or importing of merchandise.

SMUT=*smüt, s.* A spot made with soot or coal; mould or blackness, mildew; obscenity.

To Smut, v. a. and n. To stain with soot or coal; to taint with mildew;—*neu.* To gather mould.

Smüt'-ty, a. Soiled or tainted with smut; obscene.

Smüt'-ti-ly, ad. Blackly, smokily; obscenely.

Smüt'-ti-ness, s. Soil from smoke; obscenity

To SMUTCH, v. a. To smut or make smutty. [Shaks.]

SNACK=*snäck, s.* A *snatch*; a share, a part taken by compact; a slight hasty repast.

SNAPPLE, snäp'-fl, 101: s. A bridle which crosses the nose, or which consists of a slender bit-mouth.

To Snaf'-fle, v. a. To hold as in a bridle.

SNAG=*snäg, s.* A jag or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself; a tooth in contempt.

Snäp'-gy, (-gwy, 77) a. Full of snags or sharp protuberances: *Snäp'ged* is the same.

SNAIL=*snäle, s.* A slimy reptile, some kinds with shells on their backs, the emblem of slowness; hence, a sluggish person.

☞ The compounds are *Snail'-clavier, or Snail' trefail, (a plant); Snail'flower, (a plant); Snail'-like, &c.*

SNAKE=*snäke, s.* A general name for a serpent; specially, a serpent of the oviparous kind whose bite is harmless, and distinguished from the viper.

Snä'-ky, a. Serpentine; having snakes.

☞ The compounds are *Snake'-root, Snakes' head, Snake'-weed, (plants); Snake'-wood, (the smaller branches of the root of an Indian tree used in medicine); &c.* *To snake* (a rope) is to coil it round a larger.

To SNAP=*snäp, v. a. and n.* To break short or at once; to strike with a sharp sound; to bite; to catch suddenly; to catch in language or speak to with sharp words;—*neu.* To break short; to make an effort to bite; to utter sharp words.

Snap, s. A sudden breaking; one that snaps at or snaps up; an eager bite; a catch or small lock.

Snäp'-pr, s. One that snaps.

Snäp'-pish, a. Eager to bite; peevishly sharp.

Snäp'-pish-ly, ad. Peevishly, tartly.

☞ The compounds are *Snäp'-dragon, (a plant; also a play;—see Flap-dragon); Snäp'-sack, (a knapsack.) &c.*

SNAKE=*snäre, s.* Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net, a noose; any thing by which one is entrapped.

To Snare, v. a. To ensnare, to entrap.

Snä'-rer, 36: s. One who ensnares.

Snä'-ry, a. Entangling, insidious.

To SNARE, 33: v. a. To snare, to entangle. [Obs.]

To SNARL=*snarl, v. n.* To growl as an angry animal, to gnarl; to speak roughly and sharply.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. *mission*, 165: vñzh-ün, i. e. *vision*, 165: thñ, 166; thñn, 166.

Snarl'-er, s. One who snarls; a growling fellow.
SNAST=snäst, *s.* Snuff of a candle. [Iacon.]
To SNATCH=snatch, *v. a. and n.* To seize hastily:—*neu.* To bite or catch at something.
Snatch, s. A hasty catch; a short turn at something; something caught up; a quip.
Snatch'-er, s. One that snatches.
Snatch'-ing-ly, ad. By snatches.
SNATCH'-BLOCK, s. A sort of pulley on shipboard.
To SNEAK=snēak, *v. n. and a.* To creep as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility, to crouch, to truckle:—*act.* [Obs.] To hide.
Sneak, s. A sneaking, mean fellow.
Sneak'-er, s. A small drinking-cup, in contempt.
Sneak'-ing, a. Mean, servile; niggardly.
Sneak'-ing-ly, ad. Meanly, servilely.
Sneak'-ing-ness, s. Meanness, pitifulness.
Sneak'-up, s. A cowardly, insidious scoundrel. [Shaks.] Some editors make it Sneak'-cup.
To SNEAP=snēap, *v. a.* To check, to reprimand, to nip. [Chaucer. Shaks.] Spenser uses To Snaeb.
SNEED=snēd, *s.* A scythe-handle. [Obs.]
To SNEER=snēre, *v. n. and a.* Primarily, to show contempt by outward manner, as by turning up the nose; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter something with grimace:—*act.* To treat with a sort of contempt.
Sneer, s. An expression of contemptuous ridicule by look, by words, or both.
Sneer'-er, 36: s. One that sneers.
Sneer'-ing-ly, ad. With a sneer.
To SNEEZE=snēez, 189: *v. n.* To emit spasmodically and audibly the breath and secreted moisture from irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.
Sneeze, s. Act of one who sneezes; sternutation.
SNEEZE'-WORD, 141: s. A plant.
SNET=snēt, *s.* Fat of a deer. [Hunters' word.]
SNEW.—See To Snow.
SNICK=snick, *s.* A small cut or mark.
SNICK'-AND-SNEK', 12: s. A combat with knives.
To SNICKER=snick'-er, *v. n.* To laugh in a half-suppressed manner; also, *To Snigger.* [Vulg. and local.]
To SNIFF=snif, 155: *v. n. and a.* To draw breath audibly up the nose:—*act.* To draw in with the breath; hence *Sniff*, (*s.*) perception by the nose.
SNIG=snig, *s.* A kind of eel. [Local.]
To Snig'-gle, 101: v. n. and a. To fish for eels by baiting their holes:—*act.* To catch, to snare.
To SNIP=snip, *v. a.* To clip or nip at once with shears or scissors.
Snip, s. A single cut with scissors; a small shred; a paring, portion, or snack.
Snip'-per, s. One who snips: a tailor. [Dryden.]
Snip'-pet, 14: s. A part, a snip. [Hudibras.]
SNIP'-SNAP, s. Tart dialogue with quick replies.
SNIPE=snipe, *s.* A small fen-fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.
SNITZ, s. The true name for snipe. [Disused.]
To SNITE=snite, *v. a.* To blow; to snuff. [Obs.]
SNIVEL, sniv'-vl, 114: s. Snout.
To Sniv'-el, v. n. To run at the nose; to cry as a child with snuffing or snivelling.
Sniv'-el-ler, s. One that snivels.
Sniv'-el-ling, s. A crying as through the nose.
Sniv'-el-ly, a. Snotty; pitiful, whining.
To SNORE=snōre, 47: *v. n.* (Compare To Snite and To Snuff.) To breathe hard through the nose, as frequently happens with people asleep.
Snore, s. The noise of one snoring.
Sno'-rer, s. One who snores.

To SNOOT, v. n. To snore. [Obs.] to blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.
Snoot'-er, s. One who snores.
Snoot'-ing, s. Act or noise of one who snores.
SNOT=snōt, *s.* (Compare the previous and following classes.) The mucus of the nose.
Snot'-ty, a. Dirty at the nose; dirty, mean.
SNOUT=snōwt, *s.* The nose of a beast, and of a man in contempt; the nozzle of a pipe.
To Snout, v. a. To furnish with a snout.
Snout'-y, a. Like a beast's snout. [Otway.]
SNOW, snō, 7: s. A large ship of two masts.
SNOW, snō, s. Frozen vapour which falls in white flakes on the earth.
To Snow, v. n. and a. (The pret. *Snow* has long been obs.) To fall in snow:—*act.* To scatter like snow.
Snow'-y, a. White as snow; abounding with snow; pure as snow, innocent.
Snow'-less, a. Destitute of snow.
Snow'-like, a. Resembling snow.
Other compounds are Snow'-ball; Snow'-fall-tree; Snow'-bird; Snow'-broth, (any very cold liquor;) Snow'-crowned; Snow'-deep; Snow'-drift; Snow'-drop, (a flower); Snow'-shoe; Snow'-slip, (a large mass of snow which slips down a mountain); Snow'-white, &c.
SNUB=snūb, *s.* A jag, a snag, a protuberance.
SNUN'-NOSED, 151: a. Having a short flat nose.
To SNUB=snūb, *v. a.* To nip; to check, to reprove.
To SNUB=snūb, *v. n.* To sub convulsively.
To SNUDGE=snūdge, *v. n.* To snug.
SNUFF=snūf, 155: *s.* (Compare the next class.) That part of the wick of a candle which has been charred by the flame; a candle almost burned out.
To Snuff, v. a. To crop the wick of a lighted candle.
Snuff'-fers, s. pl. An instrument to crop the wick.
SNUFF=snūf, *s.* (Compare To Sniff) Primarily, smell; the act of *sniffing* to express resentment; hence the old phrase, *To take a thing in snuff*, to be angry at it; that which is *sniffed* up.—powdered tobacco.
To Snuff, v. a. and n. To inhale; to scent:—*neu.* To snort; to sniff in contempt.
Snuff'-fer, s. One who snuffs: see the plural above.
Snuff'-ly, a. Grimed with snuff.
Other compounds are Snuff'-box, Snuff'-taker, &c.
To SNUF'-FLE, 101: v. n. To speak in the nose; to breathe hard as from obstruction in the nose.
Snuff'-fles, 114: s. pl. Obstruction of the nose.
Snuff'-fler, 36: s. One that snuffles.
To SNUG=snūg, *v. n.* To lie close and warm.
Snug, a. Close; compact and comfortable without elegance; out of notice; slyly close.
Snug'-ly, ad. With snugness; closely.
Snug'-ness, s. State or quality of being snug.
To Snug'-gle, 101: v. n. To lie close, to snug.
SO=sō, *conj. and ad.* In like manner, preceded or followed by *as*; in such manner, followed by *that*; on these terms, in this way, followed by *as*; therefore, for this reason; provided that:—*adv.* Thus, in this manner; thus be it; if thus; the same, that which has been said; thus it is; this is the state; at this point; in the same degree: *So forth*, more of the like kind: *So so* indifferently; but this reduplication is often interjectional, implying discovery or observation of some effect.
To SOAK=sōke, *v. a. and n.* To steep, to drench; to imbibe; less properly, to drain:—*neu.* To lie steeped; to enter by degrees into the pores; to drink intemperately.
Soak'-er, s. One that soaks; a hard drinker.
SOAL, (a fish).—See Sole.
SOAP=sōp, *s.* A compound of alkaline and unctuous substances used in washing.
To Soap, v. a. To rub over or wash with soap.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-way; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; jū, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mutr*, 171.

Soap'-y, a. Like soap; having the quality of soap.
 ☞ The compounds are *Soap'-boller*; *Soap'-stone*; *Soap'-suds*; *Soap'-wort*, &c.

To SOAR=sōr, 47: *v. n.* To fly aloft; to rise high; to tower: Milton uses it actively.

Soar, s. Towering flight.

Soar'-ing, s. Act of mounting; intellectual flight.

To, SOB=sōb, *v. n.* To sigh convulsively.

Sob, s. A convulsive sigh.

SOBER=sōb-er, *a.* Temperate, particularly in liquors: not drunk; not mad, right in the understanding: regular, calm; serious, grave.

To So'-ber, v. a. To make sober.

So'-ber-ly, ad. Temperately, moderately; calmly.

So'-ber-ness, s. Temperance; gravity; calmness.

So'-ber'-e-ty, 84: s. Habitual temperance, particularly in drink; state of being sober; calmness; seriousness.

☞ The compounds are *So'-ber-mind'-ed*, *So'-ber-mind'-ed-ness*, &c.

SOC=sōck, *s.* Jurisdiction, or circuit of jurisdiction; some liberty or privilege of tenants.

Soc'-cage, s. A tenure of land by some determinate service distinct from knight's service.

Soc'-ca-ger, 2: s. A tenant by soccage.

Soc'-man-ry, s. Free tenure by soccage.

Soc'-ome, s. A custom of tenants to grind at their lord's mill.

SOCIABLE, sō-shē-d-bl, 147, 101: *a. and s.*

Fitted to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar, conversable, inclined to company:—

s. That which is convenient for converse,—a name given to an open carriage with seats facing each other.

Soc'-cia-bly, ad. In a sociable manner.

Soc'-ci-a-bl'-ness, s. Quality of being sociable.

Soc'-ci-a-bl'-i-ty, 84, 103: s. Sociableness.

Soc'-ci-al, (-sh'āl, 147) a. Pertaining to society; companionable; consisting in union or converse with another. *Socialist*, &c., see *Owenite* in *Supp.*

Soc'-cial-ly, ad. In a social manner.

Soc'-cial-ness, s. Quality of being social.

Soc'-ci-al'-i-ty, 84, 103: s. Socialness. [Sterne.]

Soc'-ci-e-ty, s. Union of many in one general interest; company; fellowship: civilized body of mankind.

SOCINIAN, sō-cin'-l-ān, 90: *s. and a.* A holder of the tenets of Socinus, who, with his nephew, in the sixteenth century, dissented from the doctrine of the divine nature and atonement of Christ:—*adj.* Pertaining to the Socinians: hence, *Socinianism*.

SOCK=sōck, *s.* Something put between the foot and the shoe; a short stocking; the shoe of the ancient comic actors; hence, comedy; compare *Bushman*.

Soc'-t-le, s. A flat square under the base of a pedestal.

SOCKET=sōck'-ēt, 14: *s.* Any hollow that receives something inserted: hollow of a candlestick; receptacle of the eye: a *Sock'-et-chisel* is a stronger sort of chisel.

SOCMANRY, &c.—See under *Soc*.

SOCOTRINE, sōck'-ō-trīn, 103: *a.* The epithet of aloes of Socotra.

SOCRATIC=sō-crāt'-ick, 88: *a.* After the manner or doctrine of *Socrates*: *Socratical* is the same: the Socratic method of arguing is that which proceeds by putting questions to the opponent, and so drawing from himself an admission of the thing to be proved.

SOD=sōd, *s. and a.* A turf, a clod:—*adj.* Made of turf.

SOD, SODDEN.—See under *To Seethe*.

SODA=sō'-dā, *s.* Mineral fixed alkali. *natron*

Su'-da-wā'-TER, 140: s. A weak solution of soda in water super-saturated with carbonic acid.

Sod'-n-um, s. The metallic base of soda.

To SODER, SODER.—See *To Solder*, &c.

SODOMY, sōd'-ō-m'y, *s.* The sin of Sodom.

SOE=sō, 189: *s.* A sort of bucket. [Obs.]

SOEVER, sō-ēv'-er, *ad.* A compound term giving wider extent of meaning to *who, what, how*, &c.

SOFA=sō'-fā, *s.* A long seat with cushions: the word is from the East, where the sofa is an alcove raised above the floor: that which answered to our sofa our ancestors called a *Day'-bed*.

SOFFIT=sōf'-fit, *s.* A ceiling with cross beams and ornamented compartments; also the larder or drip.

SOFT=sōft, 17: *a. adv. and interj.* Easily yielding to pressure, the contrary to *hard*; malleable; ductile; flexible; smooth; tender; hence, the same in figurative senses; as, timorous, mild, effeminate, weak, simple, flowing:—*adv.* Softly:—*interj.* Hold! ^{sup}

Soft'-ly, ad. Without hardness; gently; mildly.

Soft'-ness, s. The quality of being soft in a literal or a figurative sense.

To Soft'-TEN, (sōf'-fn, 156, 114) *v. a. and n.*

To make soft or less hard; to interpenetrate, to mollify; to make less violent; to palliate:—*neu.* To become less hard; to become less obdurate or obstinate.

Soft'-ten-er, 36: s. He or that which softens or palliates: it is sometimes written *Softner*.

SOGGY, sōg'-gu'y, 77: *a.* Moist, damp. [B. Jon.]

SOILO=sō-hō', *interj.* A form of calling.

To SOIL=soyl, *v. a.* To make dirty; to stain, to pollute; to manure: *To soil a horse* is to purge him by giving him grass in the spring.

Soil, s. Foulness, dirt; and hence, pollution; ground with relation to its vegetative qualities; dung, compost; land, country: *To take soil*, to run into the water as a hunted deer.

Soil'-ing, s. The practice of feeding cattle with fresh grass instead of pasturing them.

Soil'-i-ness, s. Foulness, stain.

Soil'-ure, s. Stain, pollution. [Shaks.]

To SOJOURN, sō'-jurn, 132: *v. n.* To dwell for a time. [Obsolescent.]

So'-journ, s. (The poets often accent the last syllable.) A temporary abode.

So'-journ-er, s. A temporary dweller.

So'-journ-ning, s. Act of dwelling for a time.

To SOLACE=sōl'-ace, 99: *v. a. and n.* To console, to cheer, to allay:—*neu.* [Obs.] To take comfort.

Sol'-ace, s. Comfort in grief; that which comforts.

SOLANDER=sō-lān'-der, *s.* A disease in horses.

SOLAND-GOOSE=sō-lānd-gōose', *s.* The gannet, a fowl about the size of a goose.

SOLAR=sō'-lar, 34: *a.* Being of or belonging to the sun; measured by the sun: *Sol'-ary* is less in use.

So-lā'-no, s. A hot south-east wind in Spain.

SOLD.—See *To Sell*.

SOLD, sōld, s. Military pay. [Senser.]

SOLDAN=sōl'-dān, *s.* Sultan. [Milt.] Or *Soudan*.

SOLDANEL=sōl'-dā-nēl, *s.* A plant.

To SOLDER, sōl'-der, 17, 139: *v. a.* To unite or fasten with a metallic cement; to mend or unite.

Sol'-der, s. Metallic cement.

Sol'-der-er, 36: s. One that solders.

SOLDIER, sōl'-jer, 116, 147: *s.* A warrior; originally confined to one who served for pay; in common parlance, a private as distinguished from an officer: *Beau.* and *Fl.* use the feminine *Sold'-i-eress*.

Sol'-dier-ly, a. Becoming a soldier, martial.

Sol'-dier-ship, s. Military character or skill.

Sol'-dier-y, s. Soldiers collectively; soldiiership.

SOLE=sōl, *s.* The bottom of the foot; the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground.

To Sole, v. a. To furnish with a sole.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 163: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 163: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

- SOLK, s.** A sea-fish so named from its resemblance to the sole of a shoe or sandal.
- SOLF=sōl, a.** Single, only; in law, not married.
- Sole^l-ly, ad.** Singly, only.
- Sole^l-ness, s.** State of being sole.
- SOLECISM, sōl'ē-cīzm, 158: s.** Impropriety in language, such as the *Solaci* committed, who mingled Attic Greek with the dialect of the country to which they had migrated; it is distinguished from a barbarism, for this may be in one word, but a solecism must be of more; any unfitness.
- Sol^l-e-cist, s.** One who commits solecisms.
- To Sol^l-e-cize, v. n.** To commit solecisms.
- Sol^l-e-cis^l'-ti-cal, 83: a.** Barbarous in phrase.
- Sol^l-e-cis^l'-ti-cal-ly, ad.** In an incorrect way.
- SOLEMN, sōl'ēm, 156: a.** Religiously grave, awful; formal; sober, serious; affectedly serious: *Sol^l-em-breath^l'ng*, diffusing solemnity.
- Sol^l-em-ly, ad.** In a solemn manner.
- Sol^l-em-ness, (for Sol^l-em-ness,) s.** State or quality of being solemn.
- To Sol^l-em-nize, v. a.** To dignify by solemn ceremonies; to celebrate.
- Sol^l-em-ni^l-zer, s.** One who solemnizes.
- Sol^l-em-ni^l-za^l'-tion, 89: s.** Celebration.
- Sol^l-em-ni^l-ty, s.** Religious ceremony; celebration or ceremony with awful observance; gravity, steady seriousness; grave stateliness; affected gravity.
- SOLEN=sōl'ēn, s.** A fish, the razor-shell. See *S.*
- Sol^l-LEN-ITE, s.** Petrified solen, a genus of shells.
- To SOLF^l-FA, sōl'fē, v.** To exercise the voice on the gamut while articulating the syllables *Sol, fa, mi, ut*, &c. It is also called *Solfeggiare*, (*Sōl'-fēd-jar'-(ay)*), and the substantive *Solfism^l'-tion*.
- To SOLICIT=sōl'iss'it, v. a.** To importune, to entreat; to call to action; to try to obtain; by a Latin idiom, to disturb, to disquiet.
- Sol^l-ic-i-tor, 38: s.** One who solicits; one employed in the Chancery courts: see *Attorney*.
- Sol^l-ic-i-tress, s.** A woman who solicits.
- Sol^l-ic-i-ta^l'-tion, 89: s.** Act of soliciting; importunity; invitation; excitement.
- Sol^l-ic-i-tous, 120: a.** Careful, anxious.
- Sol^l-ic-i-tous-ly, ad.** Anxiously.
- Sol^l-ic-i-tude, s.** Anxiety, carefulness.
- SOLID=sōl'id, a. and s.** Hard, firm, not fluid; not superficial, full of matter, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong; sound; not empty; not light, grave, profound:—*s.* A solid substance; in the plural, the bones, flesh, &c. of the body in distinction to the *fluids*.
- Sol^l-id-ly, ad.** Firmly; densely; truly.
- Sol^l-id-ness, s.** Quality of being solid.
- To Sol^l-i-date, v. a.** To make firm. [Cowley.]
- Sol^l-id-i-ty, 84, 105: s.** Solidness or state of being solid; solid contents of a body.
- Sol^l-id-un^l'-gu-lous, 158, 120: a.** Having solid hoofs, as a horse. Or *Sol^l-id-un^l'-gu-late*.
- Sol^l-i-ped, s.** A solid-footed animal, or whose feet are not cloven.—*whole footed*: if the notion is from the last circumstance, the word belongs to the next class.
- SOLIFIDIAN, sōl'ē-fid'-(yān), 90: s. and a.** One who supposes that *only* faith without works, faith *alone* or *single*, is necessary to salvation: hence, *Solifidian* (adj.) and *Solifidianism*.
- So-lu^l'-o-que, (-kwēy) 87: s.** A talking to one's self *alone*, a discourse uttered in solitude.
- ☞ See *Soliped* above.
- Sol^l-i-TAR-y, 129, 105: a. and s.** Living *alone*; single; retired, remote from company; lonely, gloomy:—*s.* One that lives alone, a hermit. Popr, in his letters, uses *SOLITAIRE*, which is the French word, also applied as the name of an ornament for the neck:
- SOLITA^l'-RIAN** is another word which occurs with the same meaning.
- Sol^l-i-tar-ly, ad.** In solitude; with loneliness.
- Sol^l-i-tar-i-ness, s.** State of being alone, or lonely.
- Sol^l-i-tude, s.** A lonely life; a lonely place.
- So-liv^l'-A-GANT, 87: a.** Wandering about alone.
- ☞ For *Solisation* see *Sol-fa*.
- Sol^l-lo, [Ital.] s.** A piece of music to be played or sung *singly*, or by one person.
- SOLLAR=sōl'lar, s.** (Compare *Solar*, &c.) That which is next the *sun*, or exposed to the *sun*,—an upper room, a loft, a garret; it may also mean a platform exposed to the *sun*, and the entrance of a mine: *A. Wood*, 1690, writes it *Solar*. [Obs. or local.]
- SOL-STICE, (-stiss, 105) s.** One of the two points of the ecliptic at which the *sun stops*, or ceases to recede from the equator.
- Sol^l-sti^l'-ial, (-stish'āl) a.** Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.
- SOLUBLE, &c.**—See in the next class.
- To SOLVE, sōlv, 189: v. a.** Literally, to loosen or separate the parts of, to untie, to explain, to clear.
- Sol^l-va-ble, a.** That may be solved or explained; that may be *untied*, in the sense of an obligation or debt, that may be paid.
- Sol^l-va-bil^l'-i-ty, s.** Ability to pay.
- Sol^l-vent, a. and s.** Having power of dissolving; able or sufficient to pay:—*s.* Any thing that dissolves another: hence *Sol^l-vent*, a substance to be dissolved.
- Sol^l-ven-cy, s.** Ability to pay.
- Sol^l-u-ble, 69: a.** (The same word as *Solvable*, & as *u* being originally the same.) Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.
- Sol^l-u-bil^l'-i-ty, 84: s.** Quality of being soluble.
- Sol^l-u-tive, 105: a.** Laxative, dissolvent.
- So-lute, (sōl'oot', 109) a.** Loose, not adhering, opposed to *Adhate*. [Bot.] Bacon uses it generally for loose, free; and also as a verb, for to dissolve.
- So-lu^l'-tion, 89: s.** Act of separating the parts as by means of a fluid; a dissolving; matter dissolved; resolution of a doubt, explanation; release, discharge, deliverance.
- SOMATICAL=sō-māt'ē-cāl, a.** Corporeal.
- Sol^l-MA-TOL^l'-o-gy, 81: s.** The doctrine of bodies.
- SOMBRE, sōm'bur, [Fr.] 170: a.** Sombrous.
- Som^l-brous, 120: a.** Dark, gloomy. [Well authorized.]
- SOME, sūm, 107: a. and pron.** More or less, as to quantity or as to number; one, without determining which; it is added to a number to show that it is conjectural, as "*Some* eight leagues:—*pron.* Some people.
- SOME^l-BOD-y, s.** One, a person not identified; also, a person of importance or consideration.
- SOM^l-HOW, ad.** One way or other.
- SOME^l-THING, s. and ad.** A thing indefinitely; part; a thing meriting consideration:—*ade.* In some degree.
- SOME^l-TIME, ad.** Once, formerly. [Shaks.]
- SOME^l-TIMES, 143: ad.** At one time or other.
- ☞ Other compounds are *Some^l-deal*, (used by old authors for *in some measure*; *S^l-me^l-what*, (something, both as *s.* and *ad.*); *Some^l-where*, (in some place); *Some^l-while*, (used by old writers for *for a time*); *Some^l-whither*, (to some place, more correct than *somewhere* with verbs of motion, but little used); &c.
- SOMERSET, sūm'er-sēt, 116: s.** A leap in which the heels are thrown over the head: the less corrupted word is *Somerault*, of which the original is the Italian *Soprassalto*.
- SOMNAMBULATION, &c.**—See under *Somnific*.
- SOMNER, sūm'ner, 116: s.** A summoner. [Obs.]
- S. m^l-nour, 156, 120: s.** A somner. [Chaucer.]
- SOMNIFIC=sōm-nif'ick, 88: a.** Causing sleep.
- Som^l-nif'er-ous, 87: a.** Somnific, soporiferous.
- SOM-NAM^l-BU-LIST, s.** A sleep-walker.
- Som-nam^l-bu-lism, 158: s.** Practice of sleep walking.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd: j'w, t. e. jew, 55: a, c, i, &c. mute, 171.

Som-nam'-bu-la''-tion, *s.* Act of walking in sleep.

Som'-no-lent, *a.* Sleepy, drowsy.

Som'-no-lence, **Som'-no-len-cy**, *s.* Sleepiness.

SON, sūn, 116: *s.* A male child, correlative to father or mother; descendant; compellation of an old to a young man, or of a priest or teacher to his disciple; any thing in which the relation of son to father is perceived or imagined.

Son'-ship, *s.* Relationship of a son.

Son'-in-law, *s.* One married to one's daughter.

SONATA, sō-nā'-tā, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A tune intended for an instrument, as a Cantata for the voice.

SONG=sōng, *s.* That which is sung, or fit to be sung; a ballad, lay, strain, hymn, a poem; poetry; notes of birds: *An old song*, a mere nothing.

Song'-ish, *a.* Having the quality of a song. [Dryd.]

Song'-ster, *s.* A singer, in slight contempt; a bird.

Song'-stress, *s.* A female singer.

SONIFEROUS.—See with Sonorous, &c.

SONNET=sōn'-nēt, *s.* A poem of 14 lines divided into 4 stanzas, with only 4 changes of rhyme, varied in general thus: 1231; 1231; 343; 434; but English writers seldom keep to the strict law; the word is also used as a name of any short poem: *To Sonnet*, as a verb, is quite obs.

Son'-net-teer', *s.* A small poet in contempt: Shaks. uses *Son'netter*; and *Son'netist* may be met with.

SONOROUS, sō-nōr'-ūs, 47: *a.* Giving sound when struck; loud sounding; high sounding.

Son'-orous-ly, *ad.* With sound; with high sound.

Son'-orous-ness, *s.* Quality of being sonorous.

Son'-iv'-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Sonorife.

Son'-no-rif'-ic, 88: *a.* Giving or producing sound.

Son'-om'-e-ter, *s.* A sound-measurer.

SOON=sōon, *ad.* (It was once an *adj.*, and *Soonly* occurs as the *adv.*) Early; quickly; readily, willingly: *As soon* as, immediately when or that.

SOOT, sōt, 118: *s.* A black substance disengaged by combustion from fuel.

Soot'-ed, *a.* Fouled or covered with soot.

Soot'-y, *a.* Breeding soot; consisting of soot; black, dark: *To Soot'y* is used by Chapman.

Soot'-iness, *s.* Quality of being sooty.

Soot'-er-kīn, *s.* A false birth fabled of Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH=sōth, *a.* and *s.* True, faithful; pleasing: — *s.* Truth, reality; future reality; pleasingness. [Obs.]

Sooth'-ly, *ad.* In truth, really.

To Sooth'-say, *v. n.* To tell of future reality; to predict.

Sooth'-say, **Sooth'-say-ing**, *s.* Prediction.

Sooth'-say-er, 134: *s.* A foreteller.

To SOOTHE=sōthē, 171: *v. a.* (See the last sense of Sooth.) To please, to flatter; to calm; to gratify.

Sooth'-er, *s.* One that soothes.

Sooth'-ing-ly, *ad.* With flattery.

SOOTY, &c.—See under Soot.

SOP=sōp, *s.* Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten; any thing given to pacify, from the sop given to Cerberus: *Sop'-in-wine*, a kind of pink.

To Sop, *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

Sop'-per, *s.* One that sops.

SOPH.—See under Sophysical.

SOPHI, sō'-fēy, 163, 105: *s.* The king of Persia.

SOPHICAL, sōf'-ē-cāl, 163, 105: *a.* Teaching wisdom. [Obs.]

Soph, *s.* A student in his second year.

Soph'-ist, *s.* A professor of philosophy among the ancients: these men also taught rhetoric.

SOPH'-is-TER, *s.* A sophist; now obsolete in the

better meaning, and applied only to one who teaches or practises the arts of subtle but fallacious reasoning, for which the ancient sophists were notorious. *To Soph'-ister*, as a verb, is obs.

Soph'-ism, 158: *s.* A specious, but fallacious argument.

Soph'-i-try, *s.* Fallacious reasoning; sometimes in a better sense, exercise of logic.

So-phis'-tic, **So-phis'-ti-cal**, 88: *a.* Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

So-phis'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With fallacious subtlety.

To So-phis'-ti-cat-ry, *v. a.* To render spurious, to destroy the genuine qualities of, to adulterate.

So-phis'-ti-cate, *a.* Adulterate, not genuine.

So-phis'-ti-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One that sophisticates.

So-phis'-ti-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of adulterating.

To SOPORATE=sōp'-ē-rāte, *v. a.* To lay asleep. *To Sopite* is also quoted, but is never used. See *Supp.*

Sop'-o-rif'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Soporific.

Sop'-o-rif'-er-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of causing sleep.

Sop'-o-rif'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Causing sleep: — *s.* A medicine to cause sleep, an opiate.

Sop'-o-rous, 120: *a.* Causing sleep, sleepy.

SOPRANO, sō-prā'-nō, [Ital.] 170: *s.* The *supreme* or highest vocal part in music: *pl. Sopra'-ni.*

SORB=sorb, *s.* The service-tree, or its fruit.

Sor'-bic, *a.* Pertaining to the sorb, as *Sorbic acid*.

Sor'-bate, *s.* A salt from the sorbic acid and a base.

SORBILE, sor'-bīl, 105: *a.* That may be drunk or sipped; hence, *Sorbition*, the act of drinking.

SORBONIST, sor'-bōn-ist, *s.* A doctor of the theological house of the Sorbonne, in the ancient university of Paris; hence, *Sorbon'-ical*.

SORCERER=sor'-cēr-er, *s.* A magician.

Sor'-cer-ess, *s.* A female sorcerer.

Sor'-cer-ous, *a.* Containing enchantments. [Obs.]

Sor'-cer-y, *s.* Magic, witchcraft, charms.

SORD.—See Sward or Sod.

SORDES or **SORD**.—See under Sordid.

SORDID=sor'-dīd, *a.* Foul, dirty; intellectually dirty, mean, vile, base; covetous; uiggardly.

Sor'-did-ly, 105: *ad.* Meanly; covetously.

Sor'-did-ness, *s.* Filthiness; niggardliness.

Sor'-des, (-dēz, 101) *s. pl.* Dregs. *Sords* also occurs.

SORDINE, sor'-dīn, 105: *s.* A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet: *Sordet* is the same.

SORE=sōre, *s.* *a.* and *ad.* A place tender and painful, as from excoriation; an ulcer: —*adj.* Tender to the touch; tender to the mind; easily vexed; affectively vehement; anciently, criminal: —*adv.* [Obs.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; intensely, as *To delight sore* in something; in such application the immediate etymology is different, but not the remote.

To Sore, *v. a.* To make sore. [Spenser.]

Sore'-ly, *ad.* With great pain; with vehemence.

Sore'-ness, *s.* State of being sore.

SORE, sōre, *s.* A hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year: literally, brown of colour.

Sor'-el, *s.* and *a.* A buck of the third year: —*adj.* Having the colour of some young animals, brown inclining to red; in other senses, see Sorrel.

SOREHON.—See the verb *To Sorn*.

SORITES, sō-rī'-tēz, 101: *s.* A form of arguing in which one inference is accumulated on another.

To SORN, sō'-urn, 130: *v. n.* To obtrude on friends for bed and board: from *Sor-hon*, which was an arbitrary exaction of bed and board on tenants.

SORORICIDE, sō-rōr'-ē-cīdē, 47: *s.* The murderer of a sister; the murderer of a sister.

SORRAGE=sōr'-rage, *s.* Blades of green wheat.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-un, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ōin, 166: thēn, 166.

SORRANCE=*sör'-rānce*, *s.* Sore in horses.
SORREL=*sör'-rēl*, 14: *s.* A plant of an acid taste: in other senses, see *Sorel* under *Sore*, (a hawk.)
SORRILY.—See in the next class.
To SORROW, *sör'-rō*, 129, 125: *v. n.* To grieve.
Sör'-row, *s.* Grief, regret, sadness, mourning.
Sör'-rowed, 114: *a.* Accompanied with sorrow. [Obs.]
Sör'-row-ing, *s.* Expression of sorrow.
Sör'-row-ful, 117: *a.* Sad; expressing grief; in Scripture it sometimes means deeply serious.
Sör'-row-ful-ly, *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.
Sör'-row-ful-ness, *s.* State of being sorrowful.
Sör'-row-less, *a.* Without sorrow.
Sör'-ry, 105: *a.* Grieved for something past; in old authors, melancholy, dismal; from another immediate derivation, pitiful, worthless, vile.
Sör'-ri-ly, *ad.* Meanly, despicably.
Sör'-ri-ness, *s.* Meanness; despicableness.
SORT=*sört*, 37: *s.* A species, a rank subordinate to a kind; (it is not, however, a technical word, and is therefore used with great latitude;) a kind; a manner; a form of being or acting; a class; a company; rank above the vulgar; a pair; a set, a suit; with another derivation it used to signify a lot; but this use is obs.
To Sort, *v. a.* and *n.* To separate into classes; to reduce to order; to put together in distribution:—*new*.
To be joined with others of the same species; to consort; to suit; with a derivation not immediately the same, to turn out or come to some issue, to full out.
Sört'-ed, *a.* Reduced to order; classed.
Sört'-a-ble, *a.* That may be sorted; suitable.
Sört'-a-bly, *ad.* Suitably.
Sört'-al, *a.* Designating a sort. [Locke.]
Sört'-ance, *s.* Suitableness. [Shaks.]
Sört'-ment, *s.* Assortment.
See Sortie below.
Sör'-ti-l-eg-er, *s.* Act or practice of drawing lots.
Sör'-ti-le'-gious, 90: *a.* Relating to sortilege.
Sör'-ti'-tion, *s.* Selection or appointment by lot.
SORTIE, *sör'-tē*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A sally. [Mil.]
SORY, *sör'-ēy*, *s.* A sulphate of iron.
To SOSS, *söss*, *v. n.* To sit or fall lazily into a soft seat; [Swift:] it is more commonly used for *To Swill*.
SO=*söt*, *s.* Originally, a fool, a dolt; at present, a wretch made stupid by drinking.
To Sot, *v. a.* and *n.* To besot, to inebriate:—*new*.
To tipple to stupidity.
Söt'-ish, *a.* Dull, stupid; drunken.
Söt'-tish-ly, *ad.* Stupidly, carelessly.
Söt'-tish-ness, *s.* Dulness; drunken stupidity.
SOU, *sō*, [Fr.] *s.* A French coin, the twelfth of a franc, about the worth of a halfpenny.
SOUCHONG, *soo-shōng'*, *s.* A black tea.
SOUGH, *sōf*, 125, 162: *s.* A murmuring sound; a whistling as of wind; with a different etymology, it also signified a subterranean drain. [Obs. or Local.]
To Sough, *v. n.* To whistle as the wind. [Obs.]
SOUGHT.—See *To Seek*.
SOUL=*sōul*=*sōle*, *s.* That part of man which is considered distinctly from the body as giving it life;—as giving it intellect or understanding;—as giving it sensibility, or capability of sentiment and passion; also as including all these, in which large sense it is equivalent to *Mind*: (see *Mind*, *Spirit*;) in its peculiar or proper application, it is restricted to the last of the three senses referred to, capability of sentiment or passion, heart, feeling; at other times it means the living, sensitive, intellectual creature, without distinction from the body:—And man became a living soul; intelligent being in general; essence; active power; fire, grandeur of mind.
To Soul, *v. a.* To endue with a soul. [Chaucer.]
Souled, 114: *a.* Furnished with soul, as *great-souled*.

Soul'-less, *a.* Without a soul; without heart; without nobleness.
See The compounds are Soul'-bell, (the passing bell;) *Soul'-destroying*; *Soul'-diseas'd*; *Soul'-dissolving*; *Soul'-shot*, or *Soul'-scot*, (ancient funeral duty for the requiem of the soul;) *Soul'-selling*; *Soul'-sick*, &c.
To SOUL=*sowl*, *v. a.* To afford sustenance. [Obs.]
SOUND=*sownd*, 31: *a.* and *ad.* Whole, hearty, healthy, not hurt, lusty, not failing, valid; fast, hearty, applied to sleep; firm, strong, founded in truth; right, orthodox:—*adv.* Soundly.
Sound'-ly, *ad.* In a sound manner.
Sound'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being sound.
SOUND=*sownd*, *s.* Any thing audible; noise; empty noise, or noise alone without meaning.
To Sound, *v. n.* and *a.* To make or emit a noise; to exhibit by sound; to be conveyed in sound:—*act*. To cause to sound; to direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.
Sound'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Sonorous:—*s.* Act of emitting a sound; sound.
Sound'-less, *a.* Without sound.
SOUND'-BOARD, *s.* A board in an organ.
To SOUND=*sownd*, *v. n.* and *a.* Originally, to swim; to try the depth of water:—*act*. To try the depth of, to search with a plummet; hence, to try, to examine.
SOUND, *s.* That which is used in trying the depth of a wound,—a probe; that which may be sounded,—a shallow sea; that by means of which a fish swims,—the air-bladder; it seems also to have been applied as the name of the cuttle-fish.
Sound'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Used for trying depth, as a sounding-rod:—*s.* A depth where the bottom can be reached, generally used in the plural, *Soundings*.
To SOUP, *sōop*, 125: *v. a.* To sup, to swallow; to breathe out, [Obs.]; in other senses, a corruption of *To Swoop*.
SOUP, *s.* Strong decoction of flesh for the table.
SOUR=*sower*, 134, 53: *a.* and *s.* Acid to the taste; acid to the mental taste, crabbed, harsh, morose; afflictive; expressing discontent:—*s.* An acid substance.
To Sour, *v. a.* and *n.* To make acid; to make harsh, uneasy, or discontented:—*new*. To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.
Sour'-ly, *ad.* With acidity; with acrimony.
Sour'-ness, *s.* Acidity; austereness; asperity.
Sour'-ish, *a.* Inclining to be sour.
See The compounds are Sour'-sup, *Sour'-dock*, *Sour'-gourd*, (plants;) and *Sour krait*, (a German dish prepared from cabbage.)
SOURCE=*sōurce*, 134: *s.* Spring, fountain-head; original; first producer.
SOURS.—See *Sou*, of which this is the plural, with the same sound; but in plain vulgar English we say *a source*.
SOUSE=*sowce*, *s.* Pickle made of salt; any thing parboiled in a salt pickle; the ear as of a hog, from being frequently pickled.
To Souse, *v. a.* To steep in pickle; to parboil; in ludicrous style, to throw into the water.
To SOUSE=*sowce*, *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey.
Souse, *a.* and *ad.* Violent attack as of a bird of prey:—*adv.* [Vulgar.] With sudden force.
SOUTER, *sōw'-ter*, 125: *s.* A cobbler. [Chaucer.]
Sout'-ter-ly, *ad.* Like a cobbler. [Obs.]
SOUTERRAIN, *sōw'-tēr-rāin*, *a.* A subterraneous grotto, cavern, or passage. [Arbuthnot.]
SOUTH=*sowth*, *s.* and *ad.* The line which, to the inhabitants of Europe and others of the same latitude, the sun reaches at mid-day; less exactly, any part near the south; the regions lying south; the wind that blows from the south:—*adv.* Southern; meridional:—*adv.* Towards the south, from the south.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'ō, i. e. jee, 55: a, ē, i, &c. mute, 171.

South-er-ly, (*collog.* sūth'-er-lēy) *a.* Being towards the south; coming from the south.

South-ern, (*collog.* sūth'-ern) *a.* Belonging or lying to the south: so also the adverbs *Southerly* and *Southernmost*: see likewise *Southernwood* below.

☞ The vocalizing of *th* in these and the following words must be attended to: compare North and its relations.

South-ing, *a.* and *s.* Going toward the south:—*s.* Tendency or motion to the south; course or distance south; time of being on the meridian, applied to the moon.

South-ward, (*collog.* sūth'-ard) *ad.* and *s.* Towards the south:—*s.* The southern regions.

South-ern-wood, (sūth'-ern-wood) *s.* A plant like wormwood, but not the same.

☞ Other compounds, if distinctly pronounced, preserve the pronunciation of *South* as in the word separately: such are *South-east*; *South-east-ern*; *South-most*; *South-west*; (colloquially contracted to *Sow-west*;) *South-west-ern*; *South-west-er*, (a strong south-west wind,) &c.

To **SOUTHSAY**.—See To *Southsay*.

SOUVENANCE, sōv'-nānce, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Remembrance.

SOUVENIR, (-nêr) *s.* A remembrance.

SOVEREIGN, sōv'-ēr-in, 116, 120, 157: *a.* and *s.* (Milton writes it *Sovran*.) Supreme in power; supreme in efficacy:—*s.* Supreme lord; an ancient gold coin in use till the time of James I.; a modern gold coin of 20s. value.

Sov'-er-eign-ly, *ad.* Supremely.

Sov'-er-eign-ty, *s.* Supremacy.

SOW=sow, 31: *s.* A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong mass of lead.

☞ The compounds are *Sow-bread* and *Sow-thistle*, (plants;) *Sow-bug*, (an insect, also called a *sow*, simply,) &c.

To **SOW**=sōw=sō, } 125: *v.* *n.* and *a.* (To **SOWN**=sōwn=sōne, } *Sew*, pronounced the same, is a different word.) To scatter seed in order to a harvest:—*act.* To scatter [seed] for growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate; to besprinkle.

Sowed, (sōde, 114) *pret.* and *part.* Did sow; sown.

Sow'-er, 134, 53: *s.* One who sows.

SOWANS, sow'-ānz, 143: *s. pl.* Food prepared in Scotland from the husks of oats: *Sow'-ins*, for dumplings made of sourish oatmeal, is an old word in English use.

To **SOWL**=sowl, *v. a.* To pull by the ears. [Shaks.]

SOY=soy, 29: *s.* A sauce from Japan.

SPA, spā, *s.* A mineral water; a place where mineral waters are found, as at Spa in Germany.

SPAAD, spād, 97: *s.* English tale; spar.

SPACE=spāce, *s.* That which is apprehended as something distinct from material substances, and occupied or possible to be occupied by such substances; room, place; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time.

To **Space**, *v. n.* and *a.* To rove; [Spenser:]—*act.* To make spaces, a printer's term.

Space'-ful, 117: *a.* Extensive, wide. [Sandys.]

SPA'-cious, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Wide, extensive, roomy.

SPA'-cious-ly, *ad.* Extensively.

SPA'-cious-ness, *s.* Roominess, wide extension.

SPADE=spāde, *s.* The instrument of digging; a suit of cards: *The Spade'-bone* is the shoulder-bone, named from the form: as the name of a deer three years old, it is a different word.

SPAD'-DLE, 101: *s.* A little spade.

SPAD-DLE, (-dīl) *s.* Ace of spades at ombre.

SPADICEOUS, spād'-īsh'-ūs, *a.* Light red. *S.*

SPADIX, spād'-icks, *s.* A flower-stalk. See *S.*

SPAGIRICAL, spād'-gīr'-ē-cāl. *a.* Literally, collecting extracts; chemical. *Spag'iric* (*a.* and *s.*) is the same.

Spag'-y-rist, 64: *s.* A spagyric, a chemist.

SPAH, spā'-ēy, *s.* One of the Turkish cavalry.

SPAKE.—See To *Spake*. [Nearly obs.]

SPALL, spāl, 112: *s.* The shoulder. [Spenser.]

SPALT, spālt, *s.* A white scaly mineral.

SPAN.—See To *Spin*. [Obs.]

SPAN=spān, *s.* The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; definitely, nine inches; the chord of an arch; any short distance or duration.

To **Span**, *v. a.* To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

Span'-ner, *s.* He or that which spans; formerly, the lock of a fusil, or the fusil itself.

Span'-drel, 14: *s.* The space included by a perpendicular line rising from the extremity of the span of an arch, by half the arch, and a tangent meeting the perpendicular line. [Archit.]

☞ The compounds are *Span'-counter* or *Span'-farthing*, (a game, a sort of chuck-farthing,) &c.

SPAN-NEW.—See *Spick* and *Span*.

To **SPAN**=spāne, *v. a.* To wean. [Obs.]

SPANG=spāng, *s.* A shining ornament. [Bacon.]

Span'-gle, 158, 101: *s.* A small plate of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and brilliant.

To **Span'-gle**, *v. a.* To sprinkle with spangles.

SPANIEL, spān'-yēl, 146: *s.* and *a.* A sporting dog originally from Hispaniola, remarkable for his fawning; hence a sneaking, fawning person:—*adj.* Like a spaniel.

To **Span'-iel**, *v. n.* and *a.* To fawn:—*act.* To follow like a spaniel.

SPANISH=spān'-ish, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Spain:—*s.* The Spanish language.

☞ The compounds are *Span'ish-broom*, *Span'ish-nut*, (plants;) *Span'ish-brown*, *Span'ish-white*, (earths used for colours;) *Span'ish-fly*, (a venomous fly, used to raise blisters,) &c.

To **SPANK**, spāngk, 158: *v. a.* To hit stoutly with the flat of the hand. [Vulg.]

Spank'-er, *s.* A stout and tall person,—a *strapper*; one who moves vigorously with long strides; any thing larger than common; [local or vulg.:] it seems formerly to have been the name of a copper coin; a gaff sail.

Spank'-ing, *a.* Large, stout. [Vulg.]

SPAR=spar, 33: *s.* A stone that breaks into a regular shape; a round piece of timber, particularly as used for the yards and top-masts of ships; formerly the bar of a gate: hence To *Spar*, to bar; and *Spar'-able*, small nails.

Sparr'-y, 129, 33, 105: *a.* Resembling spar.

To **SPAR**=spar, *v. n.* To fight as a pugilist in show with flourishing pretence action.

SPARADRAP=spār'-d-drāp, *s.* Cerecloth

SPARAGE, SPARAGUS.—See *Asparagus*.

To **SPARE**=spāre, *v. a.* and *m.* To use frugally; to save from some particular use; to do without; to forbear; to treat with pity; to allow:—*neu.* To live frugally; to be not liberal; to be scrupulous; to use mercy.

Spare, *a.* Scanty, frugal; wanting flesh.

Spa'-rer, *s.* One who spares.

Spare'-ly, *ad.* Sparingly.

Spare'-ness, *s.* State of being spare, leanness.

Spa'-ring, *a.* Scarce, scanty; saving, penurious.

Spa'-ring-ly, *ad.* In a sparing manner.

Spa'-ring-ness, *s.* Parsimony; caution.

SPARK'-HIN, *s.* The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with but little flesh.

SPARGEFACTION.—See under To *Sparse*.

SPARK=spark, 33: *s.* A particle of fire thrown from bodies in combustion; any thing shining, active, or vivid; figuratively, a showy man; a lover.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

*C*onsonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: ūn, 166: thēn, 166

Spark'-ish, *a.* Airy, gay; old authors use *Sparkful*; showy, well-dressed.

Spark'-kle, *s.* A spark; any thing luminous; lustre. *To Spark'-kle*, *v. n.* and *a.* To emit or issue in sparks; to glitter; to emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass: old authors use *To Spark*:—*act.* To disperse or scatter as sparks.

Spark'-ler, 36: *s.* One who sparkles, particularly whose eyes sparkle.

Spark'-let, *s.* A small spark.

Spark'-li-ness, *s.* Liveliness, vivacity.

Spark'-ling, *a.* Lively, brilliant.

Spark'-ling-ly, *ad.* With twinkling lustre.

Spark'-ling-ness, *s.* Vivid, twinkling lustre.

SPARROW, spar'-rō, 129, 125: *s.* A small bird.

Of the apparent compounds of this word, *Sparrow-grass* is a ridiculous corruption of Asparagus; and *Sparrow hawk*, or *Spar'-hawk*, is from the Saxon, and not an English compound.

SPARRY.—See under *Spaa*.

To SPARSE=sparc, *v. a.* To disperse. [Fairfax.]

Sparse, *a.* Thinly scattered; not regular. [Bot.]

Spar'-sed-ly, *ad.* In a scattered manner.

Spar'-ge-vac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of sprinkling.

SPARTAN=spar'-tān, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; hardy, brave; enduring.

SPASM, spāzm, 158: *s.* An involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles.

Spas-mod'-ic, *a.* and *s.* Convulsive.—*s.* A medicine for spasm, an antispasmodic.

SPAT. See *To Spit*. [Almost obs.] *s.* Spaw of oysters.

SPATHE=spāthē, *s.* A sort of sheath that encloses the stem, and covers the flower. [Bot.]

Spa-tha'-ceous, (-thā'-shūs, 147) *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath: *Spa-thous* is the same.

SPATHIC=spāth'-ick, 88: *a.* Folliated or lamellar. [Mineralogy.]

To SPATiate, spā'-shē-āte, *v. n.* To rove. [Obs.]

To SPATTER=spāt'-ter, *v. a.* and *n.* To sprinkle with dirt or any thing offensive; to throw out offensively; to asperse, to defame:—*neu.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner.

Spat'-ter-dash'-es, 151: *s. pl.* Coverings for the legs to keep them clear from mud, gaiters.

Spat'-tle, *s.* Spittle. [Obs.] *Spattling'-poppy* is the herb white-behen.

SPATULA=spāt'-ū-lū, 92: *s.* A slice, an apothecary's instrument for spreading plasters, also spelled and called a *Spittle*.

Spat'-u-late, *a.* Shaped like a spatula. [Bot.]

SPAVIN=spāv'-in, *s.* A tumor on the inside of a horse's hough.

Spav'-ined, (-ind, 114) *a.* Affected with spavin.

To SPAWL=spāwl, *v. n.* To spatter saliva.

Spawl, *s.* Spittle thrown out scattering.

SPAWN=spāwn, *s.* The eggs of fish or frogs ejected; any produce or offspring in contempt.

To Spawn, *v. a.* and *n.* To deposit as spawn; to generate, in contempt:—*neu.* To deposit eggs as fish; to issue as offspring.

Spawn'-er, *s.* A female fish.

To SPAY, spāy, *v. a.* To render [a female beast] incapable of being impregnated by taking out the uterus.

To SPEAK=spēke, } *v. n.* and *a.* (Spoke for
1 **SPOKE**=spōke, } Spoke is obs.) To utter words;
SPOKEN=spō'-kn, } to utter a discourse; to talk;
to give sound:—*act.* To utter, to pronounce; to celebrate;
to address; to make known; to express by signs.

Speak'-er, *s.* One that speaks; one that speaks well; the prolocutor of the Commons.

Speak'-ing, *s.* Act of uttering words; declamation;

Speak'-ing-trumpet, an instrument for speaking to persons at a distance.

Speak'-a-ble, *a.* That can be spoken; that can speak.

SPEECH, (spēetch) *s.* Language; a particular language; any thing spoken; talk; oration; declaration.

To Speech, *v. n.* To harangue: this is disused: we now use *To Speech'-i-fy* when we desire to express a meaning nearly similar.

Speech'-less, *a.* Dumb; (in this literal sense little used); not speaking, silent.

Speech'-less-ness, *s.* State of being speechless.

SPOKEs'-MAN, *s.* One who speaks for another.

SPEAR=spēre, 134, 43: *s.* A long pointed weapon, a lance; a lance with prongs to kill fish.

To Spear, *v. a.* and *n.* To kill or pierce with a spear:—*neu.* To shoot up in form of a spear.

Of the compounds are *Spear'-grass*, (long stiff grass:)
Spear'-mtn. (a soldier who uses a spear); *Spear'-mint*,
Spear'-thistle, *Spear'-wort*, (plants); &c.

SPECIAL, &c., **SPECIE**.—See in the ensuing class.

SPECIES, spē'-sh'ētēz, 147, 101: *s. sing.* and *pl.* A class comprehended under a genus, or (which is the same) a sort comprehended under a kind; that which is perceived with the degree of indistinctness that conceals its individual character, but nothing farther,—the idea of the Platonists; (see *Idea*): it is an old pharmaceutical term for any simple ingredient of a compound; it likewise signified circulating money, but for this we now use *Specie*, which see lower.

Spec'-ial, (spēsh'-ē-āl, 92, 94) *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a species or sort; particular; appropriate; extraordinary; out of the common rank:—*s.* A particular. Specialization, &c., see *Supp.*

Spec'-ial-ly, *ad.* With application to a species,—with a particular application; peculiarly; above others.

Spec'-ial-ty, *s.* A particular or peculiar case, a particularity; a bond-bill; a deed: *Spec'-ial-ty* is the same.

To Spec'-ial-ize, *v. a.* To mention specially. [Obs.]

To SPEC'-ify, (spēs'-ē-īf) *v. a.* To mention or show with particular marks of distinction.

Spe-cif'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* That makes a thing of the species of which it is; that is appropriated to the cure of a particular distemper:—*s.* A specific medicine.

Spe-cif'-i-cal, *a.* Specific. *Specific gravity*, *Supp.*

Spe-cif'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to constitute a species.

To Spe-cif'-i-cate, *v. a.* To specify. [Hale.]

Spe-cif'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of specifying; the thing specified.

SPE'-cie, (spē'-sh'ēy, 147) *s.* Coin in use as a circulating medium.

SPEC'-i-MEN, (spēs'-ē-nēm, 92) *s.* A sample.

SPE'-cious, (-sh'ūs, 147) 90: *a.* That is striking at first aspect, showy, superficially fair, plausible; not solidly, but apparently good or right.

Spe'-cious-ly, *ad.* With fair appearances.

Spe'-cious-ness, *s.* State or quality of being specious.

SPECK=spēck, *s.* A stain; a small spot.

To Speck, *v. a.* To spot.

Speck'-le, 101: *s.* A speck, a little spot.

To Speck'-le, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.

Speck'-led-ness, *s.* State of being speckled.

SPECTACLE, spēck'-tā-cl, 101: *s.* Allied to *Species*, &c.) A show, a gazing-stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; a theatrical exhibition: in the plural, glasses to assist the sight. *Spec'-ta-tor-y*, company at a spectacle.

Spec'-ta-cl'd, *a.* Furnished with spectacles.

Spec-tac'-u-lar, 81: *a.* Relating to shows.

Spec-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Regard, respect. [Harvey.]

Spec-ta'-tor, 38: *s.* A looker on, a beholder.

Spec-ta'-tor-ship, *s.* Act of beholding; office of a spectator.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wā; chāp'-māu; pā-pā': lāw: gōd': j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: &c., &c. &c. mute, 171.

Spec'-ta-to'-ri-um, 90: *a.* Of a spectator.

Spec'-ta-tress, *s.* A female spectator: *Spectatrix* is the same.

Spec'-trum, [Lat.] *s.* Something seen, but appropriately, the image of something seen continuing after the eyes are closed; any optical image; *pl.* Spectra.

Spec'-tre, (-tur, 159) *s.* Apparition; ghost.

Spec'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Affording view. [Milton:] assisting sight, [Philips:] having the qualities of a mirror.

To Spec'-u-late, *v. a. and n.* To consider with the mental eye, to meditate on. [Brown:]—*new.* To meditate, to contemplate; in a special sense, to lay out money with a view to more than usual success in trade.

Spec'-u-la'-tist, *s.* A speculator.

Spec'-u-la'-tor, *s.* An observer; a spy; one who forms theories; one who speculates in commerce.

Spec'-u-la'-tor-y, *a.* Exercising speculation; calculated for viewing.

Spec'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* View; mental view; mental scheme not reduced to practice; act of speculating commercially; in Shakespeare, (Macb. iii. 4) power of sight.

Spec'-u-la'-tive, 105: *a.* Given to speculation; theoretical; pertaining to vision; prying.

Spec'-u-la'-tive-ly, *ad.* In a speculative manner.

Spec'-u-la'-tive-ness, *s.* State of being speculative.

Spec'-u-lum, *s.* A mirror, a looking-glass; a surgical instrument for dilating a part in order to view it.

SPEECH, &c.—See under **To Speak**.

To SPEED=**spéd**, *v. n. and a.* To make haste;

I SPED=**spéd**, *v. n. and a.* To have success; to have any

SPED=**spéd**, *v. n. and a.* condition, good or ill:—*act.*

To despatch; to hasten; to assist; to prosper; to furnish; to despatch in the sense of to kill.

Speed, *s.* Quickness, despatch; haste, hurry; success, event; course or pace of a horse.

Speed'-y, *a.* Quick, nimble; quick in performance.

Speed'-i-ly, *ad.* In a speedy manner.

Speed'-i-ness, *s.* Quality of being speedy.

SPEED'-WEL, *s.* The name of a plant.

To SPEET=**spét**, *v. a.* To stab. [Obs.]

SPEIGHT, spait, 100, 162: *s.* A woodpecker; also by old authors spelled *Specht* and *Specht*.

SPELK=**spélk**, *s.* A splinter. [Obs. or local.]

SPELL=**spél**, 155: *s.* Originally, a tale, a history, a form of words; hence, a charm by words of occult power; a charm; hence, also, because in a company each must spell or tell his tale in turn, a turn of work, or vicissitude of labour.

To Spell, *v. a. and n.* Primarily, to relate, to teach; to read; to charm; [these senses are obsolete or unusual:] to write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly;—*new.* To form words of letters; to read unskillfully; to read.

Spel'-ling, *s.* Act of one that spells; orthography.

Spelt, *pret. and part.* Spelled. [Colloq.]

To SPELT=**spélt**, *v. a.* To split. [Obs.]

SPELTER=**spél'-ter**, *s.* Common zinc.

SPENCE=**spénc**, *s.* A larder, a buttery. [Obs.]

SPEN'-cer, *s.* A butler. [Obs.]

SPENCER=**spén'-cer**, *s.* An outer coat or jacket without skirts, named from the late Earl Spencer.

To SPEND=**spénd**, *v. a. and n.* To consume, to

I SPENT=**spént**, *v. a. and n.* exhaust; to lay out; to ef-

SPENT=**spént**, *v. a. and n.* fuse; to squander; to harass:

—*new.* To make expense; to prove in the use; to be employed in a use; to be lost.

Spend'-er, *s.* One who spends; a prodigal.

Spend'-ing, *s.* Act or state of spending.

Spend'-i-krift, *s.* A prodigal, a lavishness.

SPERABLE, spér'-d-bl, *a.* That may be hoped.

SPERM=**sperm**, *s.* Seed; seed of animals; spawn an oil obtained from the head of one kind of whale.

Sper-mat'-ic, 88: *a.* Consisting of or relating to sperm; seminal: *Spermat'ical* is the same.

To Sper'-ma-tize, *v. n.* To yield seed. [Brown.]

SPER'-ma-cu'-ti, (Corruptly, *Par'maci'y*.) *s.* "The sperm of whale;" the name of the white substance prepared from the oil incorrectly called *sperm*.

SPER-MAT'-O-CELE, 101: *s.* A rupture occasioned by the contraction of the seminal vessels.

SPER-MOL'-O-GIST, *s.* A seed-gatherer; a botanist.

To SPERSE.—See **To Sparse** and **To Disperse**. [Spenser.]

To SPET, **SPET**.—See **To Spit**. [Milton.]

To SPEW=**spū**, 110: *v. a. and n.* To vomit; to eject as from the stomach; to eject with loathing:—*new.* To vomit.

Spew'-ing, *s.* Act of vomiting.

Spew'-y, *a.* Wet, foggy; [Local:] hence, *Spew'iness*.

SPHACELUS, sfäss'-é-lūs, 163: *s.* Gangrene.

To Sphac'-e-late, *v. a. and n.* To affect with a gangrene:—*new.* To suffer with a gangrene, to mortify

SPHAGNUM, sfäg'-nūm, [Lat.] *s.* Bog-moss.

SPHENE, sfēn, *s.* Literally, a wedge; a mineral.

Sphē'-noid, *a.* Like a wedge. [Anatomy.]

SPHERE, sfēr, 163, 43: *s.* A solid body contained under a single surface which in every part is equally distant from a point within; a globe; the globe of the earth, though strictly a spheroid; a star or planet; circuit of motion, orb; compass of knowledge or action, province,—a sense derived from the notion of an active power emanating from and surrounding bodies.

To Sphere, *v. a.* To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

SPHER'-ic, (sfēr'-ick, 88) *a. and s.* Globular planetary:—*Spher'-ica*, (*s. pl.*) Doctrine of the sphere

Spher'-i-cal, *a.* Spheric.

Spher'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In form of a sphere.

Spher'-i-cal-ness, *s.* Sphericity.

Spher'-ule, 109: *s.* A little sphere.

SPHE'-ric'-i-ty, (-riss'-é-tē, 84) *s.* Roundness.

Sphē'-roid', *s.* A body like a sphere, but oblate or prolate.

Sphē'-roid'-ul, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid: Cheyne uses *Spheroid'-ul*.

Sphē'-roid'-i-ty, *s.* Deviation from a sphere.

Spherule.—See higher in the class.

Sphē'-ry, *a.* Spherical. [Shakespeare. Milton.]

SPHINCTER, sfingk'-ter, 163: *s.* A muscle that contracts or shuts. [Anatomy.]

SPHINX, sfingks, 158, 154: *s.* An Egyptian monster with a virgin's face and a quadruped's body, said to have proposed riddles, and destroyed those who could not solve them; also the hawk-moth.

SPHRAGID, sfräd'-g'id, *s.* An ochreous clay.

SPIAL=**spī'-äl**, *s.* (See **To Spy**.) A spy. [Bacon.]

SPICATE.—See under **Spike**.

SPICE=**spice**, *s.* A vegetable production fragrant to the smell and pungent to the taste; that which gives flavour or pungency; a small quantity giving a seasoning to a greater.

To Spice, *v. a.* To season with spice; to season.

Spī'-cer, *s.* One who deals in spice.

Spī'-cer-y, *s.* Spices collectively; repository of spices.

Spī'-cy, *a.* Producing spice; aromatic.

SPICK-AND SPAN=**spick'-ānd-spān**, *ad.* With bright and glossy freshness.

SPICKNEL=**spick'-nēl**, *s.* The herb bearwort.

SPICULÆ, &c.—See under **Spike**.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* *missum*, 165: vizh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thūn, 166: thūn, 166.

SPIDER—spi'-der, *s.* The insect that spins a web to catch flies.
 The compounds are *Spi'-der-catch'er*, (a bird;) *Spi'-der-like*; *Spi'-der-wort*, (a plant;) &c.
SPIGOT—spig'-ot, 18: *s.* A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.
SPIKE—spike, *s.* An ear of corn or grain; a species of inflorescence, as in wheat, rye, lavender, &c.; specially, a smaller species of lavender; also, from its resemblance in shape, a long nail, generally of iron; a shoot.
To Spike, *v. a.* To fasten with spikes; to set with spikes; to stop the vent of with spikes, as cannon.
Spiked, 114, 143: *a.* Spicate; terminating in a spike or point; stopped at the vent.
Spi'-ky, *a.* Having a sharp point.
Spike-let, *s.* A small spike of a large one. [Bot.]
SPICE'-NARD, *s.* "Ear of nard," the name of a plant; and of the oil or balsam procured from it.
SPI'-CATE, *a.* Having a spike or ear. [Bot.]
Spi-cos'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being spiked. [Disused.]
To Spi'-cu late, *v. a.* To make spiked or pointed.
Spi'-cu-læ, (-læt, 103) *s. pl.* Small spikes. [Bot.]
SPILL—spil, *s.* A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; it has also been used to signify a slip of paper; and, formerly, a small quantity of money.
*To SPILL—spil, *v. a.* and *n.* To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away;—*acc.* To waste, to be lavish; to be shed or lost.
Spil'-ler, *s.* One who spills; a kind of fishing-line.
Spilt, *pret.* and *part.* Spilled. [Colloq.] Spenser, in one place, uses it for Sprinkled.
Spilth, *s.* That which is spilled. [Shaks.]
TO SPIN—spin, } *v. a.* and *n.* (Shaks. for the *pret.*
 } *is obs.*) To draw out and twist
SPUN—spün, } into threads; to extend to a
 } great length; to protract; to form as by spinning; to
 } put into a turning motion;—*acc.* To exercise the art
 } of spinning; to twirl; to gush or issue with a whirl
 } by reason of the force.
SPINDLE, &c.—See lower in the class.
Spin'-ner, *s.* One who spins; a spider, but specially the garden spider with long jointed legs.
Spin'-ning, *s.* and *a.* The act of drawing or forming threads;—*adj.* Used for spinning: *Spin'-ning-wheel*, that by which, since the disuse of the rock, thread is drawn: *Spin'-ning-jen'-ny*, a complicated machine for spinning wool or cotton.
Spinny.—See lower in the class.
SPIN'-STEE, *s.* A woman that spins; in law, the general name for a girl or maiden.
Spin'-stry, 105: *s.* The work of spinning. [Milton.]
SPIN'-DLE, 101: *s.* The pin or rod used in spinning-wheels, by which the thread is twisted, and on which it is wound; any slender pointed rod meant to turn round for whatever use.
To Spin'-dle, *v. n.* To shoot or grow like a spindle.
 The compounds are *Spin'-dle-legs* or *Spin'-dle-shanks*, (a tall, slender person, in contempt;) *Spin'-dle-shaped*; *Spin'-dle-tree*, (a plant;) &c.
Spin'-ny, *a.* Small, slender. [Disused.]
SPINACH, spin'-äç, 149, 99: *s.* A vegetable much cultivated for the table; it is also spelled *Spinage*.
SPINAL.—See under Spine.
SPINDLE, &c.—See under To Spin.
SPINE—spine, *s.* The backbone; see lower.
Spi'-nal, *a.* Belonging to the backbone.
SPINE, *s.* A thorn of the substance of the wood.
Spin'-noss, 120: *a.* Thorny, full of spines.
Spi'-ny, *a.* Thorny, briery, perplexed.
Spi'-net, *s.* A small wood: see also lower. [B. Jon.]
Spin'-es-cent, *a.* Becoming hard and thorny.
Spi-nif'-er-ous, *a.* Producing spines.*

Spin'-os'-i-ty, *s.* Crabbedness; thorny perplexity.
Spin'-net', (spé-nét'), *s.* An instrument with keys like a harpsichord, named from the *thorn* or quill by which the wires are struck.
SPINEL—spin'-ël, *s.* A mineral substance of the gem order. *Spin'-el-lane*, a variety of zeolite.
SPINESCENT, &c., **SPINET**.—See under Spine.
SPINK, sping-k, 158: *s.* A *finch*.
SPINNER, **SPINNING**, &c.—See under To Spin.
SPINOSITY, **SPINOUS**, **SPINY**.—See under Spine.
SPINOZISM, spi'-nô-zism, *s.* The doctrines of Spinoza, born at Amsterdam, 1638: he taught that there is but one substance in nature having infinite attributes, and that spirits, including God himself, are but modifications of that substance.
SPINSTER, **SPINSTRY**.—See under To Spin.
SPIRACLE, spi'-rd-cl, 101: *s.* A vent, a pore.
SPI-RA'-TION.—See under To Spire.
SPIRAL—spir'-äl, 45: *a.* Circularly involved like a screw; winding.
Spi'-ral-ly, *ad.* In a spiral form.
SPIRE, *s.* A curve or spiral line; any thing wreathed or contorted; any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a steeple; the top or uppermost point.
To Spire, *v. n.* To shoot up pyramically.
Spired, 114: *a.* Having a spire.
Spi'-ry, *a.* Pyramidal; wreathed, curled.
*To SPIRE—spire, *v. n.* To breathe. [Disused.]
Spi-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* A breathing. [Barrow.]
SPIR'-IT, (spir'-it, 94, 129) *s.* Literally, breath; a mark to denote an aspiration; by figurative appropriation, the name of any intelligent being believed to have existence, yet by our present senses imperceptible; (see Spiritualist below;) also an apparition, or that which is apparent to sight, but not otherwise perceptible, unless sometimes, as in Job iv., perceptible also by the ear; an aerial being generally; in other senses, temper; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; turn or power of mind; intellectual perception; eagerness, desire; man of activity or enterprise; in the plural, persons distinguished by qualities of mind; also those properties of our animal nature which produce intellectual alacrity; essential quality; any thing eminently refined; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.
Spir'-it-al-ly, *ad.* By means of the breath. [Holder.]
To Spir'-it, *v. a.* To inspirit; to entice.
Spir'-it-ed, *a.* Lively, vivacious; full of fire.
Spir'-it-ing, *s.* The work of a spirit. [Shaks. Temp.]
Spir'-it-ed-ly, *ad.* In a spirited manner.
Spir'-it-ed-ness, *s.* Disposition or make of mind.
Spir'-it-ful, 117: *a.* Full of spirit.
Spir'-it-ful-ly, *ad.* In a sprightly manner.
Spir'-it-ful-ness, *s.* Sprightliness, liveliness.
Spir'-it-less, *a.* Having no breath; [this is literal:] deprived of vigour or courage; dejected, low.
Spir'-it-less-ly, *ad.* Without spirit or exertion.
Spir'-it-less-ness, *s.* State of being spiritless.
Spir'-it-tous, *a.* Partaking the qualities of a spirit; spirituous.
Spir'-it-tous-ness, *s.* State of being spiritous.
Spir'-it-u-al, (spir'-it-ü-äl, *colloq.* spir'-it-choo-äl, 147) *a.* Having or partaking the nature of a spirit, existing imperceptibly to the organs of sense; mental, intellectual; separated from the things of sense; in a special application, ecclesiastical, not lay or temporal; from this last sense Shakspeare gets *Spirituality*, which he uses for clergy.
Spir'-it-u-al-ly, *ad.* In a spiritual manner.
Spir'-it-u-al-i'-ty, *s.* Quality of being spiritual.
To Spir'-it-u-al-ize, *v. a.* To extract inflammable*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

spirit from; to raise by distillation; to purify from the feculence of the world; to convert to a spiritual meaning.

Spir'-it-u-al-ist, *s.* One who professes a regard to spiritual things; one whose profession is spiritual; also, one who admits the reality of an intelligent being, distinct from the perceptible universe: this definition includes all who are not materialists; (see Materialist.) Spiritualists, however, with respect to the human mind or soul, seem to hold different opinions, so as to bring them under the different denominations of Platonists and Anti-Platonists: the Platonists believe the soul to be quite distinct from the body, in such a manner that death is the literal separation of one from the other, the one continuing to exist as mere matter, the other as an intelligent being whose substance is intelligence or intellectuality merely: the Anti-Platonists deem mind or soul to be nothing more than a name for the capabilities of sensation, perception, and thought, with which man is endowed simply in consequence of his Maker's will; that these capabilities cease at death as motion ceases in a rolling ball when it comes to a state of rest; and consequently that a future state of existence is not the existence of the soul separately from the body, which is the doctrine of the pure Platonists; nor of the re-union of the soul with the body after the former has for a while existed separately, which is the opinion perhaps of the majority of Christians, but is the raising of the body, through the power of the Creator, under new circumstances of existence, a spiritual body from that which was a material body, and this is the opinion of the Anti-Platonists among Christians.

Spir'-it-u-ous, *a.* Having tenacity and activity of parts; lively, airy, vivid; ardent, inflammable, as *Spirituous liquors*. *Spirituous liquors* would perhaps be better; yet *Spirituous* is more usual in this application.

Spir'-it-u-ous-ness, *s.* The quality of being spirituous. *Spir'-it-u-ous-ness* is not in use. See other related words, &c. **To SPIRT**=spert, 35: *v. n.* and *a.* To spring or stream out, as a fluid, suddenly, or at intervals:—*act.* To throw out in a jet.

Spirit, *s.* Sudden ejection; sudden effort; a fit.

To Spir'-tle, *v. a.* To shoot scatteringly.

SPIRY.—See under Spiral.

SPISS=spiss, *a.* Close, firm, thick. [Disused.]

Spis'-sa-ted, *a.* Thickened.

Spit'-si-tude, *s.* Grossness, thickness.

SPIT=spit, *s.* A long prong on which meat is roasted; the depth of earth which a spade pierces at once.

To Spit, *v. a.* (Regular.) To thrust through.

Spit'-ted, *a.* Shot out into length, as a deer's horn: hence *Spit'-ter*, a young deer.

To SPIT, =spit, *v. a.* and *n.* (Spat for the pret. I spit, } is obsolescent, and Spitten for the part. SPIT, } obsolete.) To eject from the mouth:—*new.* To throw out spittle or moisture from the mouth.

Spit, *s.* Spittle: it occurs for Spaddle; hence *Spit'-venom*, poison from the mouth.

SPIR'-TILE, *s.* The moisture of the mouth, saliva: for its other sense, see Spital. *Spit'-toon*, a spitting trough.

SPIRAL=spit'-al, 12: *s.* A charitable foundation, a hospital, of which word it is said to be a corruption; but our ancestors distinguished a *Spital* or *Spittle* from a *hospital*: the former was a Lazar-house, the latter an alms-house: [Obs. or Vulg.] It is still used adjectively in a few phrases.

To SPITCHCOCK=spitch'-cöck, *v. a.* To spit [an egg] lengthwise, and broil it: hence, a *Spitch'-cock*.

SPITE=spite, *s.* Malice, rancour, hate: *In spite of*, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

To Spite, *v. a.* To meditate or do mischief to; to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite, to offend.

Spite'-ful, 117: *a.* Filled with spite, malignant.

Spite'-ful-ly, *ad.* Maliciously, malignantly.

Spite'-ful-ness, *s.* Malice, malignity.

SPITTLE.—See under To Spit.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, splängk-nö'-ü-gy, 158, 161, 87: *s.* Doctrine of the viscera or bowels.

To SPLASH=spläsh, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike or dash a fluid upon or over, especially muddy water or mud:—*new.* To strike and dash something fluid so as to make it fly about.

Splash, *s.* Water or mud thrown up as from a pool; a noise or effect as from a splash.

Splash'-y, *a.* Wet and muddy; apt to daub.

To SPLAY=spläy, *v. n.* Originally, to spread as for display; hence, to spread or turn from a natural or usual position: *To play a horse* is to dislocate or break his shoulder-bone.

Splay, *a.* Broad, turned as by design to show: *A Splay'-foot* is a broad foot turned outward; hence *Splay'-footed*: *A Splay'-mouth* is a mouth widened on purpose.

SPLEEN=splēn, *s.* The milt, a soft part of the viscera of animals, whose use is not well understood: it is the supposed seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; sometimes of perverse mirth; hence anger; melancholy; a fit of some passion; immoderate merriment; in the time of Pope and Addison it was the fashionable name for what was also called vapours, and is now, by various phrases, attributed to the nerves.

Spleened, 114: *a.* Having the spleen taken out.

Spleen'-y, *a.* Angry, peevish; humourous.

Spleen'-ful, 117: *a.* Angry; fretful; melancholy.

Spleen'-less, *a.* Kind, gentle, mild.

Spleen'-wort, 141: *s.* Millwaste, a plant.

Splen'-ic, *a.* Belonging to the spleen.

Splen'-ish, *a.* Fretful, peevish. [Drayton.]

Splen'-etic, 81: *a.* and *n.* Affected with spleen, peevish: *Splen'-etic* (88) is the same:—*s.* A splenetic person. *Splen'-etic*, medicines to relieve spleen.

Splen'-itive, 105: *a.* Hot, fiery, passionate. [Shaks.]

SPLENDENT=splēn'-dēt, *a.* Bright, shining.

Splen'-dr, *a.* Showy, magnificent, brilliant.

Splen'-did-ly, *ad.* In a splendid manner. *z*

Splen'-drous, *a.* Having splendor. [Drayton.]

Splen'-dor, 191, 38: *s.* Great brightness; lustre; power of shining; magnificence; pomp.

SPLENETIC, SPLENIC, &c.—See under Spleen.

SPLENT=splēt, *s.* A callous swelling on the shank-bone of a horse's leg, that often spoils its shape.

To SPLICE, splic, *v. a.* To join by interweaving: hence *Splice*, (*s.*) an interweaving.

SPLINT=splint, *s.* A fragment split off; a thin piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place.

To Splint, *v. a.* To splinter. [Shaks.]

Splint'-er, *s.* A splint; a thin piece of wood.

To Splint'-er, *v. a.* and *n.* To shiver, to break into fragments or splinters; to secure by splints, to support:—*new.* To be shivered or break into splinters.

To SPLIT, =split, *v. a.* and *n.* To divide on a line; to divide; to cleave, to rive.

I SPLIT, } to crack, to rend:—*new.* To burst in sunnier, to crack; to be broken as against rocks.

Splitt'-er, 36: *s.* One who splits.

SPLUTTER=splüt'-ter, *s.* Sputter; bustle. [Vulg.]

To Splut'-ter, *v. n.* To speak confusedly.

SPODOMANCY, 'pöð'-ö-män'-cēy, 87: *s.* Divination by ashes.

SPOD'-U-MENE, *s.* Prismatic triphane spar.

To SPOIL=spoil, 29: *v. a.* and *n.* (See also under To Spoliate.) To corrupt, to mar, to make useless:—*new.* To decay, to grow useless.

Spoil, *s.* (See also under To Spoliate.) Corruption, the cast skin of a snake; cause of corruption.

Spoil'-er, *s.* One who corrupts: see also lower.

SPOKE, &c., **SPOKESMAN**.—See under To Speak.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *s. e.* mission, 165 vīzh-ün *s. e.* vision, 165: thān, 166: thēn, 166.

SPOKE=spōk, *s.* The radius of a wheel.

SPOKE-SHAVE, *s.* A plane to smooth block-shells.

To SPOILATE, spō-lē-āte, 90 : *v. a.* To rob.

SPOIL-ATION, 89 : *s.* Act of robbery or privation.

To SPOIL, *v. a.* and *n.* (See also above in its place.) To spoilate, to seize and plunder by force, with or before the thing taken.—*new.* To practise plunder or robbery.

Spoil, *s.* Plunder, pillage, booty ; robbery.

Spoil'er, *s.* A robber : see also in its place.

SPONDEE=spōn'-dēy, *s.* A foot, thus, nō-lī.

Spon-da'-ic, *a.* Made of or pertaining to spondees.

SPONDY=spōn'-dīl, *s.* A joint of the spine.

SPONGE, spūng, 116 : *s.* A porous marine substance, used for wiping or cleaning, and for imbibing moisture. *Spongia*, &c., see *Supp.*

To SPONGE, *v. a.* and *n.* To wipe away as with a sponge ; to clean with a sponge ; to drain as by a sponge ; to squeeze as from a sponge ; hence, to get by mean arts :—*new.* To suck in as a sponge ; to hang on others for maintenance.

Spon'-ger, *s.* One who sponges.

Spon'-ging, *a.* Squeezing out what remains : hence a *Spon'-ging-house*, as a name for a bailiff's house.

Spon'-gy, *a.* Like a sponge ; having the quality of imbibing ; soaked : *Spongy* is less used.

Spon'-gi-ness, *s.* Quality of being spongy.

SPONK.—See Spunk.

SPONSAL=spōn'-sāl, *a.* Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, spōn'-shūn, 90 : *s.* A pledging.

Spon'-sor, *s.* One who is surety for another.

SPONTANEOUS, spōn-tā-nē-ūs, 90, 120 : *a.* Voluntary ; arising from present will ; acting or growing of itself.

Spon-ta'-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* In a spontaneous manner.

Spon-ta'-ne-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being spontaneous.

Spon'-ta-ne'-i-ty, 84 : *s.* Spontaneousness.

SPONTON=spōn-tōn', *s.* A kind of half pike.

SPOOL=spōol, *s.* A piece of cane, reed, or wood, to wind yarn upon ; also called, if small, a quill.

To SPOOM=spōom, *v. n.* To be driven with steady force, as a ship ; [Dryden.] *To Spoon*, probably the same word, is used by some old writers in the sense of to put before the wind in a gale.

SPOON=spōon, *a.* A small bowl with a handle, used at table for taking up liquids.

Spoon'-ful, 117 : *s.* As much fluid as a spoon can hold ; a small quantity ; definitely, in medicine, half an ounce.

See Other compounds are *Spoon'-bill*, (a bird ;) *Spoon'-drift*, (a sprinkling of sea-water swept over a vessel in a storm ;) *Spoon'-meat*, (liquid food ;) *Spoon'-wort*, (scurvy grass ;) &c.

SPORADICAL, spō-rād'-ē-cāl, *a.* Single, scattered, in reference to diseases, as opposed to *Epidemical*.

SPON'-A-DES, 101 : *s. pl.* Scattered isles, stars, &c.

SPORT, spō'urt, 130 : *s.* Play, diversion, game, or any thing producing mirth or pleasure ; the mirth or pleasure enjoyed ; that with which one plays ; contemptuous mirth, mock ; in a special sense, fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like ; play as of words.

To Sport, *v. a.* and *n.* To divert, with a reciprocal pronoun ; to represent sportfully :—*new.* To play, to frolic ; to trifle.

Sport'-ful, 117 : *a.* Merry ; wanton ; ludicrous.

Sport'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a sportful manner.

Sport'-ful-ness, *s.* Play, merriment, frolic.

Sport'-ing-ly, *ad.* In jest, in sport.

Sport'-ive, 105 : *a.* Gay, merry ; wanton.

Sport'-ive-ness, *s.* Gayety, play ; wantonness.

Sport'-less, *a.* Joyless, sad.

Sports'-man, *s.* One who pursues field sports.

SPORTULE=spōr'-tūl, 37 : *s.* An alms.

Spor'-tu-lar-y, *a.* Subsisting on alms. [Bp. Hall.]

SPOT=spōt, *s.* A mark, a speck ; a blot, a stain, a small extent of place ; any particular place.

To Spot, *v. a.* To make a spot or spots on ; to taint.

Spot'-ter, 36 : *s.* One who spots.

Spot'-ty, *a.* Full of spots : hence *Spot'-iness*.

Spot'-ted-ness, *s.* State of being spotty.

Spot'-less, *a.* Without spot ; immaculate, pure.

Spot'-less-ness, *s.* State of being spotless.

SPOUSAGE, spow'-zāg, 151 : *s.* An espousing.

Spou'-sal, *a.* and *s.* Nuptial, bridal :—*s.* Marriage.

Spouse, (spowz, 189) *s.* Husband or wife.

To Spouse, *v. a.* To espouse. [Spenser. Milton.]

Spouse'-less, *a.* Wanting a husband or wife.

SPOUT, spowt, 31 : *s.* A pipe ; a projecting mouth to a vessel ; a catenact.

To Spout, *v. a.* and *n.* To pour violently as from a spout ; by a colloquial figure, to utter or deliver by way of practice, in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator :—*new.* To issue as from a spout.

Spout'-er, *s.* One who spouts speeches.

SPRAG=sprāg, *a.* Sprightly. [Shaks.]

To SPRAIN=sprān, *v. a.* To overstrain the ligaments, as of a joint.

Sprain, *s.* A bad strain without dislocation.

SPRAINTS=sprānts, *s. pl.* Dung of an otter.

SPRANG.—See *To Spring*. [Obsolete.]

SPRAT=sprāt, *s.* A small sea-fish.

To SPRAWL=sprāwl, *v. n.* To spread or stretch the body and limbs widely and at random, generally while in a lying posture ; to struggle.

SPRAY=sprāy, *s.* Extremity of a branch.

SPRAY=sprāy, *s.* The foam of the sea.

To SPREAD, sprēd, 120 : *v. a.* and *n.* To extend in all directions : to extend in breadth ; to stretch, to extend ; to cover :—*new.* To extend or expand.

Spread, *s.* Extent, compass ; expansion of parts.

Spread'-er, *s.* One that spreads ; publisher.

Spread'-ing, *s.* An expanding or extending.

SPRENT.—See *To Sprinkle*. [Obs.]

SPRIG=sprīg, *s.* A small branch.

Sprig'-gy, (gūy, 77) *a.* Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT, sprite, 115, 162 : *s.* Power which gives cheerfulness and courage ; for other senses, see Sprite. A wooden arrow formerly shot from a musket.

Spright'-ful, 117 : *a.* Sprightly ; vigorous.

Spright'-ful-ly, *ad.* Briskly, vigorously.

Spright'-ful-ness, *s.* Sprightliness.

Spright'-ly, *a.* Gay, brisk, lively, vivacious.

Spright'-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being sprightly.

Spright'-less, *a.* Dull, enervated, sluggish.

To SPRING=sprīg, *v. n.* and *a.* (Sprang for *1 SPRUNG*=sprūng, *the pret.* is obsolete, *SPRUNG*=sprūng, and Sprung has long been obsolete.) To rise out of the ground ; hence, to arise, to come into existence, to issue, to proceed, to grow ; to issue from a fountain ; hence, to appear suddenly, to rush hastily, to bound, to leap, to jump, to start, to fly with elastic power, to rise as from a covert or source, to shoot :—*act.* To start or rouse as game ; to produce unexpectedly ; to contrive on a sudden ; to cause by starting as applied to a leak in a ship ; to discharge as applied to a mine ; Thomson, in one place, uses it for *spring* over.

Spring, *s.* The season in which plants *spring* from the ground,—the vernal season ; that from which water *springs*,—a source, a fountain ; that which suddenly rises of itself from a bent position,—an elastic body ; hence, elastic power ; any active power ; a leap

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Forcels : gāt'-vāy : chāp'-mān : pā-pā' : lāw : gōd : j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55 : a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

a bound, a sudden effort; a start of plank, a leak; a source, a rise, a cause; a plant, a shoot; a youth, (see Springal;) that part of a hog which shoots out from the body,—a hand or shoulder.

SPRINGAL, SPRINGAL.—See lower in the class.

Spring'-er, 72: *s.* One who rouses game; a plant.

Spring'-ing, s. Growth, increase: the part of an arch which rises from the pier.

Spring'-y, 72, 105: *a.* Having the quality of a spring or elastic body; full of water springs.

Spring'-i-ness, s. Elasticity.

Spring' The compounds are *Spring'-halt*, (a halting or lameness in which a horse twitches up his legs;) *Spring'-head*, (a fountain;) *Spring'-tide*, (a tide which periodically rises higher than ordinary;) *Spring'-wheat*, (wheat to be sowed in the spring;) &c.

SPRING'-AL, 72, 12: *s.* A youth. [Spenser.]

SPRINGOR, (sprŋjə, 64) *s.* That which, fastened to an elastic body, catches by a spring or jerk.—a gin, a noose.

To Springe, v. a. To ensnare, to entrap.

To SPRINKLE, spring'-kl, 158, 101: *v. a. and n.* (Spent, once used for the part, is quite obsolete.)

To scatter, to disperse; to wet or besprinkle:—*acc.* To perform the act of scattering in drops.

Spring'-kle, s. A small quantity scattered; in Spenser, a utensil to sprinkle with.

Spring'-kler, s. One that sprinkles.

Spring'-king, s. Act of a sprinkler; small quantity.

To SPRIT=spřit, v. a. and n. To sprit or sprout.

Sprit, s. Shoot, sprout; a pole.

SPRIT'-SAIL, s. A sail extended by a sprit.

SPRITE=spřite, s. (See Spright, with which this word is originally identical.) A spirit.

For Spritful, &c., Spritly, &c., see Sprightful, &c.

To SPROUT=sprowt, v. n. To shoot as the seed of a plant; to ramify; to grow.

Sprout, s. A shoot of a vegetable; in the plural, young coleworts.

SPRUCE, spröce, 109: *s.* A species of fir: *Spruce beer* is beer tinged with the fir: *Spruce-leather* is a corruption of Prussian leather.

SPRUCE, spröce, a. Nice, neat, trim.

To Spruce, v. a. and n. To trim, to dress:—*new.* To dress with affected neatness.

Spruce'-ly, ad. In a neat, trim manner.

Spruce'-ness, s. Neatness without elegance.

SPRUE, sprö, 109: *s.* Matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases; scoria or dross.

SPRUNG.—See To Spring.

To SPRUNT=spřunt, v. n. To spring. [Obs.]

Sprunt, a. and s. Growing, vigorous, active:—*s.* One still young, but vigorous; a spring, a leap. [Obs.]

Sprunt'-ly, ad. Youthfully, sprucely. [B. Jon.]

SPRY=spřy, a. Lively; active, nimble. [Local.]

SPUD=spud, s. A short knife; any thing short in contempt. [Disused.]

SPUME=spüme, s. Foam, froth.

To Spume, v. n. To froth, to foam.

Spu'-mous, Spu'-my, a. Foamy, frothy.

Spu-mes'-cence, s. Frothiness; state of foaming.

SPUN.—See To Spin.

SPUN'-HAY, s. Hay twisted for carriage.

SPUN'-YARN, s. A line of rope yarns twisted.

SPUNGE, &c.—See Sponge, &c.

SPUNK, spüngk, 158: *s.* Touchwood; hence, in vulgar style, temper easily kindled, mettle, spirit.

SPUR=spur, 39: *s.* A gad worn at the heel by norsemen; any thing resembling or acting as a spur; incitement, stimulus; the sharp points in the legs of a cock; a snag.

To Spur, v. a. and n. To prick with the spur; to

incite; to urge or drive forward:—*new.* To travel very fast, to press forward.

Spur'-rer, 129: *s.* One who spurs.

Spur'-ri-er, s. One who makes spurs.

Spur' The compounds are *To Spur'-gall*, (to hurt with the spur, whence *Spur'-gall, subs.;*) *Spur'-royal*, (an old gold coin; *Spur'-way*, (a horse-way,) &c.

SPURGE=spurge, s. A purgative plant.

Spurge' Among the etymological relations are *Spurge'-flax*; *Spurge'-laurel*; *Spurge'-olive*; *Spurge'-wort*, &c.

SPUR'-GING, s. A purging, a discharge. [B. Jon.]

SPURIOUS, spür'-é-üs, 49, 90, 120: *a.* Not genuine; not legitimate; adulterine.

Spu'-ri-ous-ly, ad. Counterfeitedly.

Spu'-ri-ous-ness, s. State of being spurious.

SPURLING=spurl'-ing, s. A small sea fish.

To SPURN=spurn, 39: *v. a. and n.* To kick, to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt:—*new.* To manifest disdain; to make contemptuous opposition; to kick up the heels.

Spurn, s. Kick; disdainful rejection.

Spurn'-er, s. One who spurns.

SPURNEY=spur'-në, s. A plant: *Spur'-ry* also a plant, is probably a corruption of the same word

SPURRER, SPURRIER.—See under Spur.

To SPURT, &c.—See To Spirt.

SPUTATION, spu'-tä'-shün, s. Act of spitting.

Spu'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Spitting much.

To SPURT'-TER, 36: *v. n. and a.* To spit in scattered small drops as in rapid spaking; to speak hastily and obscurely:—*acc.* To throw out or utter with haste and noise.

Sput'-ter, s. Moisture sputtered or

Sput'-ter-er, s. One that spatters.

SPY=spřy, s. One on the watch to catch and send intelligence of private or party transactions.

To Spy, v. a. and n. To see, to gain sight of, to espy; to explore; to gain a knowledge of by artifice:—*new.* To search narrowly.

Spys' The compounds are *Spys'-boat*, *Spys'-glass*, &c.

SQUAB, skwöb, 188, 140: *a. ad. and s.* Thick and stout, fat, awkwardly bulky; newly hatched and unfledged:—*ado.* With a heavy fall as of something plump and fat:—*s.* A thick-stuffed cushion; a kind of sofa.

To Squab, v. n. To fall plump.

Squab'-ly, Squab'-bish, a. Thick, fat, heavy.

Squab'-pie, s. Pie made of squab pigeons.

To SQUABBLE, skwöb'-bl, 188, 140, 101: *v. n.*

To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.

Squab'-ble, s. A scuffle, a wrangle, a brawl.

Squab'-bler, 36: *s.* A contentious person, a brawler.

SQUADRON, skwöd'-rön, 188, 140: *s.* Primarily, a square or square form, and hence a body of troops drawn up in some regular form; part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet: hence *Squadroned*, (n.) form'd into squadrons.

SQUAD, s. A little party or set of soldiers sent apart for some purpose, often that of practising their exercise; hence, a set of people.

SQUALID, skwöl'-id, 140: *a.* Foul, filthy.

Squal'-id-ness, s. Dirtiness; *Squalid'-ity* is the same.

SQUAL'-lor, (skwä'-lor, [Lat.] 142) *s.* Squalidness; the appearance of one who, from great distress, neglects his person.

To SQUAL, skwäl, 140: *v. n.* To cry out as a child or a woman frightened.

Squal', s. Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.

Squal'-ler, s. A screamer.

Squal'-ly, a. Abounding with squalls, gusty

SQUAMOUS, skwä'-müs, 188, 142: *a.* Scaly.

Squa'-mi-form, a. Having the shape of scales.

Squa-mig'-er-ous, 87, 64: *a.* Bearing scales.

The sign *ü* is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, *i. c. mission*, 165: vřzh-ün, *i. c. vision*, 165: řhñ, 166: řhñ, 166: řhñ, 166.

To SQUANDER, skwōn'-der, 188, 140: *v. a.*

To scatter or spend profusely; formerly, to scatter in a simple or general sense.

Squan'-der, *s.* Act of squandering.

Squan'-der-er, *s.* A spendthrift, a waster.

SQUARE, skwāre, 188, 41: *a.* and *s.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; cornered; well set, strong; in figurative senses, fitting, suitable; equal, exact, honest, fair: *Square root*, the number which, multiplied by itself, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16: *Square number*, one whose root can be exactly found:—*S.* A square figure; the product of a number multiplied into itself; a space of ground with houses on each side; a quartile in astrology; a rule by which workmen form their angles; hence, in authors, not quite modern, rule, regularity, exact proportion; capacity to measure; squadron; level, equality, conformity: it occurs in the plural with allusion to the squares of a chess-board.

To Square, *v. a.* and *n.* To form as a square; to form with right angles; to multiply into itself; to adjust, to accommodate, to make even; to form quartile with; to place [sails] at right angles with the keel:—*new.* To suit, to fit; to take an attitude of offence or defence,—a sense formerly general, but now restricted to the attitudes of a boxer.

Square'-ly, *ad.* Suitable, in conformity. [1676.]

Square'-ness, *s.* State of being square.

SQUARROSE, skwōr-rōce', 188, 140, 152: *a.* Jagged, rough; scurfy or full of scales. [Botany.]

To SQUASH, skwōsh, 188, 140: *v. a.* To crush into pulp, to batter or make flat.

Squash, *s.* Any thing easily squashed; specially, a sort of pompon otherwise called vegetable marrow; any thing unripe, in contempt; a sudden fall; shock of soft bodies.

To SQUAT, skwōt, 188, 140: *v. n.* To sit down on the hams or heels; to sit cowering, or close to the ground; in America, to settle on another's land without pretence of title; hence, a *Squatter*.

Squat, *a.* and *s.* Cowering, close to the ground; resembling one who squats,—short and thick:—*s.* The posture of one who squats; a sudden fall; among miners, a bed of ore extending but to a little distance; hence the word is applied specially to a mineral which consists of tin ore and spar.

SQUAW, skwāw, *s.* A female or wife, so denominated in some of the native American tribes.

To SQUEAK, skwēak, 188: *v. n.* To cry with a shrill acute tone.

Squeak, *s.* An acute shrill cry; a quick cry.

Squeak'-er, 36: *s.* One that squeaks.

To SQUEAL, skwēal, *v. n.* To squeak continuously.

SQUEAMISH, skwēam'-ish, 188: *a.* Having a stomach easily turned; hence, fastidious, easily disgusted.

Squeam'-ish-ly, *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

Squeam'-ish-ness, *s.* State of being squeamish.

SQUEA'-SY, (-zēy, 131) *a.* Queasy, squeamish.

Squea'-si-ness, *s.* Queasiness, nausea.

To SQUEEZE, skwēez, 188, 189: *v. a.* and *n.* To press or crush between two bodies; to press; to oppress by extortion; to harass:—*new.* To force way through close bodies.

Squeeze, *s.* Compression, pressure.

Squeeze'-ing, *s.* Act of squeezing.

To SQUELCH, skwēltch, *v. a.* To crush.

Squelch, *s.* A flat, heavy fall. [Vulg.]

SQUIB, skwīb, 188: *s.* A little firework that whizzes and cracks; a flash; a lampoon; a pretty fellow.

SQUILL, skwīl, 188, 155: *s.* A bulbous plant used in medicine; a crustaceous fish; an insect.

SQUINANCY, skwīn'-ān-cēy, *s.* A quinsy.

SQUINT, skwīnt, 188: *a.* and *s.* Looking obliquely; looking suspiciously:—*s.* An oblique look.

To Squint, *v. n.* and *a.* To look obliquely, to look with the eyes differently directed:—*act.* To make to squint. *new.* To Squint is a cant form of the same word which occurs in Shakespeare: *Squint'-yed* is a compound of obvious meaning; and *Squint'-y eye* (squinting) is a cant word used by Dryden.

SQUIRE, skwīre, 188, 45: *s.* A popular contraction of Esquire, which see; the attendant on a noble warrior; a country gentleman; hence, *Squire'-ly*; *Squire'-hood* or *Squire'-ship*, and *Squire'-archy*.

To Squire, *v. a.* To equir; to chaperon.

SQUIRREL, skwēr-rēl, 188, 115, 129, 14: *s.* A small nimble animal with a furry tail.

To SQUIRT, skwert, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To eject in a stream from a narrow orifice:—*accs.* To let fly.

Squirt, *s.* A syringe; a stream squirted.

Squirt'-er, *s.* One that squirts or plies a squirt.

To STAB=stāb, *v. a.* and *n.* To pierce with a weapon; to wound mischievously or mortally: *To stab at*, to offer a stab.

Stab, *s.* A thrust or wound with a pointed weapon; an injury done in the dark; a sly blow.

Stab'-ber, *s.* One that stabs; an assassin.

Stab'-bing-ly, *ad.* Maliciously. [Bp. Parker.]

STABILIMENT, &c.—See in the next class.

STABLE, stā'-bl, 101: *a.* and *s.* Able to stand, fixed; durable; determined, constant:—*s.* (see lower)

To Sta'-ble, *v. a.* To establish. [Obs.] See under STABLE, (*s.*)

Sta'-bly, *ad.* Firmly, steadily

Sta'-ble-ness, *s.* Fixedness, firmness, steadiness: see *Stable-stand* among the compounds below.

To Sta'-blish, *v. a.* To fix, to establish.

Sta-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* State of being stable.

To Sta-bil'-i-tate, *v. a.* To establish.

Sta-bil'-i-ment, *s.* Support, firmness.

STA'-BLE, *s.* A stand or house for beasts.

To Sta'-ble, *v. a.* and *n.* To put into a stable:—*new.* To dwell or shelter as in a stable.

Sta'-bling, *s.* House or room for beasts.

new. The compounds are *Sta'-ble-boy*; *Sta'-ble-man*; *Sta'-ble-stand*, (the offence of being at a standing in a forest in such act or position as to afford presumptive evidence of an intention to kill the king's deer); &c.

STACCATO, stāc-kā'-tō, [Ital.] 170: *ad.* With the notes played separately. [Music.]

STACK=stāck, *s.* A large pile of hay, corn, straw, wood, &c.; a column or shaft of chimneys.

To Stack, *v. a.* To pile up into a stack or stacks.

STACTE=stāck'-tēy, 101: *s.* The gum which distils from the myrrh-tree, a valuable aromatic.

STADIUM, stād'-ē-ūm, *s.* A Roman measure of distance equal to about 600 Eng. feet; a course; a career.

STADLE, stād'-dl, 101: *s.* Something that supports another; a staff; [obs.] a young tree left when others are cut.

To Stad'-le, *v. a.* To leave stables in.

STADTHOLDER, stād'-hōlde-ter, 143, 116: *s.* "City holder" formerly the title of the Dutch president.

STAFF=stāf, 11, 155: *sing.* *s.* A stick used for support or for defence, a prop; any long piece of wood; a step of a ladder; an ensign of office: see also lower.

Staff'-fish, *a.* Stiff, harsh. [Obs.]

Staff'-tree, *s.* Sort of evergreen privet.

To STAVE, *v. a.* and *n.* To break [a barrel] into 1 Stove; staves; hence, to break in pieces generally; to furnish with staves, as a ladder; to push away, as with a staff, with *off*:—*new.* [Hudibras.] To fight with staves; to loosen a fighting dog with a staff.

Stave, *s.* The staff or plank of a cask. *Stave'-el*, a stand.

Staves'-a-cree, 159: *s.* The plant larkspur.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Four-els: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. jow, 53: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

STAFF=stáf, } *s.* (Both forms have Staves for the
STAVE=stáv, } plural.) A stanza or series of
 verses so disposed that when it is concluded the same
 order begins again; the five lines and spaces on which
 music is written.

STAFF=stáf, *s.* (The plural is regular.) A specified
 number of officers acting together according to their
 several ranks, comprehending the quarter-master
 general, adjutant-general, and majors of brigade;
 a regimental staff consists of the adjutant, quarter-
 master, chaplain, surgeon, &c.; the personal staff are
 the officers immediately about the general: there is
 also a *garrison staff*, a *medical staff*, &c.

STAG=stág, *s.* A male red deer; male of the hind.

Stag-gard, *s.* A four years old stag.

STAGE=stáge, *s.* Literally, an elevation, a step or
 advance; hence, a raised platform for an exhibition;
 and hence, a theatre literally or figuratively; also,
 a step or degree in a journey, so much as is travelled
 without intermission; single step in any progress; a
 coach that travels by stages, a stage-coach.

To Stage, *v. a.* To exhibit publicly. [Shaks.]

Sta-ger, *s.* A player; an old practitioner.

Sta-ger-y, *s.* Show on the stage. [Milton: prose.]

See The compounds are *Stage-coach*; and *Stage-play*,
Stage-player, &c.

STAGGARD.—*See* Stag. **STAG-EVIL**.—*See*
 in the ensuing class.

To STAGGER, stág-guer, 77: *v. n.* and *a.* To
 reel, not to stand or walk steadily; to begin to give
 way; to hesitate, to fall into doubt.—*act.* To cause to
 reel; to cause to doubt or waver; to alarm.

Stag-ger-ing, *s.* A reeling; cause of staggering.

Stag-ger-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to reel or to hesitate.

Stag-gers, *s. pl.* Kind of apoplexy in horses.

Stag-e-vil, 115: *s.* Kind of palsy in a horse's jaw.

STAGIRITE=stád-gé-rite, 81, 92: *s.* A native
 of Stag'ra, applied distinctively to Aristotle.

STAGNANT, stág-nánt, *a.* Motionless, still.

Stag'-non-cy, *s.* State of being stagnant.

To Stag'-nate, *v. n.* To cease to flow, to be motion-
 less; to be dull or inactive.

Stag-na'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being stagnant.

STAIÐ=stáid, *a.* (Originally, Stayed, from *To Stay*.)
 Sober, grave, steady.

Staid'-ness, *s.* Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN=stáin, *v. a.* To discolour, to dye; to
 blot, to spot; to spot with guilt or infamy; to disgrace.

Stain, *s.* Discolouration. dye; taint, shame.

Stain'-er, *s.* One who stains; one who blots.

Stain'-less, *a.* Free from stain; free from reproach.

STAIR=stáir, *s.* Originally, all the series of steps
 pertaining to a building; in Milton, (P. L. iii. 540.)
 It means one flight of steps; at present, one of the steps.

Stair'-case, 152: *s.* The part of the fabric that en-
 closes the stairs, often meant as including the
 stairs also.

STATH=státh, *s.* The stage from which the coals
 are discharged into the ships at the collieries.

STAKE=stáke, *s.* A post or strong stick fixed in
 the ground; a piece of long rough wood; specially,
 the post to which a beast is tied to be baited, or a he-
 retic to be burned; from the notion of fixing, it also
 means the earnest-money of a wager or pledge; hence,
 the state of being hazarded or pledged; likewise,
 a small avil.

To Stake, *v. a.* To fasten, support, or limit by stakes;
 to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STALACTITE=stál-láct'-tite, *s.* The substance
 (a sub-variety of carbonate of lime) which is found
 pendent like icicles from the roofs and sides of arches
 and caverns of calcareous mountains; these drops, by
 a fictitious word of classical form and pronunciation,
 were originally called *Stalact'ites*; to this the English
 plural *Stalac'-ties* exactly corresponds in orthography,
 and has taken its place in pronunciation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ún, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ún, i. e. vision, 165: tshín, 166: thén, 166.

Stalac'-tic, *a.* In the form of: stalactite: *Stalac'-
 tical* is the same: *Stalact'ic* also occurs.

Stalac'-ti-form, *a.* Resembling an icicle, stalactic.

STA-LAG'-MITE, *s.* A deposit of earthy matter formed
 by drops on the floors of caverns.

Stal'-ag-mit'-ic, 83: *a.* Having the form of sta-
 lagmite.

STALDER, stáwl'-der, 112: *s.* A cask stand.

STALE=stáik, *a.* and *s.* (Compare Stall.) Pri-
 marily, set or placed, and hence, stagnant, old, rapid,
 tasteless; used till of no esteem, worn out of regard:—
s. In old authors, something set or placed as a lure;
 in Shakspeare, a prostitute; beer set till it is become
 vapid, though, in some old authors, stale beer is old
 beer in a good sense; old urine, particularly that of
 beasts; at chess, stale has its primary sense,—a state
 fixed,—a stale or stalled mate being that from which
 the king cannot move but into check: from an ety-
 mology quite different it also formerly signified a long
 handle.

To Stale, *v. a.* and *n.* To wear out, to make old:
 [Shaks.]—*neu.* To void urine, said of beasts.

Stale'-ly, *ad.* Of old, of a long time. [Obs.]

Stale'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being stale.

STALK, stáik, 112: *s.* Stem of a herb: see lower

Stalked, (stáikt, 114) *a.* Having a stalk.

Stal'-ky, *a.* Hard as a stalk, resembling a stalk.

To STALK, stáik, 112: *v. n.* To walk with high
 and proud steps; to walk behind a stalking-horse.

Stalk, *s.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Stalk'-er, *s.* One who stalks, in either sense.

Stalk'-ing-horse, *s.* A horse, real or fictitious, by
 which a fowler hides his approach; hence, a pretence.

STALL, stáwl, 112: *s.* A stand or stable; more
 commonly, the crib in a stable; a bench or form on
 which something is set for sale; a small house or shed
 used by a dealer or artisan; the stand or seat of a dig-
 nified clergyman in the choir.

To Stall, *v. a.* and *n.* To place or keep in a stall;
 to install:—*neu.* To inhabit, to dwell; to kennel.

Stall'-age, *s.* Rent for a stall; formerly, dung.

Stall-a'-tion, *s.* Installation. [Obs.]

Stall'-fed, *a.* Fed with dry feed, not grass.

STALLION, stáwl-yón, 142, 146: *s.* A horse kept
 for mares, not a gelding.

STALWORTH, stáwl-wurth, 112, 141: *a.* Stout,
 strong, brave. [Fairfax.] There is no such word as
Stalworth; but the form *Stall'-wart* is getting ground.

STAMEN=stám-mén, 94, 92: { *s.* Texture, founda-

STAMINA=stám-in-d, *pl.* tion; warp of li-
 nen; an organ of flowers for the preparation of the
 pollen or fecundating dust, in which sense the English
 plural, *Stamens*, is used:—*pl.* The first principles of
 any thing; the solids of the human body.

Stam'-inate, *a.* Consisting of stamens. [Bot.]

Stam-in'-e-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Consisting of stamens
 or filaments; pertaining to the stamen.

Stam'-in-ifer'-e-ous, 87: *a.* Having stamens without
 a pistil. [Bot.]

STAMIN=stám-in, *s.* A worsted stuff.

STAM'-mel, *s.* Kind of woollen cloth.

STAMMEL=stám-mél, *a.* and *s.* Red of a pe-
 culiar shade.

To STAMMER=stám-mer, *v. n.* and *a.* To
 pronounce with hesitation: to have a spasmodic im-
 pediment in speech:—*act.* To utter with stammering.

Stam'-mer-er, *s.* One who stammers.

Stam'-mer-ing, *s.* Act or custom of uttering words
 with unintentional breaks or interruptions.

Stam'-mer-ing-ly, *ad.* With stammering.

To STAMP=stámp, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike by
 thrusting the foot down upon; to impress with a mark
 or figure, to fix by impressing; to mint:—*neu.* To
 strike the foot forcibly down.

Stamp, s. An instrument to impress something; the impression made; the thing marked; impression from an engraving; a government mark set on things that pay duty; a character of reputation, good or bad; authority, currency; cast, form.

Stamp-er, s. Instrument for stamping.

★ The compounds are Stamp-duty, Stamp-office, &c.

To STANCH, stānch, 122: v. a. and s. (The usual spelling not long since was *To Stanch*.) To stop as applied to blood:—*new*. To cease to flow.

Stanch'er, s. One that stops blood.

Stanch'-less, a. Not to be stopped.

Stanchion.—See under the next word.

STANCH, (stānch) a. Such as will not run out, sound; strong, not to be broken; firm in pursuit or principle.

Stan'-chion, (stān'-chūn) s. A prop, a support.

It comes to us more recently from the French, unaffected by the English orthography which the verb had, and the adjective still retains.

To STAND=stānd, } v. s. and a. To be on the
1 Srood, stōod, 118: feet, not to sit nor lie down;

Srood, stōod, 118: hence, to be erect, to become erect, to endure erect; hence again, to be fixed or firm, to remain; with emphasis of meaning, to be: these are the general senses; in applications more or less limited, to be stagnant; to consist; to be to one with respect to expense or cost; to be representative, with *for*; to have existence or dependence as to something else; to be fixed with regard to the mind, to be purposed or determined; hence, to hold a course or have a certain direction with a *fixed* purpose, though with change of place; to persist; to insist:—*act*. To endure, to remain for, to await, to suffer, to maintain: *To stand by*, to be present; to rest in: *To stand for*, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain; to hold towards: *To stand off*, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear intimacy; to appear protuberant or prominent: *To stand out*, to be prominent; to hold a post or point; not to comply: *To stand to*, to ply; to remain fixed to a purpose: *To stand under*, to undergo: *To stand up*, to erect one's self; to arise in order to obtain notice; to make a party: *To stand upon*, to concern; to value; to insist.

Stand, s. A station; a stop; a difficulty as causing a stop; act of opposing; point beyond which one cannot proceed; a frame on which vessels are placed: *Stand'-crop*, the name of a herb.

Stand'-er, s. One who stands: an old tree, in old authors also called a *Standel*: *Stand'-by*, one present: *Stand'-up*, one who takes a side: *Sunder-grass*, a herb.

Stand'-ing, a. and s. Erect; settled; not temporary; lasting; stagnant; fixed:—*s*. Continuance; station; power to stand; rank.

STAND'-ARD, 34: s. That which is established or stands permanently for a test of other things of the same kind; hence, that which has been tested; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree; an ensign in war, as being that under which they stand, or to which they rally; hence, *Standard-bearer*, he who carries the ensign: the upper single petal of a papilionaceous flower.

STAND'-ISH, s. Dish or stand for pen and ink.

STANG=stāng, s. A pole or perch measure; a long bar or wooden pole.

STANK, pret. of To stink, which see. [Obs.] It occurs in old authors in other senses: as an *adj.*, weak; as a *verb*, to sigh; as a *subst.*, a dam or bank.

TANNARY, stān'-nār-ē, a. and s. Relating to the tin-works:—*s*. A tin-mine. *Tanniferous*, tin-bearing.

Stan'-nic, a. Relating to or procured from tin.

STANNYEL, stān'-nē-ēl, s. The stone-hawk.

STANZA=stān'-zā, s. A series of lines in a poem having a certain arrangement frequently repeated.

STAPLE, stā'-pl, 101: s. and a. A settled mart or market, an emporium; the original material of a manufacture:—*adj.* Settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

Sta-pter, 36: s. A dealer, as a wool-stapler.

STAPLE, stā'-pl, 101: s. A loop of iron.

STAR=star, 33: s. An apparently small luminous body in the nocturnal sky; distinctively, the pole star; a person or thing shining above others; an astrological configuration supposed to influence fortune; an asterisk: *Star of Bethlehem* is a name given to a plant.

Starred, (stard, 33, 114) s. Influenced by the stars; decorated with stars.

Starr'-ing, 129, 33: s. Shining as with stellar light: it is a cant expression with actors, denoting the practice of a player of high name who appears occasionally among actors of obscure reputation.

Starr'-y, 129: s. Decorated with stars; consisting of stars; resembling stars.

Star'-less, a. Having no light of stars.

Star'-read, (-rēd) s. Astronomy. [Spencer.]

Other compounds are *Star'-apple*, (a stone fruit of the warm parts of America); *Star'-chamber*, (a court of criminal jurisdiction of very arbitrary power, abolished in the reign of Charles I.: named from the stars which originally ornamented the place of its sittings); *Star'-fleh*, (a star-shaped scowp); *Star'-flower*; *Star'-gazer*; *Star'-grass*; *Star'-hawk*; *Star'-hyacinth*; *Star'-jelly*, (a plant); *Star'-light*; *Star'-like*; *Star'-paved*; *Star'-proof*, (impervious to starlight); *Star'-read*, (see above); *Star'-shoot*, (that which is emitted from a star); *Star'-stone*, (a stone having joints in the form of stars); *Star'-thistle*, *Star'-wort*, (plants); &c.: *Starboard* and *Starling* do not belong to these, and are therefore in their places hereafter.

STARBOARD=star'-board, s. The right-hand side to a person on shipboard looking toward the head.

STARCH=starch, s. and a. The fecula of *flow* used to stiffen linen; a stiff, formal manner:—*adj.* Stiff, precise, rigid; *Starch'y* may be met with.

To Starch, v. a. To stiffen with starch.

Starched, (starcht, 114) a. Stiff, precise, formal.

Starch'-er, s. One whose trade is to starch.

Starch'-ly, ad. Stiffly, precisely.

Starch'-ness, s. Stiffness; formality: *Starch'edness* may also be met with.

To STARE=stār, v. s. and a. To look with fixed eyes, as an effect of wonder, stupidity, horror, or impudence; to stand out prominent; in old authors, to bristle:—*act*. To influence by stares.

Stare, s. Fixed look: see also Staring.

Sta'-er, s. One who stares.

STARFISH, &c.—See the compounds of Star.

STARK=stark, 33: a. and ad. Stiff, strongly; deep full; mere, simple:—*adv.* Entirely, completely.

Stark'-ly, ad. Stiffly, strongly.

STARLING=star'-ling, s. A bird, sometimes called a *Stare*: from a different but unknown etymology, a defence to the piers of bridges.

To START, v. s. and a. To be moved or twitched suddenly, as by a sense of danger; to shrink, to wince; to rise suddenly, commonly with *up*; to move with sudden quickness; to set out; to go out of a course:—*act*. To alarm; to arouse from concealment; to bring unexpectedly to view; to put suddenly out of place.

Start, s. A sudden twitch or action of the body as from terror; a sudden rousing; a sally; a fit; a quick spring; first motion in a race: hence, *To get the start*, to have the advantage in the outset; as a provincial word with a different alleged etymology, a tail; a long handle.

Start'-er, s. One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose; a mover; a dog that rouses game.

Start'-ing, s. Act of one who starts; a whipping.

Start'-ing-ly, ad. By sudden fits.

Start'-ing-hole, s. Evasion; loop-hole. [Shaks.]

Start'-ing-post, 116: s. Post whence racers start.

Start'-up, s. and a. An upstart; [Shaks.;] formerly, a kind of high shoe:—*adj.* Suddenly come into notice

The schemes etims, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, 4, &c. *note*, 171.

To STAR'-TLE, *v. n.* and *a.* To shrink, to move suddenly:—*act.* To fright; to shock; to deter.

Star'-tle, *s.* Sudden alarm, shock.

To STARVE=*starv*, 189: *v. n.* and *a.* To perish; [obs.] to perish, hunger or cold being the cause; to suffer with extreme poverty:—*act.* To kill with hunger or cold; to subdue by famine; to deprive of force or vigour. See *Starvation* in *Supp.*

Starve'-ling, *s.* and *a.* An animal or plant thin and weak for want of nourishment:—*adj.* Hungry, lean.

STARWORT:—See under *Star*. **STATARY**:—See below.

STATE=*stātē*, *s.* (Compare *Stand*.) Condition as determined by whatever circumstances; stand, crisis; estate, seignory; possession; mode of government; the community, the public; hence, *Single state* in Shakespeare for individuality; civil power as distinguished from ecclesiastical; sometimes a republic as distinguished from monarchy; rank, condition; seat of dignity,—hence it sometimes meant a canopy; it was also used for a person of rank; hence in the plural, *States*, it meant nobility; joined with another word it signifies public, as state affairs; hence *States'-man*, which see lower.

To State, *v. a.* To place in mental view, or represent with all circumstances of modification; to settle, to regulate.

Sta'-ted, *a.* Fixed, regulated.

Sta'-ted-ly, *adv.* Regularly, not occasionally.

Sta'-ter, *s.* One who states; see also under *Static*.

Sta'-tar-y, *a.* Stated, fixed, settled. [Brown.]

State'-ment, *s.* The act of stating; a series of facts or circumstances stated.

STATE'-LY, *a.* and *adv.* Lofty, magnificent; elevated in sentiment:—*adv.* Majestically, loftily.

State'-li-ness, *s.* Grandeur of appearance; dignity.

State'-room, *s.* A magnificent room in a palace or large mansion; the principal cabin in a ship.

STATES'-MAN, *s.* One employed in state affairs; a politician; in some places one who holds and occupies an estate: *States'-woman* has not hitherto been used but in contempt.

See *Static*, &c., which are no relations of this class, hereafter.

Sta'-tist, *a.* A statesman. [Shaks. *Millon*.]

Sta'-tism, 158: *s.* Policy, arts of government. [South.]

Sta-tis'-tic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Political; conducive to that kind of knowledge by which a statesman is guided in shaping his municipal policy: *Statistical* is the same:—*s. pl.* *Statistics*, a name given to that department of politics which inquires into the condition of the people in a nation, their numbers, ratio of increase and decrease, condition physical and moral, their relative wealth and poverty, their employments and resources; also, facts of a statistical kind arranged and laid down, as the *Statistics of Middlesex*.

STATIC=*stāt'-ick*, 88: *a.* and *s.* Relating to weighing, or to the science of the relative weights of bodies: *Statical* is the same:—*s. pl.* *Statics*, the name of that part of mechanics which considers the weight or gravity of bodies, or which treats of bodies at rest, as opposed to *Dynamics*.

STA'-TER, *s.* An apothecary's weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; a Greek coin of various weight and value, generally about 3s.

STATION, *stā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* (Compare *Stand*, *State*, &c.) Act of standing; a state of rest; post, place, position; office; character; rank.

To Sta'-tion, *v. a.* To place, to set.

Sta'-tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a station.

Sta'-tion-ary, *a.* Fixed; respecting place.

STA'-TION-ER, *s.* Originally, one who kept a shop or stall, as distinguished from an itinerant vender; thence, specially, a bookseller; at present, in common or popular application, a seller of paper and its appurtenances.

Sta'-tion-er-y, *s.* Paper, pens, ink, sealing-wax, &c.

STATISM, STATISTIC, &c.—See under *State*.

STATUE=*stāt'-ū*, 189: *s.* (Formerly, as an English word, *Stat'-u-a*.) That which is *stat*, or has position and dimensions,—a solid representation of any living being,—an image.

To STAT-ue, *v. a.* To place or form as a statue.

Stat'-u-ary, *s.* The art of forming images; one that makes statues, at present understood not as a sculptor, or one that executes original works of sculpture, but as a copyist of and dealer in statues; this distinction, however, is not much observed in authors not quite modern.

To STA-TU'-M-NATE, *v. a.* To underprop. [B. Jon.]

STAT'-URE, (*stāt'-ūrē*, *colloq.* *stāt'-ch'oor*, 147)

s. The natural height of any animal, particularly man.

Stat'-ured, 114: *a.* Arrived at full stature.

STATUTE=*stāt'-ūtē*, *s.* (Compare *Stand*, *State*, *Station*, and *Statue*.) A law; an edict of the legislature as distinguished from an unwritten law, or one founded on immemorial custom and the precedents of trials. *Statu-quo*, see in *Supp.*

Stat'-u-tor-y, 129, 18: *a.* Enacted by statute.

Stat'-u-ta-ble, 101: *a.* According to statute

Stat'-u-ta-bly, *adv.* Agreeably to law.

STAUNCH.—See *Staunch*.

STAUROLITE=*stāw'-rō-lītē*, *s.* "Cross-stone;" a mineral substance whose crystals intersect each other.

STAVE, &c. **To STAVE**, **STAVES**, **STAVES-**

ACRE.—See *Staff*, (a stick;) and *Staff*, (a stanza.)

To STAY=*stāy*, *v. n.* and *a.* To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state, to forbear to act; to stop; to rest on a topic in discourse; to wait:—*act.* To stop, to delay, to obstruct to wait for, to prop, or support.

Stay, *s.* Continuance in a place; stand, stop; a fixed state; restraint, prudence, caution; a prop or support; hence *Stays*, (*s. pl.*) a bodice or stiff waistcoat worn chiefly by women; ropes to keep the mast from falling aft; in old authors, fixed anchorage; implements affording support, or keeping extended the things they are applied to.

Stayed, (*a.*) **Stayedly**, &c.—See *Staid*, &c.

Stay'-er, 134: *s.* One who detains; one who waits.

Stay'-less, *a.* Without stop or delay.

See *Other compounds are Stay'-lace*, (a lace for fastening a bodice;) *Stay'-maker*, (a maker of bodices;) *Stay'-sail*, (any sail extended by a stay;) *Stay'-tackle*, (large tackle attached to the main stay;) &c.

STEAD, *stēd*, 120: *s.* (Compare *Stay*.) Place in general; [obs. or local:] place which another had or might have, preceded by *in*; use, help; the *stay* or support of a bed.

To Stead, *v. a.* To help, to advantage, to support, to assist; [obsolete:] to fill up another's place. [Obs.]

STEAD'-FAST, *a.* Fast or established; constant.

Stead'-fast-ly, *adv.* Firmly, constantly.

Stead'-fast-ness, *s.* Immutability; firmness.

STEAD'-Y, *a.* Firm, fixed; regular; not wavering.

To Stead'-y, *v. a.* To keep from shaking. [Colloq.]

Stead'-i-ly, 105: *adv.* With firmness; unchangeably.

Stead'-i-ness, *s.* State of being firm or constant.

STEAK, *stākē*, 100: *s.* A slice of flesh for broiling.

To STEAL=*stēl*,
v. a. and *n.* To take

I STOLE=*stōlē*,
ly theft, (in general, so

STOLEN=*stōln*, 114: *cretly*, while To rob

means secretly or openly;) to withdraw without notice;

to effect gradually and privately:—*acc.* To withdraw

privily; to practise theft.

Steal'-er, *s.* A thief.

Steal'-ing-ly, *adv.* Silly, privately.

STEALTH, (*stēlth*, 120) *s.* Act of stealing; the

thing stolen; secret act, often in a good sense.

Steal'-thy, *a.* Done clandestinely.

STEAM=stēam, *s.* The smoke or vapour of any thing moist or hot.
To Steam, *v. n.* and *a.* To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up or pass in vapour:—*act.* To exhale; to expose to steam.
Steam'er, *s.* A vessel propelled by steam.
 ☞ The compounds are *Steam'-boat*, or *Steam'-vessel*; *Steam'-boiler*; *Steam'-engine*; &c.
STEAN=stēan, *s.* A vessel of stone. [Spenser.]
STEARINE, stē'-ār-in, 105: *s.* One of the proximate elements of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c.
STE'-A-TITE, *s.* Soap-stone, which feels greasy.
STE'-A-TO-CELE', 101: *s.* A swelling of the scrotum, which contains fat.
STE'-A-TO'-MA, *s.* A species of tumor containing matter like suet. Stearic, Stearopten, see *Supp.*
STEED=stēd, *s.* A horse for state or war.
STEEL=stēal, *s.* and *a.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon,—hardened and refined iron; a chalybeate medicine; figuratively, any thing made of steel, as weapons; extreme hardness:—*adj.* Made of steel.
To Steel, *v. a.* To edge with steel; to make hard.
Steel'-y, *a.* Made of steel; hard, firm.
Steel'-iness, *s.* Great hardness.
STEEL-YARD, (*colloq.* Stēl'-yard, 136) *s.* A balance in which the weight is moved along an iron rod.
STEENKIRK=stēn'-kerk, *s.* A neckcloth. [Obs.]
STEEP=stēp, *a.* and *s.* Rising or descending with great inclination,—precipitous:—*a.* A precipitous place. *To Steep*, see in *Supp.*
Steep'-ness, *s.* A precipitous declivity.
Steep'-ly, *ad.* With precipitous declivity.
Steep'-y, *a.* Steep; [Poet.:] hence *Steep'-iness*.
STEEPLE, stē'-pl, *s.* The turret or spire of a church: hence *Steep'led*, towered, having a spire: a *Steep'-ple-house'* is a term of contempt for a church as used by some separatists.
STEER=stēre, 43: *s.* A young ox.
*To STEER=stēre, *v. a.* and *n.* To direct or guide in a passage, originally used of a ship, but applied to other things:—*mes.* To direct or govern a vessel on the water; to conduct one's self.
Steer, *s.* The rudder or helm. [Gower.]
Steer'-er, *s.* One that steers; a pilot.
Steer'-age, 99: *s.* Act or practice of steering; direction of any course, that by which any course is guided; the stern or hinder part of a ship: *Steering-way* is that degree of progressive movement which renders a ship governable by the helm.
Steer'-less, *a.* Having no rudder. [Chancer.]
 ☞ The compounds are *Steer'ing-wheel*; *Steers'-man* or *Steers'-mate*, (a pilot;) &c.
To STEEVE=stēve, *v. a.* In ship-building, to give (a boltprit) a certain angle of elevation: hence *Steev'-ing*, (*s.*) for the angle.
STEGANOGRAPHY, stēg'-d-nōg'-rd-fēy, 87, 163: *s.* The art of secret writing by ciphers.
STEGNOTIC=stēg-nōt'-ick, 88: *a.* and *s.* Binding; rendering coactive:—*s.* A stegnotic medicine.
STELE=stēle, *s.* A handle; a stalk. [Obs.]
STELLAR=stēl'-lar, 34: *a.* Starry; astral. *Sup.*
Stel'-lar-y, *a.* Stellar, relating to stars.
Stel'-late, *a.* Pointed, as the emblem of a star.
Stel'-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Radiation of light.
Stel'-led, *a.* Starry. [Shaks.] **Stel'-lu-lar** *a.*
Stel'-lif-er-ous, 87, 120: *a.* Having stars.
To Stel'-li-fy, 6: *v. a.* To turn to a star. [B. Jon.]
STEL'-LI-ON, *s.* A newt, which has spots like stars, said to be an insidiously hostile creature.
Stel'-li-o-nate, *s.* A name formerly given to fraudulent dealings or cozenage, particularly that of selling another person's property as one's own.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gātē-wāy; chāp'-mān; pd-pā': lāw; gōd; j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a. t. &c. *mate*, 171.

STEOGRAPHY, stē-lōg'-rd-fēy, 87, 163: *s.*
 The art of writing on a pillar.
STEM=stēm, *s.* The stalk, the twig; family, race, generation: see also under the verb.
Stem'-less, *a.* Having no stem.
 ☞ Other compounds are *Stem'-clasp*; *Stem'-leaf*, &c.
To STEM=stēm, *v. a.* To oppose, as a current.
Stem, *s.* The fore part or prow of a ship.
STEM'-PLE, 101: *s.* Cross bar of wood in raiming.
STENCH=stēntch, *s.* A violent stink.
To Stench, *v. a.* To cause to stink; [Improper:] it is corruptly used for *To Stanch*.
Stench'-y, *a.* Having a bad smell. [Dyer.]
STENCIL=stēn'-cil, *s.* A piece of thin leather or oil cloth used in painting paper hangings.
To Sten'-cil, *v. a.* To paint with stencils.
STENOGRAPHY, stē-nōg'-rd-fēy, 87, 163: *s.*
 The art of writing in short hand: hence, *Stenog'-raphist*.
Sten'-o-graph'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to stenography.
To STENT.—See *To Stint*. [Spenser.]
STENTORIAN, stēn-tōr'-ē-ān, 90: *a.* Extremely loud, like the voice of Stentor in the Iliad.
Sten'-tor-o-phōn'-ic, 163: *a.* Loudly sounding.
*To STEP=stēp, *v. n.* and *a.* To make one pace as in walking; to walk gravely; to walk; to come as by chance; to move mentally:—*act.* To set as the foot.
Step, *s.* A pace; a stair, a degree, a round of a ladder; space passed by one advance of the foot; small space; progression; print of the foot; gait; act in any business; in the plural, way.
Step'-ping, *s.* Act of making a step or steps.
Step'-ping-stone, *s.* A stone to assist the step in a difficult or a dirty way; an aid or means.
STEP: A prefix implying relationship arising out of orphanage: thus a *Step'-mother* means a father's wife when the real mother is dead; hence, also, though the words are less in use, a *Step'-son*, a *Step'-daughter*, a *Step'-father*, a *Step'-brother*, a *Step'-sister*: these are frequently, but less properly, called *Son-in-law*, *Father-in-law*, &c.: the differences will be understood by one example: a sister-in-law is a brother's wife, or a husband or wife's sister; a step-sister is the daughter of a step-father or of a step-mother by a former marriage; while the daughter of a step-mother by present marriage is a half sister; and the daughter of a step-father by present marriage is a uterine sister.
STEPPE, stēp'-pēy, *s.* A large extent of uncultivated flat pasture land in Russia and other places.
STERCORACEOUS, ster'-cō-rā'-sh'ūs, 147
a. Pertaining to dung; of the nature of dung.
Stēr'-cō-rā'-ri-an, *s.* One who disbelieves that the host taken in communion turns to other substance than common.
Stēr'-cō-rā'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of manuring.
Stēr'-cō-rā'-y, *s.* A place for holding dung.
STER'-QUIL'-I-NOUS, 188, 120: *a.* Mean, paltry. [1644.]
STERE=stēre, *s.* A cubic meter, = 35.237 cubic feet.
STEREOGRAPHY, stēre'-d-nōg'-rd-fēy, 87, 163: *s.*
 Art of drawing solids: hence, *Stereograph'-ical*, &c.
Stēr'-re-om'-E-TRY, *s.* Art of measuring solids.
Stēr'-re-ot'-o-m-y, 87: *s.* Art of cutting solids.
Stēr'-re-o-TYPE, *s.* and *a.* A solid or fixed type cast from the mould of composed pages; the art of printing with solid type:—*adj.* Pertaining to stereotype.
To Stēr'-re-o-type, *v. a.* To print with stereotype.
Stēr'-re-o-ty-pog'-ra-phy, *s.* The art of stereotype printing: hence, *Stereotypog'-rapher*.
STERILE, stēr'-il, 105: *a.* Barren, unfruitful.
To Stēr'-i-lize, *v. a.* To make barren.
Stēr'-il-i-ty, 84: *s.* Barrenness; unproductiveness.
STERLING=ster'-līng, *a.* and *s.* Coined in full proportion or weight by the authorized persons, who*

were originally *Easterlings*.—*s.* English coin; money; standard weight. It sometimes occurs for the *Starling* or defence to the pier of a bridge.

STERN=stern, 35: *s.* The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; direction; hinder part.

Stern'-age, *s.* The stowage or stern.

Sterned, 114: *a.* Having a stern, as square-sterned.

Stern'-most, 116: *ad.* Furthest stern.

Other compounds are *Stern'-board*, (loss of way in making a tack); *Stern'-chase*, (a cannon in the stern); *Stern'-fast*, (a rope used at the stern); *Stern'-frame*, (the timber forming the stern); *Stern'-port*, (port-hole at the stern); *Stern'-post*, (the timber on which the rudder is hung); *Stern'-sheet*, (the part of a boat across which are the seats for passengers); *Stern'-way*, (movement backwards); &c.

STERN=stern, *a.* Severe of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

Stern'-ly, *ad.* In a stern manner, severely.

Stern'-ness, *s.* Severity of look, or of manners.

STERNON=ster'-nōn, *s.* The breast-bone, [Gr.] *Ster'-num* (the Latin form) is the same; *Ster'-nal*, (*adj.*), pertaining to the sternon.

STERNUTATORY, ster'-nū'-tō'-tōr'-y, *a.* and *s.* Having the quality of provoking to sneeze:—*s.* A medicine causing sneezing.

Ster'-nu'-ta-tive, 105: *a.* Sternutatory.

Ster'-nu-ta'-tion, 87: *s.* The act of sneezing.

STERQUILINOUS.—See with *Stercoraceous*, &c.

STERVE=sterv, 189: *v. n.* To perish. [Spens.]

STETHOSCOPE, stēth'-ōs'-kōp, *s.* "Chest-examiner," a tube for ascertaining the state of the lungs by sound.

STEVEN=ste'-vën, *s.* A cry, a clamour. [Spens.]

To STEW=stū, 110: *v. a.* and *n.* To seethe in a moist heat with little water:—*new*. To be seethed.

Stew, *s.* Meat stewed, as a stew of beef; hence, a *Stew'-pan*; a vapour-bath, a bagnio; also, of different etymology, a *stew*-pond for fish.

STEWS, (stūz) *s. sing.* and *pl.* A brothel, a house of prostitution, named, as some say, from the stews or fish-ponds in Southwark, near which such licensed houses formerly stood, but more probably *Stew*, like *bagnio*, took a bad signification from bad use.

Stew, *s.* A prostitute, [Obs.]; *a stews*, [Unusual.]

Stew'-ish, *a.* Saiting the stews. [Bp. Hall.]

STEWARD=stū'-ard, 110: *s.* A superintendent of another's affairs; an officer of state; a manager of the table at sea.

To Stew'-ard, *v. a.* To manage as a steward. [Fuller.]

Stew'-ard-ship, *s.* The office of a steward.

STIAN=sti'-än, *s.* A humor in the eyelid, a sty.

STIBIUM, stīb'-ē-ūm, 90: *s.* Antimony; hence *Stib'-ial* (antimonial) and *Stib'-in'-ed*. (Impregnated with antimony.) *Stib'-ia'-ria* was a cant name for a violent man.

STICADOS=stick'-d-dōss, *s.* A herb.

STICAD=stīck, 161: *s.* A verse: (See Index of Terminations.)

STICH-OM'-E-TRY, *s.* An estimate of verses, as in Scripture; a detail of the books and verses of Scripture.

STICK=stīck, *s.* (Compare *Stake*.) A piece of wood small and long, named from its fitness to be thrust and so to penetrate a body and remain fixed; hence, a thrust; it is a name for many instruments long and slender in form.

To STICK, } *v. a.* and *n.* To pierce; to fasten by
I Stuck, } piercing; hence, to fasten by causing to
Stuck, } adhere to the surface; to set, to fix in;
to set with something pointed; to fix on a pointed instrument:—*new*. To adhere, to cleave to the surface; to be inseparable; to abide; to remain, to be hindered from proceeding; to be embarrassed: *To stick to*, to

adhere closely: *To stick by*, to be firm in supporting, to be troublesome by adhering: *To stick upon*, to dwell upon: *To stick out*, to project.

Stick'-y, *a.* Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

Stick'-iness, *s.* Adhesive quality, tenacity.

To STIC'-KLE, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* Originally, to interpose with a stick between combatants, or take an occasional part with one side or the other; hence, to take a part; to contend; to pass from one side to the other:—*act*. [Drayton.] To arbitrate.

Stick'-ler, 36: *s.* A sidesman, a second; an obstinate contender.

STIC'-KLE-BACK, *s.* A fish; corruptly, *Stickleback*.

STUCK, *s.* A thrust. [Shaks.]

STIFF=stīf, 155: *a.* Rigid, inflexible; strong, hardy; not giving way; obstinate; formal, starched; harsh: in Shakspeare, *stiff news* means strongly maintained news.

Stiff'-ly, *ad.* In a stiff manner, with stiffness.

Stiff'-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being stiff.

To Stif'-fen, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make stiff; to make torpid:—*new*. To grow stiff, rigid, or obstinate.

Other compounds are *Stiff'-hearted*; *Stiff'-necked*, (stubborn); &c.

STIFLE, stī'-fl, 101: *s.* The first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock.

To STIFLE, stī'-fl, 101: *v. a.* To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate; to hinder from emission; to extinguish; to suppress.

STIGMA=stīg'-mā, *s.* Primarily, a puncture, a spot; a brand, a mark of infamy; the top of the style or pistil in flowers.

Stig'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* Apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the air-vessels; the English plural is proper in other senses.

To Stig'-ma-tize, *v. a.* To mark as with a brand.

Stig'-ma-tic, *s.* A marked rogue or wretch.

Stig'-mat'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Branded or marked: *Stig'-ma-tic* is the same; hence, *Stigmatically*.

STILE, STILAR, (pin of a dial).—See *Style*, &c.

STILE=stīl, *s.* The step or steps for passing the division between one enclosure and another.

STILETTO, stē-lēt'-tō, *s.* A pointed dagger.

STILL=stīl, *a.* and *s.* Silent; quiet, calm; motionless; gentle, not loud:—*s.* [Poet.] Quietude, silence.

To Still, *v. a.* To silence; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

Still'-ly, *ad.* Silently, gently, calmly.

Still'-ness, *s.* Calm, quietude; silence.

Other compounds are *Still'-born*, (born lifeless; abortive); *Still'-life*, (a term in painting for such things in nature as are without animal life); *Still'-stand*, (absence of motion); &c.

STILL=stīl, *ad.* and *a.* Till now; nevertheless; in an increasing degree; always, continually; after that; in continuance:—*adj.* [Obs.] Continual, constant.

To STILL=stīl, *v. n.* and *a.* (See also above.) To fall in drops, [Obs.];—*act*. To distil.

Still, *s.* A vessel used in distillation.

Stil'-la-ti'-ous, (-tīsh'-ūs, 147, 120) *a.* Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Stil'-la-tor-y, *s.* An alembic; a laboratory.

Stil'-licide, *s.* A falling or succession of drops.

Stil'-li-cid'-ious, 90: *a.* Falling in drops.

To Still'-burn, *v. a.* To burn while distilling.

STILT=stīlt, *s.* A prop with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking in a raised position.

To Stilt, *v. a.* To raise on stilts, or as on stilts.

To STIMULATE=stīm'-ū-lāt, *v. a.* To goad, to prick; to excite by a physical or intellectual stimulus.

Stim'-u-la'-tor, 38: *s.* One who stimulates.

Stim'-u-la-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Stimulant.

Stim'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Excitement; pungency.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Cons-rants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Stim'-u-lant, *a.* and *s.* Stimulating:—*s.* A stimulating medicine; a provocative, an excitement.
Stim'-u-lus, (*pl.* Stim'-u-li), *s.* A goad; something that excites: This is the parent word of the class.
To STING=sting, *v. a.* (Stang for the *pref.* and *l* Strung=stung, *part.* is obs.) To pierce or
Strung=stung, wound with a point darted out, as that of a wasp or scorpion; to pain acutely.
Sting, *s.* The sharp point with which some animals are armed; that which acts or affects as a sting.
Sting'-er, 72: *s.* He or that which stings.
Sting'-less, *a.* Having no sting.
Stin'-go, 158: *s.* Old beer: so called because it gratefully stings the palate.
STINGY, stin'-jē-y, *a.* Covetous, niggardly. [C.:sq.]
Stin'-gi-ly, *ad.* In a stingy manner, covetously.
Stin'-gi-ness, *s.* Niggardliness.
To STINK, stink, *v. n.* (Stank for the *pref.* is *l* Strunk, stüngk, *obsolete*.) To emit an offensive smell, most frequently of putrefaction.
Stink'-ard, *s.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow.
Stink'-er, *s.* Something meant to offend by smell.
Stink'-ing-ly, *ad.* With a stink.
Stink, *s.* The compounds are *Stink'-pot*, (an artificial composition for burning on some occasions;) *Stink'-stume*, (swine-tone;) &c.
To STINT=stint, *v. a.* and *n.* To limit, to confine, to stop:—*new*. [Obs.] To leave off.
Stint, *s.* Limit, restraint; quantity assigned.
Stint'-er, *s.* He or that which stints.
Stint'-ance, *s.* Restraint, stoppage. [Obs.]
STINT=stint, *s.* A small sea-side bird.
STIPE=stipe, *s.* Stem passing into a leaf. See *S.*
STIPEL.—See *Stipule*.
STIPEND=stī'-pēnd, *s.* Settled pay, wages.
Sti-pen'-di-ary, 90: *a.* and *s.* Receiving a salary:—*s.* One employed at a fixed salary.
To STIPPLE, stip'-pl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To engrave not in stroke or line, but in dots: hence *Stippling*, (*s.*)
STIPTIC, &c.—See *Styptic*.
To STIPULATE=stīp'-ū-lāt, *v. n.* To contract, to bargain, to settle terms. As an *adj.* see with *Stipule*.
Stip'-u-la'-tor, *s.* One that stipulates.
Stip'-u-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Agreement, bargain.
STIPULE=stīp'-ūle, *s.* Literally, stubble; a scale at the base of nascent peduncles. [Bot.] Stip'-u-late, *s.*
To STIR=ster, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To move or remove; to agitate; to incite:—*new*. To move one's self; to be in motion; to become the object of notice; colloquially, to rise in the morning: *To stir up*, to incite; to quicken.
Stir, *s.* Tumult, bustle; commotion; tumultuous disorder; agitation; conflicting passion.
Stir'-er, 129, 35: *s.* One who stirs; a riser in the morning: *A stirrer up*, an inciter.
Stir'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Exciting:—*s.* Act of moving.
Stirr'-age, 99: *s.* Motion; act of stirring.
Stir'-a-bout, *s.* A dish of oatmeal boiled.
STIROUS, stīr'-ē-ūs, *a.* Resembling icicles
Stir'-i-a'-ted, *a.* Having pendants as icicles.
STIRP=sterp, 35: *s.* Race, generation. [Bacon.]
STIRRUP, stērr'-ūp, *s.* The iron hoop pendant to the saddle in which a horseman rests his foot.
Stirring, *s.* The pronunciation is irregular in the same way as *Stirring*, but with the short sound of the vowel.
To STITCH=stitch, *v. a.* and *n.* To sew; hence, to join or unite, usually implying some degree of clumsiness:—*new*. To practise needlework: *To stitch up*, to mend what was rent.

Stitch, *s.* A pass of the needle and thread; a link of yarn in knitting; hence, *Stitch'-fallen*, which Dryden applied figuratively to a fallen cheek; a sudden spasmodic shoot in a part of the body, as of a needle and thread passing through: in old authors a furrow or ridge, perhaps from *Stich*, a row; hence *Stitch'-wort*, the herb chamomile.

STITH=stith, *s.* An anvil. [Chaucer. Green, 1608.]

Stith'-y, *s.* A smith's shop: *To Stithy*, to forge.

To STIVE=stive, *v. a.* To stuff up close.

STIVER=stī'-ver, *s.* A Dutch penny.

To STOAK=stōak, *v. a.* To stop, to choke.

STOAT=stōat, *s.* An animal of the weasel kind.

STOCAH=stō'-cāh, *s.* Irish wallet boy. [Spens.]

STOCCADO=stōc'-cā'-dō, 97: *s.* A sword thrust.

Stock, *s.* A stoccado, a thrust. [Shaks.]

STOCK=stōck, *s.* The trunk of a plant; the trunk as receiving the graft; a log; a blockhead; the handle of any thing; figuratively, a race, a lineage, a family: see also hereafter; and likewise under *Stoccado*.

To Stock up, *v. a.* To uproot, to extirpate.

Stock'-ish, *a.* Hard, blockish.

Stock'-y, *a.* Stout.

Stock, *s.* The compounds are *Stock'-dove*, (the ring-dove, so called as being long considered the stock of the domestic pigeon;) *Stock'-fish*, (named from its hardness;) *Stock'-lock*, (a lock fixed in wood;) *Stock'-still*, (motionless as a log;) &c.

STOCK-ADLE, *s.* A sharpened post, or a line of posts, set in the earth; hence *To Stockade*, to defend by stockades.

STOCK=stōck, *s.* A fund, a capital store; quantity, store; farming store, distinguished into live and dead stock; a fund consisting of a capital debt due by government to individual holders, who receive a rate of interest: in this sense it generally occurs in the plural, though not always; for we speak of buying into one stock rather than into another.

To Stock, *v. a.* To store, to fill sufficiently.

Stock, *s.* The compounds are *Stock'-broker*; *Stock'-holder*; *Stock'-jobber*, (a gambler in the stocks;) *Stock'-jobbing*; &c.

STOCK, stōck, *s.* A cravat.

STOCK, stōck, *s.* Originally, a fetter; hence, that which was put on the leg, not to confine but cover it, in this sense we now call it a stocking, though a half stocking is still called a stock: in the plural, *Stocks*, it retains its primary meaning, a prison or hold for the legs; also applied to the timbers which hold a ship while building.

To Stock, *v. a.* To put in the stocks. [Shaks.]

STOCK'-ING, *s.* The close covering of the leg.

STOIC=stō'-ick, *s.* and *a.* Literally, a disciple of the porch: (see *Porch*;) a follower of the opinions of Zeno, who taught that a wise man is unmoved by joy, grief, or other passion, and esteems all things as governed by unavoidable necessity:—*adj.* Stoical.

Sto'-i-cal, *a.* Of the Stoics; cold; severe.

Sto'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the Stoic manner.

Sto'-i-cal-ness, *s.* State or temper of a Stoic.

Sto'-i-cism, (-izm) *s.* Stoic philosophy.

STOKER=stō'-kēr, *s.* He who looks to the fire in a brew-house, or of a steam-engine.

STOLE=stōle, *s.* A long vest; hence, *Stoled*, (*any*.)

STOLE, **STOLEN**.—See *To Steal*.

STOLID=stōl'-id, *a.* Stupid, foolish.

Sto-lid'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Stupidity.

STOLONIFEROUS, stō-lōn'-if'-ēr-ūs, *s.* 120: *a.* Producing suckers from a trunk or stem. [Bot.]

STOMACH, stim'-äck, 116, 12, 161: *s.* The vehicle in which food is digested; appetite; inclination; liking; also, anger, resentment, sullenness; haughtiness. [The latter senses are obsolete.]

To Stom'-ach, *v. a.* and *n.* To remember with anger; to brook:—*new*. [Hooker.] To be angry.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Stomacher—See lower in the class.

Stom'-ach-ful, 117: *a.* Stubborn, perverse. [Locke.]

Stom'-ach-ful-ness, *s.* Stubbornness.

Stom'-ach-less *a.* Without appetite. [Bp. Hall.]

Stom'-ach-ous, 120: *a.* Aughty; sullen. [Spenser.]

Stom'-ach-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Relating to or strengthening the stomach;—*s.* A stomachic medicine.

Stom'-a-chen, (stüm'-d-cher, 63) *s.* An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

STOND=stönd, *s.* Stand. [Spenser.]

STONE=stöne, *s.* and *a.* A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, silex, clay, and the like, in combination; a little concretion, such as is found in numbers on the surface of the earth, larger than gravel; a gem; any thing made of stone; any thing hard; calculus concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from it; a testicle; the case which is within the fruit and contains the seed; a weight containing 14 lbs. or of most 8 lbs.; a state of torpidness and insensibility: *Stone dead*, *Stone still*, dead or still as a stone: *To leave no stone unturned*, to do every thing that can be done;—*adj.* Made of stone.

To Stone, *v. a.* To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones; to face with stones; to harlien.

Sto'-ny, *a.* Made of, like, or full of stones; hard.

Sto'-ni-ness, *s.* Quality of being stony.

Of the compounds, the following are names of herbs: *Stone-break*; *Stone-crop*; *Stone-fern*; *Stone-parsley*; others are names of birds: as *Stone chat*, or *Stone-chatter*; *Stone-hawk*; *Stone-plover*; *Stone-mickle*; other compounds are *Stone-fly*, (an insect); *Stone-blind*, (blind as a stone); *Stone-bow*, (for shooting with stones); *Stone-cray*, (distemper in hawks); *Stone-cutter*, (a mason); *Stone-cutter*; *Stone-fruit*; *Stone-horse*, (a stallion); *Stone-pit*; *Stone-pitch*, (hard pitch); *Stone's-cast*, (distance); *Stone-ware*, (coarse hard potter's ware); *Stone-work*, &c.

STOOD—See *To Stand*.

STOOL=stööl, *s.* A seat without a back, as distinguished from a chair; natural evacuation of the bowels; *stool of repentance*, one on which a fornicator or adulterer stands in the kirks of Scotland; of different etymology, a shoot from the trunk of a tree.

Stool'-ball, (-bawl, 112) *s.* A rural play with a ball.

To STOOM=stööm, *v. a.* To allay [wine] by herbs.

To STOOP=stööp, *v. n.* and *a.* To bend down or forward; to lean in walking; to yield; to descend; to be inferior; to condescend; to come down on prey;—*act.* To bend forward; to cause to submit.

Stoop, *s.* Act of stooping; descent; fall of a bird on its prey; of different etymology, a vessel of liquor.

Stoop'-ing-ly, *ad.* With a stoop or bend.

To STOP=stöp, *v. a.* and *n.* To hinder from further motion or operation, or from change of state; to intercept; to suspend; to suppress; to regulate [a musical string] with the fingers; to close, as an aperture; to obstruct; to point [written sentences] with stops;—*neu.* To cease from any thing.

Stop, *s.* Cessation; obstruction; repression; interruption; that which obstructs; the vents of a wind instrument, and those distances on the wire of a stringed instrument which, by the pressure or removal of the finger, or any thing supplying its place, modulate the sound in distinct notes; act of stopping; a point in writing.

Stop'-per, *s.* He or that which stops.

Stop'-page, *s.* A stopping; a being stopped.

Stop'-ple, 101: *s.* A cork or other stopper.

Stop'-plex, *a.* Not to be stopped.

Other compounds are *Stop'-cock*, (a pipe with a turning cock); *Stop'-gap*, (a temporary expedient); &c.

STORAX, störf'-äcks, 47, 188: *s.* A Turkish odoriferous drug; also, a tree.

STORE=stör, *s.* and *a.* Large number or quantity; plenty; a stock or supply; a hoard; a storehouse: *In store*, in hand for future use;—*adj.* Accumulated, hoarded.

To Store, *v. a.* To lay up in store; to furnish.

Sto'-rer, *s.* One who stores up.

The compounds are *Store-house*; *Store-keeper*, &c. See under *Story*.

STORIAL, stor'-güdy, [Gr.] 77: *s.* Parental instinct.

STORK=stärk, 37: *s.* A bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure: *Storks'-Lil*, a herb.

STORM=stärm, 37: *s.* A commotion of the atmosphere, a tempest; assault on a fortified place; commotion; sedition; calamity; violence, tumultuous force.

To Storm, *v. a.* and *n.* To attack by open force;—*neu.* To raise a tempest; to rage; to be angry.

Storm'-y, *a.* Tempestuous; violent; passionate.

Storm'-i-ness, *s.* State of being stormy.

STORY, störf'-ty, 47, 105: *s.* History; more commonly, a small tale, a petty fiction.

To Sto'-ry, *v. a.* To tell historically; to relate.

Sto'-ried, (-rid, 114) *a.* Adorned with historical paintings; celebrated in story.

Sto'-ri-er, *s.* An historian. [Obs.]

Sto'-ri-al, *a.* Historical. [Chaucer.]

Sto'-ry-tel'-ler, *s.* One who tells stories.

STORY, störf'-ty, *s.* A stage or floor of a building: *To Story*, to arrange in stories.

STOT=stöt, *s.* A horse, [Chaucer]; a steer. [Local.]

To STOUND=stownd, *v. n.* To be in pain or sorrow; hence, *Stound*, (*s.*) Sorrow, pain. [Obs.]

It is also found for *Stunned*; and hence, as a *subst.* it sometimes means amazement; again, of different etymology, it occurs in Spenser and B. Jon. for hour time, season.

STOUR=stow'r, 134: *s.* Assault or tumult [Spens.]; also, in composition, a river; as *Stourbridge*.

STOUT=stowt, 31: *a.* and *s.* Strong, firm-set and round of frame and limb; bold; resolute; proud;—*s.* A name given to very strong beer.

Stout'-ly, *ad.* Lustily, boldly; obstinately.

Stout'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being stout.

STOVE=stöve, *s.* A hot-house, a place artificially heated; now, more commonly, a fire-grate.

To Stove, *v. a.* To keep warm in a house by artificial heat; it is sometimes found for *To Stire*.

STOVER=stöf'-ver, *s.* Fodder for cattle. [Shaks.]

*To STOW=stöf, 125: *v. a.* To lay by compactly.*

Stow'-age, 99: *s.* Room for laying up; state of being laid up; money paid for stowing goods.

STRABISM, strā'-bizm, 158: *s.* A squinting.

To STRADDLE, strād'-dl, 101: *v. n.* To stand, walk, or be placed with the feet far removed from each other to the right and left: it often appears active by the ellipsis of *across*.

To STRAGGLE, sträg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* To wander into deviations; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate; to be dispersed, to stand single.

Strag'-gler, 36: *s.* He or that which straggles.

STRAIGHT=strät, 162: *a.* and *ad.* Primarily, stretched or strained, tense, tight; hence, not crooked, direct, right, as a line strained between two points;—*ad.* Direct in time, immediately, directly.

Straight'-ly, *ad.* In a right line; tightly.

Straight'-ness, *s.* The quality of being straight.

Straight'-way, *ad.* Immediately; straight: *Straight'-ways* and *Straight'-forth*, with the same meaning, are obsolete.

To Straight'-en, 114: *v. a.* To make straight.

Straight'-en-er, *s.* He or that which straightens.

STRAIT, (strät) *a.* and *s.* Confined as by a line strained round the body; hence, close, narrow, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult; avaricious;—*s.* A narrow pass or filth; distress difficulty.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have so irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mäh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vish-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thän, 166.

Strait'-ly, *ad.* Narrowly; strictly.

Strait'-ness, *s.* Narrowness, rigour.

To Strait'-en, *v. a.* To make narrow, to contract; to make tight without including the notion of making not crooked; to deprive of necessary room; to distress; to put into difficulties; in which last sense Shakespeare uses *To Strait*.

☞ The compounds of *Strait* are *Strait'-handed*, (par-simonious); *Strait'-hand'-ed-ness*; *Strait'-lashed*, (pinched by stays, and figuratively, constrained, without freedom, rigid); *Strait'-waist'-coat* or *Strait'-jack'-et*, (apparatus to confine the limbs; &c.) &c.

To STRAIN=*strāin*, *v. a.* and *n.* (Compare the previous class.) To stretch, to put to its utmost strength; to press in an embrace; to push beyond the proper extent; to sprain; to force, to constrain; in a special but common sense, to force through some porous substance; hence, to purify by filtration:—*new*. To make violent efforts; to be filtered.

Strain, *s.* A sprain; *see* also hereafter.

Strain'-er, *s.* He who strains; a filterer.

Strain'-ing, *s.* Tension; filtration.

Straint, *s.* Violent tension. [Spenser.]

STRAIN=*strāin*, *s.* (Compare the previous classes.)

Literally, a string, a line, a cord; hence, texture, make; stock, race; hereditary disposition; turn, tendency; style or manner of speaking; also, that which is sounded as on a string, a note; and hence, a song, sound.

STRAIT, &c.—See under *Straight*.

STRAKE=*strāke*, *s.* A streak; [obs.] a narrow board; the range of planks on a ship's side; the iron by which the joints in the felly of a wheel are defended.

STRAMINEOUS, *strā-mīn'-ē-ūs*, 90, 120: *a.* Strawy, chaffy, like straw.

STRAND=*strānd*, *s.* The shore or beach.

To Strand, *v. a.* To drive on shallows.

STRAND=*strānd*, *s.* The twist of a rope.

To Strand, *v. a.* To break a strand of a rope.

STRANGE, *strāng*, 111: *a.* and *interj.* Foreign, not domestic; new, wonderful; unusual; odd; remote; unacquainted:—As an *interj.* it expresses wonder; in old authors it occurs as a verb in the sense of to wonder; and also in the signification of to estrange, and to be estranged.

Strange'-ly, *ad.* So as to be in a strange country; [Shaks.] in a strange manner, wonderfully.

Strange'-ness, *s.* Foreignness; reserve; uncouthness; mutual dislike; wonderfulness.

Stran'-ger, *s.* A foreigner; one unknown; a guest; one not admitted to communication or fellowship.

To Stran'-ger, *v. a.* To estrange. [Shaks.]

To STRANGLE, *strāng'-gl*, 158, 101: *v. a.* To choke, to suffocate; to suppress, to hinder from birth.

Stran'-gles, 143: *s. pl.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

Stran'-gler, 36: *s.* One who strangles.

Stran'-gling, *s.* Death by stopping the breath.

Stran'-gu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation.

STRANGURY, *strāng'-gū-rēy*, 158: *s.* A difficulty of urine, attended with pain.

Stran'-gū'-ri-ous, 90: *a.* Pertaining to strangury.

STRAP=*strāp*, *s.* A narrow long slip of cloth or leather; an appendage to the leaf in some grasses: when it means a slip of leather dressed and prepared for sharpening a razor, it is usually spelled *SRAOP*.

To Strap, *v. a.* To beat with a strap.

Strap'-per, *s.* One capable of strapping another,—a large man or woman. [Vulg.]

Strap'-ping, *a.* Large of person. [Vulg.]

STRAPPADO=*strāp-pā'-dō*, 97: *s.* An old military torture in which the offender was drawn up to the top of a beam, and then let fall, with the common effect of dislocating a limb: Milton uses *To Strappado*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fowels: gātē-wāy; chāp-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

STRATA, *To STRATIFY*.—See under *Stratum*.

STRATEGY, *strāt'-ē-gēy*, *s.* Science of war.

STRAT'-A-GEN, *s.* An artifice in war; hence a contrivance or artifice generally.

STRAT'-GUS, *s.* An Athenian general officer.

STRATOC'-RA-CY, 87: *s.* A military government.

STRATOG'-RA-PHY, 163: *s.* Description of armies.

STRATH=*strāth*, *s.* A vale, a bottom.

STRATHSPEY=*strāth'-spēy*, *s.* A lively Scotch dance, generally in common time.

STRATUM=*strā-tūm*, } *s.* A bed, a layer,—terms chiefly used in geology.

STRATA=*strā-tā*, *pl.* } *s.* A bed, a layer.

To Strat'-i-ly, 6: *v. a.* To form into a layer.

Strat'-i-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of stratifying: state of being stratified. *Strat'-tus*, sheet of very low clouds.

STRAUGHT, *strāwt*, *part.*—See *To Stretch*. [Obs.]

STRAW=*strāw*, *s.* The stalk or stem of corn: (it has a plural with reference to single straws; but it is generally used collectively;) any thing proverbially worthless.

Straw'-y, *a.* Made of straw; like straw; light.

☞ The compounds are *Straw'-built*; *Straw'-colour*; *Straw'-coloured*; *Straw'-cutter*; *Straw'-stuffed*; *Straw'-worm*; &c.: see *Strawberry* below.

To STRAW.—See under *To Strew*.

STRAW'-BERRY, *s.* A berry and its plant, so called from the manner in which it is set.

To STRAY=*strāy*, *v. n.* To wander, to rove; to err: Shakespeare uses it actively for to mislead.

Stray, *s.* A creature strayed; a wandering.

Stray'-er, 134: *s.* One who strays.

Stray'-ing, *s.* Act of wandering.

STREAK=*strēak*, *s.* A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To Streak, *v. a.* To mark in streaks, to stripe, to dapple; anciently, to stretch.

Streak'd, (*strēkt*, 114, 143) *part. a.* Striped.

Streak'-y, 105: *a.* Streaked, variegated by hues.

STREAM=*strēm*, *s.* A running water, a current anything issuing and proceeding continuously.

To Stream, *v. n.* and *a.* To flow; to emit in abundance; to issue; to extend:—*act.* To pour; to streak.

Stream'-er, 36: *s.* A flag, a pennon.

Stream'-y, *a.* Abounding in streams; flowing.

Stream'-let, *s.* A small stream.

STREAM'-TIN, *s.* Tin in alluvial ground.

STREET=*strēt*, *s.* A paved way; a way.

☞ The compounds are *Street'-walker*, (a prostitute; *Street'-ward*, (a street-constable) &c.

STREIGHT.—See *Straight* and *Strait*.

STRENE=*strēn*, *s.* Strain or race. [Chaucer.]

STRENGTH=*strēngth*, 72: *s.* (See for its other relations *Strong*, &c.) Active power of an animal body; passive power of any body; intellectual power; support; vigour; animation; potency of liquors; fortification, fortress; armament, military force; validity, in a legal sense; argumentative force.

Strength'-less, *a.* Wanting strength; spiritless.

To Strength'-en, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make strong or stronger; to confirm; to animate:—*new*. To grow strong or stronger: old authors also use *To Strength*.

Strength'-en-er, *s.* He or that which strengthens.

STRENUOUS, *strēn'-ū-ūs*, 120: *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous, vehement; bold.

Stren'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* In a strenuous manner.

Stren'-u-ous-ness, *s.* State of being strenuous.

STREPENT=*strēp'-ēnt*, *a.* Noisy. [Shenstone.]

'Strep'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Loud, noisy, boisterous.

STRESS=*strēs*, *s.* Force; importance; strain.

To STRESS, *v. a.* To strain or straiten.

To STRETCH=*strētch*, *v. a.* and *n.* (Strangh

for the *part.* is obs.) To draw out to a greater length; to extend or draw out in all ways; to expand; to strain; to make tense:—*accs.* To be extended locally, intellectually, or consequentially; to bear extension without breaking; to sally beyond truth.

Stretch, *s.* Extension; effort; force; utmost extent, as of meaning or of power; exaggeration.

Stretch'-er, *s.* Any thing used for extension; a board used in building; a rower's foot-board.

To STREW, strō, *v. a.* (This verb is regular; but see its other forms below.) To spread scatteringly or loosely.

Straw'-ing, *s.* Any thing fit to be strewed.

Strew'-ment, *s.* Something strewed. [Shakspeare.]

To STRAW, *v. a.* (Regular.) To Strew. [Obs.]

To STROW, (strōw: *part.* Strōwen) *v. a.* To Strew.

STRİÆ=strī'ē, 103: *s. pl.* Small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

Strī'-a-ted, *a.* Channelled: *Strī'ate* is the same.

Strī'-a-ture, 147: *s.* Disposition of strim.

STRICH=strī'ch, *s.* A bird of ill omen. [Spenser.]

STRICKEN, STRICKLE.—See **To Strike**.

STRICT=strī'ct, *a.* Exact; rigorously nice; rigorous; severe; confined; close; tense.

Strict'-ly, *ad.* With rigorous accuracy; severely.

Strict'-ness, *s.* Rigorous accuracy; severity.

Strīc'-ture, (-tūre, *colloq.* ch'oor, 147) *s.* Literally, a binding, a stroke; specially, a slight touch on a subject; in surgery, a morbid contraction and consequent closure.

STRIN'-GENT, *a.* Binding, astringent. [Thomson.]

STRIDE=strī'de, *s.* A long step, a step taken with violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To Stride, (strī'de)

I Strove, (strōd, 135) } *v. n.* (Strid is also used

Strīd'-den, (-dn, 114) } with strides: to stride: it occurs as an active verb by ellipsis of over.

STRIDOR=strī'-dor, [Lat.] *s.* A creaking noise.

Strīd'-d-lours, 92, 120: *a.* Creaking, chattering.

STRIPE, &c.—See under **To Strive**.

STRIGMENT=strīg'-mēt, *s.* A scraping. [Obs.]

STRIGOSE, strē-gōc', 105, 152: *a.* An epithet of a leaf set with stiff flat bristles. [Bot.]

To STRIKE=strī'k, } *v. a.* and *n.* (Strook for the

I Struck=strū'ck, } *pret.* and *part.* is quite ob-

Struck=strū'ck, } solete: Stricken for the *part.*

is obsolete or nearly so, except as an *adj.*, for which see lower.) To hit with some force, to give a blow to; hence, to punish, to afflict; to act upon in any way by a blow, or by something of a like sudden kind; hence, to dash; to sound as a bell or a drum; to stamp; to mint; to take down or lower, as a tent or flag; to alarm; to produce or affect suddenly; to make, as a bargain:—*accs.* To make a blow or an attack; to collide; to act by repeated percussion; to sound; to act by external influx; to be dashed; to lower the sail in submission; to throw or put by any instrument of present occupation,—to cease from work; to break forth: *To strike in with*, to conform; *To strike off*, to cease; to separate by a blow: *To strike out*, to produce by collision; to blot, to efface; to bring to light; to form at once; in a neuter sense, to spread or rove.

Strike, *s.* A ceasing from work; an instrument with a flat edge for levelling a measure, as of grain; hence the measure itself, definitely a bushel.

Strī'-ker, *s.* He or that which strikes.

Strī'-king, *a.* That strikes emotion; surprising.

Strī'-king-ly, *ad.* So as to affect or surprise.

Strī'-king-ness, *s.* Quality of being striking.

Strīc'-ken, 114: *part. a.* Afflicted; far gone.

Strīc'-kle, 101: *s.* A strike for levelling a measure.

STROK, *s.* A blow; an act of one body on another; any sudden effect; a sudden affliction; sound of a

clock; touch of a pencil, a masterly effort; power efficacy.

STRING=strīng, *s.* A small rope, line, or cord, a ribbon; a thread; chord of an instrument; a fibre; a tendon; set of things filed; any series: *To have two strings to one's bow*, to have two expedients or two views.

To String,

I Strung, } *v. a.* To furnish with strings; to

Strung, } tune; to file; to make tense or firm.

Stringed, (strīngd) or **Strīng'-ed**, 72: *a.* Having strings; produced by strings.

String'-y, 72, 105: *a.* Fibrous, filamentous.

Strīng'-i-ness, *s.* State of being stringy.

Strīng'-er, *s.* One that strung bows. [Obs.]

Strīng'-less, *a.* Having no strings.

Strīng'-halt, 112: *s.* A halt or lameness in a horse from some affection of the tendons of the hough.

To STRIP=strīp, *v. a.* (This verb is regular: see below.) To make naked; to deprive, to divest, sometimes followed by *off*, emphatically; to peel; to rob:

To strip from occurs in Locke and Shakspeare.

Strīpped, (strīpt, 114, 143) *pret.* and *part.* (This is often spelled as pronounced, but improperly.)

Strīp'-per, *s.* One that strips.

STRIP=strīp, *s.* (Compare **Stripe**.) A narrow shred.

STRIP'-LING, *s.* A youth, one yet growing.

STRIPE=strīpe, *s.* A narrow division or line; a streak; a discolouration made by a lash; hence, a lash, a blow.

To Stripe, *v. a.* To variegate with lines; less frequently, to beat, to lash.

Strīped, (strīpt, 143) *a.* Marked with stripes.

STRIPLING.—See under **Strip**.

To STRIVE=strīve, } *v. n.* To make efforts,

I Strove=strōve, } to labour; to contend;

Strīven=strīv'-vn, } to oppose; to vie.

Strī'-ver, 36: *s.* One who strives.

Strī'-ving, *s.* A contention, a contest.

Strī'-ving-ly, *ad.* With earnest efforts.

STRIFE, *s.* Contest, discord; contrariety.

Strīfe'-ful, 117: *a.* Contentious, discordant.

STROBIL=strōb'-il, *s.* A pericarp made up of scales that lie over each other.

STROKAL=strō'-kāl, *s.* Tool used by glassmakers.

STROKE.—See under **To Strike**.

To STROKE=strō'ke, *v. a.* To rub gently in one direction with the hand; to make smooth; to soothe.

Strō'-ker, *s.* One that strokes.

Strō'-king, *s.* Act of rubbing; in the *pl.* the milk that can be drawn from the cow.

STROKES'-MAN, *s.* The rower who leads the others.

To STROLL, strōl, 116: *v. n.* To ramble idly.

Stroll, *s.* A ramble, a roving about.

Strōl'-ler, *s.* A vagrant; an itinerant player.

STROND=strōnd, *s.* The beach or strand. [Shaks.]

STRONG=strōng, *a.* Having active or passive power; vigorous; hale; forceful; forcible; able of mind; determined, positive; fortified; supplied with forces, as twelve thousand strong; complete or full with respect to quality; potent; hard; cogent; forcibly expressed.

Strong'-ly, *ad.* With strength; vehemently.

Strong'-ly, *ad.* With strength; vehemently.

Strong'-hand, (force, violence: *Strong'-haid*, (fortress:)

Strong'-set, (firmly compacted: *Strong'-water*, (dis-

tilled spirits: &c.

STRONTIAN, strōn'-shē-ān, 147: *s.* A white earth, also called *Strontia*: (see -a in the Index to Terminations.) *Strontianite* is the native mineral.

Stron'-ti-um, *s.* The metallic base of strontia.

Stron'-ti'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to strontia.

STROOK.—See **To Strike**. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

STROP—ströp, *s.* (For one of its senses, see *Strap*.)

A piece of rope spliced into a wreath.

STROPIE, ströf'-ēy, 163, 101: *s.* The first, fourth, seventh, &c., stanza of a regular ode, literally a *turning* or address to the audience; the other stanzas are named *antistrophe* and *epode*.

To STROUT—strowt, *v. n.* To strut, to swell. [Obs.]

STROVE.—See *To Strive*.

To STROW.—See *under To Straw*.

To STROWL, the old orthography of *To Stroll*.

STRUCK.—See *To Strike*.

STRUCTURE, strück'-tūr, *colloq.* Strück'-ch'oor, 147: *s.* Act or manner of building; form; edifice.

To STRUGGLE, strüg'-gl, 101: *v. n.* To strive, to contest; to act with effort; to writhe in difficulty or pain.

Strug'-gle, *s.* Act of struggling; labour, contest.

Strug'-gler, 36: *s.* One who struggles.

Strug'-gling, *s.* Act of striving or contending.

STRÜMA, strö'-mā, *s.* A glandular swelling.

Stru'-mous, *a.* Having swellings from the king's evil.

STRUMPET—strüm'-pēt, 14: *s.* and *a.* A whore.—*adj.* Like a strumpet; false: *To Strumpet* (to debase) is obs.

STRUNG.—See *To String*.

To STRUT—strüt, *v. n.* To walk with affected dignity, to swell, to protuberate.

Strut, *s.* An affection of stateliness in gait.

Strut'-ter, *s.* One who struts; a pompous fellow.

Strut'-ting-ly, *ad.* With a strut; vauntingly.

STRYCHNIA, strick'-nē-d, 161, 90: *s.* A poisonous alkaline substance obtained from the *nuxvomica*.

STUB—stüb, *s.* A thick short stock left when the rest (as of a tree) is cut off; a log: a *Stub-nail* is a nail broken off.

To Stub, *v. a.* To force up, to extirpate.

Stub'-bed, *a.* Truncated, short and thick; hardy.

Stub'-bed-ness, *s.* State of being stubbed.

Stub'-by, *a.* Full of stubs; short and thick.

STUBBLE, stüb'-bl, 101: *s.* The stalks of corn left by the reaper: *Stub'-ble-goose*, one fed among stubble.

STUBBORN—stüb'-born, 38: *a.* Inflexibly headstrong, obstinate, persisting; stiff, not pliable; hardy; harsh.

Stub'-born-ly, *ad.* In a stubborn manner.

Stub'-born-ness, *s.* Inflexible persistency.

STUCCO—stüc'-kō, *s.* A fine plaster for walls.

To Stucco, *v. a.* To overlay with stucco.

STUCK.—See *To Stick*, and (as a *subst.*) under it.

STUCKLE, stüc'-kl, *s.* Heap of sheaves.

STUD—stüd, *s.* A piece of timber inserted in a sill to support a beam; a nail with a large head for ornament; a button.

To Stud, *v. a.* To adorn with studs.

STUD-DING-SAIL, *s.* A sail beyond the skirt of another, set when the wind is light.

STUD—stüd, *s.* A collection of horses and mares considered as a stock for brood.

STUDENT, STUDIOUS, &c.—See in the next class.

STUDY, stüd'-ēy, 105: *s.* Literally, a setting of the mind on a subject; application to books; subject of attention; a particular kind of learning; perplexity; contrivance; apartment appropriated to literary employment; the sketched ideas of a painter not wrought into a whole.

To Stud'-y, *v. n.* and *a.* To fix the mind on something; to apply to books; to muse; to endeavour diligently.—*act.* To apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to learn by application.

Stud'-ied (-id, 114) *a.* Learned; premeditated; in an obsolete sense, having any particular inclination.

Stud'-i-er, *s.* One that studies.

STU'-DENT, *s.* A scholar; a bookish man.

Stu'-di-ous, 147, 120: *a.* Given to books; diligent; attentive to; careful, with of; contemplative.

Stu'-di-ous-ly, *ad.* With study; carefully.

Stu'-di-ous-ness, *s.* Addiction to study.

STU'-DIO, (stöö'-dē-ō, [Ital.] 170) *s.* An artist's study.

STUFF—stüff, *s.* A mass of matter indefinitely; material; furniture or goods; a mixture or medicine; matter or thing, in contempt; something worthless; cloth or texture, but especially such woollen cloths of slight texture as are used for linings; in this sense the word has a plural.

To Stuff, *v. a.* and *n.* To fill with stuff; to fill very full; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to form by stuffing; to obstruct, as an organ of sense; in a special sense, to fill meat with something of high relish.—*acc.* To feed gluttonously.

Stu'-fling, *s.* That by which any thing is filled, particularly relishing ingredients put into meat.

STUCKE, or **STÜCK**.—See *Stucco*. [Obs.]

STÜLM—stülm, *s.* Shaft used to drain a mine.

To STULTIFY, stül'-tē-ī, 105, 6: *v. a.* To make foolish; to prove foolish or void of understanding.

STUI'-TIL-LO-QUENCER, 87, 188: *s.* Foolish talk.

STUM—stüm, *s.* Must; new wine used to ferment rapid wines; wine revived by new fermentation.

To Stum, *v. a.* To renew by mixing stum.

To STUMBLE, stüm'-bl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To trip in walking; to slip; to err; to strike against by chance, with upon.—*act.* To obstruct in progress; to confound.

Stum'-ble, *s.* A trip in walking; blunder; failure.

Stum'-bler, 36: *s.* One that stumbles.

Stum'-bling-block, or **Stum'-bling-stone**, *s.*

Cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.

STUMP—stümp, *s.* The part of any solid body after the rest is taken away; stick used at cricket.

To Stump, *v. a.* and *n.* To lop.—*new.* To walk heavily.

Stump'-y, *a.* Full of stumps; hard; stubby.

To STUN—stun, *v. a.* To make senseless or dizzy by a blow; to confound or dizzy with noise.

STUNG: **STUNK**.—See *To Sting*; see *To Stink*.

To STUNT—stünt, *v. a.* To hinder from growth.

Stunt'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being stunted. [Cheyne.]

STUPE—stüpe, *s.* Medicated flax for a sore.

To Stupe, *v. a.* To foment or dress with stupes.

STUPEFACTION, STUPENDOUS, &c.—See below.

STUPOR—stü'-por, [Lat.] *s.* Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness; astonishment.

STUPID, *s.* A stupid person. [Bickerstaff.]

To STU'-PI-FY, 6: *v. a.* To deprive of sensibility; to deprive of material motion. (a sense which occurs in Bacon) to dull, to make stupid.

Stu'-pi-fi'-er, *s.* That which stupefies.

Stu'-pe-fac'-tive, 101: *a.* Causing insensibility; dulling, narcotic; it also occurs as a substantive.

Stu'-pe-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of rendering dull or stupid; state of being stupefied; torpor.

Stu'-pid, *a.* Dull, heavy, wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; formed without genius.

Stu'-pid-ly, *ad.* In a stupid manner; dully.

Stu'-pid-ness, *s.* Stupidity.

Stu'-pid-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being stupid.

STU-PKN'-DOUS, 120: *a.* Overcoming the senses by magnitude,—amazing, astonishing.

Stu-pen'-dous-ly, *ad.* In a stupendous manner.

Stu-pen'-dous-ness, *s.* Quality of being stupendous.

To STUPRATE—stü'-jrate, *v. a.* To ravish.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy, cháp'-mān: pā'-pā: lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i.e. *jeu*. 55: a, e, i, &c. *mud*, 171.

Sub-pra'-tion, 89: *s.* Rape, violation.

STURDY, *stur'-dē*, *s.* A disease in sheep.

STURDY, *stur'-dē*, *a.* Hardy, coarsely stout; strong, for-ible; resolute, ob-dinate, brutal.

Stur'-di-ly, *ad.* Stoutly; hardily; resolutely.

Stur'-di-ness, *s.* Quality of being sturdy.

STURGEON=*sturg'-ōn*, *s.* A large eatable fish.

STURK=*sturk*, *s.* A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER=*stūt'-ter*, *v. n.* To stammer.

Stut'-tei-er, *s.* A stammerer: the old verb was *To Stut*, whence *Sut-ter*, a stammerer, but now a stammering.

Stut'-ter-ing-ly, *ad.* Stammeringly.

STY=*stī*, *s.* Pen for swine; any place literally or morally filthy: see also *Stian*.

To Sty, *v. a.* To shut up as in a sty.

To STY=*stī*, *v. n.* To soar, to ascend. [Spenser.]

STYGIAN, *stīd'-jān*, 90: *a.* Pertaining to hell, or to Stys, one of its fabled rivers,—hellish, infernal.

STYLE=*stīl*, *s.* The ancient pen, a pointed iron used in writing on tables of wax, with the other end flat for making erasures: manner of writing with regard to language; and hence, manner of thinking and of speaking; mode or manner in any department of art; mode of proceeding peculiar to a court of law; mode or manner in which a person claims to be addressed; mode of reckoning time, which is either Julian or Gregorian; also, again recurring to the primary meaning, anything with a sharp point, as a graver: the pin of a dial; the shaft which is a component part of the pistil in a female flower.

To Style, *v. a.* To call, to term, to name.

Sty'-lar, 34: *a.* Belonging to the style of a dial.

Sty'-lid, *a.* Resembling a style or pen.

STYPTIC=*stīp'-tick*, *a.* and *s.* That stops bleeding.

Styptic, *a.* A medicinal application of astringent effect.

Styptic-i-ty, 84, 59: *s.* Quality of staunching blood.

SUABLE, &c.—See under *To Sue*.

To SUADE, *swāde*, 145: *v. a.* To persuade. [Obs.]

Sua'-sive, 105: *a.* Persuasive.

Sua'-sor-y, *a.* Persuatory.

To SUAGE, *swāge*, *v. a.* To assuage.

SUAVITY, *swāv'-ē-ty*, 145, 92, 105: *s.* Sweetness to the senses, [Obs.] sweetness to the mind.

SUB, A Latin preposition signifying *under*, *below*, which occurs as a prefix in the greater part of the following words, in most of which it implies a subordinate degree, or some degree, sometimes the least possible degree of that which the rest of the word expresses. Some of the words which commence with the letters are not, however, compounded with the preposition; and many others occur which, though originally compounded with it, have lost their compound character: these will be distinguished from the obvious compounds, and also from words which, though not obvious compounds, seldom occur. It should be further noted that the last letter in this prefix, as in many others, is often changed into the letter which begins the next syllable, as in *succumb*, *suggest*, *suffer*, *summon*, *suppose*. See other compounds in *Supp*.

SUB-AC'-in, 59: *a.* Acid in a subordinate degree.

SUB-AC'-RID, 76: *a.* Acid in a subordinate degree.

To SUB-ACT', *v. a.* To bring *under*, to subdue. [Obs.]

Sub-ach'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reducing to any state.

SUBAH=*sū'-bāh*, *s.* (This word is distinct from the compounds of the Latin prefix *Sub*.) A province or vicereignty in India.

Su'-bah-dar', *s.* The governor of a subah.

SUBALTERN=*sūb'-āl-tern*, *a.* and *s.* (See *Sub*.) Literally, *under* another,—inferior, subordinate:—*s.* An inferior in the army, any officer below a captain: see also the next word.

Sub'-al ter'-nate, *a.* and *s.* Alternate or succeeding one *under* another,—succeeding by turns, subordinate:—*s.* In logic, a particular proposition with relation to

the universal proposition which has the same matter as, *some* *man* is *mortal* with relation to *every* *man* is *mortal*; and so also of negatives: the two propositions thus related are called *Subalterns*, and the universal with relation to its subalternate is said to be *Sub-alternans*.

Sub-al'-ter-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of succeeding by course; state of inferiority; relationship of subalternus.

SUB-AL'-QUO-OM, (-kwē-ūs, 188, 120) *a.* Being *under* water: *Sub-aqua'tic* is the same.

SUB-AS'-THAT, *a.* *Under* the stars,—terrestrial.

SUB'-AS-TRIN'-GENT, *a.* Astringent in some degree.

SUB-BRA'-DIE, 101: *s.* A subordinate beadle.

SUB-CAR'-BU-RET-TEU, *a.* Carburetted in a subordinate degree.

SUB'-CE-LEST'-IAL, (-yāl, 146) *a.* Under the heavens.

SUB-CHAN'-TER, *s.* An underchanter.

SUB-CLAV'-VI-AN, 90: *a.* Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone.

SUB'-CON-STEL'-IA'-TION, 59: *s.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

SUB-CON-TRAC'-TED, *a.* Contracted after a former contract.

SUB-CON-TRA'-RY, *a.* and *s.* Contrary in an inferior degree:—*s.* *Subcontraries*, in logic, are the particular affirmative and negative propositions with relation to the universal affirmative and negative contraries above them which have the same matter; thus, *some* *man* is *mortal*, and *some* *man* is *not mortal*, are subcontraries with relation to *every* *man* is *mortal*, and *no* *man* is *mortal*, which are contraries.

SUB-COR'-DATE, *a.* In some degree like a heart.

SUB'-CU-TA'-NE-OUS, 90: *a.* Lying under the skin.

SUB'-CU-TIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Lying under the scarf-skin.

SUB-DRA'-CON, 114: *s.* A deacon's servant.

SUB-DEAN', *s.* Viceregent of a dean.

SUB DUC'-U-PIE, 101: *a.* Containing a part *under* the division into ten,—that is, one part in ten.

SUB-DEN'-TED, *a.* Indented beneath.

SUB-DE-POS'-IT, 151: *s.* A deposit under another.

SUB-DE-R'-IOU'-RI-OR, 90, 120: *a.* Scorning or ridiculing in a subordinate degree, that is, with delicacy.

SUB-DIT'-IOUS, (sūb'-dē-tīsh'-ūs, 90) *a.* Put in an underhand way or secretly in place of something else.

To SUB-DI-VER'-SI-FY, *v. a.* To diversify what has been diversified.

To SUB-DI-VIDE', *v. a.* and *n.* To divide a part into parts:—*adv.* To be subdivided.

Sub-di-vi'-sion, (-vīzh'-ūn, 90) *s.* Act of subdividing; a part arising from a subdividing.

SUB-DO'-LOUS, *a.* Hidden under deceit, subtle, sly.

SUB-DOM'-NANT, *s.* In music, the note below the dominant, being the fourth above the tonic.

To SUB-DUCK', or **SUB-DUCT'**, *v. a.* To take away from under; to withdraw; to subtract arithmetically.

Sub-duc'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of subducting.

To SUBDUCE=*sūb-dūc'*, 189: *v. a.* To bring *under*, to reduce, to conquer; to oppress; to mollify.

Sub-du'-er, *s.* He or that which subdues.

Sub-duc'-ment, *s.* Conquest. [Shaks.]

SUBDUPLÉ, sūb'-dū-pl, 101: *a.* Having the subordinate relation which a single number bears to its two-fold multiple,—having the relation of one to two, as *subduplé* proportion: *Subdup'licate*, *Subtr'p'licate*, &c., are the same.

Sub-trip-le, 81:

Sub-quad'-ru-ple,

Sub-quin'-tu-ple,

Sub-sep'-tu-ple,

Sub-sep'-tu-ple,

Sub-oc'-tu-ple, &c.]

a-fectives. Having the relation of one to three, of one to four, of one to five, of one to six, of one to seven, of one to eight, &c.: see *Submul-tiple*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mīsh'-ūn*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vīzh'-ūn*, *i. e.* *vision*, 163: *āin*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

SUB-*er*-*quat*, 188: *a.* Just below, or almost equal.

SUBERIC=**sù-bër'**-ick, 88: *a.* (This word is distinct from the compounds of the Latin prefix Sub.) Pertaining to or extracted from cork, as suberic acid.

Su'-ber-ate, *s.* A salt formed by suberic acid with a base. **Su'-ber-in**, pure cellular tissue of cork.

Su'-ber-ers, 120: *a.* Corky, soft, and elastic.

SUBEROSE=**sùb'-ër-òc**, 152: *a.* (See Sub.) Appearing as if gnawed in a small degree.

SUB-FUSK', *a.* In some degree dark,—duskyish, brown.

SUB-GLOB'-U-LAR, *a.* In some degree globular.

SUB'-HAS-TA''-TION, *s.* A sale *under* the lance, that is, a public auction, in allusion to the Roman practice.

SUB-IN'-DI-CA''-TION, 89: *s.* Indication by subordinate means, as by signs only.

SUB-IN-GRES''-SION, *s.* Secret entrance.

SUB'-I-TA''-NE-ous, *a.* Sudden, hasty: *Sub'itany* is the same; they have only an obscure relation to Sub.

SUB-JA'-CENT, *a.* Lying under.

SUBJECT=**sùb'-jèckt**, *a. and s.* Placed or situated *under*; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable; being that on which any action operates.—*s.* That on which any operation, mental or material, is performed, not as a thing that occurs or comes in the way, but as sought for, and determined upon; (compare Object); that in which any thing inheres or exists; in logic, that concerning which something is affirmed or denied; in grammar, the noun or pronoun which leads or governs the verb; in another frequent sense, one who lives under the dominion of a ruling power.

To SUB-JECT', 83: *v. a.* To put under; to make subservient; to expose, to make liable; to make accountable; to make submissive; to enslave.

Sub-ject'-ed, *part. a.* Put under.

Sub-jec'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of subjecting or subduing; state of being subjected or subdued.

Sub-jec'-tive, *a.* Relating to the subject; (see Objective); testifying subjection.

Sub-jec'-tive-ly, *ad.* In relation to the subject.

To SUBJOIN=**sùb-join'**, *v. a.* To join or put under,—to add afterwards.

SUB-JUNC'-TION, 158, 89: *s.* The act of subjoining; the state of being subjoined.

SUB-JUNC'-TIVE, 105: *a.* Subjoined to something.

Sub-junc'-tive-mood', or **Sub-junc'-tive**, *s.* A form of a verb which fits it for being subjoined actually or virtually to another verb. This mood in the English language, if limited to the specific forms which have arisen out of a subjunctive use of verbs, extends only to two tenses of the verb *To be*, and only to one tense of all other verbs; these forms are as follow: If I be; if thou be; if he be; if we be, &c. If I love; if thou wert; if he were; if we were, &c. If I love; if thou love; if he love; if we love, &c. The practical rule for using these, or the correspondent indicative forms, is as follows: In employing the present tense, (so called not from its uniform meaning, but from the absence of the preterit sign or inflection,) if the time meant should really be future, then use the subjunctive form, but otherwise the indicative; and in employing what is called the past tense, if the time meant should really be present, then also use the subjunctive form, but otherwise the indicative: Thus as to the present tense (so called) we must say, "If I be there to-morrow, I will tell him." "If she *love* me when we shall be married, it will be all I expect." And thus as to the past tense (so called) we must say, "If I *were* there at this moment, I should be happy." On the other hand we must use the indicative forms in cases corresponding to the following: "If I *am* here, it is more than I expected or promised." "If she *loves* me as she says she does, why does she refuse me?" "If I *was* there last year, I have quite forgotten it."

To SUB-JU-GATE, 109: *v. a.* To bring *under* the yoke, to bring under by force; to subdue.

Sub'-ju-ga''-tion, *s.* A subduing; subjection.

SUB-I-A-NATE, *a.* In some degree or rather woolly.

SUB-I-A-P-SA''-RI-AN, 90: *a. and s.* Below or after the fall; relating to the sublapsarian as distinguished from the supralapsarian doctrine, which are different degrees or shades of Calvinism, both upholding predestination with regard to the decrees of God as they relate to man since the fall, but the former supposing God only *permitted* the first man to fall without absolutely predestinating his fall,—the latter maintaining that God had from all eternity decreed the transgression of Adam: *Sub'op's ry* is the same in meaning:—*s.* A sublapsarian Calvinist.

SUB-I-A-TION, *s.* A removal of something which was *under* or connected with another thing,—a taking away.

To SUB-I-ET', *v. a.* (irr.—See *To Let*.) *To under-let.*

SUB'-LE-VA''-TION, 89: *s.* Act of raising on high.

SUB'-LI-BRA''-RI-AN, 90: *s.* An under librarian.

SUB'-LI-ET-TEN''-ANT, 167: *s.* An under lieutenant in an artillery regiment in which are no ensigns.

SUB'-LI-GA''-TION, 89: *s.* Act of blinding underneath.

SUBLIME=**sùb-lím'**, *a. and s.* (This word is related not to Sub, but Supra.) High in place; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment; lofty, grand; elevated by joy; elevated in manner:—*s.* The grand in the works of nature as distinguished from the beautiful; the grand in thought and style; the emotion produced by grand objects and grandeur in style.

Sub-lím'-ly, *ad.* In a sublime manner.

Sub-lím'-ness, *s.* Sublimity.

Sub-lím'-i-ty, 92: *s.* State or quality of being sublime.

To SUB-LÍME', *v. n. and a.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire and then to be condensed:—*act.* To sublimate: in the more general sense, to raise on high; to heighten.

Sub-lí'-ma-ble, *a.* That may be sublimed.

Sub-lí'-ma-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being sublimable.

To Sub'-li-mate, *v. a.* To raise (a solid substance) into a state of vapour by heat, and then condense it; to refine, to exalt, to elevate.

Sub'-li-mate, *s. and a.* The product of a sublimation, particularly with respect to quicksilver:—*adj.* Brought into a state of sublimation.

Sub'-li-ma''-tion, 89: *s.* Operation of subliming.

SUBLINGUAL, **sùb-líng'-gwál**, 158, 145: *a.* (See Sub.) Placed under the tongue.

SUB-LÚ'-NAR, 109, 34: *a.* Sublunary. [Milton.]

Sub'-lu-nar-y, *a. and s.* Situated *beneath* the moon,—earthly, of this world:—*s.* Any worldly thing.

SUB'-LUX-A''-TION, 188, 189: *s.* That which is almost a dislocation,—a violent sprain.

SUB'-MA-RINK', (-rènk, 104) *a.* Living under the sea.

SUB-MAX''-IL-LAR-ry, 188: *a.* Being under the jaw.

SUB-ME'-DI-ANT, *s.* The note between the octave and subdominant, being the sixth or middle note.

To SUB-MERGE', *v. a.* To put *under* water: it occurs also in a neuter sense: *To Submerge'* is the same.

Sub-mer'-sion, (-shùn, 147) *s.* A drowning; state of drowning.

To SUB-MIN'-IS-TER, *v. a. and n.* To subserv, to supply: *To Submin'istrate* is the same:—*neu.* To be useful to.

Sub-min'-is-trant, *a.* Subservient. [Bacon.]

Sub-min'-is-tra''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of supplying.

SUBMISS, SUBMISSION, SUBMISSIVE, &c.—See below.

To SUBMIT=**sùb-mít'**, *v. a. and n.* Literally, to put under; to let down; [Dryden:] to yield, with a reciprocal pronoun; to leave to discretion:—*neu.* To be subject; to yield.

Sub-mít'-ter, *s.* One who submits.

SUB-MISS', *a.* abmissive. [Poet.]

Sub-miss'-ly, *ad.* Submissively.

Sub-mis'-sive, 105: *a.* Yielding, obedient, humble.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pà-pá' láu: gôôd: j'ôo, i. e. jear, 55: a, e, i, &c. mate, 171

Sub-mis'-sive-ly, *ad.* With submission.
Sub-mis'-sive-ness, *s.* Quality of being submissive.
Sub-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of submitting; acknowledgement of error or of inferiority; obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.
SUB-MUL'-TI-PLE, 101: *s.* A number or quantity which has a geometrical ratio to another by being contained in it a certain number of times: one with relation to two, one with relation to three, &c., are a species of submultiples: (see Subduple, &c.): so also 7 is a submultiple of 56, being contained in it eight times.
SUB-NAS'-CENT, *a.* Growing underneath.
SUB-NOR'-MAL, *s.* A line under a perpendicular.
SUB-NUD', *a.* Nearly bare, as of leaves.
SUB-OB-SCURE'-LY, *ad.* Somewhat obscurely.
SUB-OC'-TAVE, *a.* Suboctave: see under Subduple.
SUB-OC'-U-LAR, *a.* Being under the eye.
SUB-OR-BIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Almost circular.
SUB-OR-DI-NATE, *a.* and *s.* Inferior in order or rank; descending in a regular series: *s.* Inferior person; one of a descent in a regular series.
To Sub-or-di-nate, *v. a.* To make subordinate.
Sub-or-di-nate-ly, *ad.* With subordination.
Sub-or-di-na'-tion, 89: *s.* State of being subordinate; a series regularly descending; place of rank.
Sub-or-di-nan-cy, } *s.* Series of subordination.
Sub-or-di-na-cy, }
To SUBORN=sub-orn', 37: *v. a.* To procure in an underhand manner, by secret collusion or by indirect means; to procure to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.
Sub-or'-ner, *s.* One that suborns.
Sub-or-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or crime of suborning.
SUB-O'-VATE, *a.* Almost in form of an egg.
SUB-PÆ'-NA, (*colloq.* sub-pē'-nd, 143) 103: *s.* "Under penalty," the name of a writ from words used in it, by which a person is commanded to attend in a court.
To Sub-pæ'-na, *v. a.* To serve with a subpœna.
Sub-pæ'-naed, (-næd=ned, 119) *part.* Summoned.
SUB-PRI'-OR, 38: *s.* A prior's viceregent.
SUB-QUA'-RATE, (-kwōd'-râte) *a.* Nearly square.
SUBQUADRUPLE, **SURQUINUPLE**.—See Subduple.
SUB-RAT'-MOS, *a.* Branchy but in a small degree.
SUB-REC'-TOR, *a.* A rector's viceregent.
SUB-REH'-TION, 89: *s.* Literally, a creeping under, —the act of obtaining by unfair means.
Sub'-rep-ti'-tious, 90: *a.*—See Surreptitious.
To SUBROGATE, &c.—See To Surrogate, &c.
SUB-RO-TUND', *a.* All but round, nearly round.
SUB'-SA-LINE, *a.* In some degree salt.
SUB'-SALT, (-sālt, 112) *s.* That which is below the usual condition of a salt,—a salt with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize its radicals.
SUB-SCAP'-U-LAR, *a.* The epithet of an artery which is under the scapula.
To SUBSCRIBE=sub-scribe', *v. a.* and *n.* To give consent to by *underwriting* the name; to attest by writing the name; anciently, to submit:—*new*. To give consent; to promise with others a stipulated common sum for the promotion of an undertaking; sometimes, though not correctly, to pay the sum.
Sub-scri'-ber, *s.* One who subscribes.
Sub'-script, *s.* Something underwritten. [Bentley.]
Sub-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Something underwritten; signature; consent or attestation by signature; contribution to an undertaking, sometimes the money paid; it occurs in Shakespeare for submission, *obedience*.
SUB-SEC'-TION, 89: *s.* Section of a section.
SUB-SEC'-U-TIVE, 105: *a.* Following in train.
Sub'-se-quent, 158: *a.* Following, not preceding.
Sub'-se-quent-ly, *ad.* So as to follow in train.

Sub'-se-quence, *s.* State of being subsequent.
To SUB-SERVE, *v. a.* To serve subalternately.
Sub-ser'-vient, 90: *a.* Instrumentally useful.
Sub-ser'-vient-ly, *ad.* In a subservient manner.
Sub-ser'-vience, *s.* Instrumental fitness, use, or operation: *Subservience* is the same.
SUB-SKS'-MILE, 105: *a.* Almost sessile, having very short footstalks. [Botany.]
SUBSEXUPLE.—See under Subduple.
To SUB-SIDE, *v. n.* To settle or tend downwards, to sink to the bottom as lees; to sink; to fall to rest; to abate.
Sub-si'-dence, **Sub-si'-den-cy**, *s.* Act of sinking, as lees; or as land or buildings.
SUB'-SIDY, 105: *s.* Literally, a sitting under or near,—a lending of help, always understood of money; formerly, a tax paid to the king; at present, a sum paid by one state to another for services performed or promised.
To Sub-si-dize, *v. a.* To furnish with a subsidy.
Sub-sid'-iary, 90: *a.* and *s.* Aiding, assisting; furnishing supplies:—*s.* An assistant.
To SUB-SIGN, (-sine, 139, 157) *v. a.* To sign under.
To SUBSIST=sub-clst', *v. n.* and *a.* To be, to have existence; to have means of living; to endure:—*act.* To feed, to maintain.
Sub-sist'-ent, *a.* Having being, inherent.
Sub-sist'-ence, *s.* State of being subsistent, inherence: *Subsistence* is the same.
See Subsoil and Subspecies hereafter
SUB-STANCE, *s.* That which is subsistent or has real being, as distinct from that which has only metaphysical existence; that which supports accidents; the essential part; in a popular sense, body, that which is solid,—that which is palpable; wealth, means of life.
Sub'-stan-tive, 105: *a.* and *s.* Betokening existence, as a verb substantive, (e.g. To be:) not adjective, as a noun substantive; Bacon uses it in the sense of depending on itself; it occurs also in the sense of solid:—*s.* A noun substantive, or a word fitted to stand by itself as the subject of a verb, and not necessarily presumed to be connected in a sentence with any other part of speech than the verb.
Sub'-stan-tive-ly, *ad.* In substance; essentially; in grammar, as a substantive.
Sub-stan'-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Real, actually existing; corporeal, solid; strong, stout, bulky; possessed of substance in the sense of means of life, responsible, moderately wealthy:—*s. pl.* *Sub-stantials*, essential parts.
Sub-stan'-tial-ly, *ad.* With reality of existence; strongly; truly; with competent wealth.
Sub-stan'-tial-ness, *s.* State of being substantial.
Sub-stan'-ti-al'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Substantialness.
To Sub-stan-ti-ate, *v. a.* To make to exist; to establish by proof or competent evidence.
To SUB-STI-TUTE, *v. a.* To put in place of another.
Sub'-sti-tute, *s.* One put in place of another.
Sub'-sti-tu'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of substituting; state of being substituted.
SUB.—See in its place.
SUB'-SOIL, *s.* The soil under the superficial soil, being between it and a base or stratum still lower.
SUB-SPE'-CIES, (-shē'-ēz) *s.* Subordinate species.
SUBSTANCE, &c.—See in the previous class.
To SUBTRACT, **SUBTRACTION**.—See To Subtract, &c.
SUB-STRA'-TUM, *s.* That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth under another; basis.
SUB-STRUC'-TION, 89: *s.* A building under.
Sub-struc'-ture, 147: *s.* A foundation.
Sub'-STYLE, *s.* Line under the style of a dial; also called the *substyle* line.
SUB-SUL'-PHATE, (-fāt, 163) *s.* That which, by having an excess of the base, is not quite a sulphate.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

SUB-SUL'-TOR-I, *a.* Leaping as from under some thing, that is, suddenly or by start.

Sub-sul'-tor-i-ly, *ad.* Startingly; convulsively.

To SUB-SUM', *v. a.* To assume as following from under, or by consequence of what precedes.

SUB-TAN'-GENT, *s.* The part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

To SUB-TEND', *v. a.* To stretch or extend under.

Sub-tense, 153: *s.* That which extends under, particularly the chord of an arc.

SUB-TER'-ID, *a.* Tepid in a moderate degree.

SUB'-TER, Another form of the prefix *Sub*.

Sub-ter'-fluent, **Sub-ter'-fluous**, 109: *a.* Flowing or running under.

Sub'-ter-fuge, *s.* That to which a person flies for concealment,—a shift, an evasion, a trick.

SUB'-TER-RANE, *s.* (Compound of *Sub*, not *Subter*) A subterraneous structure: Brown uses *Sub-terran*'ity.

Sub'-ter-ra'-ne-an, **Sub'-ter-ra'-ne-ous**, 90: *a.* Being under the surface of the earth. *Sub-terran*'neal and *Sub-terran*'ny, which had the same meaning, are quite disused: the last is used substantively by Bacon.

SUBTILE **süb'-tíl**, 105: *a.* Thin, fine, rare; piercing, acute; hence, cunning, sly; but in this derivative sense the pronunciation is different: see *Subtle* below.

Sub'-tile-ly, *ad.* Thinly, finely: in other senses the pronunciation is different: see *Subtly* below.

Sub'-tile-ness, *s.* State or quality of being subtle: see also *Subtleness*.

Sub'-til-ty, *s.* Subtleness: see also *Subtlety*.

Sub'-til-i-ty, 84: *s.* Subtleness.

To SUB'-til-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To make thin or fine; to spin into too great nicety.—*acc.* To refuse in argument: as an active verb, with the literal meaning. Harvey uses *To Subtilitate*, and Boyle the corresponding noun, *Subtilitation*.

Sub'-til-i-za'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of making subtle; state of being subtle; over-refinement.

SUB'-TILE, (*süt'-tíl*, 157, 101) *a.* Sly, artful, cunning: such is now the mode of writing *Subtle* when it has this meaning; and such is the pronunciation, even under the original spelling, when the meaning is that here given.

Sub'-tily, *ad.* Artfully: *Subtily* has the same pronunciation when it has the same meaning.

Sub'-tle-ness, **Sub'-tle-ty**, *s.* Artfulness, cunning: *Subtleness* and *Subtily* have the same pronunciation when they have the same meaning.

To SUBTRACT=**süb-tráckt'**, *v. a.* To take from under, to deduct.

Sub-trac'-ter, *s.* He or that which subtracts.

Sub-trac'-tive, 105: *a.* Tending to subtract.

Sub-trac'-tion, 89: *s.* The act of taking a small from a greater part; in law, a withholding of some right.

Sub'-tra-hend, *s.* The number to be subtracted or taken out of another.

SUB'-TRI-FID, *a.* In some degree trifled. [Bot.]

SUBTRIPLÉ, **SUBTRIPLICATE**.—See *Submultiple*, &c.

SUBULATE=**sü-bú-láté**, *a.* (This is not a compound of *Sub*.) Shaped like an awl. [Bot.] See *Supp.*

SUBURB=**süb'-urb**, *s.* (See *Sub*.) That territory or district which is under but without the walls of the city; it is generally used in the plural; the confines, the outport.

Sub-ur'-ban, *a.* Inhabiting or being in the suburbs: *Suburbial* and *Suburbian* are less used.

Sub-ur'-bel, 114: *a.* Bordering on a suburb. [Carew.]

Sub-ur'-bi-ca'-ri-an, 90: *a.* An epithet of those provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome: *Suburbicary* is the same.

SUB'-VA-RU'-G-ry, 84, 105: *s.* Subordinate variety.

SUB'-VEN-TA'-NE-ous, 90: *a.* Produced under the effect of wind,—windy; addle. [Brown.]

SUB-VEN'-TION, 89: *s.* A coming under; support.

To SUB-VER', *v. a.* To overthrow from beneath or from the foundation; to overturn; to destroy: *To Sub-verse* is used only by old authors.

Sub-ver'-ter, *s.* Overthrower, destroyer.

Sub-ver'-sive, (-cív. 105) *a.* Tending to destroy.

Sub-ver'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* Overthrow; ruin.

SUB'-WORK-ER, 141, 36: *s.* Subordinate helper.

SUCCEEDANEUM=**sück'-sä-dä'-né-üm**, *s.* (See *Sub*) That which takes the place of something else, a substitute: *pl.* *Suc'-ce-da'-ne-a*.

Suc'-ce-da'-ne-ous, 120: *a.* Used as a succedaneum.

To SUC-CEED', *v. n.* and *a.* To come into the place of another; to follow next in order: Dryden uses it literally for to go under.—*act.* To follow, to be subsequent or consequent to: see also the following class.

SUC-CEED'-er, *s.* One that succeeds.

Suc'-ces'-sive, 105: *a.* Following in order: in old authors, inherited by succession.

Suc'-ces'-sive-ly, *ad.* In unbroken order.

Suc'-ces'-sion, (-cësh'-ün, 147) *s.* Consecution, or a following of things in order; the persons or things collectively that follow in order; a lineage; power or right of succeeding: *Success* in the same sense is quite obs.

Suc'-ces'-sor, 38: *s.* One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessor*.

☞ This is one of the words over which fashion now relaxes its sway in favour of the more consistent accentuation: see *Prin.* 86.

To SUCCEED=**sück'-sëd'**, *v. n.* Primarily, to follow: (see above with *Succedaneum*;) in a derivative, but distinct sense, to obtain one's wish, to come to a desired effect, to have a prosperous issue: Dryden and others of about the same date use it actively in the sense of to make prosperous.

SUC-CESS', *s.* Issue or termination of an affair, always understood as a desired issue unless qualified by another word, as *bad success*, *ill success*: see also *Succession*.

Suc'-cess'-ful, 117: *a.* Prosperous, fortunate.

Suc'-cess'-ful-ly, *ad.* Prosperously, luckily.

Suc'-cess'-ful-ness, *s.* State of being successful.

SUCCIDUOUS, **sück-sid'-ü-üs**, *a.* Ready to fall.

SUCCIFEROUS, **sück-sif'-ër-üs**, *a.* Yielding sap.

SUCCINCT, **sück-singkt'**, 158: *a.* Literally, tucked or girded up; hence, short, concise; brief.

Suc'-cinct'-ly, *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

Suc'-cinct'-ness, *s.* Brevity, conciseness.

SUCCINIC=**sück-sin'-ick**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or drawn from amber; as *succinic acid*.

Suc'-ci-nous, 120: *a.* Pertaining to amber.

Suc'-ci-nate, *s.* A salt from succinic acid.

Suc'-ci-nite, *s.* A mineral of an amber colour.

SUCCORY, **suc'-kôr-ty**, 129: *s.* Wild endive.

To SUCCOUR, **süc'-kur**, 120, 40: *v. a.* To help, to assist in difficulty or distress, to relieve.

Suc'-cour, *s.* Aid; person or things that aid.

Suc'-cour-er, *s.* Helper, assistant, reliever.

Suc'-cour-less, *a.* Without friends or help.

SUCCUBUS=**sück'-ü-büs**, [l.ät.] *s.* A pretended demon: the feminine form, *Succuba*, also occurs.

SUCCULENT=**sück'-kü-lënt**, *a.* Juicy, moist.

Suc'-cu-lence, **Suc'-cu-en-cy**, *s.* Juiciness.

To SUCCUMB=**süc-kümb'**, *v. n.* To sink, to yield.

SUCCUSSION, **süc-küsh'-ün**, 147: *s.* A shaking, particularly of the nervous parts by medical stimuli: *Succus a'*tion has the same general sense, but is used especially to signify a true or trotting motion.

SUCH=**süth**, *a.* and *pron.* Of that kind, of the

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy: chäp'-män: pd-p3': lāw: gööd: jw, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, t, i, &c. mute, 171

like kind; the same that; (It is frequently followed by *as*;) the same. as specified; it becomes a pronoun by the ellipsis of a substantive: *Suck and such* is a phrase used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.

To SUCK=sŭck, *v. a. and n.* To draw in with the mouth; to draw milk from the mouth; to draw or drain; to imbibe; to inhale:—*new.* To draw, to imbibe; to draw the breast.

Suck, *s.* Act of sucking; milk; anciently, juice.

Suck'er, *s.* He or that which sucks; the embolus of a pump; a pipe used in sucking; the shoot of a plant, so called perhaps from drawing its nourishment from the stem.

Suck'et, *s.* A dissolving sweetmeat.

Suck'-ing-bot'tle, *s.* A bottle in lieu of the breast.

To Suck'le, 101: *v. a.* To nurse at the breast.

Suck'le, *s.* A teat, a dug.

Suck'-ling, *s.* A young child or other creature yet fed only by the mother's milk.

Suck'-tion, *s.* Act of sucking.

SU-GES-CENT, *a.* Relating to sucking. [Paley.]

SUDATORY, sŭ-d-d-tŏr-ĭ, 129: *a. and s.*

Swating:—*s.* A sweating-bath; a hot-house.

Su'-dar-y, *s.* Pocket-handkerchief. [Obs.]

Su-da'-tion, 89: *s.* A sweating.

Su'-dor-ous, 120: *a.* Consisting of sweat [Brown.]

Su'-d-r-i-f'-ic, 87: *a. and s.* Causing sweat:—*s.* A medicine promoting sweat.

SUDDEN=sŭd'-dĕn, 14: *a. and s.* Happening without notice, coming unexpectedly: in old authors, rash, precipitate:—*a.* [Obs.] Any unexpected occurrence: *On a sudden*, suddenly.

Sud'-den-ly, *ad.* Unexpectedly; hastily.

Sud'-den-ness, *s.* State of being sudden.

SUDORIFIC, SUDOROUS.—See with Sudatory.

SUDS, sŭdz, 141: *s.* A lixivium of soap and water: *To be in the suds*, to be in difficulty.

Webster considers this to be a noun singular: of this there are no authorities in proof, and common use makes it plural.

To SUE=sŭi, 189: *v. a. and n.* To follow for the purpose of obtaining some claim or some legal redress; to gain by legal procedure; to follow: *To sue out*, to petition for, and take out or obtain, as a writ or a pardon:—*new.* To make legal claim; to entreat, to petition.

Su'-a-ble, *a.* That may be sued; hence, *Su'abit'ity*.

SUET=sŭ'-ĕt, 14: *s.* Hard fat, as near the kidneys.

Su'-et-y, *a.* Consisting of, or like suet.

To SUFFER=sŭf'-fer, *v. a. and n.* To undergo, to bear, to feel with sense of pain; to support, not to sink under; to allow, not to hinder; to be affected by:—*new.* To undergo pain, inconvenience, or punishment; to be injured.

Suf'-fer-er, *s.* One who suffers; one who permits.

Suf'-fer-ing, *s.* Pain suffered.

Suf'-fer-ing-ly, *ad.* With pain.

Suf'-fer-a-ble, *a.* Endurable; allowable.

Suf'-fer-a-bley, *ad.* Tolerably; so as to be endured.

Suf'-fer-ance, 12: *s.* Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation; toleration, permission.

To SUFFICE, sŭf'-fiz', 137: *v. n. and a.* To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end:—*act.* To satisfy, to supply.

Suf'-fi'-sance, (-zănĕ, 151) *s.* Plenty. [Spenser.]

SUF-FIC-IENT, (-fīsh'-ĕnt, 147) *a.* Equal to an end; enough, competent; qualified by fortune or otherwise.

Suf-fic'-ient-ly, *ad.* To a sufficient degree.

Suf-fic'-ien-cy, *s.* State of being sufficient; competence, adequacy; self sufficiency or conceit.

To SUFFIX, sŭf'-fiks', *v. a.* To add, as a letter.

Suf'-fix, 83: *s.* Letter or syllable added to a word.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ŭin, 166: thĕn, 166,

To SUFFLAMINATE, sŭf-flām'-ĕ-nāt, *v. a.*

To stop, to stay, to impede. [Barrow.]

SUFFLATION, sŭf-flā'-shŭn, *s.* A blowing up.

To SUFFOCATE=sŭf'-fŏ-cāte, *v. a.* To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Suf'-fo-cate, *a.* Suffocated. [Shaks.]

Suf'-fo ca'-ting, *part. a.* Stifling.

Suf'-fo-ca'-ting-ly, *ad.* So as to suffocate.

Suf'-fo-ca'-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to choke.

Suf'-fo-ca'-tion, *s.* The act of choking; state of being choked.

SUFFRAGAN, &c.—See in the next class.

SUFFRAGE=sŭf'-frāĝe, *s.* Originally, the knee-joint of a bast, and hence, support, aid; more commonly, a vote or voice on a controverted point; in a special sense, the united voice of a congregation in prayer.

To Suf'-fra-gate, *v. a.* To agree with. [Hale.]

Suf'-fra-ga'-tor, *s.* A favourer; a voter for one.

Suf'-fra-gant, *a. and s.* Assisting:—*s.* An assistant.

Suf'-fra-gan, *s.* Properly, an assistant bishop, but commonly, a bishop as subject to his metropolitan.

SUF-FRAC'-I-NOUS, (-frād'-ĝĕ-nŭs, 92) *a.* Belonging to the knee joint of beasts. [Brown.]

SUFFRUTICIOUS, sŭf-frŭ'-tĕ-cŭs, 109, 120: *a.* (See Sub.) Under shrubby, or part shrubby.

To SUFFUMIGATE, sŭf-fŭ'-mĕ-ĝāte, *v. a.* (See Sub.) To apply fumes or smoke to the under or internal parts of the body, as in medicine: hence *Suffumigation*.

Suf'-fu-mige, 105: *s.* A medical fume. [Harvey.]

To SUFFUSE, sŭf-fŭz', 137: *v. a.* To spread over with something expandible, as a vapour or tincture.

Suf-fu'-sion, (-zhŭn, 147) *s.* Act of suffusing; that which is suffused or spread.

SUG=sŭĝ, *s.* A small kind of worm.

SUGAR, shŭŋĝ'-ār, 149, 34: *s.* A constituent of many plants, but specially, the native salt of the sugarcane obtained by the evaporation and expression of its juice: *Sugar of lead* is a name in pharmacy for acid of lead.

To Sug'-ar, *v. a.* To impregnate with sugar.

Sug'-ar-y, *a.* Sweet; fond of sugar.

The compounds are *Su'far-can'dy*, (sugar crystallized.) *Sug'-ar-cane*; *Sug'-ar-house*; *Sug'-ar-loaf*; *Sug'-ar-mill*; *Sug'-ar-plant*; &c.

SUGESCENT.—See under To Suck.

To SUGGEST, sŭdĝĕst', 143: *v. a.* To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; in obsolete senses, to seduce or draw to ill; to tell privately.

Sug-ĝest'-er, *s.* One that reminds another.

Sug-ĝest'-ion, (-ĝĕst'-yŏn, *collat.* ĝĕst'-shŭn 147): *s.* Private hint, intimation, secret notification, secret intimation.

Sug-ĝest'-ive, 105: *a.* Containing a hint.

To SUGGILATE, sŭdĝil'-āte, *v. a.* To beat black and blue; hence occurs *To Suggil*, (to defame.)

Sug'-gil-a'-tion, 89: *s.* A black and blue mark.

SUICIDE, sŭi'-ĕ-cide, *s.* Self-murder; a self-murderer.

Su'-i-ci'-dal, *a.* Of the nature of suicide.

SUILLAGE, sŭi'-il-lāĝe, *s.* Drain of filth. [Obs.]

SUING=sŭ'-ing, *s.* A soaking through. [Bacon.]

SUIT=sŭit, *s.* (See To Sue.) A suing, a petition, an entreaty; courtship; anciently, a pursuit; in law, prosecution of right before any tribunal as a civil suit, a criminal suit, a suit in chancery. *To bring suit* was anciently to bring followers or witnesses; (See Suit in the next class.) at present, *To bring a suit* is to institute an action.

Sui'-or, 38: *s.* One who sues; a wooer.

Sui'-tress, *s.* A female suitor.

SUIT=*sûit*, *s.* A following; hence, in old writers, consecution, succession, series; a retinue, a company following, but in this sense the French form, *Suite*, is used, which see lower; derivatively, a set of things which follow or belong to each other, as of armour, or of clothes: *Suit and service*, in feudal law, is the duty of feudatories to attend the court of their lord; and *Suit-court* is the court to which they owe attendance.

To Suit, *v. a. and n.* To follow as a part of, to belong to, to be fitted to; to fit, to adapt to; to dress, to clothe:—*new*. To agree, to accord.

Suit'-a-ble, *a.* Fitting, according, agreeing.

Suit'-a-bly, *ad.* In a suitable manner.

Suit'-u-ble-ness, *s.* Fitness, agreeableness.

SUITE, (*souêtk'*, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Consecution, regular set; retinue, company.

SULCATED=*sûl'-câ-têd*, *a.* Furrowed.

To Sulc=*sûlk*, *v. n.* To be sulken. [Colloq.]

Sul'-ky, *a.* Fitfully sulken; morose.

Sul'-ki-ly, *ad.* In a sulky manner.

Sul'-ki-ness, *s.* Fitful sullenness.

SULLEN=*sûl'-lên*, *a. and s.* Gloomily angry and silent; dismal, sorrowful; obstinate; mischievous:—*s. pl.* *Sullen*, [Burlesque,] a fit of sullenness.

Sul'-len-ly, *ad.* In a sullen manner.

Sul'-len-ness, *s.* State or quality of being sullen.

To SULLY, *sûl'-lÿ*, *v. a.* To soil, to spot.

Sul'-ly, *s.* Soil, tarnish, spot.

Sul'-li-age, *s.* Filth; pollution. [Disused.]

SULPHATE, SULPHITE, &c.—See below.

SULPHUR, *sûl'-fur*, 163, 40: *s.* Brimstone, which, when pure, is an uncompounded substance, acidifiable and combustible, of a pale yellow colour.

Sul'-phur-y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur.

Sul'-phur-ous, *a.* Like sulphur; containing sulphur: *Sulphurous acid* is an acid not fully saturated with oxygen.

Sul'-phur'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to sulphur: *Sulphuric acid* is an acid fully saturated with oxygen.

Sul'-phur'-re-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Consisting of or impregnated with sulphur.

Sul'-phur'-re-ous-ly, *ad.* In a sulphureous manner.

Sul'-phur'-re-ous-ness, *s.* State of being sulphureous.

Sul'-phate, *s.* A salt which is a compound of sulphuric acid with a base: hence, *Sulphat'ic*, (*a.*)

Sul'-phite, *s.* A salt which is a compound of sulphurous acid with a base.

To Sul'-phur-ate, *v. a.* To combine with sulphur: it also occurs in old authors as an adjective.

Sul'-phur-a'-tion, *s.* Act of anointing with sulphur.

Sul'-phu-ret, *s.* A combination of sulphur having no sensible properties of an acid.

Sul'-phu-ret'-ted, *a.* Holding sulphur in solution, as sulphuretted hydrogen.

☞ Of the compounds, *Sul'-phur-wort'* is a plant, the same as hog's-fennel: there are also some compounded names used in chemistry, as *Sul'-pho-cyan'ic*, *Sul'-pho-naphth'ic*, *Sul'-pho-vi'nic*, (epithets of acids;) *Sul'-pho-to-briar'bonat'*, (a mineral consisting of carbonate and sulphate of lead;) &c. See further in *Sup.*

SULTAN=*sûl'-tân*, *s.* The Turkish emperor.

Sul'-tan-ess, *s.* Queen of an eastern emperor.

Sul'-tan-ry, *s.* An eastern empire.

Sul'-tâ'-na, (*-tâ'-nâ*, 97) *s.* A sultaness.

☞ *Sultan flower* is a plant.

SULTRY, *sûl'-trÿ*, 105: *a.* Hot and close.

Sul'-tri-ness, *s.* State of being sultry.

SUM=*sûm*, *s.* Aggregate of many particulars; quantity of money; the whole abstracted, compendium, abridgement; amount; height, completion.

To Sum, *v. a.* To collect into a total; sometimes with *up* emphatical; to compute; to comprise; in

falconry, to have all the feathers grown, as a wing full summed.

SUM'-mer, *s.* One who sums; also, something that supports or keeps together; hence, the stone on a pillar which is the beginning of the cross vault; the principal beam of a floor; a lintel.

SUM'-mist, *s.* One who forms an abridgement.

SUM'-less, *a.* Not to be computed.

SUM'-ma-ry, 129: *a. and s.* Compendious or containing the sum; hence, short, brief; *s.* Compendium.

SUM'-mar-ily, *ad.* Briefly, the shortest way.

SUMACH, *sû'-mâck*, *colloq.* *Shû'-mâck*, 149: *s.* A plant; a powder used in dyeing obtained from the plant.

SUMMER=*sûm'-mer*, *s.* (See also under *Sum*.) The season of the year astronomically beginning June 21 and ending September 23, but popularly comprising May, June, and July.

To Sum'-mer, *v. n. and a.* To pass the summer:—*ad.* [Shaks.] To keep warm.

☞ The compounds are *Sum'-mer-colt*, (the undulating state of the air near the ground when heated;) *Sum'-mer-fallow*, (land lying bare in summer;) *To Sum'-mer-fallow*, (to plough in summer;) *Sum'-mer-house*, (either a country residence, or an ornamental shed in a garden;) &c.: for *SUMMERSET*, see *Somerset*.

SUMMIT=*sûm'-mit*, *s.* The top; utmost height.

Sum'-mit-y, *s.* Height or top of any thing. [Swift.]

*To SUMMON=*sûm'-môn*, 18: *v. a.* To call with authority; to cite; to excite, with *sp.* emphatical.*

Sum'-mon-er, *s.* One who cites: compare *Summoner*.

SUM'-mons, 143: *s. sing.* *a. summons*, ("thou art admonished," &c.) a citation: from this noun is ignorantly formed *To Summons*, often incorrectly used for the proper verb above.

SUMP=*sump*, *s.* Primarily, a marsh; hence applied to a round pit of stone used for the fused metal in metallurgy,—to a pond of water used in salt-works, &c.

SUMPTER, *sûm'-ter*, 156: *s.* (Compare *Sum*, &c.) The beast that carries an aggregate, a *sum* or load of things, as the clothes and furniture of a company of pilgrims, or the chest of treasure belonging to an army: it is often used adjectively, as a *sumpter mule*.

SUMPTION, *sûm'-shûn*, 156: *s.* Act of taking, [Bp. Taylor,] act of spending: for its actual use in this sense there is no authority, yet the Latin verb means not only to take, but also to spend.

Sumpt'-tu-ary, (*sum'-tû-âr-ÿ*, 147) *a.* Relating to expense; regulating the cost of life.

Sumpt'-tu-ous, (*-tû-ûs*, *colloq.* *-choo-ûs*, 147) *a.* Costly, expensive; hence, splendid, magnificent.

Sumpt'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* Expensively; splendidly.

Sumpt'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* Expensiveness; costliness.

Raleigh uses *Sumptuous'ity*.

SUN=*sûn*, *s.* The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place; any thing eminently splendid.

To Sun, *v. a.* To expose to the sun's warmth.

Sun'-less, *a.* Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

Sun'-ny, *a.* Like the sun; proceeding from the sun; exposed to the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUN'-day, *s.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the first day of the week, now the Christian sabbath.

☞ Other compounds are *Sun'-beam*; *Sun'-beat*; *Sun'-bright*; *Sun'-burning*; *Sun'-burnt*; *Sun'-dial*; *Sun'-dew*, (a herb.) *Sun'-dial*; *Sun'-dried*; *Sun'-nah*; *Sun'-flower*; *Sun'-like*; *Sun'-proof*; *Sun'-rise*; *Sun'-rising*; *Sun'-set*; *Sun'-setting*; *Sun'-shine*; *Sun'-shiny*, &c.

*To SUNDER=*sûn'-der*, *v. a.* To part, to divide.*

Sun'-der, *s.* Two, two parts; as in *sunder*.

Sun'-dry, (*i. e.* *Sun'-der-y*) *a.* Several, more than one.

SUNG.—See *To Sing*. **SUNK**.—See *To Sink*.

*To SUP=*sûp*, *v. a.* To sip, to drink by mouthfuls or by little at a time.*

Sup, *s.* A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.

Sup'-page, *s.* That which may be supped, pottage.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: *gât'-vdy*; *châp'-mân*; *pâ-nâ'*; *lâw*; *gôod*; *j'wô*, *i. e. jew*, 55: *s. i. &c. mute*, 171.

To SUP, *v. n.* and *a.* To eat the evening meal;—*act.* To treat with supper.
 Sup-per, *s.* The evening repast.
 Sup-per-less, *a.* Having no supper.
 SUPER.—See below the next class.
 SUPERABLE, sū-per-ā-bl, 101: *a.* (This word is a relation of the prefix *Super*, though not a compound.) That may be overcome or conquered.
 Su-per-a-bly, *ad.* So as may be overcome.
 Su-per-a-bly-ness, *s.* Quality of being superable.
 SUPER, A Latin preposition entering as a prefix into many compounds of our own, as well as of many adopted from the Latin; it signifies *above, over, excess*, with the same effect as the Greek prefix *Hyper*, which see: it has the accent, principal or secondary, on the first syllable, except in a few words having terminations that attract the antepenultimate accent, such as in *Superfluous*. See other compounds in *Supp.*
 To Su-per-a-bound, *v. n.* To be exuberant.
 Su-per-a-bun-dant, *a.* Abounding to excess: hence *Superabundantly* and *Superabundance*.
 Su-per-a-cid-u-U-LA-TED, *a.* Acidulated to excess.
 To Su-per-add, *v. u.* To add over and above.
 Su-per-ad-di-tion, 89: *s.* Act of superadding: the thing superadded.
 Su-per-ad-van-ti-ent, 90: *a.* Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.
 To Su-per-an-nu-ate, *v. a.* and *n.* To disqualify by age;—*neu.* [Disused.] To last beyond the year.
 Su-per-an-nu-a-tion, 89: *s.* The state of being disqualified by the infirmity of age.
 SUPERB = sū-perb, *a.* (This word is a relation of the prefix *Super*, though not a compound.) Grand, pompous, lofty, stately, magnificent.
 Su-perb-ly, *ad.* In a superb manner.
 The compound *Superbly* is a flower.
 SUPER.—See before Superabound.
 Su-per-car-nal, *a.* An officer in a merchantman set over the cargo for the management of the trade.
 Su-per-ce-lest-ial, 90: *a.* Above the firmament.
 Su-per-cil-iar-y, 90: *a.* Above the eye-brow.
 Su-per-cil-i-ous, (-yūs) *a.* Having a haughty brow or look: hence, haughty, lofty, overbearing.
 Su-per-cil-i-ous-ly, *ad.* Haughtily.
 Su-per-cil-i-ous-ness, *s.* Haughtiness.
 Su-per-con-cep-tion, *s.* Second conception.
 Su-per-con-se-quence, *s.* Remote consequence.
 Su-per-cres-cent, *a.* Growing on something else.
 Su-per-cres-cence, *s.* A growth on a growth.
 Su-per-em-i-nent, *a.* Greatly eminent.
 Su-per-em-i-nent-ly, *ad.* Very eminently.
 Su-per-em-i-nence, *s.* Uncommon degree of eminence: *Supereminence* is the same.
 To Su-per-en-o-gate, *v. n.* To do more than duty requires.
 Su-per-en-o-ga-tor-y, *a.* Performed beyond the demands of duty: *Supererogant* and *Supererogative* are the same.
 Su-per-en-o-ga-tion, 89: *s.* Performance of more than duty requires.
 Su-per-es-sen-tial, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.
 To Su-per-ex-alt, (-ēgz-āwt', 154, 112) *v. a.* To exalt in a superior degree.
 Su-per-ex-al-ta-tion, *s.* Uncommon elevation.
 Su-per-ex-cel-lent, 188: *a.* Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.
 Su-per-ex-cel-lence, *s.* Superior excellence.
 Su-per-ex-cres-cence, 183: *s.* Something superfluously growing.
 Su-per-ye-cun-di-ty, *s.* Superabundant fecundity.
 To Su-per-fe-tate, *v. n.* To conceive after con-

ception: To *Superfete*, active and neuter occurs in old writers.
 Su-per-fe-ta-tion, *s.* One conception on another, so that the delivery will be at different times.
 Su-per-vice, 103: *s.* Outside surface. [Dryden.]
 Su-per-flu-ial, (-fish'-āl, 147) *a.* Being on the surface; composing the surface; shallow, or merely covering something; smattering, not learned.
 Su-per-flu-ial-ly, *ad.* On the surface.
 Su-per-flu-ial-ness, *s.* Quality of being superficial; false appearance, slight knowledge.
 Su-per-flu-i-al-i-ty, *s.* Superficialness.
 Su-per-flu-i-es, (-fish'-ēz, 101) *s.* (The same in plural.) Outside, surface, superfluous.
 Su-per-flu-e, *a.* Eminently fine.
 Su-per-flu-i-tant, 109: *a.* Floating above or on the surface; hence, *Superfluity*: words in little use.
 Su-per-flu-i-t-y, *s.* An abundance above necessity: *Superfluence*, with the same meaning, is obs.
 Su-per-flu, 188: *s.* Superfluity. [Shaks.]
 Su-per-flu-ous, 109, 120: *a.* Exuberant, more than enough; offensive by being more than sufficient. The accent here, and in the next two words, deserts its usual place, *flu*ous being one of the terminations which attract an antepenultimate accent: see Prin. 87.
 Su-per-flu-ous-ly, *ad.* With excess.
 Su-per-flu-ous-ness, *s.* State of being superfluous.
 Su-per-fo-li-a-tion, *s.* Excess of foliation.
 Su-per-hu-man, *a.* Being above human.
 To Su-per-im-posit, (-pōze, 151) *v. a.* To lay or impose on something else.
 Su-per-im-preg-na-tion, *s.* Superfétation.
 Su-per-in-cum-bent, *a.* Lying on something else.
 To Su-per-in-duce, *v. a.* To bring on or upon as an addition to something.
 Su-per-in-duc-tion, *s.* Act of superinducing.
 Su-per-in-jec-tion, *s.* Injection after another.
 To Su-per-in-spect, *v. a.* To overlook.
 Su-per-in-sti-tu-tion, *s.* An institution as of B, by another presentation, when A had been instituted.
 To Su-per-in-tend, *v. a.* To have and exercise the charge of overseeing.
 Su-per-in-ten-dent, *a.* and *s.* Overlooking by authority.—*s.* One who superintends.
 Su-per-in-ten-dence, Su-per-in-ten-den-cy, *s.* Act of overseeing with authority.
 SUPERIOR, sū-per-ē-or, 43, 33: *a.* and *s.* (This word is a relation of the prefix *Super*, though not a compound.) Upper; higher in excellence or rank; preferable; above emotion, free from concern, unaffected, unconquered;—*s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.
 Su-per-ri-or-i-ty, 84: *s.* Pre-eminence.
 SUPERLATIVE, sū-per-lā-tiv, 105: *a.* and *s.* (The accent deserts its usual place, *lative* being one of the terminations that attract the antepenultimate accent: see Prin. 87.) Implying or expressing the highest degree; highest in degree;—*s.* The superlative degree of adjectives in grammar; a word expressing the highest degree of something.
 Su-per-la-tive-ly, *ad.* In the highest degree.
 Su-per-la-tive-ness, *s.* State of being superlative.
 Su-per-la-tion, 87: *s.* Expression of any thing beyond truth or propriety. [H. Jon.]
 SUPERNAL = sū-per-nāl, *a.* (Related to the prefix *Super*, though not a compound.) Being in a higher place or region; relating to things above.
 SUPER.—See before Superabundant.
 Su-per-i-or-nar, 103, 34: *a.* Being above the moon, not of this world: *Superlunary* is the same.
 Su-per-mun-dane, *a.* Above the world.
 Su-per-na-tant, *a.* Floating above.
 Su-per-na-ta-tion, *s.* A swimming on the surface.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

SUPER

SUP

SU'-PER-NAT''-U-RAL, (-nāt'-ch'oo-rāl, 147) *a.* Being beyond nature, miraculous.
SU'-PER-NAT''-U-RAL-ly, *ad.* Miraculously.
SU'-PER-NU'-MER-AR-ly, *a.* and *s.* Exceeding a stated, necessary, usual, or round number;—*a.* One above the number.
SU'-PER-PAR-TIC''-U-LAR, *a.* The epithet of such ratio or proportion as gives one (a particular) more to the greater than to the less number; thus, the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 2 to 3, or of 3 to 4, &c., is superparticular; but the ratio of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10, &c., is *superpartient*, as giving something above for the remainder of the quotient in the division of the greater by the less number.
SU'-PER-PLANT, *a.* A parasitic plant. [Bacon.]
SU'-PER-PLUS'-AGE, *s.* Surplusage. [Fell.]
To SU'-PER-PON''-DER-ATE, *v. a.* To weigh over and above.
To SU'-PER-POSE, 151: *v. a.* To lay upon. [Geol.]
To SU'-PER-PRAISE, *v. a.* To praise to excess.
SU'-PER-PRO-POR-TION, (-pōr'-shūn, 130, 89) *s.* Overplus of proportion.
SU'-PER-PUR-GA'-TION, *s.* Excess of purgation.
SU'-PER-RE-FLEC'-TION, 89: *s.* Reflection of a reflected image.
SU'-PER-SA''-L-ENT, 90: *a.* Jumping or leaping upon; hence, *superstitious*.
SU'-PER-SALT, (-sālt, *s.* Salt with excess of acid.
To SU'-PER-SAT''-U-RATE, 147: *v. a.* To saturate to excess; hence, *super-saturated*.
To SU'-PER-SCRIBE, *v. a.* To write on the outside.
SU'-per-scrip'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of superscribing; the words superscribed; the words on a coin.
SU'-PER-SEC''-U-LAR, *a.* Above secular things.
To SU'-PER-SEDE'', *v. a.* Literally, to take a superior place and render [the inferior] unnecessary.—to come in the place of; to make void by superior power; to set aside.
SU'-per-se'-de-as, [Lat.] *s.* "Stay or set aside," applied as the name of a writ containing the *e* words, the object of which is to stay some proceedings, or, in certain cases, to suspend the powers of an officer.
SU'-PER-SER''-VICE-A-BLE, *a.* Over-officious.
SU'-PER-STIT''-ION, (-stīsh'-ūn, 89) *s.* The form and character which religion takes when it makes a strong impression on an ignorant, an ill-instructed, a bigoted, a timorous, or a narrow mind; rites and practices proceeding from religious feelings so produced; a false religion; belief in omens, prognostics, the agency of spells, and similar fanciful inventions or matters of opinion; in a sense more general, over-nicety, exactness too scrupulous.
SU'-per-stit''-ious, 120: *a.* Addicted to superstition; full of fancies and scruples from the effect of strong but ill-directed religious feelings; over-accurate; scrupulous beyond need.
SU'-per-stit''-iously, *ad.* In a superstitious manner; with too much scruple.
SU'-per-stit''-ious-ness, *s.* Superstition.
To SU'-PER-STRAIN'', *v. a.* To overstrain.
To SU'-PER-STRUCT'', *v. a.* To build upon.
SU'-per-struc'-tive, 105: *a.* Built or erected on something else.
SU'-per-struc'-tion, 89: *s.* Edifice raised on something; erection distinct from its foundation.
SU'-per-struc'-ture, 147: *s.* Superstruction.
SU'-PER-SUB-STAN''-TIAL, (-sh'āl, 147) *a.* More than substantial.
SU'-PER-SUL''-PHATE, 163: *s.* Sulphate with an excess of acid.
SU'-per-sul''-phu-ret-ted, *a.* Combined with an excess of sulphur.
SU'-PER-TER-RE''-AN, *a.* Being above ground.
SU'-per-ter-res''-tri-al, *a.* Being above what belongs to the earth.

SU'-PER-TON''-IC, *s.* Note next above the *key-note*.
SU'-PER-VA-CA''-NE-OUS, *a.* Superfluous.
SU'-per-va-ca''-neous-ly, *ad.* Needlessly.
SU'-per-va-ca''-neous-ness, *s.* Needlessness.
To SU'-PER-VE''-N, *v. n.* To come upon any body or anything as something extraneous.
SU'-per-ve''-ni-ent, *a.* Added, additional.
SU'-per-ven''-tion, *s.* Act of supervening.
To SU'-PER-VISE'', (-vīz, 151) *v. a.* To overlook: Shakespeare uses it substantively for *Supervision*.
SU'-per-vi''-sor, (-zōr) *s.* An overseer.
SU'-per-vis''-ion, (-vīzh'-ūn) *s.* Act of supervising.
To SU'-PER-VIVE, *v. a.* To overlive or outlive.
SUPINATION, &c.—See under *Supine*, (*a.*)
SUPINE=sū'-pīn, *a.* A sort of verbal noun.
SUPINE=sū'-pīn, *a.* Lying with the face upward, opposed to prone; derivatively, leaning backward, figuratively, negligent, as one asleep, careless, thoughtless.
Su-pīn''-ly, *ad.* With the face up; negligently.
Su-pīn''-ness, *s.* State or quality of being supine: *Sup'city* is used by Brown.
SU'-pi-na''-tion, 6, 89: *s.* Act of lying or state of being laid with the face upward; act of exposing the palm of the hand, hence the name of the muscle used, *Su-pīnator*.
SUPPAGE.—See under *To Sup*, (*to sip*).
SUPPALPATION, sūp'-pāl-pā'-shūn, 89: *s.* Act of enticing by soft words. [Bp. Hall.]
To SUPPARASITE=sūp-pār'-d-sīt, *v. a.* To flatter, to cajole; hence, *Supparasitization*. [1637.]
To SUPPEDITATE, sūp-pēd'-t-tāt, *v. a.* Literally, to place a support to; hence, to supply [Pearson].
SUP'-PR-DI''-NE-OUS, 120: *a.* Placed under the feet.
SUPPER, &c.—See under *To Sup*, (*to eat*, &c.)
To SUPPLANT=sūp-plānt', 11: *v. a.* To trip up the heels; hence, to displace by stratagem; to displace.
Sup-plant''-er, *s.* One that supplants.
Sup-plant''-u'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of supplanting.
SUPPLE, sūp'-pl, 101: *a.* Pliant, flexible; yielding, not obstinate; flattering; that which makes supple.
To SUP-ple, *v. a.* and *n.* To make pliant or compliant;—*nes*. To grow soft or pliant.
Sup-ple-ness, *s.* Pliantness; facility.
SUPPLEMENT=sūp-pi-ē-mēt, *s.* (Compare *To Supply*.) Addition by which something wanting is supplied.
SUP'-ple-men''-tal, *Sup'-ple-men''-tar-y*, *a.* Additional, added to supply what is wanting.
Sup'-ple-tor-y, *a.* and *s.* Brought in to fill up deficiencies;—*s.* That which is to fill up a deficiency.
SUPPLIAL, SUPPLIANCE.—See under *To Supply*.
SUPPLIANT, sūp'-plē-ānt, *a.* and *s.* Entreating, beseeching;—*s.* An humble petitioner.
SUP-ple-ant''-ly, *ad.* In a supplicative manner.
SUP'-PLI-CANT, *a.* and *s.* Suppliant.
To SUP-ple-cate, *v. a.* and *n.* To implore.
SUP-ple-ca''-tion, 89: *s.* Entreaty made with humbleness; petitionary worship.
SUP-ple-ca-tor-y, *a.* Petitionary.
To SUPPLY=sūp-plī', *v. a.* To fill up as being deficient or vacant; to yield, to afford; to serve instead of; to furnish.
Sup-ply, *s.* Sufficiency of things for want.
SUP-ply-ment, *s.* Supplial. [Shaks.]
Sup-pli''-al, *s.* Act of supplying.
Sup-pli''-ance, *s.* That which is supplied. [Shaks.]
To SUPPORT=sūp-pōrt, 130: *v. a.* To bear, to sustain, to prop; to endure without being overcome to uphold, to vindicate.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Facets: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: & c. *made*. 171

Sup-port', 82: *s.* Act of supporting; state of being supported; the thing or things that support; supply.

Sup-port'er, *s.* He or that which supports; sustainer; in heraldry, one of the figures by the side of the escutcheon.

Sup-port'-a-ble, *a.* That may be supported.

Sup-port'-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being supported.

Sup-port'-ance, *s.* Maintenance; support. [Shaks.] Bishop Hall uses *Sup'porta'tion*, and Milton *Sup'portment*.

To SUPPOSE, sŭp-pōz', 151: *v. a.* Literally, to place under as for something to stand upon, to lay down without proof as a foundation for the erection of consequences; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous; to make reasonably supposed; in an old special but literal sense, to put one thing fraudulently in place of another.

Sup-pose', *s.* Supposition. [Shaks. Dryden.]

Sup-po'-ser, *s.* One that supposes.

Sup-po-si'-tion, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Position laid down; hypothesis, imagination yet unproved.

Sup'-po-si'-tion-al, *a.* Hypothetical.

Sup-po'-s-i-tive, 92, 105: *a. and s.* Supposed, including a supposition; — *s.* That which notes a supposition.

Sup-po'-s-i-tive-ly, *ad.* On supposition.

Sup-po'-i-ti'-f-i-cious, (-tish'-ūs, 147) *a.* Put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another, not genuine; it is seldom used in the figurative sense of *supposed*; and *suppositiously* for *suppositively* is scarcely authorized.

Sup-po'-i-ti'-f-i-cious-ness, *s.* State of being supposititious.

SUP-POS'-I-TOR-Y, *s.* A medical preparation applied under, being a kind of solid clyster.

To SUPPRESS=sŭp-prēss', *v. a.* To overpower and crush; to restrain from disclosure; to stop.

Sup-pres'-sor, 33: *s.* One that suppresses.

Sup-pres'-sive, 105: *a.* Tending to suppress.

Sup-pres'-sion, (-prēsh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Act of suppressing; state of being suppressed.

To SUPPURATE=sŭp-pŭ-rātē, *v. a. and n.* To generate [pus or matter] — *new*. To grow to pus.

Sup'-pu-ra'-tive, 105: *a. and s.* Tending to promote suppuration; — *s.* A suppurating medicine.

Sup'-pu-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Process of suppurating; the pus or matter generated.

To SUPPUTE=sŭp-pŭtē, *v. a.* To compute. [Obs.]

Sup'-pu-ta'-tion, *s.* Reckoning. [Holder.]

SUPRA, A Latin preposition, being another form of *super*, signifying *above* or *before*.

SU'-PRA-LAP-SA'-RI-AN, 90: *a. and s.* Above or before the fall; relating to the supralapsarian doctrine, (see Supralapsarian.) *Supralapsary* has the same meaning; — *s.* A supralapsarian (alvinist).

SU'-PRA-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Above the world.

SU'-PRA-OR'-BIT-AL, *a.* Above the orbit of the eye.

SU'-PRA-VUL'-GAR, 34: *a.* Above the vulgar.

SUPREME=sŭ-prēm', *a.* (Compare Supra.) Highest in dignity, in authority, in intellectual character; *The Supreme*, the highest of beings.

Su-prē-mē-ly, *ad.* In the highest degree.

SU-PREM'-ACY, 92: *s.* Highest authority; *Oath of Supremacy*, an oath by which the king's supremacy in religious affairs is acknowledged.

SUR.—See after the next two words.

SURAL=sŭ-rāl, *a.* Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, shŭr'-ānce, 149: *s.* Assurance.

SUR, A prefix from the French, contracted from *Supra*, and signifying *upon*, or *over* and *above*; it is sometimes merely intensive. [name.]

SUR-AD-UT'-ION, 89: *s.* Something added to the

SUR-BASE, 152: *s.* Border or moulding above the base.

SUR'-based, (-hāst, 114, 143) *a.* Having a surbase

To SURBATE=sur-hātē, *v. a.* To bruise the sole of the feet with travel. [Clarendon.]

SUR-BEAT', **SUR-BET'**, *a.* Surbated. [Spens. Bp. Hall.]

SUR.—See before Suraddition.

To SUR-CHASE', (-cece, 152) *v. n. and a.* To cease finally, to be no longer in use or being, to cease emphatically; — *ad.* To stop entirely.

SUR-CEASE, 82: *s.* Cessation, stop.

To SUR-CHARGE, *v. a.* To overload; to overcharge.

SUR-char'-ger, *s.* One that surcharges.

SUR'-charge, 83: *s.* Burthen added to burthen.

SUR-CIN'-GLE, 158, 101: *s.* Literally, an upper girdle; a girth for binding a burthen on a horse; the girdle of a cask.

SUR-cin'-gled, *a.* Girt.

See *Surcle* below.

SUR'-COAT, *s.* A coat worn over the rest of the dress; it seems to have been a short one.

SUR'-CREW, 109: *s.* Additional collection. [Wotton.]

SURCLE, sur'-cl, 101: *s.* A shoot, a sucker.

To SUR'-cu-late, *v. a.* To cut off young shoots.

SUR=surd, *a. and s.* Deaf; unheard; [Obs.] that is inexpressible as a number or quantity by any known way of notation otherwise than by the radical sign or index; — *s.* A quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers.

SUR'-di-ty, *s.* Deafness. [Cockeram.]

SURE, shŭr, 149, 51: *a. and ad.* Certain; firm; strong; — *adv.* Certainly, surely; *To be sure*, certainly.

Sure'-ly, *ad.* Certainly; firmly.

Sure'-ness, *s.* Certainty.

Sure-foot'-ed, 118: *a.* Treading firmly.

Sure'-ty, *s.* Certainty; security; support; evidence, legal security; hostage.

Sure'-ti-ship, *s.* State or office of being surety.

SURF=surf, *s.* Swell of the sea that breaks on the shore.

SURFACE=sur'-fācē, *s.* The superficies, the outside; Milton accents it on the last syllable.

To SURFEIT, sur'-fit, 120: *v. a. and n.* To feed to satiety and sickness; — *new*. To overgorge.

SUR'-feit, *s.* An excess in food; satiety with sickness.

SUR'-feit-er, *s.* A glutton.

SUR'-feit-ing, *s.* Gluttony.

SUR'-feit-wa'-ter, 140: *s.* Water to cure a surfeit.

SURGE=surge, *s.* A rising billow.

To Surge, *v. n.* To swell as waves.

SUR'-gy, *a.* Rising in billows.

Surge-less, *a.* Smooth, calm.

SURGEON=sur-gŭ-on, *s.* A chirurgian, which see; one who practises that department of medicine in which diseases are cured or alleviated by the hand, by instruments, and by external applications.

SUR'-ger-y, *s.* The profession of a surgeon; *Sur'-geonry* is out of use; also, a place or room for surgical operations.

SUR'-gi-cal, *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery, chirurgical.

SURLY, sur'-lē, *a.* Gloomily morose, rough, uncivil, sour, silently angry.

SUR'-li-ly, *ad.* In a surly manner.

SUR'-li-ness, *s.* Gloomy moroseness.

SUR.—See before Suraddition.

To SUR-MISE', (-mize, 151) *v. a.* To frame a notion or opinion in addition to some fact; to suspect, to imagine from imperfect previous knowledge.

SUR-mise', 82: *s.* Imperfect notion, suspicion.

SUR-mi'-ser, *s.* One that surmises.

SUR-mi'-sing, *s.* A surmise.

SUR-mi'-sal, *s.* A surmise. [Milton.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mŭh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vŭzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shŭn, 166: thŭn, 166.

To SUR-MOUNT', 31: *v. a.* To rise above; to conquer; to surpass.
SUR-MOUNT'-er, *s.* One that surmounts.
SUR-MOUNT'-able, *a.* That may be surmounted.
SUR-NAME, *s.* An additional name; the family name as being additional to the first name.
To SUR-name, *v. a.* To call by a surname.
SUR-OX'-IDE, 189: *s.* That which contains an addition of oxide.
To SUR-PASS', *v. a.* To exceed, to excel.
SUR-PASS'-a-b-e, *a.* That may be surpassed.
SUR-PASS'-ing, *a.* Excellent in a high degree.
SUR-PASS'-ing-ly, *ad.* In an excellent manner.
SUR-PLICE, (-pliss, 105) *s.* The white garment over his dress which an administering clergyman wears.
SUR-pliced, (-plist) *a.* Wearing a surplice.
SUR'-PLUS, **SUR'-PLUS-AGE**, *s.* Overplus, excess beyond what is strictly due or necessary.
To SUR-PRISE', (-prize, 151) *v. a.* To fall upon unawares; to strike with astonishment; to confuse.
SUR-prise, **SUR-pris'-al**, *s.* Act of surprising; state of being surprised; the emotion excited.
SUR-pris'-ing, *a.* Exciting surprise.
SUR-pris'-ing-ly, *ad.* In a surprising manner.
SUR-QUE-RRY, *s.* Overweening pride. [Spenser.]
SUR-RE-BUT'-TER, *s.* Answer to a rebutter. [Law.]
SUR-RE-JOIN'-DER, *s.* Answer to a rejoinder. [Law.]
To SUR-REN'-DER, *v. a.* and *n.* To give up, to deliver up:—*neu.* To yield.
SUR-ren'-der, *s.* Act of yielding; act of resigning to another: *Surrender* is little used.
SUR-ren'-der-or', 177: *s.* A tenant who surrenders an estate in favour of a *Surrenderer*.
SURREPTION, **sŭr-rēp'-shŭn**, 89: *s.* (See Sub.) A creeping upon; act of getting by stealth.
SUR-rep-ti'-ious, (-tish'-ŭs, 147) *a.* Got or produced fraudulently; done by stealth.
SUR-rep-ti'-ious-ly, *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently.
To SURROGATE=**sŭr-rō-gāte**, *v. a.* (See Sub.) To put in place of another.
SUR-ro-gate, *s.* A deputy, a delegate, particularly the delegate of an ecclesiastical judge.
SUR.—See before *SURadition*.
To SUR-ROUND', *v. a.* To encompass completely.
SUR-SOL'-ID, *s.* The fifth power of a number: *the Sur-solid problem* is that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.
SUR-tout', (**sŭr-tōt'**, [Fr.] 170) *s.* An outer coat.
To SUR-VEN', *v. a.* To supervene.
To SUR-VEY', (-vay, 100) *v. a.* To overlook, to inspect; specially, to measure and estimate land: see the noun lower.
SUR-vey'-al, *s.* A survey. [Barrow.]
SUR-vey'-or, *s.* An overseer; a superintendent; in a special sense, a measurer of land.
SUR-vey'-or-ship, *s.* Office of a surveyor.
SUR-vey, (-vay, 100) 83: *s.* View, prospect; superintendence; mensuration.
To SUR-view', (-vū, 110) *v. a.* To survey. [Obs.] Hence also *Surveyor*, (*sub.*) To *Survey* is the same.
To SUR-VIVE', *v. a.* and *n.* To outlive:—*neu.* To live after another; to remain alive.
SUR-vi'-vor, 38: *s.* One that outlives another.
SUR-vi'-vor-ship, *s.* State of outliving another.
SUSCEPTIBLE, **sŭs-cēp'-tē-bl**, 101: *a.* Capable of taking or admitting; specially, of admitting influences of emotion.
Sus-cep-ti-bile-ness, *s.* Susceptibility.
Sus-cep-ti-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.
Sus-cep-tive, 105: *a.* Capable to admit.

Sus-cep-tiv'-i-ty, *s.* Capacity of admitting.
SUS-CEP-TION, *s.* Act of undertaking.
SUS-cep-tor, *s.* One who undertakes, a godfather.
SUS-CIP'-I-ENT, 90: *a.* and *s.* Receiving, admitting:—*s.* One that admits or takes.
SUS-cip'-i-en-cy, *s.* Reception; admission.
To SUSCITATE, **sŭs-cē-tāte**, *v. a.* To rouse.
SUS-ci-tat'-ion, 89: *s.* Act of exciting.
To SUSPECT=**sŭs-pēckt'**, *v. a.* and *n.* To mistrust; to imagine with fear and jealousy; to imagine guilty; to doubt:—*neu.* To imagine guilt.
SUS-pect', *a.* and *s.* Suspected:—*s.* Suspicion. [Obs.]
SUS-pect'-er, *s.* One that suspects.
SUS-pect'-ed-ly, *ad.* So as to be suspected.
SUS-pect'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being suspected.
SUS-pect'-ful, 117: *a.* Apt to suspect, suspicious; exciting suspicion.
SUS-pect'-less, *a.* Not suspecting; not suspected.
SUS'-pi-ca-ble, *a.* That may be suspected. [More.]
SUS-pic'-ION, (**sŭs-pish'-ŭn**, 147) *s.* Act of suspecting; imagination of something; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil without proof.
SUS-pic'-ious, 120: *a.* Inclined to suspect; indicating suspicion; liable to suspicion.
SUS-pic'-ious-ly, *ad.* With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.
SUS-pic'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality of being suspicious.
To SUSPEND=**sŭs-pēnd'**, *v. a.* To hang; to make to depend on; to hinder for a time; to delay; to keep undetermined; to delay for a time.
SUS-pend'-er, *s.* He or that which suspends.
SUS-PENSE', *s.* and *a.* Uncertainty; cessation; delay; stop in the midst of two opposites:—*adj.* Held from proceeding; held in doubt or expectation.
SUS-pen'-si-b'e, *a.* Capable of being suspended: hence *Suspensibility*.
SUS-pen'-sive, (-civ, 105) *a.* Doubtful.
SUS-pen'-sor, *s.* A handle to suspend something.
SUS-pen'-sor-y, *a.* That suspends; doubtful.
SUS-pen'-sion, (**sŭs-pēn'-shŭn**, 147) *s.* Act of suspending; state of being suspended; in special senses, a keeping in doubt; a postponement of legal execution. [Scottish:] a point from which a weight is suspended, &c.
SUSPICIOUS, &c.—See under *To Suspect*.
To SUSPIRE=**sŭs-pir'**, *v. a.* To sigh, to breathe.
SUS-pired', *part. a.* Sighed for. [Wotton.]
SUS-pi'-ral, *s.* A breathing hole; also a spring of water passing under ground toward a conduit.
SUS'-pi-ra'-tion, *s.* A deep breathing, a sigh.
To SUSTAIN=**sŭs-tān'**, *v. a.* To hold up, to support, to maintain; to endure.
SUS-tain', *s.* That which sustains. [Milton.]
SUS-tain'-er, *s.* He or that which sustains.
SUS'-TE-NANCE, *s.* Support, maintenance; *victim*.
SUS'-ten-ta'-tion, *s.* Support; maintenance.
SUSURATION, **sŭ-sŭr-rā'-shŭn**, 89: *s.* Whisper; soft murmur.
SUTILE, **sŭ-til**, 105: *a.* Done by stitching.
Sŭt' tute, (**sŭ-tŭr**, 147) *s.* Literally, a sewing; a manner of sewing wounds; a particular articulation, as the sutures which join the bones of the cranium.
Sŭ'-tu-ra'-ted, *a.* Joined by a suture.
SUTLER=**sŭt'-ler**, *s.* A person that follows an army as a seller of provisions and liquors.
Sŭt'-ling, *a.* Belonging to sutlers.
SŭT-TĒ=**sŭs-tēt'**, *s.* A female Indian deity: the sacrifice of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.
SUTTLE, **sŭt'-tl**, 101: *a.* Neat, as neat weight.
SUTURE.—See under *Suttle*.
SWAB, **swōb**, 140: *s.* A mop to clean floors.
To Swab, *v. a.* To clean with a mop.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Initials: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pē-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *Jesus*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Swab'-ber, *s.* One who swabs a ship's deck.

SWAD=swöd, 140: *s.* A squab person. [B. Jon.]

To SWADDE, swöd'-dl, 140, 101: *v. a.* To swathe, to bind tight; in Hudibras, to beat, to cudgel.

Swad'-d e, *s.* Clothes bound tight round.

☞ The compounds are *Swad'-ding-band*; *Swad'-ding-cloth* or *Swad'-ding-clout*; &c.

To SWAG=swäg, 142: *v. n.* To sink down by its weight; to move as something heavy and pendent: it is sometimes in vulgar style used actively.

Swag'-gy, (-güty, 77) *a.* Dependent by its weight.

Swag'-bel-lied, (-líd) *a.* Having a large belly.

To SWAGE.—See *To Suage* and *To Assuage*.

To SWAGGER, swäg'-guer, 142, 77: *v. n.* and *a.* To bluster, to bully:—*act.* To overbear with boasting.

Swag'-ger-er, *s.* A bully.

SWAIN=swäin, *s.* A young man, generally a rustic; a country servant; a lover.

Swain'-ish, *a.* Rustic, ignorant. [Milton: prose.]

SWAIN'-MORE, *s.* A court of freeholders within the forest.

To SWALE=swäle, *v. a.* and *n.* To waste away, as a burning candle:—*neu.* To consume. [Obs.]

SWALLET, swöl'-lét, *s.* Breaking in of water.

SWALLOW, swöl'-lô, 140: *s.* A well-known migratory bird.

☞ The compounds are *Swal'-low-fish*; *Swal'-low-fly*; *Swal'-low's-tail*, (the same as dove-tail:); *Swal'-low-tail*, (a plant); *Swal'-low-wool*, (a plant:); &c.

To SWALLOW, swöl'-lô, 140: *v. a.* To pass from the mouth down the throat; to absorb, to ingest, often with *up*, emphatic; to seize and waste; to engross or engage completely; by a common familiar figure, to receive without examination.

Swal'-low, *s.* The throat; voracity; as much as is swallowed at once; a gulf.

Swal'-low-er, *s.* One that swallows; a glutton.

SWAM.—See *To Swim*.

SWAMP, swömp, 140: *s.* A marsh, a bog, a fen.

To Swamp, *v. a.* To whelm or sink as in a swamp.

Swamp'-y, *a.* Boggy, lenny.

Swamp'-ore, *s.* Iron ore found in swamps.

SWAN, swön, 140: *s.* A large aquatic fowl.

☞ The compounds are *Swan'-s-down*, (the down of the swan; also a fine soft thick woollen cloth); *Swan'-skin*, (a species of soft flannel:); &c.

To SWAP, swöp, 140: *v. a.* and *n.* To strike with a sweeping stroke:—*neu.* To fall completely down; to ply the wings with a sweeping noise:—in another sense, see *To Swap*. [Obs. or vulg.]

Swap, *s.* and *adv.* A blow, a stroke:—*adv.* With hasty violence, [Vulg.:] in another sense, see *Swap*.

SWARD, swärd, 140, 37: *s.* Primarily, skin or surface; hence the skin of bacon, [Obs.:] the grassy surface of land.

To Sward, *v. a.* To breed a green turf.

SWARE.—See *To Swear*. [Obs.]

SWARM, swäwrm, 140, 37: *s.* A cluster of small animals, particularly when in motion; a multitude.

To Swarm, *v. n.* and *a.* To collect in a swarm, to congregate; to breed multitudes; to be crowded: for the sense of to climb a tree by embracing it with the arms and legs, there seems to be little authority:—*act.* To throng.

SWART, swäwt, 140: *a.* Swarthy.

To Swart, *v. a.* To make swart or swarthy.

Swart'-y, *a.* Swarthy; hence, *Swartiness*.

SWARTH, *a.* Black, darkly brown, tawny: as a *subb.* it is sometimes used for *Swath*, a row of grass cut down by the mower: and in the North it signifies the apparition of a person before he dies, otherwise called a *Fetch* and a *Wraith*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: ðîn, 166: thên, 166.

Sweep, *s.* Act of sweeping; compass of a stroke; direction of any motion not rectilinear; a sweeper.
Sweep-er, *s.* One that sweeps.
Sweep-y, *a.* Passing with speed and violence; wavy; strutting, drawn out.
Sweep-ing, 143: *s. pl.* Things collected by sweeping.
SWEEP-NET, *s.* Net that takes a large compass.
SWEEP-STAKES, *s. sing.* A gambling transaction in which one adventurer, by the turn of fortune, sweeps the stakes of himself and others; also, a prize in a horse-race made up of several stakes.
SWEET=*swēct*, *a.* and *s.* Pleasing to taste or smell, and hence, to any sense; luscious; fragrant; melodious; beautiful; not sour; not salt; mild, soft; grateful; not stale;—*s.* Sweetness, something pleasing; a perfume; a word of endearment.
Sweet-ly, *ad.* In a sweet manner; with sweetness.
Sweet-ness, *s.* Quality of being sweet.
Sweet-ish, *a.* Rather sweet.
Sweet-ing, *s.* A sweet apple; word of endearment.
To Sweet-en, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To make sweet:—*neu.* To become sweet.
Sweet-en-er, *s.* He or that which sweetens.
SWEEP-BREAD, 120: *s.* Pancreas of a calf.
SWEEP-HEART, 131: *s.* A lover or mistress.
SWEEP-MEAT, *s.* Fruit preserved with sugar.
 ☞ The other compounds are names of plants, as *Sweet-apple*, *Sweet-brier*, *Sweet-broom*, *Sweet-cicely*, *Sweet-cistus*, *Sweet-corn*, *Sweet-flag*, *Sweet-gum*, *Sweet-Johns*, *Sweet-maudlin*, *Sweet-marjoram*, *Sweet-pea*, *Sweet-root*, *Sweet-rush*, *Sweet-sop*, *Sweet-sultan*, *Sweet-weed*, *Sweet-william*, *Sweet-willow*, *Sweet-wood*, &c.
To SWELL=*swēll*, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* (This verb is regular; swollen for the *part.* is obsolete; see it below: Swelt for the *pret.* occurs only in old writers.) To grow turgid; to be inflated; to bulge out; to look big; to be turgid, used of style; to protuberate; to rise into exasperation,—into arrogance,—into anger; to grow upon the view:—*act.* To cause to increase; to heighten; to raise to arrogance; in music, to augment.
Swell, *s.* Extension of bulk; act or state of swelling, as of the sea after a storm.
Swel-ling, *s.* A tumor; protuberance; effort for a rise; a rising by passion.
Swelt, *pret.* Swelled. [Obs.]
Swollen, *swōln*, 116, 114: *part. a.* Swelled: this is sometimes spelled Swoln.
To SWELT, *swēlt*, *v. n.* and *a.* To faint, as by excess of heat:—*act.* To overpower, as with heat. [Obs.]
To SWEL-TER, *v. n.* and *a.* To be pained with heat:—*act.* To oppress with heat.
Swel-try, *a.* Suffocating, sultry.
SWEPT.—See **To Sweep**.
SWERD.—See **Sword**.
To SWERVE=*swerf*, 189: *v. n.* To rove, [Spenser:] to deviate; to bend; also, to climb.
Swerv-ing, *s.* Act of deviating; deviation.
SWEVEN=*swē-ven*, *s.* A dream. [Chaucer.]
SWIFT=*swift*, *a.* and *s.* Moving far in a short time; nimble, rapid; ready, prompt:—*s.* That which is swift,—current of a stream; a bird like a swallow, a martin.
Swift-ly, *ad.* Fleetly, quickly, nimbly.
Swift-ness, *s.* Speed, velocity.
Swift-er, *s.* Name of a rope at sea.
 ☞ The compounds are *Swift-foot*; *Swift-herled*, &c.
To SWIG=*swig*, *v. a.* and *n.* To drink by large draughts; hence, *Swig*, (*v.*)
To SWILL=*swil*, 155: *v. a.* To drink grossly, to drench, to inebriate.
Swill, *s.* Large draughts; pigs' wash.
Swil-ler, *s.* One that swills.

To SWIM=*swim*, *v. n.* and *a.* (Swum for the 1 *SWUM*=*swūm*, *pret.* is quite obs.) To float, *SWAM*=*swām*, *not* to sink; to move on the *SWUM*=*swūm*, water by acting with the limbs; to move with the stream; to glide along, generally; to be dizzy; to be drenched; hence, to have abundant, to flow in any thing,—*act.* To pass by swim ming: it becomes active by ellipsis of *across*.
Swim, *s.* Kind of smoothly sliding motion; the bladder of fishes by which they swim.
Swim'-mer, *s.* One that swims; a protuberance on a horse's leg.
Swim-ming, *s.* Act of floating; dizziness.
Swim-ming-ly *ad.* With great success.
To SWINDLE, *swin'-dl*, 101: *v. a.* To defraud in the common dealings of life by systematic imposition.
Swin'-dler, 36: *s.* One who swindles.
Swin'-dling, *s.* The practices of a swindler.
SWINE=*swint*, *s. sing.* and *pl.* A hog.
Swi'-nish, *a.* Hoguish, gross.
 ☞ The compounds are *Swine'-herd*; *Swine'-sty*, &c.: *Swine'-pipe*, (the bird red wing.) *Swine'-stone*, (fetid limestone;) and the names of plants, *Swine'-bread*, *Swine'-grass*, *Swine'-crest*, *Swine'-thistle*, &c.
To SWING=*swing*, *v. n.* and *a.* (Swang for the 1 *SWUNG*=*swūng*, *pret.* is obsolete.) To wave *SWUNG*=*swūng*, to and fro, hanging loosely: to move backward and forward on a rope:—*act.* To make to vibrate; to make to whirl round, to wave.
Swing, *s.* Act or state of swinging; an apparatus for swinging; liberty, free course.
Swing'-er, 72: *s.* One that swings: see lower.
Swing'-ing, *s.* Motion to and from: see lower.
To SWING-LE, 158, 101: *v. n.* To dangle, to swing. [Obs.], in a local use, to beat fax.
 ☞ The compounds are *Swing'-bridge*, (a bridge which opens like a gate by swinging;) *Swing'-tree*, (bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened;) *Swing'-wheel*, (wheel that drives the pendulum;) &c.
To SWINGE=*swing*, 64: *v. a.* To beat soundly; aniently, to move as a lash.
Swinge, *s.* A sweep of any thing in motion. [Obs.]
Swin'-ger, 64: *s.* Something great, as a falsehood: see, with a different pronunciation, above. [Vulg.]
Swin'-ging, 64: *a.* Huge: see, with a different pronunciation, under **To Swing**. [Vulg.]
Swin'-ging-ly, *ad.* Hugely, vastly. [Vulg.]
Swing'-buck'-ler, *s.* A bully. [Shaks.]
SWINISH.—See under **Swine**.
To SWINK, *swingk*, 158: *v. n.* and *a.* To labour, to drudge:—*act.* To overlabour. [Obs.]
Swin'-ker, *s.* A labourer, a ploughman.
SWIPES=*swips*, *s.* Bad or small beer. [Vulg.]
SWISS=*swiss*, *s.* A native, or the language, of Switzerland: *Switzer*, for a native, is less used.
SWITCH=*switch*, *s.* A small flexible twig. See **S.**
To Switch, *v. a.* To strike with a switch.
SWIVEL, *swiv'-vl*, 114: *s.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; a small cannon which turns on a swivel.
SWOB, SWOBBER.—See **Swab**, &c.
SWOBBERS, *swōb'-berz*, *s. pl.* Four privileged cards used incidentally in betting at whist. [Swi.]
SWOLLEN.—See under **To Swell**.
SWOM.—See **To Swim**.
To SWOON=*swōn*, *v. n.* To faint.
Swoon, *s.* A fainting fit, syncope.
Swoon'-ing, *s.* Act of fainting.
To SWOOP=*swōp*, *v. a.* and *n.* To fall on and seize at once, as a hawk his prey; to prey upon, to catch:—*neu.* (Drayton.) To pass with pomp.
Swoop, *s.* A falling on and seizing.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

To SWOP = swōp, *v. a.* To exchange, to barter.

SWOP, *s. An exchange.*

SWORD, sōrd, 145, 130: *s.* A weapon for cutting or thrusting, worn at the side: in figurative senses, destruction; vengeance; war.

Sword-er, *s.* A soldier; a cut-throat. [Shaka.]

Sword-bearer, (a city officer who carries the emblem of power before the Lord Mayor;) *Sword-belt*, *Sword-blade*; *Sword-fish*, (so named from the long sharp bone that issues from its head;) *Sword-grass*, (a corruption of *Sward-grass*;) *Sword-knot*; *Sword-law*; *Sword-man*, or *Swordsman*; *Sword-player*; &c.

SWORE, SWORN.—See *To Swear*.

SWOUND, for *To Swoon*. [Nurse in Rom. and Jul.]

SWUM.—See *To Swim*. **SWUNG**.—See *To Swing*.

SYB.—See *Sib*.

SYBARITIC = sīb'-d-rit'-ick, 88: *a.* Luxurious, wanton,—from the ancient *Syb'arites*, so given to voluptuousness that they became proverbial; *Syb'aritic* is the same.

SYCAMORE = sīck'-d-mōrē, *s.* A species of fig-tree; less properly, the maple; *Sycamine* is the same.

Syc-ite, *s.* Fig-stone: [the etymology is lost if the *c* drops its hard sound; English is violated if it is not made soft: the Greek *s* ought in all cases to have been Englished by *k*; but who can now carry such a reform through the language?]

Syc-o-phant, (-fānt, 163) *s.* Originally, an informer against such as stole figs; now, a malicious parasite.

To Syc-o-phant, *v. n.* To play the sycophant: an inelegant word: *To Sycophantize* is not much better.

Syc-o-phant-ry, *s.* Malignant tale-bearing.

Syc-o-phān'-tic, 89: *a.* Tale-bearing; fawning: *Sycophān'tical* is the same.

Syc-o-phān-cy, *s.* Tale-bearing; flattery.

SYENITE = sī'-d-nīte, *s.* A compound mineral, of which many ancient monuments consist that are brought from Syene in Upper Egypt.

SYLLABLE, sīl'-ld-bl, *s.* (See *Syn*.) Literally, a taking together, applied to so many sounds or letters as are taken into one articulation; any thing proverbially concise.

To Syl'-la-ble, *v. a.* To articulate. [Milton.]

Syl-lab'-ic, **Syl-lab'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, syllables. *Syl'-lab-i-ca'-tion*, *s.*

Syl-lab'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a syllabical manner.

For Syllabus see *Syllabus*.

Syl'-LA-BUS, *s.* That which takes or unites the whole,—an abstract, compendium, or view at once.

Syl'-lēr'-sis, *s.* A figure by which we determine the construction of a sentence by the meaning rather than by the strictness of grammar, as in saying "I and he are friends," we take all the nominatives together and consider them of the first person, though *he* and *friends* are strictly of the third.

SYLLOGISM, sīl'-lō-gīzm, 158: *s.* (See *Syn*.)

A discourse of which the joint parts denote one act of reasoning,—a form of language expressing a necessary consequence by three propositions, as, "Every man is mad: Horace is a man: Therefore Horace is mad." It is universally admitted that this is the strongest mode in which a necessary consequence of some previous admission can be stated; but as to any further virtue in the syllogism, the Aristotelians and the Lockists, as they may severally be called, hold different opinions. The former are not satisfied with this admission in favour of the syllogism, but they farther propose it as an instrument by which to prove the legitimacy of the consequence; and, for this end, they accept the apparatus of middle and extreme terms, and of propositions differentiated by quantity and quality, and of syllogisms reduced to moods and figures, as invented by Aristotle and maintained and used by the schoolmen. The Lockist, on the other hand, rejects the whole of this apparatus as an imposition on the understanding, maintaining that a

necessary consequence admits of no proof beyond the statement of the premises that exhibit it,—that to understand these premises is to understand the conclusion contained in them,—that the act of mind by which it so understands is an ultimate principle of our nature, admitting of no explanation, of no reduction into any more general principle, of no further proof, and that every attempt at such explanation, or reduction, or proof, is either a repetition of the act already completed,—a proof of what has been proved—or, if the truth sought to be established is not already evident, the syllogism is an absurd attempt to do that by a mechanical process which, in a plainer form, the understanding has been unable to compass.

To Syl'-lō-gize, *v. n.* To reason by syllogism.

Syl'-lō-gi'-zer, *s.* One who syllogizes.

Syl'-lō-gi-za'-tion, *s.* Act of syllogizing. [Harris.]

Syl'-lō-gis'-tic, **Syl'-lō-gis'-ti-cal**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism.

Syl'-lō-gis'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In form of syllogism.

SYLPH, sīlf, *s.* An imaginary being inhabiting the air; literally a moth.

Sylph'-id, *s.* A diminutive of Sylph.

SYLVAN.—See *Silvan*.

SYMBOL = sīm'-bōl, 18: *s.* (See *Syn*.) An invention that has a contrived agreement with something,—a type; the representation of something moral or intellectual by something addressed to the senses; a compendium, an abstract; sign or badge; lot or sentence.

To Sym'-bol-ize, *v. n.* and *a.* To have a typical resemblance;—*act.* To make representative.

Sym'-bol-ism, 158: *s.* A union in things thrown together,—consent of parts: this is a literal meaning. [Chemistry.]

Sym'-bol-i-za'-tion, *s.* Act of symbolizing.

Sym-bol'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Representative, typical.

Sym-bol'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Typically.

SYMMETRY, sīm'-mē-trēy, *s.* (See *Syn*.)

Agreement of one part to another, adaptation of parts; proportion; harmony.

Sym'-me-tral, *a.* Commensurable. [Literal, but obs.]

To Sym'-mēt-rize, *v. a.* To make proportionate.

Sym'-mēt-ris-t, *s.* One very studious or observant of proportion: Sidney uses *Symmetrian*.

Sym'-mēt'-ri-cal, 88: *a.* Proportional throughout the parts; made up of parts agreeing to each other.

Sym'-mēt'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* With due proportions.

SYMPATHY, sīm'-pā-thēy, *s.* (See *Syn*.) Fellow-

feeling, the quality of being affected by another's affection.

To Sym'-pa-thize, *v. n.* To feel with another, to feel mutually; by a forced figure, to agree, to fit.

Sym'-pa-thē'-ic, **Sym'-pa-thē'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Having common feeling; pertaining to or produced by sympathy; acted upon chemically.

Sym'-pa-thē'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With sympathy.

SYMPHONY, sīm'-fō-nēy, 163: *s.* (See *Syn*.)

An agreement of sounds, consonance; harmony.

Sym'-phō'-ni-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Accordant, harmonious.

SYMPHYSIS, sīm'-fē-cis, 163: *s.* A growing together as of bones, connascence. **Sym'-phys'-e-al**, *a.*

SYMPOSIUM, sīm-pō'-zē-um, *colloq.* Sīm-

pō'-zhē-um, 147: *s.* (See *Syn*.) A drinking together; a feast; sometimes a banquet among philosophers. **Sym-po'-i-arch** (ark) ruler of the feast.

Sym-po'-si-ac, *a.* Convivial; feasting.

SYMPTOM, sīm'-tōm, 156: *s.* (See *Syn*.) Something which happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect; a sign, a token.

Symp'-to-mat'-ic, **Symp'-to-mat'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Happening concurrently, indicatory.

Symp'-to-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* As a symptom.

SYN, A Greek preposition or prefix, answering to the Latin prefix *con*, and signifying *with*, *together*, *a uniting*,

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166; thēn, 166.

a joining, an agreeing. It changes the final letter before certain consonants, taking the form of *Syl*, *Syn*, &c.; and sometimes the final consonant is dropped.

SYN-ÆR'-E-SIS, (-ēr'-ē-sis, 120) *s*. A union of two syllables into one, (the opposite of *diæresis*), as *Is-rac* for *Is-ra-ël*.

SYN'-A-GOGUE, (-gōg, 107) *s*. A congregation, a gathering together, at present understood in the special sense of a Jewish congregation; also, their place of worship.

SYN'-a-gog'-i-cal, 64: *a*. Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYN'-A-LE'-PHA, (-lē, 163) *s*. A mingling together, as of two vowels in poetry which end and begin two adjoining words, so that both go out for one syllable.

SYN'-AR-CHY, (-kēy, 161) *s*. Joint sovereignty.

SYN'-AR-THRO'-SIS, *s*. Close conjunction of bones.

SYN-AX'-IS, 188: *s*. A congregation.

SYN'-CHON-DRO'-SIS, 158, 161: *s*. The connection of bones by cartilage.

SYN'-CHRO-NAL, (sīng'-chrō-nāl, 158, 161) *a*. and *s*. Synchronical:—*s*. That which is synchronical.

SYN'-CHRO-NISM, 158: *s*. Concurrence in time of two or more events.

To **SYN'-chro-nize**, *v. a*. To concur at the same time.

SYN'-chro-nous, 120: *a*. Synchronical.

Syn-chron'-i-cal, 88: *a*. Happening together, or at the same time.

SYN'-CO-PE, (sīng'-cō-pēy, 158, 161) *s*. A word implying a cutting and a joining or a correspondence; in grammar, the cutting out of a syllable in the middle of a word, and joining the remaining parts, as *business* for *business*; in physic, the cutting out or omission of recollection for a space, a swooning, a fainting fit; in music, the cutting or division of a note into two or more notes that correspond in time to the one note in the base, or the treble, &c.

To **SYN'-co-pate**, *v. a*. To contract by syncope; in music, to divide notes and unite them diversely.

SYN'-co-pa'-tion, 89: *s*. Act of synecopate.

To **SYN'-co-pize**, *v. a*. To synecopate. [1680.]

SYN'-co-pist, *s*. One that abridges words. [Addison.]

SYN'-CRA-TISM, 158: *s*. A junction of powers, as of two against a third. See *Syncretic* in *Supp.*

SYN'-DIC, *s*. He whose duties associate him with justice, a magistrate; a curator.

To **SYN'-di-cate**, *v. a*. To judge, to censure.

Syn'-di-cate, *s*. A council. [Burnet.]

SYN-DIO-ME, 101: *s*. Concurrent action.

SYN-EC'-DO-CHY, (sīn-ēck'-dō-kēy, 161) *s*. A comprehension of one thing by another including it, or included in it, or having the relation of genus to species, or of species to genus, and the like: thus we use *roof* to signify house; *year* to signify one part of the year; *mortals* to signify men; *Tempe* for any pleasant vale, &c. [Rhetoric.]

Syn-ec-duck'-i-cal, *a*. Expressed by or implying synecdoche; hence, *Syn'ecduck'ically*.

SYN-EC'-PHO-NE'-SIS, 163: *s*. A sounding in connection, that is, two vowels as if they were one:—See *Syncretis* and *Crasis*, which amount to the same thing.

SYN-ER-GET'-IC, *a*.

SYN-ER-GIS'-TIC, *a*. } Co-operating.

SYN'-GE-NESE, 152: *s*. A plant that has the stamens or generating parts united in a cylindrical form by the anthers. *Syn'-ge-ne'-sious* (-je-ne'-zh'us), *a*.

SYN'-KEU-RO'-SIS, *s*. In anatomy, the connection of parts by means of ligaments.

SYN'-OD, *s*. A coming together as from different ways; hence, a meeting, a council, particularly of ecclesiastics; hence, also, a concourse or conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Syn'-o-dal, *a*. and *s*. Synodical:—*s*. Formerly, a rent paid by a parish priest to the bishop or archdeacon at the Easter visitation; a constitution made at a synod.

Syn-od'-ic, **Syn-od'-i-cal**, 88: *a*. Pertaining to, or

transacted at a synod; pertaining to astronomical conjunction: the *Synodical* month is the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another,—viz. 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds, and 11 thirds.

Syn-od'-i-cal-ly, *ad*. By authority of a synod.

SYN-OM'-O-SY, *s*. A sworn brotherhood. [Mishw.]

SYN'-O-NYME, (-nīm, 105) *s*. A word that with relation to some other word has the same meaning.

Syn-on'-y-ma, 81: *s. pl.* Synonyms.

See This last is the English plural, though the other often occurs.

To **Syn-on'-y-mize**, *v. a*. To interpret or express by words of the same meaning.

Syn-on'-y-mist, *s*. One who synonymizes: specially, one who collects and reduces the synonyms of plants.

Syn-on'-y-mous, 120: *a*. Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea: *Synonymal* is dissuad.

Syn-on'-y-mous-ly, *ad*. In a synonymous manner: *Synonymally* is dissuad.

Syn-on'-y-my, *s*. The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYN-OP'-SIS, *s*. A view of the whole together, a general view, a view of the parts at once.

Syn-op'-ti-cal, 88: *a*. Affording a synopsis.

Syn-op'-ti-cal-ly, *ad*. In a synoptical manner.

SYN-O'-VI-A, *s*. An unctuous fluid secreted from certain glands in the joints. **Syn-o'-vi-al**, *a*.

SYN-TAX, 188: *s*. A putting together, construction,—that part of grammar which teaches how words are properly united to form sentences.

Syn-tac'-ti-cal, *a*. Conjoined, fitted to each other: relating to the construction of speech.

Syn-tac'-ti-cal-ly, *ad*. Conformably to syntax.

SYN'-TE-RE'-SIS, *s*. A remorse of conscience.

SYN'-THE-SIS, *s*. Composition or a putting together: the opposite of Analysis; hence, in logic, that method which establishes a foreknown or assumed truth by proofs or argument added to each other, till the truth is shown; in surgery, a reuniting of parts; in chemistry, a uniting of elements into a compound.

Syn-thet'-ic, **Syn-thet'-i-cal**, 88: *a*. Conjoining, compounding, forming a whole; opposed to Analytic.

Syn-thet'-i-cal-ly, *ad*. By synthesis.

SYN-TON'-IC, 88: *s*. Sharp, intense. [Music.]

SYPHILIS: **SYPHON**: **SYREN**.—See *Si-phili*: see *Siphon*: see *Siren*.

SYRIAC, sīr'-ē-ck, 129, 105: *a*. and *s*. Pertaining to Syria:—*s*. The language of Syria, particularly of old Syria; hence, *Syn'acism* or *Syn'acism*, a Synacism.

Syr'-i-an, *a*. and *s*. Syriac:—*s*. A native of Syria.

SYRINGA, sē-rīng'-gd, 103, 158: *s*. Literally, a pipe,—applied as the name of a genus of plants, the lilac.

Syr'-ing-e, (sīr'-īng-e, 129, 64) *s*. A pipe by which liquor is squirted or injected.

To **Syr'-inge**, *v. a*. To spout or wash by a syringe.

Syr'-ing-ot'-o-my, *s*. The art or practice of cutting fistulas or pipe-like sores.

SYRTIS=sēf'-tis, 36: *s*. A quicksand; a bog [Milton.] Young has somewhere used *Syrt*.

SYRUP.—See *Sirup*.

SYSTASIS=sis'-td-cis, *s*. A standing together as of parts which make a whole; a consistence. [Burke.]

Sys'-TEM, *s*. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together: a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

To **Sys'-tem-a-tize**, *v. a*. To reduce to a system.

Sys'-tem-a-tist, *s*. One who forms a system: *Sys'-tematizer* is also used.

Sys'-tem-at'-ic, **Sys'-tem-at'-i-cal**, *a*. Pertaining to system; methodical; proceeding by system.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. Jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171

Sys'-tem-at''-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By system.

☞ The compounds are *System-maker*, *System-monger*, &c.

SYSTOLE=sîs'-tô-lê, 101: *s.* (See Syn.) A contracting; hence, in grammar, the contraction of a long syllable; in physiology, the contraction of the heart: in both applications opposed to *diastole*.

SYSTYLE=sis'-tîk, *s.* (See Syn.) A placing columns near together, two diameters between the shafts. [Archit.]

SYZGY, siz'-jî-jî, 105: *s.* (See Syn.) A conjunction, applied both to the conjunction and opposition of any two of the heavenly bodies, particularly of a planet with the sun; junction of dissimilar feet in verse.

T.

T is popularly the nineteenth letter of the alphabet though really the twentieth: see J: its sound is the 7th element of the schemes: placed before *h* it forms with it a digraph indicating the 6th, or the correspondent vocal element the 68th: see Prin. 166: it is liable to deviate into the 61st and 63d elements of the schemes in the situations referred to in Prin. 147. As an abbreviation, it sometimes stands for *Theology*, as in S. T. D. (*Sanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*), Doctor of Sacred Theology, i. e. of Divinity.

TABARD=tâb'-ard, *s.* A short gown: a herald's gown: hence, a *Tab'arder*, one who wears a tabard.

TABBY, tâb'-bî, *a.* and *s.* Diversified in colour, brindled, brindled:—*s.* A kind of waved silk; a mixture of stone or shell and mortar.

To **Tab'-by**, *v. a.* To cause to look wavy.

To **TABEFY**, &c.—See under *Tabid*.

TABERNACLE, tâb'-er-nâc'-kl, 101: *s.* Originally a tent, or temporary habitation; among the early Jews a place of worship; hence a sacred place.

To **Tab'-er-nac'-le**, *v. n.* To dwell, to lodge; to enshrine.

Tab'-er-nac'-u-lar, *a.* Latticed.

TABID=tâb'-id, 94: *a.* Wasted, consumptive.

Tab'-id-ness, *s.* Consumptiveness.

To **Tab'-e-fy**, 6: *v. n.* To waste away, to extenuate.

Tab'-e-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* A wasting away.

TAL-BES, (-bîz, 101) *s.* Consumption without cough.

TABINET, tâb'-ê-nêt'', *s.* (Compare *Tabby*.) A kind of silk gauze.

TABLE, tã'-bl, 101: *s.* A flat surface; an article of furniture with a flat surface placed on legs or supports, and used according other purposes to bear the food at repasts; hence, fare, entertainment; the persons sitting at table; a surface on which something is written or engraved; sometimes a picture; a synopsis, an index, a syllabus; B. Jonson uses it for the palm of the hand: To play at tables, in old authors, is to play at a sort of draughts; hence To turn the tables, with allusion to this game, is to change the condition or fortune of contending parties. *Table land*, see *Supp.*

To **Table**, *v. n.* and *a.* To live at the table of another:—*act.* To make into a catalogue. [Shaks.:] to supply with food, [Milton, prose:] to represent as in a painting.

Tab'-ler, 36: *s.* One who tables.

☞ The compounds are *Table-bed*, (bed in the form of a table): *Table-beer*, (beer for meals, small beer): *Table-book*, (book for writing in without ink): *Tablecloth*, (linen spread on the table for meals): *Table-land*, (elevated flat land): *Table-meat*, (a man or piece at draughts): *Table-talk*, (conversation at meals): &c.

TAB'-LA-TURE, *s.* Painting on walls or ceilings.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

Tab'-let, *s.* A small level surface; surface written on or painted; medicine in a square form.

Tab'-u-lar, *a.* Set in squares; formed in laminae set down in the form of tables or synopses.

To **Tab'-u-late**, *v. a.* To reduce to synopses.

Tab'-u-lat'-ed, *a.* Having a flat surface.

TABOO, tã-bôo', *s.* A word among the natives of the isles of the Pacific, denoting religious interdiction; hence, To taboo' is to forbid, or to forbid the use of.

TABOUR, tã'-bur, 120: *s.* A small shallow drum, generally beaten to accompany a pipe.

To **Tab'-our**, *v. n.* To play the tabour; to strike as in beating the tabour.

Tab'-our-er, *s.* One who beats the tabour.

TAB'-OUR-ET, 92: *s.* A small tabour.

Tab'-ret, *s.* A tambour. [Abridged from it.]

Tab'-our-ine, (-ên, 101) *s.* A tabour in form of a sieve, also called a *Tam'-ourine*.

Ta'-brere, *s.* A labourer. [Spenser.]

TABULAR, To **TABULATE**, &c.—See under *Table*.

TACAMAHACA=tãck'-d-md-hãck''-d, *s.* An American tree of the poplar kind; the resin from it.

TACHE, tãch, 189: *s.* A catch, a loop. [Obs.]

TACHYGRAPHY, tã-kîg'-rã-fey, 87, 161, 163: *s.* Art of quick writing, stenography.

TACIT=tãss'-it, *a.* Silent; implied but not expressed by words.

Tac'-it-ly, *ad.* Silently; by implication.

Tac'-i-TURN, *a.* Habitually silent.

Tac'-i-tur'-ni-ty, *s.* Habitual silence.

TACK=tãck, *s.* A spot, a stain. [Obs.]

To **TACK**=tãck, *v. a.* To fasten slightly; to fasten by nails slightly; to stitch together; it is often applied figuratively with a ludicrous intention: see also the noun ensuing.

Tack, *s.* A small nail used for tacking; in a ship, the foremost lower corner of any of the courses, and also any one of the ropes to confine them: hence, the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails and hence, To *Tack*, on shipboard, is to change the course of the ship by shifting the tacks.

Tack'-er, 36: *s.* One who tacks.

Tack'-et, *s.* A small nail.

TACKLE, tãck'-kl, 101: *s.* An arrow; [Chaucer:] weapons, instruments of action; the ropes of a ship, and in a looser sense all the instruments of sailing.

To **Tack'-le**, *v. a.* To supply with tackle.

Tac'-kled, *a.* Made of ropes.

Tac'-kling, *s.* Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.

TACT=tãckt, *s.* Touch, feeling; formerly, the stroke in beating time to music; nicety of discernment with consequent nicety of skill.

Tac'-tile, *a.* Tangible.

Tac'-til'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Tangibility.

Tac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of touching.

TAN'-GI-BLE, 101: *a.* Perceptible by touch.

Tan'-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being tangible.

TAN'-GENT, *s.* A right line which touches a circle as not to cut it.

TACTIC=tãck'-tîck, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to order or arrangement in the special sense of the arrangement or disposition of an army:—*s. pl.* *Tactics*, the science and art of disposing military and naval armaments for battle, often comprehending the whole science of war and the means prepared for carrying it out; sometimes the invention and use of warlike machines.

Tac'-u-cal, *a.* Tactick.

Tac'-tic'-ian, (-tîsh'-ân, 90) *s.* One skilled in tactics; an adroit manager or contriver.

TACTILE, &c.—See under *Tact*.

TADPOLE=tãd'-pôl, *s.* A young shapeless frog.

TA'EN=tā'-ēn=tān, 1: *part.* Taken: see *To Take*.

TAFFEREL=tāf'-fēr-ēl, *s.* The uppermost part of a ship's stern, flat on the top like a table.

TAFFETA=tāf'-fē-tā, *s.* A smooth silk stuff having usually a gloss; also called *Taffety*.

TAG=tāg, *s.* A point of metal at the end of a string; any thing tacked to another; any thing mean: *Tag-rag*, the rabble, the multitude.

To Tag, *v. a.* To fix a tag to; to append; to tack.

TAG'-TAIL, *s.* A worm with a tag-like tail.

TAG=tāg, *s.* A young sheep: often written *Teg*.

Tag'-sore, *s.* A disease in sheep.

TAIL=tāle, *s.* That which terminates the animal behind, in most animals hanging loose from the vertebrae; the hinder part or the lower part of any thing; any thing pendent, a catkin: *To turn tail*, to fly.

To Tail, *v. a.* To pull by the tail. [*Hudibras*.]

Tailed, 114: *a.* Furnished with a tail.

TAIL=tāle, *s.* A tenure cut or abridged as to the law of descent,—entailed possession.

TAIL'-LAGE, *s.* Literally, a piece cut out of a whole; metaphorically, a share of one's substance paid in toll or tax.

TAILOR=tāy'-lor, 38: *s.* (Compare the previous class.) One whose business is to cut out and make clothes: *Tail'loress* (*s. fem.*) may be met with.

To Tail'-lor, *v. n.* To work as a tailor.

Tail'-lor-ing, *s.* The business of a tailor.

To Taint=tānt, *v. a.* and *n.* To imbue or impregnate, as with matter which affects the sensible qualities, particularly with something odious or noxious; hence, to disease; to corrupt; it also occurs as an abbreviation of *attaint*:—*new*. To be touched or affected with something corrupting.

Taint, *s.* A stain, a tincture; infection, depravation; a spot, a soil, a blemish.

Taint'-less, **Taint'-free**, *a.* Without taint,

Taint'-ure, 147: *s.* Taint; defilement. [*Shaks*.]

To TAKE=tāke,

I TOOK, tōók, 118: } *v. a.* and *n.* (Taken is }
 } poetically contracted into }
 } *TA'EN*, tā'kn, 114: } *To'en*: see in its place }

TAKEN, tā'kn, 114: } *To'en*: see in its place }
 } *Took* for the *part.* is a barbarism.) To receive or obtain }
 } so as to have corporeal or mental possession of; to re- }
 } ceive into use, to employ; to accept; to procure; to }
 } seize; to catch; to captivate; to understand, or receive }
 } into the intellect; to adopt; to close in with; to }
 } choose; to perform; to have recourse to; in an old }
 } special sense, to blast:—*new*. To catch; to fix; to have }
 } recourse to; to gain reception; to have the intended }
 } effect: *To take after*, to follow in resemblance; to imi- }
 } tate: *To take away*, to deprive of; to set aside: *To }
 } take down*, to remove to a lower place; to reduce; to }
 } suppress; to swallow: *To take from*, to derogate; to }
 } deprive of: *To take in*, to enclose; to lessen; to com- }
 } prise; to admit; to receive locally; to receive men- }
 } tally; to cheat: in old authors, to win by conquest; }
 } and *To take in with* was to resort to: *To take off*, to }
 } remove; to invalidate; to withhold; to swallow; to }
 } purchase; to find place for; to copy; to imitate so as }
 } to make ridiculous: *To take on or upon*, to appropriate }
 } to—*to assume*; to claim a character; to be violently }
 } affected, to grieve or pine: *To take order with*, to }
 } check: *To take out*, to remove: *To take to*, to betake, }
 } to have recourse: *To take up*, to lift up; to borrow on }
 } credit; to be ready for; to pay; to seize into use; to }
 } begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to en- }
 } gross; to have final recourse to; to arrest; to admit; }
 } to reprimand; to begin where another left off; to oc- }
 } cupy locally; to manage in place of another; to com- }
 } prise; to adopt; to collect: in old authors, to stop, to }
 } reform: *To take up with*, to be contented with; to }
 } dwell: *To take with*, to please.

Ta'-ker, *s.* One that takes.

Ta'-king, *a.* and *s.* Engaging, pleasing: in old au-

thors it sometimes means blasting:—*s.* Seizure, dis-
tress of mind.

Ta'-king-ness, *s.* Quality of being engaging.

TALBOT, tāw'-bōt, 112: *s.* Sort of hunting dog.

TALC=tālc, *s.* A species of magnesian earth con-
sisting of broad flat smooth laminae.

Tal'-cours, **Talc'-ky**, *a.* Of the nature of talc.

TALE=tāle, *s.* (Compare *To Tell*.) That which one
tells,—a narrative, a slight story; a number told or
reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information,
disclosure.

To Tale, *v. n.* To relate stories. [*Obs*.]

Tale'-ful, 117: *a.* Abounding in stories. [*Thomson*.]

Tale' The compounds are *Tale'-bearer*, (one who gives
official or malignant intelligence;) *Tale'-bearing*, (*a.*
and *s.*;) *Tale'-teller*; &c.

TALENT=tāl'-ēnt, *s.* Anciently, a weight, and a
coin; metaphorically, from the parable of the talents,
(*Matth. xxv.*) a gift or endowment of nature meant
for use; less properly, quality, disposition.

Tal'-ent-ed, *a.* Possessing talents. [*A revived word.*]

TALES, tā'-lēz, 101: *s. pl.* Persons of like repa-
tation,—a name applied to those who are called upon
to supply the place of jurymen empanelled or sum-
moned for the case, but who on some account are no
present.

Tal'-li-on, *s.* *Lex talionis*, the law of like for like, or
of retaliation. [*Geddes*.]

TALISMAN=tāl'-is-mān. *s.* A magical figure cut
or engraved under certain superstitious observances,
and held to be a preservative against evil; hence,
something to produce extraordinary effects.

Tal'-is-man'-ic, 88: *a.* Magical.

To TALK, tāwk, 112: *v. n.* To speak in conver-
sation, not in set speeches; to prattle; to give ac-
count; to reason.

Talk *s.* Oral conversation; rumour; topic.

Talk' In other senses see *Talc*; and the adj. *Talcous* or
Talky.

Talk'-er, *s.* One who talks; a prattler; a brawler.

Talk'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Speaking; garrulous:—*s.* Act
of conversing familiarly.

Talk'-a-tive, *a.* Full of prate, loquacious.

Talk'-a-tive-ness, *s.* Loquacity, garrulity.

TALL=tāw, 112: *a.* High in stature; high, lofty:
in old authors, sturdy, bold, courageous.

Tall'-ness, *s.* Height of stature, procerity.

Tall'-y, 105: *ad.* Stoutly. [*B.* and *Fl.*]

TALLAGE=tāl'-lāge, 142, 99: *s.* (See *Taillage*,
the original spelling.) *Impost*, excise: hence, *To*
Tallage.

TALLOW=tāl'-lōw, 142, 8: *s.* The grease or fat
of an ox or sheep,—suet, candle-grease.

Tal'-low-ish, *a.* Having the nature of tallow.

Tal'-low-y, 105: *a.* Greasy.

Tal' The compounds are *Tal'-low-can'-dle*; *Tal'-low-*
chand'-ler; *Tal'-low-faced*, (pale and sickly in look;) &c.

TALLY, tāl'-lēy, *s.* (Compare *Taillage*.) A stick
cut or notched in conformity with another stick, and
used to keep accounts by; hence, any thing made to
suit another.

To Tal'-ly, *v. a.* and *n.* To cut out so as to answer
to; to fit, to suit:—*new*. To be fitted.

Tal'-ly-man, *s.* One who keeps a tally or account;
one who sells for weekly payment.

TALMUD=tāl'-mūd, *s.* (Sometimes spelled *Thal-*
mud.) The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions and
explanations: it has two parts, the *Mishna* and the
Gemara.

Tal'-mud-ist, *s.* One versed in the Talmud.

Tal-mud'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud.

TALON=tāl'-ōn, *s.* The claw of a bird of prey,
in architecture, an ogree or cyma. **Tal'-oned**, *a.*

TAMABLE, &c.—See under *To Tame*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

TAMARIND=tām'-d-rīnd, *s.* A tree of warm climates cultivated for its shade, and for its cooling acid fruit; the seed-pods of which, being preserved, are imported into northern countries under the name of *Tamarinds*.

TAMARISK=tām'-d-rīsk, *s.* A flowering tree.

TAMBOUR, tām'-bur, 120: *s.* A tambourine; a frame resembling a drum or tambourine, on which a kind of embroidery is worked; the embroidery so made; in architecture it is applied to members resembling a tambour.

Tam'-bour-ine', (-rēnt, 104) *s.* A kind of drum, a tambour; at present, however, it is a shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand.

TAME=tāme, *a.* Not wild, domestic; crushed, subdued, heartless; unanimated, spiritless.

To Tame, *v. a.* To reduce from wildness; to subdue, to depress; hence, *a Tamer*.

Tame'-ly, *ad.* Not wildly; spiritlessly.

Tame'-ness, *s.* Quality of being tame.

Tame'-less, *a.* Wild, untamed.

Ta'-ma-ble, 101: *a.* That may be tamed.

Ta'-ma-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being tamable.

TAMINY, tām'-ē-nēy, 105: *s.* A woollen stuff, also called *Tummy*.

TAMKIN=tām'-kīn, *s.* The stopper of a cannon, also called a *Tampion* and *Tompson*.

To TAMPER=tām'-per, *v. n.* To meddle, to try little experiments; to have to do without fitness; also, to practise secretly, to deal.

Tam'-per-ing, *s.* The act of one who tampers.

To TAN=tān, *v. a.* To make tawny; to imbue or impregnate with bark; to tawny by the sun.

TAN, *s.* The bark of the oak prepared for the operation of tanning.

Tan'-ner, *s.* One who tans hides.

Tan'-ner-y, *s.* Place in which tanning is done.

Tan'-ning, *s.* The business of a tanner.

Tan'-nin, *s.* The chemical principle contained in the substances used in tanning.

Tan'-ling, *s.* One scorched by summer. [Shaks.]

Tan' The compounds are *Tan'-bed*; *Tan'-pit*; *Tan'-cat*; *Tan'-yard*, &c.

TANG=tāng, *s.* A strong taste as of something extraneous; relish; something that leaves a taste; metaphorically, something that leaves a pain: see also the verb following; and likewise *Tangle*.

To TANG, *v. a.* To have the twang or sound of,—a verb which seems to have been used by some mistake or confusion between *tang* and *twang*: so Holder uses *Tang* as a noun to signify a tone or sound.

TANGENT, **TANGIBLE**, &c.—See with *Tact*, &c.

To TANGLE, tāng'-gl, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare; to embroil, to embarrass:—*new*. To be entangled.

Tan'-gle, *s.* A knot; perplexity; a kind of sea-weed also called *Tang*.

TANIST=tān'-ist, *s.* A kind of captain or governor in Ireland. [Spenser; prose:] *Tanistry*, connected with *Tanist*, is a succession made up of inheritance and election.

TANK=tāngk, 158: *s.* A large cistern.

TANKARD, tāng'-kārd, 158, 34: *s.* A drinking vessel with a lid.

TANLING, **TANNER**, **TANNIN**, &c.—See *To Tan*.

TANSY, tǎn'-zēy, 151: *s.* An odorous plant; a cake of which tansy used to be an ingredient.

TANT=tānt, *s.* Kind of small field spider.

TANTALUM, tān'-tā-lē-um, 90: *s.* Columbium.

To TANTALIZE=tān'-tā-līze, *v. a.* To torment, as Tantalus was tormented, by the show and prevention of things desired; to tease.

Tan''-tā-lī'-zer, *s.* One who tantalizes.

Tan''-tā liam, 158: *s.* Punishment, ns of Tantalus.

Tan''-tā-li-za''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of tantalizing state of being tantalized.

Tant'-ling, (Cymb., act iv. s. 4.) For this word see *Tanling*, under *Tan*.

TANTAMOUNT=tān'-tā-mownt, *a.* Equal, equivalent in value or signification.

TANTIVY, tǎn'-tīv'-ēy, *ad.* With haste, with speed, as to ride tantivy.

TANTRUMS, tǎn'-trūmz, 143: *s. pl.* A state of childish ill humour with bursts of passion: used colloquially only, and in jest.

To TAP=tāp, *v. a.* and *n.* To strike a gentle blow as with something small.

Tap, *s.* A gentle blow.

TAP=tāp, *s.* A pipe for a barrel: a *Tap'-room*, or *Tap'-house*, is a place where beer is served from the tap; now usually called the *Tap*.

To Tap, *v. a.* To pierce [a vessel] and insert a tap for drawing off the liquor.

Tap'-ster, 36: *s.* One who draws beer in an alehouse, a waiter.

TAP'-LASH, *s.* Poor beer; the last runnings out.

TAP'-ROOT, *s.* The principal stem of the root.

TAPE=tāp, *s.* A narrow fillet of linen.

TAP'-worm, 141: *s.* An intestinal worm.

TAPER=tā'-per, *s.* A wax candle, a light.

Ta'-PER, *a.* Narrowed towards the point, long and slender, pyramidal.

To Tā'-per, *v. n.* and *a.* To diminish or become smaller:—*act*. To make taper; to lighten with tapers.

Tā'-per-ing, *a.* Growing gradually smaller.

Tā'-per-ness, *s.* State of being taper.

TAPESTRY, tǎp'-ēs-trēy, *s.* Cloth of wool and silk, woven with regular figures or representations.

To Tap'-es-try, *v. a.* To adorn with tapestry.

TAP'-ET, 14: *s.* Worked or figured stuff. [Spenser.]

TAP'-IS, (tǎp'-ēy, [Fr.] 170) *s.* Literally, tapestry which formerly covered the table in a council-chamber; hence, *to be on the tapis* is to be under consideration.

TAPETI, tǎp'-ē-tēy, *s.* An animal like a hare.

TAPIOCA, tǎp'-ē-ō'-cd, *s.* A glutinous substance from the cassavi root.

TAPIR=tā'-per, *s.* An animal like a hog.

TAPLASH, **TAPROOT**, **TAPSTER**.—See *Tap*.

TAR=tār, 33: *s.* Liquid pitch; a sailor, so called from his tarred clothes.

To Tar, *v. a.* To smear with tar.

Tarr'-y, 129: *a.* Consisting of tar; smeared with tar; resembling tar.

Tar-pau'-lin, 25: *s.* A canvas well daubed with tar; a sailer.

To TAR=tar, *v. a.* To provoke, to irritate. [Shaks.]

TARANTULA=tā-rǎn'-tā-lā, *s.* A large spider found at *Tarentum*, whose bite is believed to be cured by music.

TARDY, tar'-dēy, *a.* Slow; sluggish; dilatory; reluctant; in old low style, unwary, criminal.

To Tar'-dy, *v. a.* To delay. [Shaks.]

Tar'-di-ly, *ad.* Slowly; sluggishly.

Tar'-di-ness, *s.* Slowness, reluctance, lateness.

Tar'-di-ty, *s.* Tardiness. [Digby.]

Tar''-di-gra'-dous, 120: *a.* Moving slowly.

TAR-da''-tion, 89: *s.* Act of delaying.

TARE=tāre, *s.* A weed that grows among corn.

TARE=tāre, *s.* The weight of that which contains a mercantile commodity; the allowance made for it.

TARE.—See *To Tear*. [Obsoleto.]

TARGE=targē, *s.* A target. [Spenser.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165; vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; tǎn, 166; tǎn, 166.

TAR'-GET, (-gæ't, 77) *s.* A sort of buckler; a shield set up to be shot at as a mark.
Tar'-get-ed, 194: *a.* Armed as with a target.
Tar'-get-er, (-ēr, 103) *s.* One armed with a target.
TARGUM=tar'-gūm, *s.* A translation or paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldean language.
Tar'-gum-ist, *s.* Writer of a targum.
TARIFF=tār'-īf, *s.* A cartel of commerce, or declaration of the duties of import and export.
TARN=tarn, *s.* A bog, a marsh, a fen. [Ray]
To TARNISH=tar'-nish, *v. a. and n.* To sully, to soil:—*new.* To lose lustre.
TARPAULIN.—See under Tar.
TARRAGON=tār'-rō-gōn, *s.* Herb-dragon.
TARRASS=tār'-rās, *s.* A sort of mortar from an argillaceous earth brought from the Rhine, used in subaqueous works; also spelled *Tarrace, Terrass, and Trass.*
TARRIER.—See To Tarry: see Terrier.
TARRY, (a.)—See under To Tar.
To TARRY, tār'-rēy, *v. n. and a.* To stay, to continue in a place: to delay:—*act.* To wait for.
Tar'-ry-ing, *s.* Delay, lateness.
Tar'-ri-ance, *s.* Tarrying; sojourn. [Shaks.]
Tar'-ri-er, *s.* One who tarrys.
TARSEL=tar'-sēl, *s.* A tiercel or male hawk.
TARSUS=tar'-sūs, *s.* That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated; *pl.* Tar'-si. See *Supp.*
TART=tart, *a.* Sour, acid; keen, severe.
Tart'-ly, *ad.* Sharply: sourly.
Tart'-ish, *a.* Rather tart.
Tart'-ness, *s.* Quality of being tart.
TART=tart, *s.* A small fruit pie.
TARTAN=tar'-tān, *s.* A fine worsted cloth: from another root, a small Mediterranean coasting ship.
TARTAR=tar'-tar, 34: *s.* A native of Tartary: *To catch a Tartar* is to catch an opponent who turns round and catches you.
Tar-ta'-re-an, **Tar-tar'-ic**, *a.* Of Tartary.
TARTAR=tar'-tar, *s.* Hell. [Shaks.]
Tar-ta'-re-an, **Tar-tar'-re-ous**, *a.* Hellish.
TARTAR=tar'-tar, *s.* (Compare Tart.) An acid salt formed from fermented wines.
Tar-tar'-ic, *a.* Of tartar, as tartaric acid.
Tar-tar'-ous, *a.* Of tartar, moderately acid.
Tar-tar-in, *s.* Fixed vegetable alkali.
Tar-trate, *s.* Tartaric acid with a base.
To Tar-tar-ize, *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar.
TARTUFFE, tar'-tūf, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A hypocrite.
Tar-tuf-lish, *a.* Formal, prim. [Sterne.]
TASK=tāsk, 11: *s.* Employment imposed, particularly something to be studied; employment, business: *To take to task*, to reprove, to reprimand.
To Task, *v. a.* To impose, as an employment.
Task-er, *s.* One who tasks: *Task-master* is the same: *Tasker* may also mean a day-labourer.
TASSEL=tās'-sēl, 14: *s.* A pendent bunch of silk or other substance meant for ornament.
Tas'-selled, 114, 194: *a.* Adorned with tassels.
TASSEL=tās'-sēl, *s.* A tiercel or male hawk.
TASSES, tās'-sēz, 113: *s. pl.* Armour for the thighs.
To TASTE, tāst, 111: *v. a. and n.* To perceive by the tongue and palate; to try by a small mouthful; hence, to essay first: to obtain pleasure from: to have perception of; to relish intellectually:—*new.* To try by the mouth; to have a smack; to distinguish intellectually; to be tinctured; to try the relish of anything; to use for enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.
Taste, *s.* Act of tasting; the sense by which the flavour or relish of a thing is perceived; flavour; per-

ception; a small portion as a specimen: *Shakspeare* uses it for an essay or trial; intellectual relish or discernment; distinctively, that mental power, the joint result of natural sensibility, of a good judgement, and an early familiarity with the best productions of art, by which the sublime and the beautiful are perceived and enjoyed, and the incongruous parts of a composition rejected; also, the pervading air, the choice of circumstances, and the general arrangement in any work of art, by which taste in the artist or author is evinced; the choice, whether good or bad, of ornaments, of pleasures, or pursuits, by which a person is distinguished.

Ta'-sted, *a.* Having a particular relish.
Ta'-ster, 36: *s.* One who makes the first essay of food; anciently, a dram cup.
Ta'-sta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be tasted, savoury.
Ta'-sty, *a.* Exhibiting intellectual taste; having ornament with judicious restriction. [Modern.]
Taste'-ful, 117: *a.* Having a high relish; savoury; having or showing intellectual taste.
Taste'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a tasteful manner.
Taste'-less, *a.* Unable to taste; affording no taste; having or showing no intellectual taste.
Taste'-less-ness, *s.* Quality of being tasteless.
To TATTER=tāt'-ter, *v. a.* To rend into rags.
Tat'-ter, *s.* A rag; a fluttering rag.
Tat'-ter-de-mal'-ion, (-yūn, 146) *s.* A ragged fellow.
To TATTLE, tā't-tl, 101: *v. n.* To talk idly; to prate; to tell tales.
Tat'-tle, 101: *s.* Prate, idle talk, chat.
Tat'-tler, 36: *s.* One who tattles; a prater.
Tat'-tling, *a.* Given to prating.
TATTOO=tāt'-tū, *s.* A beat of drum, especially that by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.
To TATTOO=tāt'-tū, *v. a.* To mark the skin by the methods employed in the South Sea Islands.
TAUGHT, tāwt, 162: *a.* Tight. [Sea term.]
TAUGHT.—See To Teach.
TAUNT=tāwn, *a.* Too high or tall. [Sea term.]
To TAUNT, tānt, 122: *v. a.* To reproach; to insult with mockery.
Taunt, *s.* Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.
Taunt'-er, *s.* One who taunts or insults.
Taunt'-ing-ly, *ad.* With insult; scoffingly.
TAURUS=tāw'-rūs, *s.* A bull; sign of the zodiac.
Tau'-ri-corn-ous, *a.* Horned as a bull.
TAUTOLOGY, tāw-tōl'-ō-gēy, 87: *s.* Sameness of words; sameness of meaning.
To Tau-tol'-o-gize, *v. n.* To use tautology.
Tau-tol'-o-gist, *s.* One that tautologizes.
Tau'-to-log'-ic, **Tau'-to-log'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Repeating the same thing.
TAU-TOL'H-O-NY, 113: *s.* Sameness of sound.
TAVERN=tāv'-ern, *s.* A house where wine is sold, and entertainment for large parties is provided.
Tav'-ern-ing, *s.* A feasting at taverns.
Tav'-ern-er, *s.* An old name for a tavern-keeper.
Tav-ernan was the same.
To TAW=tāw, *v. a.* To dress [leather] so that it shall be white, in contradistinction to *tanning*.
Taw'-er, *s.* One that taws leather.
TAW=tāw, *s.* A marble to play with; a game with marbles.
TAWDRY, tāw'-driy, *a. and s.* Showy or fine without grace:—*s.* A light ornament.
Taw'-dri-ly, *ad.* In a tawdry manner.
Taw'-dri-ness, *s.* Inelegant finery.
TAWNY, tāwn'-ēy, *a.* Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned.
TAX, tāks, 188: *s.* An impost, a tribute, an excise, charge, censure; anciently, a task.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.
Four's: gātē-wāy: chiāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōod: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: *a. e. & c. mule*, 171.

- To Tax**, *v. a.* To impose a tax on; to charge, to censure, followed by *with*.
- Tax'-er**, 36: *s.* One who taxes.
- Tax'-a-ble**, 101: *a.* That may be taxed.
- Tax-a'-tion**, 89: *s.* A taxing; impost; in a sense now disused, accusation, scandal.
- TAXIARCH**, tæk's-ê-àr, 183, 161: *s.* The captain of a *formed class* or battalion of men. [Gr. Hist.]
- Tax'-i-der'-m-y**, *s.* The art of putting in form or order the skins of animals for preserving them.
- Tax-on'-o-m-y**, 87: *s.* The law of order or classification, especially of plants.
- TEA**=tê, *s.* A Chinese tree, and its leaves, especially when dried; a decoction or infusion of the leaves; an infusion of any vegetable; an afternoon repast.
- Tea'**—The compounds are *Tea-board*; *Tea-cup*; *Tea-pot*; *Tea'-spoon*; *Tea'-table*, &c.
- To TEACH**=têch, *v. a. and n.* To instruct.
- TAUGHT**, tât, 162: *v. a.* correlative to *Learn*;
- TAUGHT**, tât, 162: *v. a.* to inform; to communicate; to deliver as a doctrine or art;—*acc.* To perform the office of an instructor.
- Teach'-er**, *s.* One who teaches.
- Teach'-ing**, *s.* Act of instructing; instruction.
- Teach'-a-ble**, *a.* Docile.
- Teach'-a-ble-ness**, *s.* Docility.
- TEAD**=têd, *s.* A torch, a flambeau. [Obs.]
- TEAGUE**, têng=têgu, 189: *s.* A name used for an Irishman in contempt or joke.
- TEAK**=têak, *s.* A very hard East Indian tree.
- TEAL**=têal, *s.* An aquatic wild fowl.
- TEAM**=tê m, *s.* Two or more horses or other beasts harnessed for draught; a line of passing animals.
- Team'-ster**, *s.* One who drives a team.
- TEAR**=têr, 43: *s.* A drop of the water which violent passion forces into and from the eyes; something like a tear.
- Tear'-fall-ing**, 112: *a.* Shedding tears, tender.
- Tear'-ful**, 117: *a.* Weeping, full of tears.
- Tear'-less**, *a.* Without tears.
- To TEAR**, târ, 100: *v. a. and n.* (Tare for the
- I TORR**, tôr, 47: *pret.* is obs.) To rend, to
- TORN**, tô'rn, 130: *v. a.* lacerate, to separate by pulling; to wound with a sharp point drawn along; to make a violent rent into; to shatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence;—*neu.* To fume, to rave, to rant.
- Tear**, (târ, 41) *s.* A rent, a fissure.
- Tear'-er**, *s.* One that tears; one that blusters.
- To TEASE**, têze, 103: *v. a.* To comb, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in dressing; in figurative but the more usual senses, to vex, to harass, to annoy, to irritate.
- Tea'-ser**, (-zer) *s.* One that teases.
- TEA'-SEN**, 114: *s.* Plant used for teasing cloth.
- Tease'-ler**, *s.* One that raises the nap on cloth.
- TEAT**=têat, *s.* A pap; a dug.
- TECHILY**, &c.—See under *Techy*.
- TECHNICAL**, têck'-nê-câl, *a.* Pertaining to art; belonging to a particular profession.
- Tech'-ni-cal-ly**, *ad.* In a technical manner.
- TECH'-no'-o-gy**, 87: *s.* Discourse on arts.
- TECHY**, têtch'-ê-y, *a.* Peevish, touchy, irritable.
- Tech'-i-ly**, *ad.* Peevishly, peevishly.
- Tech'-i-ness**, *s.* Peevishness, fretfulness.
- TECTONIC**=têck-tôn'-tîck, 88: *a.* Pertaining to building.
- To TED**=têd. *v. a.* To sentler [grass] for drying.
- TEDDER**, &c.—See *Tether*.
- TE DEUM**=tê-dê'-ûm, (Thus in Eng.) *s.* A hymn of thanksgiving, so called from the first two words
- TEDIOUS**, tê-dê'-ûs, 90, 120, 147: *a.* Wearisome by continuance; irksome; slow.
- Te'-di-ous-ly**, *ad.* So as to weary.
- Te'-di-ous-ness**, *s.* Wearisomeness, slowness.
- Te'-di-um**, [Lat.] *s.* Irksomeness; distaste
- To TEEM**=têem, *v. n. and a.* To bring forth young; to be pregnant; to be full;—*act.* To produce; in local use, to pour.
- Teem'-er**, *s.* One that teems, or breeds.
- Teem'-ful**, 117: *a.* Pregnant; brimful.
- Teem'-less**, *a.* Unfruitful, barren.
- To TEEN**=têen, *v. a.* To excite, to provoke. [Obs.]
- Teen**, *s.* Sorrowful excitement; grief. [Obs.]
- TEEN**=têen, *s.* Ten, used in composition, as thirteen, &c.; *Teens* are the years from thirteen to nineteen.
- TEETH**, *To TEETH*, &c.—See *Tooth*.
- TEGULAR**=têg'-û-lar, *a.* Pertaining to that which covers, or a tile; resembling a tile.
- Teg'-u-lar-ly**, *ad.* In the manner of tiles.
- Teg'-u-ment**, *s.* Cover or covering; integument.
- Teg'-u-ment'-ar-y**, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.
- TEHEE**=tê-hêd', *interj.* Expressing a laugh.
- To TEHEE**, *v. n.* To laugh insolently; to titter.
- TEIL**=têl, *s.* The lime or linden.
- TEINOSCOPE**, tî-nô's-côpe, 106: *s.* An instrument for observing objects in a state of extension.
- TEINT**.—See *Tint*.
- TELARY**, tê-lâr'-ê-y, *a.* Spinning webs.
- TELEGRAPH**, têl'-ê-gráf, 163: *s.* That which writes for a distance,—an instrument which conveys intelligence by signs.
- Tel'-e-graph'-ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph.
- Tel'-e-scope**, *s.* An optical glass by which to view from a distance.
- Tel'-e-scop'-ic**, **Tel'-e-scop'-ic-al**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to a telescope; seen only through a telescope.
- TELEOLOGY**, têl'-ê-ôl'-ô-gê-y, 87: *s.* The science of final causes.
- Tel'-e-stich**, (-stick, 161) *s.* Verse of which the final letters make a name.
- TELESIA**, tê-lê'-zh'ê, 147: *s.* Sapphire.
- TELESM**, têl'-êzm, 158: *s.* A talisman.
- Tel'-es-mat'-ic-al**, *a.* Talismanic.
- To TELI**=têll, *v. a. and n.* To make
- I TOLD**=tôld, 116: *v. a.* known by words, to utter;
- TOLD**=tôld, 116: *v. a.* to count, to number; to teach; to publish; to make excuses;—*neu.* To give an account: *To tell on*, [obs.] to inform of.
- Tel'-er**, 36: *s.* One who tells; specially, an officer of the Exchequer, of which there are or were four.
- TEL'-TALE**, *s.* and *a.* One who gives malicious information; something that gives notice;—*adj.* Blabbing, informing.
- TELLENITE**=têl'-lên'-tê, *s.* Shell dug from the earth; petrified or fossil shells.
- TELLURIUM**, têl'-l'û-rê'-ûm, 90, 109: *s.* A metal of a colour between tin and silver.
- Tel'-lu-ret'-ed**, *a.* Combined with tellurium.
- TEMERITY**, tê-mêr'-ê-tê-y, 105: *s.* Rashness.
- Tem'-er-a'-ti-ous**, 90, 41, 120: *a.* Rash.
- Tem'-er-a'-ti-ous-ly**, *ad.* With temerity.
- To TEMPER**=tê'm-per, *v. a.* To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to mingle; to beat together to a proper consistence; to moderate, to mollify; to form [a metal] to a proper degree of hardness; to amend [a musical concord] when false or imperfect; by a Latin idiom, to govern.
- Tem'-per**, *s.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; mid-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. *vision*, 165: ðîn, 166: thên, 166.

die course; constitution of body; constitutional frame of mind; disposition; from the original sense, calmness, moderation; by a special application of the latter derivative senses, heat, irritation; state to which metals are reduced, as to hardness.

Tem'-pered, 114: *a.* Disposed; as ill tempered.

Tem'-per-a-ment, *s.* Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium.

Tem'-per-a-ment'-al, *a.* Constitutional.

Tem'-per-a-tive, 105: *a.* Having power to temper.

Tem'-per-a-ture, (-ch'oor, 147) *s.* Constitution of nature; degree of any quality, particularly of heat or cold; moderation.

TEM'-PER-ANCE, *s.* Moderation, particularly in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions, and, still more restrictedly, of the appetite for food, as opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; sedateness.

Tem'-per-ate, *a.* Moderate, not excessive; free from ardent passion; moderate in food.

Tem'-per-ate-ly, *ad.* With temperance.

Tem'-per-ate-ness, *s.* State of being temperate.

TEMPEST=tēm'-pĕst, *s.* A storm, a violent commotion of the elements with excessive wind, the increase in the force of which is signified by breeze, gale, gust, storm, tempest, hurricane, the last word differing from tempest by including only the notion of excessive wind; any tumult or commotion.

To Tem'-pest, *v. n. and a.* To storm, to pour a tempest on:—*act.* To disturb as by a tempest.

Tem'-pest'-u-ous, (-tū-ūs, 147) *a.* Stormy.

Tem'-pest'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* Turbulently.

Tem'-pest'-u-ous-ness, *s.* State of being tempestuous.

☞ The compounds are *Tem'-pest-beat'en*, *Tem'-pest-lust'*, &c.

TEMPESTIVE, tēm'-pĕs-tīv, 105: *a.* Seasonable, [Heywood, 1635:] hence, *Tempestively* and *Tempestivity*.

TEMPLE, tēm'-pl, 101: *s.* An edifice appropriated to religion; an edifice having the appearance of a temple: *To Temple* (to build a temple for) also occurs.

TEM'-PLAR, 34: *s.* A student in the law, so called from the inn of court established in a house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the Knights Templars of Jerusalem.

TEMPLE, tēm'-pl, 101: *s.* The upper part of either side of the head where the pulse is felt.

Tem'-por-al, *a.* Pertaining to the temples.

TEMPLET=tēm'-plĕt, *s.* A sort of rafter

TEMPORAL=tēm'-pōr-āl, *a. and s.* (See also under Temple.) Measured by time, not eternal: secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual:—*s. pl.* *Temporals*, temporalities.

Tem'-por-al-ly, *ad.* With respect to this life; for a time.

Tem'-po-ral'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* A secular possession: *Temporalities*, or *Temporals*, are such possessions as bishops have had annexed to their sees by kings and others from time to time.

Tem'-por-al-ty, *s.* The laity; also, temporality.

TEM'-PO-RAR-Y, *a.* Lasting for a limited time.

Tem'-po-rar-i-ly, *ad.* For a time only.

Tem'-po-rar-i-ness, *s.* State of being temporary.

Tem'-po-ra'-ne-ous, 90: *a.* Temporary.

To TEM'-PO-RIZE, *v. n.* To delay; to comply with the times or occasions; Shakspeare wrongly uses it for to comply simply.

Tem'-po-riz-er, *s.* One who temporizes.

Tem'-por-i-za'-tion, *s.* Act of temporizing.

To TEMPT=tĕmt, 156: *v. a.* To attempt; to prove, to try, as "God tempted Abraham;" more commonly, to solicit to ill, to entice.

Temp'-ter, *s.* One who tempts; the devil.

Temp'-tress, *a.* A female tempter. [Ford.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: good: j'ōō, *i. e.* *few*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

Temp'-ta-ble, *v.* That may be tempted. [Swift.]

Temp'-ting, *a.* Enticing.

Temp'-ting-ly, *ad.* So as to entice.

Temp'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of tempting; state of being tempted; that which tempts.

TEMSE=tēmce, 153: *s.* A sieve; hence *Temse-bread*, or *Temsed-bread*, bread of finely-sifted flour

TEMULENT=tēm'-ū-lĕnt, *a.* Inebriated.

Tem'-u-len-cy, *v.* Intoxication.

Tem'-u-len-tive, 105: *a.* Drunken. [1639.]

TEN=tĕn, *a. and s.* Nine and one.

Ten/h, *a. and s.* That is next to the ninth:—*s.* The tenth part; tithe.

Tenth'-ly, *ad.* In the tenth place.

Ten'-fold, 116: *a.* Ten times increased.

TENABLE, tĕn'-ā-bl, 101: *a.* That may be held; that may be maintained or defended.

TE'-NA'-CI-ous, (-shūs, 147) 90: *a.* Holding fast; retentive; adhesive; obstinate; close-fisted, niggardly.

Te'-na'-ci-ous-ly, *ad.* With a disposition to hold fast adhesively, obstinately.

Te'-na'-ci-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being tenacious.

Te'-nac'-i-ty, (tĕ-nāss'-ĕ-tī-y, 92) *s.* Adhesiveness, cohesiveness; tenaciousness.

Ten'-a-cy, *s.* Tenaciousness. [Barrow.] *Tenace, S.*

TEN'-ANT, *s.* One that holds, in the special sense of one that holds land under another; one in possession of any place.

To Ten'-ant, *v. a.* To hold as a tenant.

Ten'-ant-a-ble, *a.* That may be tenanted.

Ten'-ant-less, *a.* Unoccupied, unpossessed.

Ten'-an-try, *s.* Formerly tenancy; it now always means the body of tenants on an estate.

Ten'-an-cy, *s.* A holding of lands or tenements.

☞ For *Tenant-saw*, (Tenon-saw.) see Tenon.

TEN'-E-MENT, *s.* Any thing held by a tenant.

Ten'-e-ment'-al, *a.* To be held by tenure.

Ten'-e-ment'-ar-y, *a.* Usually let out.

TEN'-ET, *s.* That which is held by the mind to be true,—position, principle, opinion; if several held it, it was called their *tenet*, a pedantry which no one would venture to follow at present.

TEN'-OR, 38, 191: *s.* A holding on, or continuing; general currency; general course or drift of meaning; the natural current or pitch of the voice, the middle tone between the base and the treble; hence a larger sort of violin between the violin and violoncello.

TEN'-URE, *s.* A holding, in the special sense of the holding or manner of holding lands.

TENAILLE, tĕn'-āil, [Fr.] 170: *s.* (Compare Tenable, &c.) A kind of outwork. [Fortif.]

TENCH=tĕntch, *s.* A fresh-water fish.

To TEND=tĕnd, *v. a. and n.* To watch, to guard, to accompany:—*new.* To wait, to expect, [Disused:] to attend.

Ten'-dance, *s.* Persons attending. [Shaks.] attendance; care: Bp. Hall uses *Tend'ment* for this last meaning.

Tend'-er, *s.* That which attends,—applied as a name to a small vessel that attends another; a barge.

To TEND=tĕnd, *v. n.* To move in a certain direction; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute.

Ten'-den-cy, *s.* Drift, direction.

TENDER=tĕn'-der, *s.* Offer, proposal for acceptance: see also Tender (*a. and s.*) below; and Tender (*s.*) under To Tend. (to watch or wait.)

To Ten'-der, *v. a.* To offer, to propose for acceptance; to hold in price as a thing offered, to esteem.

TENDER=tĕn'-der, *a. and s.* Soft, not firm; easily impressed or injured; very sensible to pain;

apt to cause pain; effeminate, emasculate; young, weak; susceptible of the softer passions; amorous; compassionate; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild; careful not to hurt, with *of*—*s.* [Shaks.] Regard, kind concern: instead of this English noun, the French word *tendre* is now sometimes used in a sense somewhat different, namely, a lover's liking or inclination.

Ten'-der-ly, ad. Kindly; gently; in old authors, with a quick sense of pain.

Ten'-der-ness, s. State or quality of being tender: *Tender-ly* with the same meaning is quite disused.

Ten'-der-ling, s. A fondling; the tender or first horns of a deer.

☞ The compounds are *Ten'-der-heart'ed*, *Ten'-der-heartedness*, &c.

TENDON=*tén'-dôn*, 18: *s.* A ligature attaching a muscle to a bone; a sinew: *The tendon Achilles* is a very strong one belonging to the muscles of the leg, by which Thetis is supposed to have held her son when she dipped him in the Styx.

Ten'-di-nous, 120: *a.* Sinewy; containing tendons.

TENDRIL=*tén'-dril*, *s.* and *a.* (Compare *Tenable*, &c.) The clasp of a vine or other climbing plant:—*adj.* Clinging, climbing.

TENEbRIous, *té-né'-bré-üs*, *a.* Dark.

Ten'-e-brous, 120: *a.* Dark, gloomy; this is the older and perhaps better word: *Tenebriose* is unusual.

Ten'-e-bros'-i-ty, *s.* Darkness, gloom. [Burton.]

TENEMENT, &c.—See under *Tenable*.

TENESMUS, *té-néz'-müs*, 151: *s.* A straining,—a desire without the effect of a stool.

TENET.—See under *Tenable*.

TENFOLD.—See under *Ten*.

TENNIS=*tén'-niss*, *s.* A play in which a ball is kept in motion by rackets; hence, *To Tennis*.

TENON=*tén'-ôn*, *s.* (Compare *Tenable*.) A piece of timber inserted as a hold into a mortise.

TENOR.—See under *Tenable*.

TENSE=*téncé*, 153: *s.* Time as expressed by the form or inflection of a verb; hence, the form of a verb as originally determined by this consideration, whatever the time may be.

TENSE=*téncé*, *a.* Stretched, stiff, not lax.

Tense'-ness, *s.* Contraction, tension.

Ten'-si-ble, 101: *a.* Capable of being extended.

Ten'-sile, (*-síl*, 105) *a.* Tensile.

Ten'-sive, 105: *a.* Giving a feeling of tenseness.

Ten'-sion, (*-shün*, 147) *s.* Act of stretching, state of being stretched.

Ten'-sor, *s.* A muscle used in stretching a part.

Ten'-sure, (*-sh'oor*, 147) *s.* Tension. [Bacon.]

TENT=*tént*, *s.* (Compare *Tense*, &c.) That which is stretched, or which stretches; the temporary shelter under which a soldier sleeps when in the field, generally made of canvas and stretched on poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; also, a roll of lint put into a sore and stretching it. *Tent-wine*, see *Supp.*

To Tent, *v. a.* and *n.* To lodge as in a tent:—*neu.*

To search as with a medical tent.

Tent'-ed, *a.* Covered with tents.

Tent'-age, 99: *s.* An encampment. [Drayton.]

Tent'-or-y, *s.* Awning of a tent. [Evelyn.]

TENTATIVE, *tén'-táv*, 105: *a.* and *s.* Trying; essaying:—*s.* Essay, trial. *Tentacul*, &c., *Supp.*

Ten'-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Trial; temptation. [Brown.]

TENTER=*tén'-ter*, *s.* (Compare *Tense*, &c.) A hook for stretching cloth on a frame: *To be on the tenters*, to be on the stretch, in difficulties, or suspense.

To Tent'-ter, *v. a.* and *n.* To hang or stretch on tenters:—*neu.* To admit extension.

TEN'-TER-GROUND, *s.* Ground on which tenter frames are erected.

TENTH, **TENTHLY**.—See under *Ten*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vizh-ün*, *i. e.* *vision*, 166: *thén*, 166.

TENTIGINOUS, *tén-tíd'-gè-nüs*, 120: *a.* (Compare *Tense*, &c.) Stiff, stretched. [Unusual.]

TENTWORT, *tén'-wurt*, 141: *s.* A plant.

TENUITY, *té-nü'-tè-ty*, 105: *s.* Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness; formerly poverty, meanness.

Ten'-u-ous, 92, 120: *a.* Thin, small.

TEN'-u-i-vo'-i-i-ous, *a.* Having thin leaves. *Supp.*

TENURE.—See under *Tenable*, &c.

TEPID=*tép'-íd*, *a.* Lukewarm.

Te-pid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Lukewarmness.

Tép'-i-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of warming slightly

Tép'-or, [Lat.] *s.* Gentle heat, lukewarmness

TERATOLOGY, *tér'-d-tól'-ò-gé-ty*, 87: *s.* Affection of sublimity, bombast.

TERCE, **TERCEL**.—See *Tierce*, &c.

TEREBINTH=*tér'-é-bínth*, *s.* Turpentine tree.

Ter'-e-bin'-thine, 105: *a.* Of turpentine.

Ter'-e-bin'-thi-nate, *a.* Terebinthine.

To TEREBRATE=*tér'-é-bráté*, *v. a.* To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

Ter'-e-brat'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of boring.

TER'-e-brat'-u-læ, 103: *s. pl.* A genus of bivalve sea-shells, of which the larger valve is perforated.

TER'-e-do, *s.* A worm that pierces ships.

TERET=*tér'-ét*, *a.* Round, [1622.] Instead of this obsolete form, some botanists use *Ter-ret'*.

TERGEMINOUS, *ter-gém'-é-nüs*, 120: *a.* Threefold: *Tergeminal* is used by some modern botanists.

To TERGIVERSATE, *ter'-jè-ver'-sáté*, 105: *v. s.* To shift or evade as by turning the back. [Out of use.]

Ter'-gi-ver-sat'-tion, 89: *s.* Shift, evasion, change.

TERM=*term*, *s.* Limit, boundary: see lower.

To Term'-i-nate, *v. a.* and *n.* To bound, to limit:—*neu.* To be limited, to end. *To Term'-i-ae* is obs.

Ter'-mi-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Directing termination.

Ter'-mi-na'-tive-ly, *ad.* Absolutely.

Ter'-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of limiting; bound, limit; end, conclusion; last purpose; specially, the end of a word; Shakespeare uses it for *term* or word.

Ter'-mi-na-ble, *a.* Limitable.

TERM, *s.* That by which a meaning is limited or bounded,—a word; the subject or predicate of a proposition; any expression, as that by which a quantity is signified: see also above and lower.

To Term, *v. a.* To name, to call.

Term'-in-ol'-o-gy, *s.* That part of a science which fixes the extent of, and classes the terms used.

TERM, *s.* A limited portion of time; in law, the time in which the tribunals are open; at the universities the time during which the regular lectures proceed: see also above.

Term'-er, *s.* One who travels up to term, sometimes called a *Term-trotter*: also, one that holds for a term of years.

Term'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Occurring every term:—*ads* Term by term.

Term'-less, *a.* Unlimited, boundless.

TERMAGANT=*ter-má-gánt*, *s.* and *a.* Originally a sort of heathen deity, represented in the ancient fables as extremely vociferous and tumultuous; hence, a turbulent person; now applied only to a scolding, brawling woman:—*adj.* Tumultuous, turbulent.

Ter'-ma-gan-cy, *s.* Turbulence.

TERMER, **To TERMINATE**, &c.—See under *Termin*.

TERMINTHUS=*ter-mín'-thüs*, *s.* A tumor.

TERNARY, *ter'-nár-è-ty*, *a.* and *s.* Proceeding by or consisting of threes:—*a.* The number three

Ter'-ni-on, *s.* A ternary.

Ter'-nate, *a.* Threefold. [Bot. Nat. Hist.]

TERRA=**têr'-rd**, 129: *s.* The Latin word for earth: in Italian, the same; in French, *Terre*, (*târe*); *Ter'-ra-cot'ta*, baked earth, as bricks, tiles, &c.; *Ter'-ra-fil'ia*, (a son of the earth), the name of a student formerly appointed in public acts at Oxford to make jesting and satirical speeches against the members of the university; *Ter'-ra Fir'ma*, so id land, a continent; *Ter'-ra Japon'ica*, a substance used in pharmacy; *Terre-blue*, a kind of earth; *Terre-mold*, an earthquake; *Terre-plain*, a platform for cannon; *Terre test'ant*, an occupant; *Terre verte*, a green earth used by painters.

TER'-RACE, 99: *s.* A raised bank of earth; hence, a flat walk generally; an open gallery.

To Ter'-race, *v. a.* To form into a terrace; to open to the air and light.

TER-RAC'-UOUS, (*têr'-râk'-we-ûs*, 189, 120) *a.* Consisting of land and water.

TER'-RAIR, 34: *s.* A register of lands. [Cowel.]

TER-RENE, *a.* and *s.* Earthly, terrestrial.—*s.* The surface of the earth.

Ter'-re-ous, 120: *a.* Consisting of earth.

TER-RES'-TRI-AL, *a.* Earthly, not celestial; less properly, consisting of earth.

Ter-res'-tri-al-ly, *ad.* After an earthly manner.

To Ter-res'-tri-fy, *v. a.* To reduce to earth. [Brown.]

Ter-res'-tri-ous, *a.* Earthly. [Brown.]

TER'-RI-ER, *s.* A dog that follows his game into holes; also, a Terrar, which see above.

TER'-RI-TOR-ry, *s.* Land, country, district.

Ter'-ri-to'-ri-al, 90: *a.* Belonging to a territory; limited to a certain district.

Ter'-ri-tor'-ied, *a.* Possessed of land. [Selden.]

TER-RIO'-GENOUS, 64: *a.* Earth-born.

TERRAPIN=**têr'-rd-pin**, *s.* Sort of tortoise.

TERRIBLE, (*têr'-rê-bl*, 103, 101: *a.* Frightful, formidable; in colloquial use, great, bad, severe.

Ter'-ri-bly, *ad.* Dreadfully, formidably.

Ter'-ri-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being terrible.

To Ter'-ri-fy, 6: *v. a.* To fright.

Ter-rif'-ic, 88: *a.* Causing terror, dreadful.

TER'-ROUR, 38: *s.* Fear communicated; fear received; cause of fear.

TERRIER.—See under Terra.

TERSE=**terce**, 35, 153: *a.* Smooth, [disused:] cleanly written, neat, complete without pompousness.

Terse'-ly, *ad.* Neatly as to style.

Terse'-ness, *s.* Quality of being terse.

TERTIAN, (*ter'-sh'ân*, *a.* and *s.* Occurring with one day's interval, so as to make three days, reckoning inclusively:—*s.* A tertian ague. *Tertial*, see *Supp.*

Ter'-tiar-y, *a.* Of the third formation. [Geol.]

To Ter'-ti-ate, *v. a.* To do the third time.

To TESSELLATE=**tês'-sêl-lât**, *v. a.* To form into little squares; to lay with chequered work.

TES'-SER-A'-IC, 83: *a.* Tessellated.

TEST=**têst**, *s.* The appeal by which metals are tried; hence the ordinary sense, trial, examination, proof; means of trial; chemical substance employed to detect an unknown constituent; judgement, distinction.

To Test, *v. a.* To try by a standard.

Test'-ing, *s.* The operation of trying metals.

TESTABLE.—See under To Testify.

TESTACEOUS, (*tês'-tâ-sh'ûs*, 90: *a.* Consisting or composed of shells: it is distinguished from *Crus-taceous*, which means having a continuous soft shell with joints.

TESTAMENT, &c., **TESTATION**.—See under To Testify.

TESTER=**tês'-ter**, *s.* An old coin originally French, and named from the head upon it; as an English coin, its value, from Edward the Sixth's time, was sixpence; it was otherwise called *Testern* and *Tetston*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wáy: cháp'-mân: pû-pâ': lâw: gôod: j'w, i. e. *Jeru*, 55: & c. *mule*, 171.

TESTICLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

To TESTIFY, (*tês'-tê-fy*, *v. n.* and *a.* Allied in report with *Test*, &c., but the etymological connection is doubtful.) To witness, to give evidence:—*act.* To prove as a witness.

Tes'-ti-fi'-er, *s.* One who testifies.

Tes'-ti-fi-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One who witnesses.

Tes'-ti-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of witnessing.

Tes'-ti-MON-ry, *s.* Evidence; proof by witness: public evidence; open attestation, profession.

To Tes'-ti-mon-ry, *v. a.* To witness. [Shaks.]

Tes'-ti-mo'-ni-al, *s.* A writing or certificate produced in evidence, as of character.

Tes'-TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of witnessing.

Tes'-ti-CLE, *s.* That which testifies virility,—stone: *Testiculate* (shaped as a testicle) occurs in botany.

Tes'-TA-MENT, *s.* That which witnesses something, or in which an attestation is made,—a will; the name of each of the volumes of the Bible.

Tes'-ta-ment'-ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to, bequeathed, or done by will.

Tes'-ta-men-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or power of giving by will.

Tes'-tate, *a.* Having made a will.

Tes'-ta'-tor, *s.* One who leaves a will.

Tes'-ta'-trix, 188: *s.* She who leaves a will.

Tes'-ta'-TION, 89: *s.* Witness, evidence. [Bp. Hall.]

TESTON.—See Tester.

TESTUDO=**tês-tû-dô**, *s.* A tortoise; in ancient warfare, a screen for troops; in surgery, a tumor on the skull.

Tes-tu'-di-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise.

Tes-tu'-di-na'-ted, *a.* Roofed, arched.

Tes'-tu-din'-e-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTY, (*tês'-tê-y*, *a.* Fretful, peevish, petulant.

Tes'-ti-ly, *ad.* Fretfully, petulantly.

Tes'-ti-ness, *s.* Fretfulness, petulance.

TETANUS=**têr'-d-nûs**, *s.* The lock-jaw.

TETCHY, &c.—See Techy, &c.

TETE, (*tâte*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Literally, the head, false hair, a lady's wig.

Tête-à-tête, *s.* Close confabulation; cheek by jowl.

Tête-à-pont', (*-pông*) *s.* A work in fortification that defends the head of a bridge.

TETHER=**têth'-er**, *s.* A rope to confine a beast within certain limits.

To Teth'-er, *v. a.* To confine with a tether.

TETRAD=**têr'-râd**, *s.* Four collectively. *Supp.*

TET'-RA-CHORD, (*-ccord*, 161) *s.* In ancient music, four sounds, the extremes constituting a fourth.

TET'-RA-DAC'-TY-LOUS, 120: *a.* Four-toed.

TET'-RA-DR'-NA'-M-AN, 90: *s.* A plant having four stamens stronger than the others. [Bot.]

TET'-RA-GON, *s.* A four-angled figure; in astrology, the fourth of a circle, or 90 degrees.

Te-trag'-o-nal, 84: *a.* Resembling a tetragon.

TET'-RA-GYN'-IAN, (*-jîn'-yân*) *a.* Four-fold as to minae, or having four pistils. [Botany.]

TET'-RA-HE'-DRON, *s.* A solid figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles.

TET'-RA-HEX'-A-HE'-DRAL, *a.* Exhibiting four ranges of faces, each range containing six faces. [Crystallog.]

TE-TRAM'-E-TER, *s.* A Latin or Greek verse of four measures, each measure of which may be a foot, but is generally two iambic feet.

TE-TRAN'-DR-AN, *a.* Four-fold masculine, or having four stamens. [Botany.]

TET'-RA-PET'-A-LOUS, 120: *a.* Having four petals.

TE-TRAPH'-YL-LOUS, (*-trâf'-il-lûs*) 87: *a.* Four-leaved.

TEt'-RAICH, (-rark, 161) *s.* A Roman governor of the fourth of a province; hence, a petty king.
TEt'-rar-chy, **TEt'-rar-cha-te**, *s.* Jurisdiction of a tetrarch; hence, *Tetrarchical*, (*adj.*)
TEt'-RA-SPERM'-OUS, *a.* Containing four seeds.
TE-tuak'-TICH, (-tlick) *s.* Stanza of four lines.
TEt'-RA-STYLK, *s.* Facade with four pillars.
TEt'-RA-SYL'-IA-BLE, *s.* Word of four syllables.
TETRICAL, **tět'-rè-cāl**, 105; *a.* Froward, perverse, sour: *Tetric* and *Tetricus* are the same.
Te-tric'-ity, (**tè-triss'-è-tèg**) *s.* Sourness, perverseness: *Tetriciousness* has also been used.
TETTER=**tět'-ter**, *s.* Scurf, scab, ringworm.
To Tet'-ter, *v. a.* To infect with a tetter.
TETTISH=**tět'-tish**, *a.* Captious, testy. [B. and Fl.]
TEUTONIC=**tù-tôn'-ick**, 110, 88; *a. and s.* Pertaining to the Teutones, or ancient Germans;—*s.* The Teutonic language.
To TEW=**tù**, *v. a. and n.* To beat in order to soften, as hemp; to tease, to tumble about;—*new*. To labour.
Tew, *s.* Materials: it has been used for a chain.
To TEW'-TAW, *v. a.* To beat, to break. [Mortimer.]
TEWEL=**tù'-əl**, 14; *s.* Iron pipe in a forge.
TEXT, **těkst**, 189; *s.* Literally, something interwoven, or something which is to be the staple material in a weaving,—that on which a comment is to be written; a sentence of Scripture: a *Text-book* is one written with texts and wide spaces for observations, or one containing the leading principles of a science: *Text-hand* is the larger hand in which texts were written in distinction from the smaller hand of the comments: *Text-man* is a Textualist.
TEt'-tu-al, (-tù-āl, 147) *a.* Contained in the text; serving for a text: *Textuary* is the same.
TEt'-tu-al-ist, *s.* One ready in citing texts: also called *Textuarist*, *Textuary*, and *Textuist*.
TEt'-TILE, (-tíl) *a.* Woven, capable of being woven.
TEt'-trine, 105; *a.* Pertaining to weaving.
TEt'-ture, (-tùr, 147) *s.* Act of weaving; thing woven, a web; disposition of the parts of bodies.
THAN=**thán**, or **thán**, 176; *conj.* It follows an adjective in the comparative degree to connect the things compared; it also often follows *other*, and even *else*.
THANE=**thán**, *s.* An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to *baron*; hence, *Thanship* and *Thanelands*.
To THANK, **thánk**, 158; *v. a.* To express gratitude to for a favour or kindness: it is often used ironically.
Thank, *s.* (At present used almost always in the plural.) Expression of gratitude, acknowledgement.
Thank'-ful, 117; *a.* Disposed to give thanks.
Thank'-ful-ly, *ad.* Gratefully.
Thank'-ful-ness, *s.* Gratitude.
Thank'-less, *a.* Unthankful; not deserving thanks, not likely to get thanks.
Thank'-less-ness, *s.* Ingratitude.
THANKS The compounds are *Thank's offering*; *To Thank's give*, *Thank's giver*, *Thank's giving*; *Thank'-worthy*; &c.
THARM=**tharm**, *s.* Intestines twisted like a cord.
THAT, *pron. demon.*: *pron. rel. and conj.*
THAT, *sing.* } (*pr. demon.*) **thăt**, 11; } (In this
THOSE, *pl.* } **thōz**, 151; } capacity
it always has accentual force, and the vowel is uncorrupted.) Not this, but the other; the former thing; the more distant thing; the thing intimated previously; the thing; in old style it is used where we now use *what*, as "Do that is righteous."
THAT, (*pr. rel. and conj.*) **thăt**, 12, 176. (In these capacities it never has accentual force, and the vowel is consequently corrupted; thus, in the Spec-

sator, No. 80, where the too frequent use of *that* is ridiculed, the following passage requires the accents to be thus placed: "I say that-that-that-that gentleman has advanced is not, &c.;" where the unaccented *that* is in one place a *conj.*, in the other a *rel. pron.*) Who; which;—*conj.* Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting final end: *Is that*, because.
THATCH=**thătch**, *s.* Straw forming a roof.
To Thatch, *v. a.* To cover with thatch.
Thatch'-er, *s.* One that thatches.
Thatch'-ing, *s.* The act of covering with thatch; the roof, or a part of it, as formed with thatch.
THAUGHT.—See *Thwart*.
THAUMATROPE=**thăw'-mă-trôp**, *s.* That which, by turning round, produces a subject of wonder,—a toy which in revolving makes two pictures one.
THAU'-MA-TUR'-GY, *s.* Act of performing something wonderful: *Thaumaturgus* is a wonder-worker.
Thau'-ma-tur'-gi-cal, *a.* Exciting wonder.
To THAW=**thăw**, *v. n. and a.* To melt or become fluid from a state of congelation; to remit the cold which has caused frost;—*act.* To melt what had been congealed.
Thaw, *s.* Liquefaction by warmth; warmth such as liquefies congelation.
THIE=**thē**: it is more commonly pronounced **thē**, or nearly as **thē**: see *Prin.* 176: in reading *verso* the vowel should never suffer an actual elision, but melt into the vowel in the manner meant by synalepha;—*art.* It notes a particular thing; it is often used before a part of a sentence to give to many words, collectively taken, the unity and construction of a single noun substantive.
THEATRE, **thē'-ă-tur**, 159; *s.* A playhouse; a place of action or exhibition; a place rising by steps like the seats of a theatre.
The'-a-tral, *a.* Belonging to a theatre. [1665.]
The-at'-ric, **The-at'-ri-cal**, 88; *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a theatre; calculated for display, pompous.
The-at'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of actors.
THIEE=**thē**, 176; *pron.* The oblique case of *Thou*.
To THIEE=**thē**, *v. n.* To Thrive. [Chauc. Spens.]
THEFT.—See under *Thief*.
THEIR, **thāir**, or **thāir**, 100, 176; *pron.* (See *He, She, and it*.) Belonging to them.
Theirs, *pron.* The form of the previous word which is used when the governing noun does not follow: the former is an adjective pronoun possessive; the latter is a substantive or personal pronoun possessive: see *Our*.
THEISM=**thē'-izm**, 158; *s.* Belief in the existence of a God, as opposed to *Atheism*: it does not imply a denial of revelation, and in this respect differs from the modern received meaning of *deism*.
The'-ist, *s.* One who maintains theism.
The-is'-tic, **The-is'-ti-cal**, 83; *a.* Of theism.
THEM=**thēm**, *pron.* The oblique case of *They*.
Them'-selves. The reciprocal form of *They* and *Them*.
THEME=**thēm**, *s.* The first or radical state of a thing,—a subject or topic of discourse; hence, a school-essay written on a given subject; the original word from which the inflections or the derivatives spring.
THEN=**thēn**, *ad. and conj.* At that time; afterward; in that case; therefore; at another time that time.
THENCE, *ad.* From that place; from that time; for that reason: *From thence* is a barbarism, justified however by custom.
Thence'-forth, *ad.* From that time: *From thenceforth* is a phrase justified only by custom.
Thence'-for'-ward, *ad.* On from that time.
Thence'-from, *ad.* From that place. [Obs.]
THEOCRACY, **thē-ôc'-kră-cēy**, 87; *s.* (Compare *Theism*, &c.) Government immediately under God. S

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-un*, i. e. *mission*, 165; *vizh-ūr*, i. e. *vision*, 165; *thīn*, 166; *then*, 166.

The'-o-cra''-ic, The'-o-cra''-i-cal, 88: a. Pertaining to a theocracy.

☞ For *Theodolite*, which is not related to the words of this class, see hereafter with Theorem.

THE-ol'-o-ny, 87: s. The branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of the gods.

THE-ol'-o-gy, 87: s. The science of God and of divine things,—divinity.

To *The-ol'-o-gize, v. a.* To render theological.

The-ol'-o-gist, s. A theologian; *The'ologue* and *Theol'ogist* also occur.

The-ol'-o-gas-ter, 77: s. A quack in divinity.

The'-o-log''-ic, The'-o-log''-i-cal, 64, 88: a. Relating to divinity.

The'-o-log''-i-cal-ly, ad. According to theology.

The'-o-lo''-gy-an, 90: s. One versed in theology.

THE-om'-a-chy, (-kēy, 161) 87: s. A fighting against the gods, as by the 'giants of old; also, opposition to the divine will.

The-om'-a-chist, s. A fighter against the gods.

THE-os'-o-PHY, (-fēy, 163) 87: s. Divine wisdom.

The-os'-o-phist, s. One who pretends to immediate divine illumination.

The'-o-soph''-ic, 88: a. Pertaining to theosophy.

THEODOLITE=*thē-ōd'-ō-līte, s.* An instrument to observe distances, or to take heights and distances: the word is related to Theorem, &c., and not to the previous words.

THEORBO=*thē-or'-bō, s.* A large lute for the base.

THEOREM=*thē-ō-rēm, s.* A matter of speculation, a speculative truth laid down as acknowledged, or as about to be proved.

The'-o-rem''-ic, 88: a. Comprised or consisting in theorems: *The'oremat''ic* and *The'oremat''ical* are the same.

THE-o-ry, s. Speculation, not practice; scheme, plan, or system; rules separate from practice.

To *The'-o-rize, v. n.* To form theories, to speculate.

The'-o-rist, s. One who theorizes.

The'-o-ric, a. and *s.* Theoretic:—*s.* Speculation, not practice, theory. [Shaks.:] hence, *Theoretical*, which is the same; and *The'orically, (adv.)*

The'-o-ret''-ic, The'-o-ret''-i-cal, 88: a. Pertaining to or depending on theory,—speculative.

The'-o-ret''-i-cal-ly, ad. In or by theory.

THEOSOPHY, &c.—See with Theocracy.

THERAPEUTIC=*thēr-ā-pū'-tick, a.* and *s.* Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases, as opposed to *Prophylactic*: *Therapeutical* is the same:—*s. pl. Therapeutics*, that part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies.

THERE, thāre, 102, 132: ad. In that place: it is often opposed to *here*; it is sometimes used interjectionally, directing something at a distance; it is used to introduce a verb or phrase with emphasis, by which the nominative is thrown after the verb.

There'-a-bout, ad. Near that place; nearly; concerning that matter: *Thereabouts* is usual, but less proper.

There-aft'-er, ad. Accordingly; after that.

There-at', ad. At that place; on that account.

There-by', ad. Near that place; by that means.

There-fore, (thēr'-fōre, 136) ad. and conj. (Originally, *Therefor'*.) For this or that; for this or that person or thing: now, for this reason, consequently.

☞ Excepting this word, the compounds of *There* are, at the present day, inelegant, quaint, or technical as belonging to law.

There-from', (thār'-frōm') ad. From this or that.

There-in', ad. In that; in this.

There-in-to', (-tō, 107) ad. Into that.

There-of', (the f keeps its sound) ad. Of that or this.

There-on', ad. On this or that.

There-out', ad. Out of this or this.

There-to', There-un-to', 107: ad. To that.

There-up-on', ad. Upon that; in consequence of that.

There-un'-der, ad. Under that.

There-with', (-wīth) ad. With that; immediately.

There'-with-al'', (-āwl, 112) ad. Over and above; at the same time; with that.

☞ As to all these compounds, see the note to *There-fore*.

THERIAC, thēr'-l-ā-ck, s. A medicinal treacle used as a remedy for poisons.

The'-ri'-a-cal, 84: a. Medicinal, physical.

THERMAL=*thēr'-māl, a.* Warm, as baths.

THE-rom'-e-ter, 87: s. An instrument for measuring the degrees of warmth or temperature.

The'-mo-met''-ri-cal, a. Relating to the measure of heat: hence, *Thermometrically, (adv.)*

THE-RO-MO-SCOPE, s. Inspector of heat,—thermometer. See other compounds in *Supp.*

THESE.—See *This*.

THESIS=*thē'-cīs, (Thus in Eng.) s.* Something

THESES, thē'-cēz, 101: pl. } laid down affirmatively or negatively,—a position; a subject for a school exercise,—the exercise itself, differing from a theme in that a thesis is a proposition, and a theme is generally a mere title: every proposition in logic is a thesis or an hypothesis.

Thet'-i-cal, a. Laid down; positive.

THEURGY, thēr'-ur-gēy, s. (Compare Theocracy, &c.) The power of operating as God, either originally or by delegation: some writers have distributed supernatural operation into three kinds, theurgy, natural magic, and necromancy.

THEW=*thū, s.* Custom, habit, quality. [Spenser.]

Thew'-ed, a. Educated, accustomed. [Spenser.]

THEW=*thū, s.* Muscle, sinew. [Shaks.]

THEY=*thāy, or thāy, 100, 176: pron. The nominative plural of *He, She, or It*.*

THIBEL=*thī'-bēl, s.* A slice, a spatula. [Ainsw.]

THICK=*thīck, a. ad. and s.* The opposite of *Thin*; dense, gross, insipidated; turbid; great in circumference; having comparative bulk distinct from length and breadth; frequent; crowded; not easily pervious; coarse; without proper intervals of articulation; dull, as of hearing; stupid; in vulgar style, intimate, familiar:—*adv.* Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth:—*s.* The thickest part; the time when any thing is thickest; in old authors, a thicket: *Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.*

Thick'-ly, ad. In a thick manner.

Thick'-ness, s. State or quality of being thick.

Thick'-et, 14: s. A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse.

To *Thic'-ken, 114: v. a. and n.* To make thick; to strengthen:—*neu.* To grow thick; Spenser uses *To Thicken*: to grow dark; to come to closer action.

☞ The compounds are *Thick'-set, (close-planted; also, having a thick body;)* *Thick'-head; Thick'-skull; Thick'-skin, (all of which by figurative application mean a stupid person;)* &c.

THIEF, thēf, 103: s. One that steals secretly; one that steals; a waster in the snuff of a candle: it is compounded in *Thief'-catcher, Thief'-leader, Thief'-taker, different names for the same thing.*

To *THIEVE, v. n.* To steal, to practise theft: it is used vulgarly as an active verb.

Thiev'-ish, a. Given to stealing; sly; partaking of the nature of theft.

Thiev'-ish-ly, ad. In a thievish manner.

Thiev'-ish-ness, s. Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

Thiev'-er-y, s. Practice of thieving; theft; that which is stolen.

THEFT, s. Act of stealing; thing stolen.

Theft'-bote, s. Act of compounding with a thief.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

ſowels: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: vā-pā': lām: gōōd: j'w, i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

THIGH, *thî*, 115, 162, 139 : *s.* The part of the body from the knee to the trunk.

THICK=*thîk*, *pron.* That same. [Oba.]

THILL=*thîl*, *s.* The shaft of a vehicle.

THIV-ler, *s.* The horse that goes between the shafts or next the wagon; also called the Thill'-horse.

THIMBLE, *thim'-bl*, 101 : *s.* A metal cover for the finger used in sewing.

THIN=*thîn*, *a.* and *ad.* The opposite of thick; slender, slim, small in circumference; having little of that bulk which is distinct from breadth and length; not close; not accumulated; small; not gross in substance; slight, unsubstantial;—*adv.* Thinly, in comparison.

To Thin, *v. a.* To make thin; to make less crowded; to attenuate.

Thin'-ly, *ad.* Not thickly; not closely.

Thin'-ness, *s.* State or quality of being thin.

THINE=*thîne*, *pron.* (See Thou.) Of or belonging to these. — See Mine.

THING=*thîng*, *s.* Whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self and from other intelligent beings: it is used of persons only in contempt; it is sometimes used in contempt though not of persons.

To THINK, *thînk*, 158 : *v. n.* and *a.* To have I *Thought*, *thâwt*, 126 : *a* succession of intel-

Thought, *thâwt*, 162 : *a* *lectual* states which are conceived to be distinct from the mind itself, though not really so; to cogitate; to imagine; to reason; to judge; to determine; to intend; to meditate; to recollect; to consider;—*act.* To conceive; to imagine; to believe; to esteem: *To think on*, to contrive; to light upon by meditation: *To think of*, to estimate: *To think much*, to grudge: *To think scorn*, to disdain: *Methinks* or *Methinketh*, *Methought*, are forms which exhibit the relationship of the noun at the head of the class to the verb; they literally signify the operation of things on me, and are equivalent to *I think*, or *I thought*.

Think'-er, *s.* One who thinks in a certain manner.

Think'-ing, *s.* That series of intellectual states which a man is conscious of when he controls and directs the series. It is to be observed that no man can positively will the intellectual state (or thought as it is called) which shall succeed the actual state; for this implies that the state desired is already present to the will. What we can do is this: we can dwell upon or rest in a present state, till, of the multitude of states connected with it by previous habits, one arises to suit the present purpose, other states (or thoughts as they are called) having been dismissed as fast as they arose, and in thus controlling or directing the states of the intellect, we can assist ourselves most materially by signs of abstract notions, which we form and establish for the double purpose of fixing or limiting any present state, and of using as instruments in the further operations of our understanding. Such is the control or power of direction which in a healthy and waking state we can exert over the intellectual part of our nature—a control which we can at pleasure relax, or altogether remit. In this last case, namely, the entire remission of control, although we do not cease to have thoughts or states of intellect, yet we cannot in the same emphatic sense be said to think. He who suffers his mind to take no other states than those which external objects suggest, may, if we had such a verb, be said to be *thînged*, rather than to think; while he who wholly withdraws himself from the influence of such suggestions, yet exerts no control over the states that spontaneously arise, can with as little propriety be said to think; he is dreaming though awake,—a peculiar condition always known by the vacant expression of the eyes, and properly designated by the word *reverie*. Between this and the dream of sleep there is this difference, that in the latter, not only do we exert no control over our mental states, but while sleep continues, we are incapable of such control, and the series is in general much more incoherent than in reverie. Of the states which thus arise when no control is exerted, it must not however be deemed that they are

independent of previous and present causes. None can arise but such states as have already had entertainment, or by association are linked with them; and of these the accidental condition of the animal parts of our nature will probably determine the character of the series. So strong are these causes, that they may at last become predominant over the individual in his wakeful state,—that is to say, a particular train or character of thought may, by long indulgence, or by the disorganization of the body, or by the mutual influence and joint power of both these causes, become at last uncontrollable, as to form, with partial effect, monomania,—with wider devastation, mania. And as, in all cases, the states which arise depend on the previous habits of the individual, so it may be, even where the power of control is not lost, that, as far as regards the individual himself, he can summon no thought which shall not be evil or suggest evil: this is a possible condition not of one man only, but of a multitude of men, and hence we may credit the vivid description of the old world, when "every imagination of the thoughts of man's heart" is said to have been "only evil continually."

THOUGHT, *s.* Any state of consciousness which is more than mere sensation; also, the outward expression of such a state, of power to produce a similar state in other persons, and to revive it at any future time either in them or in the person who first conceived it: in this second sense, a thought is a creation of the mind having distinct existence from the mind that created it; nothing can be more erroneous than to assume these as conditions of thought in the first sense, and yet no assumption is more common and more general; to the same twofold meaning, and to the same wrong assumption when the former meaning is in view, are the paronymous words liable, such as idea, image, formed in the mind; sentiment, fancy, imagery, conceit; reflection, particular consideration; conception; notion; opinion; judgement; meditation; design; solicitude; expectation: in an application colloquial and rather loose, *thought* is used to signify a small degree or quantity, as, "I am a *thought* better than I was."

Thought'-ful, 117 : *a.* Full of thought, attentive; promoting serious thought; anxious.

Thought'-ful-ly, *ad.* With thought; with care.

Thought'-ful-ness, *s.* Deep meditation; anxiety, solicitude.

Thought'-less, *a.* Heedless; gay, dissipated; stupid, dull.

Thought'-less-ly, *ad.* In a thoughtless manner.

Thought'-less-ness, *s.* Want of thought.

Thought'-sick, *a.* Uneasy with reflection. [Shaks.]

THINLY, **THINNESS**.—See under *Thin*

THIRD=*thêrd*, 35 : *a.* and *s.* The ordinal of three,—the next to the second:—*s.* The third part; the sixtieth part of a second: see *Second*.

Third'-ly, *ad.* In the third place. *Thirdings*, &c., *s.*

—The compounds are *Third'-borough*, (an under countable;) *Third'-estate*, (the commons;) &c.

THIR'-TEEN, 84 : *a.* and *s.* Three and ten.

Thir'-teen/h, 84 : *a.* The third after the tenth.

Thir'-ty, *a.* and *s.* Thrice ten.

Thir'-ti-eth, *a.* The tenth thrice told.

To THIRL=*thêrl*, *v. a.* To thrill. [Obs.]

THIRST=*thêrst*, 35 : *s.* The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink, eagerness, vehement desire, with *of, for, or after*; draught.

To Thirst, *v. n.* To feel want of drink; to have a vehement desire for any thing: Prior improperly uses it as an active verb.

Thirst'-y, *a.* Feeling thirst.

Thirst'-ness, *s.* State of being thirsty.

THIRTEEN, &c., **THIRTY**, &c.—See under *Thin*.

THIS=*thîs*, *sing.* } *pron.* or *adj.* That which is

THESE, *thêz*, *pl.* } present, or is now mentioned; the last mentioned; the next future; the last past

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên. 166

it is often opposed to *that*; sometimes it is opposed to the other. *This-ness*, see *Ittenceity* in *Supp.*

THISTLE, *thís'-sl*, 156, 101: *s.* A common name for numerous prickly plants.

This'-ly, *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER=*thith'-er*, *ad.* To that place, opposed to *hither*; to that end, to that point.

Thith' The compounds are *Thith'er* and *Thith'ward*.

THIO=*thiō*, *a.* Then. [Spenser.] See also *Though*.

THIOLE=*thiōle*, *s.* Roof of a temple: see also *Thowl*.

TO THOLE=*thiōle*, *v. a.* and *n.* To bear to endure: —*neq.* To wait on hile. [Obs. or local.]

THOMIST=*thō'-mist*, *s.* A schoolman following Thomas Aquinas in opposition to the Scotists. See *Thom*.

THONG=*thōng*, *s.* A string of leather.

THORAL=*thōr'-āl*, *a.* Relating to the bed.

THORAX, *thōr'-acks*, 47, 188: *s.* The bones or cavity of the chest; the breast.

Tho-rac'-ic, (*-rass'-ick*) *a.* Pertaining to the breast.

THORN=*thāwn*, *s.* A prickly shrub; a prickly; any thing troublesome.

Thorn'-y, *a.* Spiny; vexatious; difficult.

Thorn'-less, *a.* Without thorns.

Thorn' Other compounds are *Thorn'-apple*; *Thorn'-back*, (a fish); *Thorn'-bat*, (another fish); *Thorn'-bush*; &c.: *Thorn'-rest-har'-row* and *Thorn'-ny'-tre'-foil* are names of plants.

THOROUGH, *thūr'-ō*, 116, 129, 125, 162: *a.* and *prep.* Literally, passing to the end; complete, perfect: —*prep.* Through, which is the present mode of writing it.

Thor'-ough-ly, *ad.* Completely, fully.

Thor'-ough-fare, *s.* Passage through; power of passing.

Thor' Other compounds are *Thor'-ough-base*, (the execution of a complete or regular harmony by notes which are taken as a basis, but are only a part of that harmony); *Thor'-ough-bred*, (completely taught; also, produced by parents of full blood on both sides, as applied to horses); *Thor'-ough-light-ed*, (lighted on both sides); *Thor'-ough-pared*, (perfectly trained, often used figuratively of one bred in villainy); *Thor'-ough-spud*, (the same as thorough paced); *Thor'-ough-stitch*, (completely); *Thor'-ough-wear*, *Thor'-ough-wort*, (plants); &c.

THOSE.—See *That*, [*pron. demons.*]

THOU=*thow*, *pron.* (Thou, thine or thy, thee; ye or you, yours or your, you.) Thyself, the person spoken to.

Thou' This word in the singular number is obsolete in familiar language, except in the usage of the Quakers, and among some country folks: in the original use of the plural for the singular, a reverence or submission was implied; but *you*, addressed to a single person, although requiring a plural construction, is no longer understood with a plural force, and is consequently without the original effect.

To Thou, *v. n.* and *a.* To use *thou* and *thre* in discourse: —*ad.* To treat with familiarity.

THOUGH, *thō*, 108, 162: *conj.* Grant, admit, allow; notwithstanding: *As though*, as if.

THOUGHT, **THOUGHTFUL**, &c.—See *To Think*.

THOUSAND, *thow'-zānd*, 151: *a.* and *s.* Ten hundred; any great number.

Thou'-sandth, *a.* and *s.* The hundredth ten times told: —*s.* The thousandth part.

THIOW=*thiōw*=*thiōle*, *s.* A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep fast the var.

*To THRACK=*thrack*, *v. a.* To loud [South.]*

THRALL, *thráw*, 112: *s.* and *t.* A slave; bondage; [Milton:]—*adj.* [Chaucer.] Bond; subject.

To Thrall, *v. a.* To enslave, to inthrall. [Shaks.]

Thrall'-dom, 18: *s.* Slavery, servitude.

THRAPPLE, *thráp'-pl*, *s.* Windpipe of a beast.

*To THRASH=*thrash*, *v. a.* To thresh; to drub.*

Thrash'-er, *s.* One who thrashes.

Thr' See *To Thrash*, &c.

THRASONICAL, *thrá-sōn'-l-cāl*, *a.* Like *Thras* in Terence's comedy the Eunuch,—boastful, bragging.

Thra-sōn'-i-cāl-ly, *ad.* Boastingly.

THRAVE=*thráve*, *s.* A herd, a drove. [Obs.]

THRAVE=*thráve*, *s.* Number of two dozen. [Obs.]

THREAD, *thréd*, 120: *s.* A small twist or line, the rudiment of cloth; filament; uniform tenor.

To Thread, *v. a.* To pass a thread through the eye of; also, to pass or go through; whence *To Thrid*.

Thread'-y, *a.* Like thread, slender.

Thread'-en, 114: *a.* Made of thread.

Thread'-bare, *a.* Worn to the threads; without nap.

Th' Other compounds are *Thread'-biveness*; *Thread'-shaped*; &c.

*To THREAP=*thrép*, *v. a.* To chide, to argue [Obs.]*

THREAT, *thré*, 120: *s.* A menace.

To Threat, *v. a.* To threaten. [Poetical;]

Threat'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of threats.

To Threat'-en, 114: *v. a.* To menace.

Threat'-en-er, *s.* One who threatens.

Threat'-en-ing, *a.* and *s.* Menacing: —*s.* Threats.

Threat'-en-ing-ly, *ad.* With menaces.

THREE=*thré*, *a.* and *s.* Two and one.

Three'-fold, (*-fōld*, 116) *a.* Consisting of three

Three'-pence, (*co'log. th'ip'-ēnce*, 119, 156) *s.*

At present, three copper coins or the value,—formerly, a small silver coin: *Three'-penny*, (*adj.*) which is liable to the same colloquial utterance, beside its literal meaning, signifies vulgar, mean, of little worth.

Th' Other compounds are *Three'-clift*; *Three'-cornered*; *Three'-flowered*; *Three'-leaved*; *Three'-petited*; *Three'-pile*, (an old name for a substantial velvet; hence, *Three'-piled*, an epithet of velvet, but which sometimes means piled one on another;) *Three'-score*, (three twenty;) *Three'-seeded*; *Three'-sided*; *Three'-railed* &c.

THIRENE=*thrént*, *s.* Lamentation. [Obs.]

THIREN'-O-DRY, 92: *s.* A song of lamentation.

*To THRESH=*thrēsh*, *v. a.* To beat [corn] in order to free it from chaff: in the derivative sense, to drub, it generally takes the form *Thrash*, which see.*

Thrash'-er, *s.* One who thrashes; it is also applied as a name to the sea-fox.

Thrash'-ing-floor, (*-flōre*, 108) *s.* An area on which corn is beaten.

THRESHOLD, *thrēsh'-ōld*, 116: *s.* The door sill; gate, door; entrance.

THREW.—See *To Thrive*.

THRICE=*thrice*, *ad.* Three times; much, very.

To Thrill'-PAL-LOW, 8: *v. a.* To plough [fallow land] a third time. [Tusser.]

*To THRID=*thrid*, *v. a.* To thread in its derivative sense: see *To Thread*: Spenser uses *Thrid* (*subs.*) for *Thread*.*

THRIFT, &c.—See under *To Thrive*.

*To THRILL=*thril*, 155: *v. a.* and *n.* To drill to pierce, to penetrate: —*neq.* To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.*

Thrill, *s.* A drill; the breathing place or hole; a warbling.

*To THRING=*thring*, *v. a.* To crowd. [Chaucer.]*

*To THRIVE=*thrive*, *v. n.* (The regular form*

THRIVK=*thrive*, of the *pret.* *I Thrived*, *THRIVEN*, *thriv'-vn.* also occurs) To prosper to advance in anything desired: *To Thradden* with the same meaning is in local use.

Thri'-ver, *s.* One that thrives.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp' mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ā, i. e. j'w, 55: a, e, i, &c. mule, 171.

Thri'-ving, Thri'-ving-ness, s. Growth, prosperity, increase.

Thri'-ving-ly, ad. In a prosperous manner.

THRIFT, (thrift) s. State of prospering; riches obtained; profit; parsimony, good husbandry; it is also the name of a plant.

Thrift'-y, a. Frugal, sparing; well husbanded.

Thrift'-ty, ad. Frugally; carefully.

Thrift'-ti-ness, s. Frugality; husbandry.

Thrift'-less, a. Profuse, extravagant.

THIRO', A disguised contraction of Through.

THROAT=thrōat, s. The fore part of the neck of any animal in which are the gullet and windpipe; entrance, main road: *To cut the throat*, to kill by violence.

Throat'-y, a. Guttural. [Unusual.]

☞ The compounds are *Throat'-pipe*; *Throat'-wort*, (a herb.); *Throat'-brails*, *Throat'-halliards*, (ropes on shipboard;) &c.

To THROB=thrōb, v. n. To heave, to beat, as the pulse or the heart; to palpitate.

Throb, s. A heave; stroke of palpitation.

Throb'-bing, s. Act of beating; palpitation.

THROE=thrōe, s. (Compare Throw.) Extreme pain agony; specially, the anguish of travail in childbirth.

To Throe, v. a. To put in agonies. [Shaks.]

THRONE=thrōne, s. The chair of state of a king or bishop; sovereign power or dignity; an angel of exalted dignity.

To Throne, v. a. To enthrone. [Shaks. Milton.]

THRONG=thrōng, s. A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other: it may be found as an *adj.* signifying filled with multitudes, and in local use, much occupied: *Throngy* as an *adv.* also occurs.

To Throng, v. n. and a. To crowd:—*act.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

Throng'-ing, 72: s. Act of crowding together.

THROSTLE, thrōs'-sl, 156, 101: s. The thrush.

THROTTLE, thrōt'-tl, 101: s. The windpipe.

To Throt'-tle, 101: v. a. and n. To choke, to suffocate:—*neu.* To breathe hard as when nearly suffocated.

THROU'-TLING, 156: s. A dangerous disease of cattle occasioned by a swelling under their throats.

THROUGH, thrō, 125, 162: prep. and ad. (Compare Thorough.) From end to end of; passing from one side out at the other of; by transmission of; by means or agency of; in consequence of:—*adv.* From one end or side to the other; to the end, to the purpose or ultimate conclusion.

Through'-out, prep. and ad. Quite through; in every part of:—*adv.* Every where, in every part.

☞ For *Thoroughly*, and the compounds, as *Through-bred*, &c., see *Thoroughly*, and the compounds of *Thoroughly*, which are now alone in use.

THROVE.—See *To Thrive*.

To THROW, thrō, 125: } v. a. and n. To send

1 THREW, thrō, 109: } to a distance by projec-

THROWN, thrōne, 125: } tile force; to fling; to cast; to hurt; to whirl; to drive; to toss; to twist by whirling, as silk: other senses are figurative or deductive applications of these:—neu. To perform the act of casting; specially, to cast dice: *To throw about*, to cast about, or try expedients: *To throw away*, to lose; to spend in vain; to reject: *To throw by*, to lay aside, or neglect: *To throw down*, to subvert: *To throw off*, to expel; to reject: *To throw out*, to bring forth into act; to distance; to reject: to reject: *To throw up*, to resign, as in anger; to emit or eject.

Throw, s. A cast; especially a cast at dice; distance to which any thing is thrown; in old authors, a short space of time; stroke; effort: in other senses see *Throe*, which is radically the same word.

Throw'-er, s. One that throws.

Throw'-ster, s. One who *throws* silk, that is, prepares it for the weaver.

THIRUM=thrūm, s. The ends of a weaver's threads; any coarse yarn; stamens of plants.

To Thrum, v. a. To weave, to knot, to twist.

To THRUM=thrūm, v. a. To play coarsely, as a harp or guitar.

THRUSH=thrūsh, s. A small singing bird.

THRUSH=thrūsh, s. (Probably allied to the following class.) Ulcers or *pushes* attended with inflammation in the mouth and throat; in horses, an inflammatory infection in the feet.

To THRUST, } =thrūst, v. a. and n. To push or

THRUST, } drive with force; to stab; to com-

THRUST, } press; to impel; to obtrude:—

neu. To attack by a thrust; to put one's self in a place by violence; to intrude; to transig.

Thrust, s. Hostile push; assault, attack.

Thrust'-er, s. He that thrusts.

THRUSTLE, thrūs'-sl, s. The thrush or thristle

To THIRYFALLOW.—See To Thirfallow under Thrice

THUMB, thūm, 156: s. The short thick finger of the human hand.

To Thumb, v. a. To handle awkwardly; to soil with the thumb: hence *Thumb'd*, soiled.

Thumb'd, (thūm'd, 114) a. Having thumbs.

☞ The compound is *Thumb'-band*, (a twist of any thing as thick as the thumb); *Thumb'-ring*, (a ring formerly worn on the thumb); *Thumb'-stall*, (a kind of thimble for the thumb; also a case for it of leather or other substance;) &c.

THUMMIM, thūm'-mīm, [Heb.] s. pl. Perfections.

THUMP=thūmp, s. A hard, heavy blow.

To Thump, v. a. and n. To beat with thumps:—*neu.* To fall or strike as with a thump.

Thump'-er, s. Person or thing that thumps; in low style, somebody or something huge or great.

Thump'-ing, a. Striking; in low style, large, huge.

THUNDER=thūn'-der, s. The report of a discharge of electrical fluid in the atmosphere; any loud noise or tumultuous violence; denunciation published.

To Thun'-der, v. n. and a. To discharge electrical fluid with noise; to make a loud or terrible noise:—*act.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish as a denunciation or threat.

Thun'-der-er, s. One that thunders.

Thun'-der-ing, s. Emission of thunder; act of publishing a threat; terrible noise.

Thun'-der-ous, 120: a. Producing thunder. [Milt.]

THUN'-DER-BOLT, (-bōlt, 116) s. A brilliant stream of the electrical fluid, particularly if acting in a direction towards the earth; in mineralogy, thunder-stone; (see the compounds below;) figuratively, a daring person; a summation.

☞ Other compounds are *Thun'-der-clap*; *Thun'-der-cloud*; *Thun'-der-shower*; *Thun'-der-stone*, (a stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; they are crystallized iron pyrites of a cylindrical form found in all chalk beds); *Thun'-der-storm*; *To Thun'-der-strike*, (to blast by lightning; to astonish;); *Thun'-der-struck*, (amazed;); &c.

THURIBLE, THURIFEROUS, &c.—See Thus, &c.

THURSDAY, thurz'-dāy, 151: s. Literally, Thor's day, (*Thor* was the son of Odin; but the Supreme was often worshipped by this name;); the fifth day of the week.

THUS=thūs, ad. In this or that manner; to this extent, to this degree.

THUS=thūs, s. Incense, frankincense. [Phar.]

Thu'-ri-BLE, s. A censer. [Cowel.]

Thu'-rif'-er-ous, 120: a. Bearing frankincense.

Thu'-ri-fi-ca'-tion, s. Act of burning incense.

To THWACK=thwäck, 142: v. a. To strike with something sharp or heavy, to bang. [Ludicrous.]

Thwack, s. A heavy blow, a bang.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thūn, 166.

TIHWAITE=*thwāit*, *s.* Cleared ground. [Obs.]

THWART, *thwārt*, 37, 140: *a. ad.* and *s.* Transverse, being across something else; Shakespeare uses it figuratively for perverse:—*adv.* *Athwart*:—*s.* One of the seats of a boat.

To Thwart, *v. a.* and *n.* To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene:—*new.* To be in opposition to something.

Thwart'-ing, *s.* Act of crossing or opposing.

Thwart'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to thwart.

Thwart'-ness, *s.* Untowardness, perverseness. [Hall.]

THWITTEN=*thwit'-tēn*, *part.* Chipped. [Chauc.]

Thwit'-tle, *s.* A whittle or kind of knife. [Chauc.]

THY=*thȳ*: often *thē*, 176: (Compare *My*: it is only in the most familiar style, and when the word is unemphatic, that the latter pronunciation should be used.) *pron.* (See *Thou*.) Belonging to Thee.

THY-SELF, *pron.* Thou or thee with emphasis.

THYINE, *thī'-in*, *a.* Of cypress, as *Thyine* wood.

THYME, *time*, 166: *s.* An aromatic plant.

Thy'-my, (*thī'-mēy*) *a.* Abounding with thyme.

THYROID=*thī'-roid*, *a.* Shield-shaped, the epithet of one of the cartilages of the larynx.

THYRSE=*therce*, 153: *s.* A species of inflorescence in plants: the *thyrsus* was the sceptre of Bacchus.

TIARA=*tī-ārē'-d*, 41: *s.* A dress for the head, a diadem: it is often written and sounded *TY'-ar*.

TIBIAL, *tīb'-ē-āl*, 90: *a.* Pertaining to the *Tib'ia* or large bone of the leg.

To TICE, **TICEMENT**.—See *To Entice*, &c.

TICK=*tīck*, *s.* Score or debt; originally, ticket.

To Tick, *v. n.* To run on score; to score.

*To TICK=*tīck*, *v. n.* (See also above.) To make a small noise, of which the word is imitative; it also occurs actively, as *To Tick* the seconds: *Tick'-tack* is a reduplication imitating the noise of the two vibrations; but it is sometimes used for *Tric'-trac*.*

TICK=*tīck*, *s.* The louse of dogs or sheep.

TICK=*tīck*, *s.* Cover or case of a bed.

Tick'-en, 14: *s.* A sort of strong linen: also written *Ticking*: the same as *Tick*.

TICKET=*tīck'-ēt*, 14: *s.* A token of any right or debt, contained in general on a slip of paper or card; hence, a marked card or slip of paper.

To Tic'-ket, *v. a.* To distinguish by a ticket.

To TICKLE, *tīc'-kl*, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratification:—*new.* To feel titillation: see the *adj.* last but one in the class.

Tic'-kler, 36: *s.* One that tickles.

Tic'-kling, *s.* Act of affecting by slight touches.

Tic'-klish, *a.* sensible to titillation, easily tickled; hence, difficult to be touched or treated without causing some disturbance,—unsteady, unixed.

Tic'-klish-ness, *s.* State of being ticklish.

Tic'-kle, *a.* Ticklish. [Obs.]

Tic'-kle-ness, *s.* Ticklishness. [Obs.]

TICK-TACK.—See *To Tiek*, and *Tric'-trac*.

TID=*tīd*, *a.* Tender, soft, nice.

Tid'-bit, *s.* A dainty.

To Tid'-dle, *v. a.* To use tenderly, to fondle: *To Tid'-der* is the same. [Obs.]

TIDE=*tīde*, *s.* Time, season, while; periodical ebb and flow; stream, course; accumulated multitude.

To Tide, *v. a.* and *n.* To drive with the stream:—*new.* To pour a flood; to sail with the tide; to betide.

Ti'-dings, 143: *s. pl.* Things that *betide* or happen, —*news*, incidents related.

☞ The compounds are *Tide'-gate*; *Tide'-mill*; *Tide'-man*, or *Tide'-waiter*, (one who waits for the arrival of ships to take care of the duties;) *Tide'-way*, &c.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Found: *gāti'-wāy*; *chāp'-mān*; *pā-pā*: *lāw*: *gōod*: *j'w*, *i. e. jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *y*, &c. *mute*, 171,

TIDY, *tī' dēy*, *a.* Primarily, seasonable, favourable. (see the previous class:) hence, dressed with neat clean and neat; being in good order, applied to things *Ti'-di-ly*, *ad.* In a tidy manner.

Ti'-di-ness, *s.* State of being tidy.

*To TIE=*tȳ*, *v. a.* (The old *pref.* was *I Tight*: it is now regular.) To bind, to fold and make fast; to knit; to hold; hence, to hinder or obstruct, with *up*; to oblige, to constrain, sometimes with *down*: these particles are very often emphatic merely.*

Tie, *s.* A knot; a fastening; bond; knot of hair.

TIER, *tēer*=*tēar*=*tēre*, 103, 43: *s.* (This word was probably once sounded regularly, *tīre*, [Prim 106] being sometimes so written.) A row, a rank.

TIERCE, *tēerce*, *s.* Literally, a third; hence, the third of a pipe, or 42 gallons; a sequence of three.

Tier'-cet, *s.* A triplet, or three lines.

Tier'-cel, *s.* The male hawk, as being one-third less than the female: *Tassel* and *Tarsel* are corruptions.

TIFF=*tīff*, *s.* Liquor, drink, [Phillips:] from this sense perhaps comes *Tif'-fin*, sometimes used for a slight repast: with a different origin, a *Tiff* often signifies a fit of peevishness, or a pet: hence, *To Tiff*, to be in a pet: *To Tiff*, from an old French word, also signified to dress, to deck; from which is derived the ensuing word.

TIFFANY, *tīf'-fā-nēy*, *s.* Very thin silk.

TIGE, *tēg*, 104: *s.* Literally, a stalk; the stalk of a column from the astragal to the capital.

TIGER=*tī'-guer*, *s.* A fierce beast of prey.

Ti'-gress, *s.* The female tiger.

Ti'-grish, *a.* Fierce, cat-like, furious.

☞ The compounds are *Tyger'-foot*, (a plant;) *Tyger'-shell*, (a name of the red voluta with large white spots;) &c.

TIGHT, *tītē*, 115, 162: *a.* Tense, close, not loose; free from fluttering rags, just less than neat; handy adroit: it was formerly the preterit of *To Tie*.

Tight'-er, *s.* That which tightens,—a lace.

Tight'-ly, *ad.* Closely; briskly; cleverly.

Tight'-ness, *s.* Tenseness, closeness; neatness.

To TIGHT-EN, (*tī'-tū*, 114) *v. a.* To make tight to draw together; to straiten.

TIGRESS, &c.—See under *Tiger*.

TIKE=*tīke*, *s.* (Compare *Tick*, a sort of louse.) A dog, a cur; a blunt country fellow.

TILE=*tīl*, *s.* A thin plate of baked clay used in covering buildings.

To Tile, *v. a.* To cover with tiles, or as with tiles.

Til'-ler, *s.* One whose trade is to tile.

Ti'-ling, *s.* The roof covered with tiles.

TILL=*tīl*, 155: *s.* A money-box in a shop.

Til'-ler, *s.* A till: see also hereafter.

TILL=*tīl*, *prep.* and *conj.* To the time of; an- silently, and still in the northern dialect, *to*: *Till now*, to the present time: *Till then*, to that time:—*conj.* To the time when; to the degree that.

*To TILL=*tīl*, *v. a.* To cultivate, particularly by the use of the plough; originally, to prepare.*

Til'-ler, *s.* One that tills, called by Tusser a *Til'-man*: see also under *Till*, (*s.*) and hereafter.

Til'-la-ble, *a.* That may be tilled.

Til'-lage, 99: *s.* Husbanding, culture of land.

Til'k, *a.* That which is tilled; state of being tilled: [Shaks. Milton.]

TILLER=*tīl'-ler*, *s.* Handle of a rudder: see also under *Till*, (*s.*) and under *To Till*: it occurs also for *Thiller*: see likewise in the next class.

Til'-ler-rope, *s.* Rope attached to the tiller.

To TILLER=*tīl'-ler*, *v. a.* To put forth shoots.

Til'-ler, *s.* A young tree in a growing state. [Evelyn.]

Til'-ler-ing, *s.* Act of sending forth shoots.

TILLY-VALLEY, tîl'-lî-*vâl'-lî-*interj.* Stuff!*
 ridiculous! *Tilly fully* was the same. [Shaks.]
TILT=tîlt, *s.* A canvas covering over head.
To Tilt, *v. a.* To cover with a tilt.
Tilt' boat, *s.* A boat with a tilt.
To TILT=tîlt, *v. a.* and *n.* To set in a sloping position, as a barrel:—*sea.* To fall on one side.
Tilt, *s.* Inclination forward.
TILT-HAM-MER, *s.* A hammer raised by a wheel.
To TILT=tîlt, *v. a.* and *n.* To point at with a lance or other weapon:—*sea.* To run or ride, and thrust with a lance; to fight, generally; to rush, as in combat.
Tilt, *s.* A thrust; a military game at which combatants ran against each other with lances on horseback.
TILTH.—See under **To Till**.
TIMBER=tîm'-ber, 36: *s.* Wood fit for building; main trunk of a tree; main beams of a fabric; materials, ironically.
To Tim'-ber, *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber; to form; to support: *L'Estrange* uses it as a neuter verb with the sense of to light on a tree.
Tim'-bered, 114: *a.* Built, formed, contrived; furnished with trees.
 The compounds are *Tim'-ber-head*, (top end of a timber in ships); *Tim'-ber-saw*, (a worm in wood); *Tim'-ber-tree*, (tree fit for timber); *Tim'-ber-work*; *Tim'-ber-yard*, &c.
TIMBRE, tîm'-bur, 159: *s.* Whatever is placed on the top of an escutcheon, as a mitre, a coronet, &c., to distinguish the rank, the ecclesiastical or secular condition, &c., of the bearer.
TIMBREL=tîm'-brêl, *s.* An instrument with bells round the rim, and played by pulsation.
Tim'-brelled, 114: *a.* Sang to the timbrel. [Milton.]
TIME=tîme, *s.* The measure of duration, whose parts to human apprehension are days, moons or months, solar revolutions or years, and the artificial divisions or aggregates of these: as to any other divisions determined by epochs of human institution, they do not require to be considered in a definition, because they are the result of a capacity to measure duration derived originally from the natural divisions: space of time; interval; life as destined to employment; season, proper time; continuance; age; early time; opportunity; state of things during a time; particular time; hour of childbirth; repetition; musical measure, rhythm.
To Time, *v. a.* To adapt to the time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.
Time'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Seasonable; in old use, keeping measure:—*adv.* Early, soon.
Time'-li-ness, *s.* State of being timely.
Time'-ful, 117: *a.* Timely. [Raleigh.]
Time'-less, *a.* Unseasonable; endless.
Time'-less-ly, *ad.* Unseasonably.
Ti'-mours, 120: *a.* Early, timely. [Bacon.]
Ti'-mist, *s.* A time-server; see the compounds.
 The compounds are *Time'-keeper*, (he or that which marks the time); *Time'-piece*, (a clock); *Time'-pleaser*, or *Time'-server*, (one who meanly suits his opinions or actions to the times); *Time'-serving*; *Time'-worm*, &c.
TIMID=tîm'-id, *a.* Fearful, wanting courage.
Tim'-id-ly, *ad.* In a timid manner.
Ti'-mid'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Fearfulness, timorousness.
Tim'-or-ous, 120: *a.* Full of fear and scruple.
Tim'-or-ous-ly, *ad.* Fearfully.
Tim'-or-ous-ness, *s.* Fearfulness.
TIN=tîn, *s.* A white metal with a slight tinge of yellow; it is more frequently applied to thin plates of iron covered with tin.
To Tin, *v. a.* To cover with tin or tinfoil.
Tin'-ny, *a.* Abounding with tin; having the sound of tin.
Tin'-ner, *s.* One who works in the tin-mines.

Tin'-ning, *s.* Art or practice of covering with melted tin.
Tin'-foil, *s.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.
Tin'-glass, *s.* Bismuth.
Tin'-man, *s.* A manufacturer of tin or of iron tinned over.
 Other compounds, though perhaps corruptions, are *Tin'-penny*, (an ancient duty to the tithing-men); *Tin'-worm*, (an insect); &c.
TINCAL, tîng'-câl, 158: *s.* Crude borax.
To TINCT, TINCTURE, &c.—See **To Tinge**, &c.
To TIND=tînd, *v. a.* To kindle. [Obs.]
TIN'-DER, *s.* Something inflammable used for kindling from a spark; hence, *Tin'-der-like*; *Tin'-der-box*, (for holding tinder); &c.
To TINK, (tînc) *v. a.* and *n.* To tind or kindle:—*sea.* To rage, to smart.
To TINE=tînc, *v. a.* To shut, to fence. [Obs.]
Tine'-man, *s.* An officer of a forest. [Obs.]
TINE=tînc, *s.* Tooth of a fork, prong; trouble distress; more commonly, Teen.
To TING=tîng, *v. n.* To sound or ring.
Ting, *s.* Sound as of a little bell.
 See **To Tingle**, &c., for the other relations.
To TINGE=tîng, *v. a.* To imbue with something foreign; to dye.
Tinge, *s.* Colour; dye; taste.
Tin'-gent, *a.* Having the power to tinge.
To TINGT, (tîngkt, 158) *v. a.* To stain or colour.
Tinct, *s.* Stain, colour. [Shaks.]
Tinc'-ture, (-tûr, 147) *s.* Colour or taste superadded by something; tinge or shade of colour, extract of the finer parts of a substance.
To Tinc'-ture, *v. a.* To tinge; to imbue.
TINT, *s.* (Once spelled Teint.) A dye, a colour.
To Tint, *v. a.* To tinge, to colour.
To TINGLE, tîng'-gl, 101: *v. n.* (Compare **To Ting**.) To be sensible of a sound as in the ears, to have a tingling or tinkling in the ears; to have a sharp vibratory thrilling sensation, generally painful, sometimes in part pleasurable.
Ting'-ling, *s.* A tingling or tinkling; a thrill, with noise in the ears.
To TINK, (tîngk, 158) *v. n.* To tinkle, to make a sharp shrill noise.
Tink'-er, *s.* One who tinkles, and hence, specially and usually, a mender of old metal-ware.
Tink'-er-ly, *ad.* After the manner of a tinker.
To Tin'-kle, *v. n.* and *a.* To tink, to tingle with checked vibration, to clink; to tingle. "*Tinkling rills*" is improper:—*act.* To cause to clink.
Tin'-kle, *s.* A quick repeated checked tinging noise: a Tinkling is the same.
Tin'-kler, 36: *s.* The old word for Tinker.
TIN'-NI-ENT, *a.* Emitting a clear sound: this is of Latin parentage, but by nature allied to the fore going. [1753.]
TINNY, &c.—See under **Tin**.
TINSEL=tîn'-cêl, *s.* and *a.* A shining cloth, or a very thin metallic plate, showy and glittering, but of little value; anything of like qualities:—*adj.* Specious, showy; superficial.
To Tin'-sel, *v. a.* To decorate as with tinsel.
TINT, To TINT.—See under **To Tinge**.
TINY, tî'-nî, *a.* Little, small, puny. [Burlesque.]
TIP=tîp, *s.* Top, end, extremity; a throw.
To Tip, *v. a.* To cover on the tip: in cant language, to give; to tap: *To tip off*, in vulgar style, is to die.
Tip'-staff, 11: *s.* An officer with a staff tipped with metal,—a constable; the staff so tipped.
Tip'-toe, *s.* The end of the toe.
Tip'-top, *s.* and *a.* Summit:—*adj.* Supreme. [Col.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tîn, 166: tîen, 166.

TIPPET=tip'-pēt, 14: *s.* A garment for the neck and shoulders.

7% TIPPLE, tip'-pl. 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To drink luxuriously or habitually.—*act.* To drink in luxury and excess.

Tip'-ple, *s.* Drink, liquor.

Tip'-pled, *a.* Tipsy, drunk. [Dryden.]

Tip'-pler, 36: *s.* A sot, a drunkard.

Tip'-pling, *s.* Practice of drinking to excess.

Tip'-sy, 105: *a.* Fuddled, intoxicated.

TIRADE, tîr-âd', [Fr.] 170: *s.* Anciently, a musical term,—a strain, or flight; a declamatory flight of censure or reproof.

TIRE = a wrong spelling of Tier, (têr) a rank or row; or of Tiar, (ti'ar=tîr, 134) a head-dress.

TIRE=tîr, 45: *s.* Furniture, apparatus; specially, of a wheel, or the strong iron hoop that binds it.

To TIRE, *v. a.* To attire. [Obs.]

THE compounds are *Tîr'-woman*, (an old name for a milliner;) *Tîr'-house*, or *Tîr'-room*, (the dressing room of a theatre;) &c.

To TIRE=tîr, *v. a.* To prey as a bird. [Shaks. Bacon.]

To TIRE=tîr, *v. a.* and *n.* To weary, to fatigue; sometimes with *out* intensive.—*new.* To become weary.

Tired, 114: *part. a.* Weary, fatigued.

Tired'-ness, *s.* State of being tired.

Tire'-some, (-sûm, 107) *a.* Wearisome; tedious.

Tire'-some-ness, *s.* Quality of being tiresome.

TIRWIT=ter'-wit, *s.* A bird.

TIS=tîz, 151: *It is*; often used in poetry.

TISIC, **TISICAL**.—See Phthisic, Phthisical.

TISRI, tîz'-ri, 151: *s.* The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and seventh of the ecclesiastical, being part of September and October.

TISSUE, tîsh'-'oo, 147: *s.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours; in anatomy, texture or organization of parts; figuratively, a connected series.

To Tîs'-sue, *v. a.* To interweave; to variegate.

TIT=tît, *s.* Any thing small; a small horse; a female in contempt: *Tî'mouse* or *Tontit'*, (a bird;) *Tî'lark*, (also a bird;) *Tîlbit* is properly *Tîd'bit*, which see under *Tid*.

TITAN=tî'-tân, *s.* Fabulously, a son of heaven and earth; the name of a calcareous earth; at present applied as the name of a metal, but assimilated by the added letters *ium* to the other names of newly discovered metals: see lower.

Ti-ta'-na-an, 90: *a.* Earth-born, [Milton:] in modern use, pertaining to titanium.

Ti'-tan-ite, *s.* An ore or oxide of titanium.

Ti'-tan-it'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

Ti-ta'-ni-um, 90: *s.* (See the leading word.) A metal of the colour of copper.

Ti'-ta-ni'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Producing titanium.

TITHE=tîth, 115, 166: *s.* The tenth of any thing, but especially that which is assigned for the maintenance of ecclesiastical ministers; small part: *Tith'-free*, exempt from tithes.

To Tîth, *v. a.* and *n.* To levy as a tithe:—*new.* To pay tithe.

Tî'-ther, *s.* One who collects tithes.

Tî'-tha-ble, *a.* Subject to pay tithes.

Tî'-THING, *s.* Tithe, [obs.] a certain district originally possessed by ten families, (see Borough;) hence *Tîthing-man*, the officer of such district.

TITHYMAL, tîth'-ê-mâl, *s.* A herb.

To TITILLATE, tît'-lî-lâte, *v. n.* To tickle.

Tit'-il-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of tickling; state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.

TITLE, tî'-tl, 101: *s.* An inscription placed over something as a name; inscription at the beginning of a book; an appellation; an appellation emphatically.

a name of honour; a document by which a right to something is proved; hence, a claim of right; any ground of such claim.

To Tî'-tle, *v. a.* To entitle, to name.

Tî'-tled, *a.* Having a title of honour.

Tî'-tle-less, *a.* Wanting a name. [Shaks.]

Tî'-tle-page, *s.* The page which contains the title of a book at full.

Tîr'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Existing only in name or title; having only a title to an office or dignity.

Tîr'-u-lar-ly, *ad.* Nominally, by title only.

Tîr'-u-lar-y, *a.* and *s.* Consisting in a title; relating to a title:—*s.* One that has a title or right.

Tîr'-u-lar'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being titular.

To TITTER=tît'-ter, *v. n.* To laugh without much noise, to giggle.

Tît'-ter, *s.* A restrained laugh.

TITLE, tî'-tl, 101: *s.* A particle, a point, a dot.

TITLE-TATTLE, tî'-tl-tât'-tl, *s.* Idle talk.

To Tît'-tle-tat'-tle, *v. n.* To prate idly.

To TITUBATE=tît'-û-bâtte, *v. n.* To stumble.

Tîr'-u-ba'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of stumbling.

TITULAR, &c.—See under *Title*.

TIVY, tîv'-êy, *ad.* With haste; tantivy.

TO, too, 176, 28: *prep.* and *ad.* (See also *Too* in its place.) A word which indicates end, object, intention; in the direction of; in accordance with: as it regards; in comparison of; as far as: when followed objectively by a noun, a pronoun, or words equivalent in the construction, it is a preposition; otherwise it may, for practical purposes, be deemed an adverb. One adverbial application, in which it signified quite, entirely, is obsolete. Indicating the infinitive mood, and very often a future meaning when so applied, it is really a part of the verb, and if usage would allow, might always be written as an unaccented syllable (see Prin. 138) as in the adverbs *To-day*, *To-night*, *To-morrow*, of which it is properly made an unaccented constituent syllable.

To-FORK', *ad.* Before. [Obs.]

To'-and-fo'-rd', *ad.* Backward and forward.

To-day', *ad.* and *s.* On this day:—*s.* This day.

To-night', 115: *ad.* and *s.* On this night:—*s.* This night.

To-mor'-row, *ad.* and *s.* On the morrow:—*s.* The morrow.

To-do', (too-dô') *s.* Bustle hurry, ado. [Colloq.]

TOAD=tôad, *s.* A puddock; an animal resembling a frog, but flatter and without its activity; it is connected with much superstition, is (wrongly) deemed venomous; and is not less remarkable as a subject of natural history.

Toad'-ish, *a.* Like a toad, venomous.

THE compounds are *Toad'-enter*, (one who, for the sake of a living, flatters and digests the numerous converse of some great person;) *Toad'-fish*, (a kind of sea-fish;) *Toad'-flax*, (a plant;) *Toad'-stone*, (a concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad;) *Toad'-stool*, (a plant like a mushroom;) &c.

To TOAST=tôast, *v. a.* To dry or heat at the fire: see also in the remarks on the noun.

TOAST, *s.* Bread dried before the fire; specially, a slice of toasted bread put into liquor; hence she who figuratively stands in the same relation to the liquor drunk, and gives a relish to it,—a lady whose health is often drunk.—(See the Tatler, No. 24:)—from this are derived two applications of the verb,—to name when a health is drunk; and (using it as a neuter verb) to give a toast or health to be drunk.

Toast'-er, *s.* One who toasts.

TOBACCO=tô-bâc'-kô, *s.* A West Indian herb used for smoking, chewing, and snuffing.

To-bac'-co-nist, *s.* Preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOCSIN=tôck'-sîn, *s.* A public alarm-bell.

TOD=tôd, *s.* A bushy mass,—hence, a thicket

TOL

TOO

shrub; a fox, from his bushy tail; a certain weight of wool, 28lbs.

To Tod, *v. a.* To produce in quantity what makes a tol, or a certain number of tols.

To TODDLE, *tōd'-dl*, 101: *v. n.* To walk freely as a child or an old man.

TODDY, *tōd'-dēy*. *s.* A juice drawn from certain species of palm in the East Indies; also, a mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

TODY, *tō'-dēy*. *s.* A bird of the pie kind.

TOE=*tōē*, *s.* One of the fingers of the feet; the fore part of a horse's hoof.

TOFORE.—See under: To.

TOFT=*tōft*, *s.* A grove of trees, [obs. :] a place where a message has stood. [Law.]

TOGA=*tō'-gā*, (Thus in Eng.) *s.* A gown worn by men, as by the ancient Romans.

To'-gn-ted, *a.* Dressed in a toga, gowned.

To'-ged, (-guēd, 77) *a.* Togated. [Shaks.]

TOGETHER, *too'-gueth'-er*, *adv.* In company, in union; without intermission; in continuity.

TOIL=*toil*, 29: *s.* A net or snare woven or meshed.

To TOIL=*toil*, *v. n.* and *a.* To labour:—*act.* To work at: Shakespeare uses it for to overlabour.

Toil, *s.* Labour with fatigue and pain.

Toil'-er, *s.* One who toils.

Toil'-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Laborious, wearisome.

Toil'-some-ness, *s.* Laboriousness.

TOILET=*toil'-ēt*, *s.* A dressing-table.

TOISE, *toyz*, *s.* A fathom or long measure in France equal to 6 French feet, or nearly 6½ feet English.

TOKAY=*tō-kāy*, *s.* An Hungarian wine very highly prized.

TOKEN, *tō'-kn*, 114: *s.* Sign, mark, memorial; a piece of money current by suffrage.

To Tu'-ken, *v. a.* To make known. [Shaks.]

To'kened, *a.* Having marks or spots. [Shaks.]

TOLD.—See To Tell.

To TOLE=*tōlē*, *v. a.* To allure by a bait. [Obs.]

TOLEDO=*tō-lē'-dō*, *s.* A sword of Toledo temper.

To TOLERATE=*tōl'-ēr-ātē*, *v. a.* To suffer, to allow not hindering.

To'l'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Allowance of that which is not approved.

To'l'-er-ant, *a.* Enduring; indulgent.

To'l'-er-ance, *s.* Capacity or state of enduring.

To'-er-a-ble, *a.* Supportable, endurable; not excellent, nor bad enough to be intolerable.

To'l'-er-a-bly, *adv.* Supportably; passably.

To'l'-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being tolerable.

To TOLL, *tōl*, 116: *v. n.* and *a.* To sound as a large bell with solemn pauses:—*act.* To cause to toll; to call or notify by sound.

Toll, *s.* The sound of a bell that tolls.

To'l'-er, *s.* One that tolls.

To TOLL, *tōlē*, *v. a.* and *n.* To take away, to bar, to defeat, [Law.]: to take from as a part of a general contribution or tax, to collect:—*neu.* To take a tax or tollage; to pay a tax or tollage.

To To pronounce this verb *tōl*, which Johnson says is its pronunciation distinct from the previous verb, would detach it from the noun following.

Toll, *s.* A tax taken for some liberty or privilege granted, as for the liberty of vending goods in a fair, or for buying and selling within the bounds of a manor; a portion of the grain by which a miller pays himself for grinding.

To'l'-er, *s.* One who takes toll.

To'l'-bar, *s.* A bar which stops passengers or boats in order to take toll from them.

To'l'-booth, *s.* Originally, a custom-house; subsequently, a prison: hence To Tollbooth is to put in prison.

TOLL'-DISH, *s.* A vessel by which the toll of corn is taken.

To Other compounds are *Toll'-bridge*; *Toll'-gate*; *Toll'-gatherer*; *Toll'-house*; &c.

To'l'-sey, (*tōlē'-zēy*) *s.* A tollbooth, a kind of market an exchange.

TOLU=*tōl'-ū*, *a.* Epithet of a balsam from Tolu.

TOLUTATION=*tōl'-ū-tā'-shūn*, 89: *s.* Act of pacing or ambling. [Brown. Hudibras.]

TOMAHAWK=*tōm'-d-hāwk*, *s.* An Indian axo.

To Tom'-a-hawk, *v. a.* To kill with a tomahawk.

TOMB, *tōm*, 116, 156: *s.* The place to which the body is consigned with funeral rites; a monument enclosing the dead, or erected over the grave.

To Tomb, *v. a.* To bury, to entomb.

Tomb'-less, *a.* Without a tomb.

Tomb'-stone, *s.* A stone over a grave.

TOMBAC=*tōm'-bäck*, *s.* White alloy of copper.

TOMBOY=*tōm'-boy*, *s.* Formerly, a mean person; at present, a romping boyish girl.

Tom'-rig, *s.* A tomboy. [Dennia, 1728.]

Tom'-tit, *s.* The titmouse, a small bird.

TOME=*tōmē*, *s.* One volume of many.

TOMPION, *tōmp'-yon*, 146: *s.* A tankin.

TON, *tūn*, 116: *s.* A measure or weight, 20 cwt. **Ton'-nage**, *s.* Weight of goods in a vessel; the duty on such goods.

TON, *tōang*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Fashion; high mode.

TOE=*tōē*, *s.* Originally, tension; elasticity, power of extension or contraction; sound as from a chord of certain tension, a note; quality of the voice in speech as modified by the feelings of the speaker; a whine or mournful cry; an affected sound in speaking.

To Tone, *v. a.* To utter with an affected tone.

Toned, 114: *a.* Having a tone, as high-toned, &c.

Ton'-ic, (*tōn'-ick*, 88) *a.* and *s.* Producing tension; giving strength; being extended; relating to tones. *Tonic* is disused:—*s.* A tonic medicine; the key-note in music.

TONGS, *tōngz*, 143: *s. pl.* A metal instrument with two limbs for taking up what cannot be handled. *Tong*, the singular, is said to be the clasp of a buckle; but this has long been allied by pronunciation with the following word, and is now always spelled like it.

TONGUE, *tūng*, 116, 189: *s.* The instrument of speech in human beings; speech; fluency of words; power of speech; a language; a nation; in other animals, the member corresponding with the human tongue; any thing of artificial contrivance resembling a tongue in make, situation, or use; a point or projection; a promontory; a bay: *To hold the tongue*, to be silent.

To Tongue, *v. a.* and *n.* To chide, to scold:—*neu.* To talk, to prate.

Tongued, (*tūngd*) *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongue'-less, *a.* Speechless; unnamed.

To The compounds are *Tongue'-grafting*, (a particular mode of grafting); *Tongue'-pad*, (a great talker); *Tongue'-shaped*; *To Tongue'-tie*, (to render unable to speak); *Tongue'-tied*, (unable to speak; having an impediment); &c.

TON NAGE.—See under Ton.

TONSIL=*tōn'-cīl*, *s.* One of the two round glands at the sides of the basis of the tongue, also called the almonds.

TONSILE, *tōn'-cīl*, 105: *a.* That may be clipped.

Ton'-sure, (-sh'oor, 147) *s.* Act of shaving; state of being shorn.

TONTINE, *tōn'-tēnē*, 104: *s.* A loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorship; named from *Tonti*, the inventor.

TONY, *tō'-nēy*, *s.* In old cant style, a simpleton.

TOO=*tōō*, (*adv.* (Originally the same word as *To*.) Over and above, over much; in old writers it is sometimes doubled for emphasis; likewise, also.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

ROOK.—See To Take.

TOOL=*tōl*, *s.* Any instrument of manual operation; one whom another uses as his tool.

To TOOT=*tōt*, *v. n.* (See To Toot.) To pry or peep about; to stand out or be prominent. [Obs.]

To TOOT=*tōt*, *v. a.* To sound, as a flute.

Toot'er, *s.* One who plays on a pipe.

TOOTH=*tōth*, *sing.* } *s.* The bones set in the jaw
TEETH=*tēth*, *pl.* } for mastication and articulation; taste, palate; a tine, prong, or blade; the prominent parts of wheels by which they catch corresponding parts: *Tooth and nail*, with one's utmost violence: *To the teeth*, in open opposition: *To cast in the teeth*, to insult by open exprobration: *To show the teeth*, to threaten; hence, *In spite of the teeth*, notwithstanding threats expressed by showing the teeth,—notwithstanding.

To Tooth, *v. a.* To furnish with teeth; to indent; to lock into the correspondent part.

Toothed, (*tōtht*, 114, 143) *a.* Having teeth.

Tooth'-ful, 117: *a.* Palatable. [Obs.]

Tooth'-less, *a.* Wanting teeth.

Tooth'-some, 107: *a.* Palatable. [Obs.]

Tooth'-some-ness, *s.* Palatableness. [Obs.]

Tooth'-y, *a.* Having teeth, as an instrument.

Other compounds are *Tooth'-ache*; *Tooth'-drawer*, *Tooth'-drawing*; *Tooth'-edge*. (a setting the teeth on edge); *Tooth'-letted*, (dentulate in botany); *Tooth'-pick* or *Tooth'-picker*; *Tooth'-wort*, (a plant) &c.

To TETH, (*tēth*, 137) *v. n.* To breed teeth.

Teeth'-ing, *s.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth.

TOP=*tōp*, *s.* The highest part; surface: the highest degree or rank; the crown of the head; the forelock; the head of a plant; a platform round the lower mast-head of a ship: it is sometimes used adjectively to signify lying or being on the top: as the name of a play thing which boys make to spin on its point, it has originally a different derivation.

To Top, *v. n.* and *a.* To rise aloft; to predominate; to excel:—*act.* To cover on the top,—to tip; to rise above; to surpass; to creep; to rise to the top of; in old style, to perform eminently.

Top'-ful, 117: *a.* Full to the top.

Top'-less, *a.* Having no top.

Top'-most, 116: *a.* Uppermost, highest.

Other compounds are *Top'-armour*, (a sort of railing in ships); *Top'-block*, (for the topmast); *Top'-gallant*, (highest sail; any thing elevated or splendid; it is sometimes used adjectively); *Top'-heavy*; *Top'-knot*, (a knot worn on the top of the head by women); *Top'-man*, (the Sawyer at the top); *Top'-mast*; *Top'-proud*; *Top'-rope*; *Top'-sail*; *Top'-shaped*, (turbinate, in botany); &c.

Top'-ping, *a.* Fine, gallant. [Low style.]

Top'-ping-ly, *ad.* Splendidly, nobly: it was anciently used as an adjective.

To Top'-ple, *v. n.* and *a.* To fall as from a top or height, to fall forward or down:—*act.* To throw down. [Shaks.]

Top'-up-run'-y, *ad.* With the bottom upward.

TOPARCH, *tōp'-ark*, 161: *s.* The chief of a place or district: hence *Top'archy*. [Brown.]

Top'-ic, *s.* Literally, a place; in surgery, that which is applied to a place; in rhetoric, a place in which arguments suited to the purpose in view are collected; hence a general head; and hence also, principle of persuasion; any subject of discourse or argument.

Top'-ical, *a.* Local, confined to some particular place; applied to some particular part; relating to some general head.

Top'-ical-ly, *ad.* In a topical manner.

Top'-og'-ra-phy, (*-fēy*, 163) 87: *s.* Description of a particular place; science of describing particular places.

To-pog'-ra-pher, *s.* Writer of topography.

Top'-o-graph'-ic, **Top'-o-graph'-ical**, 88: *a.* Pertaining to topography; local.

Top'-o-graph'-ical-ly, *ad.* With respect to local situation and characteristics.

TOP-ARMOUR, &c.—See **Top** &c.

TOPAZ=*tō'-pāz*, *s.* A yellow gem.

Top'-az'-o-lite, *s.* A topaz like a garnet.

To TOPE=*tōpe*, *v. n.* To drink hard, to tipple.

To'-per, 36: *s.* A tippler, a drunkard.

TOPHET, *tō'-fēt*, *s.* Hell; a scriptural name.

TOPHUS, *tō'-fūs*, 163: *s.* A calcareous substance, a kind of sandstone; a concretion from disease.

To-pha'-ceous, (*-tā'-sh'ūs*, 90) *a.* Gritty, sandy.

TOPIARY, *tōp'-ē-ār-ēy*, *a.* Shaped by cutting and clipping.

TOPIC, &c., **TOPOGRAPHY**, &c.—See **Toparch**, &c.

TOPPING, &c., **To TOPPLE**, &c., **TOP-PROUD**, &c., **TOPSY-TURVY**.—See **Top**, &c.

TOQUET, *tō-kāy*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Kind of bonnet.

TOR=*tor*, 37: *s.* A tower, a turret; a high pointed rock or hill. [Local.]

TORCH=*tōrtch*, *s.* A large candle carried in the hand, generally of wax; a flambeau.

Torch'-er, *s.* One that gives light. [Shaks.]

Other compounds are *Torch'-bearer*; *Torch'-light*; *Torch'-wort*, (a plant); &c.

TORE.—See **To Tear**.

TORE=*tōre*, *s.* The dead grass in winter. [Mortim.]

TOREUMATOGRAPHY, *tō-roo'-mā-tōg'-rā-fēy*, 163: *s.* A description of ancient sculpture and bass-relief. **To-reu'-tic**, *a.* Highly polished.

TORMENT, &c.—See under **Torture**, following **Torse**, &c.

TOR'-MEN-TIL, *s.* A plant, septfoil, so named from its reputation for curing the torment or twisting of gripes.

TORN.—See **To Tear**.

TORNADO=*tor-nā'-dō*, *s.* A violent whirling gust of wind, a whirlwind.

TORPEDO, **TORPENT**, &c.—See in the next class.

TORPID=*tor'-pid*, *a.* Having lost sensibility and motion; numb; dull, sluggish.

Tor'-pid-ness, *s.* Torpidity.

Tor'-pi-tude, *s.* State of being torpid.

Tor'-pid'-i-ty, *s.* Torpidity, torpor.

Tor'-por, [Lat.] *s.* Numbness, sluggishness.

Tor'-pent, *a.* Numbened.

Tor'-pes-cent, *a.* Becoming torpid.

TOR-PE'-DO, *s.* An electric fish, that, while alive, numbs the person who touches it even with a stick.

To TORREFY=*tōr'-rē-fēy*, *v. a.* To dry by a fire; to scorch, to parch.

Tor'-re-fac'-tion, *s.* Act of drying or parching.

Tor'-rid, *a.* Parched, violent's hot.

Tor'-rid-ness, *s.* State of being torrid.

TORRENT=*tōr'-rēt*, *s.* and *a.* A violent rushing of some fluid; a strong current—*adj.* Rolling or rushing as a torrent.

TORRICELLIAN, *tōr'-rē-cēl'-lē-ān*, *a.* Epithet of the barometer, from *Torricelli*, the inventor.

TORRID.—See under **To Torrefy**.

TORSE=*torce*, 153: *s.* Literally, a twist, something twisted,—a wreath. [Herald.] a stump from which the upper part has been twisted, as of a cabbage or lettuce: this in Italian is called *Torso*, which is applied to the name of the trunk of a statue that has lost the head and limbs.

Tor'-sel, *s.* Any thing in a twisted form.

Tor'-sion, (*-shūn*, 147) *s.* Act of twisting; twist.

Other compounds are *Tort*, &c., lower in the class.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd' j'ōw, i. e. *jew*, 55: &c. *mule*, 171.

Tot'-tile, 103: *a.* Twisted, coiled. [Bot.]
Tot'-tive, 103: *a.* Twisted, wreathed. [Shaks.]
Tot'-tu-ers, 147: *a.* Twisted, wreathed, winding: see also lower in the class.
Tot'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* State of being twisted.
Tot'-tu-os''-ity, 84: *s.* State of being twisted; wreath, flexure.
TOT-MENT, *s.* An ancient engine of war for hurling stones: see also lower in the class, under Tortion.
TOT-TOISE, (tot'-tiz, 124) *s.* An animal covered with a very hard shell into which it draws its head and feet: so called from the crooked or twisted form of its shell: hence, *Tot'toise-shell*, a word often used adjectively.
TORT, *s.* Literally, a making crooked, a perversion,—wrong, mischief, injury; calamity. [Obs.]
Tort'-ious, (-sh'üs, 147) *a.* Injurious. [Spenser.]
Tort'-tu-ous, 120: *a.* Mischievous. see also higher.
TORT-TION, 89: *s.* A racking, a torturing. [Bacon.]
Tort'-ture, (colloq. tot'-ch'our) *s.* Extreme pain as inflicted by the wheel or rack; torments judicially inflicted; anguish, pang.
To Tort'-ture, *v. a.* To punish with tortures; to excruciate; to vex; in old authors, to keep on the stretch.
Tort'-tu-rer, *s.* He who tortures, a tormenter.
Tort'-tu-ring-ly, *ad.* So as to torture.
Tort'-tu-rus, *a.* Tormenting. [Obs.]
Tort'-ment, *s.* Any thing that tortures or gives pain; penal anguish, torture: see also higher.
To Tort'-ment, 83: *v. a.* To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to tease, to vex; in Milton, and elsewhere in the old poets, it sometimes has the primary sense of the whole class, to twist, to hurl, to put into agitation.
Tort'-ment'-er, *s.* One who torments, generally; specially, one who inflicts penal tortures, in which sense it may be spelled *Torment'or*: see -er, Index of Terminations.
Tormentil.—See in its alphabetical place.
Tort'-vous, 120: *a.* Literally, having a twisted countenance,—stern, sour of look. [Disused.]
Tort'-vi-ty, *s.* Severity of look.
TORUS=tör'-üs, *s.* A large round moulding. *Sup.*
TORY, (tör'-i-y, 47) *s.* A word of reproach applied by the Country to the Court party in the latter part of the reign of Charles II.; there, in return, calling the Country party *Whigs*: a *Tory* then signified an Irish outlaw or robber, who used to demand money by the exclamation "Toree!" give me *Whig* (sour milk) was a nickname for the sour-faced Scotch covenanters: in its present meaning, a *Tory* is understood to be one who, in political principles, always leans to the church and state; a *Whig* to be one who upholds the principles of the revolution of 1688, and such political measures as strengthen and establish the liberty of the subject.
Tor'-ty-ism, *s.* The principles of a Tory.
To TOSE, töz, 151: *v. n.* To tease wool.
To TOSS=töss, 17: *v. a.* and *n.* To throw with the hand; to throw with violence; to put into violent motion; to tumble over; to make restless:—*neu.* To fling, to be in commotion; to be moved tumultuously: *To toss up*, to throw a coin up, and wager on what side it shall fall.
Toss, *s.* Act of tossing; affected action of the head.
Tos'-ser, *s.* One who tosses.
Tos'-sing, *s.* Violent commotion.
Toss'-pot, *s.* A toper, a drunkard.
TOTAL=töl'-täl, *a.* and *s.* Whole, full, complete; not divided:—*s.* The whole, complete sum.
Tot'-tal-ly, *ad.* Wholly, completely, entirely.
To tal'-i-ty, *s.* Complete sum: *Totalness* is unusual.
TOT-TO-DUM VER''-BIS, [Lat.] In just so many words.
Tot'-ti-cs-quo''-ti-es, (tö'-shë-tëz-kwö'-shë-tëz, 147, 101) *ad.* As often as a thing shall happen.

Tot'-to crë''-lo, 103: *ad.* By the whole heavens, as opposite as the poles.
TOTHER, tüth'-er: Contraction for *the other*.
To TOTTER=töt'-ter, *v. n.* To shake so as to threaten a fall: *Tot'tery* and *Tot'ty*, for unsteady, are vulgar.
TOUCAN=tow'-cän, *s.* A bird of South America.
To TOUCH, tüch, 120: *v. a.* and *n.* To come in contact with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to reach with any thing; to meddle with; to influence by impulse; to affect; to have an effect on; to relate to; to try, as gold with a stone; to mark out; to treat of perfectly; in old authors, to censure:—*neu.* To be in a state of junction: *To touch at*, to come to without stay: *To touch on* or *upon*, to take effect on; to mention slightly; to go to for a very short time; to light upon in mental inquiry.
Touch, *s.* Contact; sense of feeling; net of touching, state of being touched; examination as by a stone for trying gold; test; proof: stroke of a pencil or pen; feature, lineament; stroke as on a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; particular application of any thing to a person; exact performance of an agreement; a hint; a slight effort or essay.
Touch'-able, *a.* Tangible.
Touch'-ing, *a.* and *prep.* Pathetic, moving:—*prep.* [Obs.] With respect to, with regard to.
Touch'-ing-ly, *ad.* With feeling emotion.
Touch'-y, *a.* Peevish, irritable.
Touch'-i-ly, *ad.* With irritation; peevishly.
Touch'-i-ness, *s.* Peevishness, irascibility.
TOUCH the compounds are *Touch'-hole*, (vent of fire-arms;) *Touch'-me not*, (a plant;) *Touch'-needle*, (a small bar of metal used to test pieces of the same metal;) *Touch'-stone*, (test for metal; hence test generally;) *Touch'-wood*, (rotten wood used for tinder;) &c.
TOUGH, tüff, 120, 162: *a.* Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture, the contrary to *brittle*; viscous, tenacious; more commonly, strong, firm, not easily broken; in a sense rather ancient, difficult.
Tough'-ly, *ad.* In a tough manner.
Tough'-ness, *s.* Quality of being tough.
To Tough'en, (tüf'-fn, 114) *v. n.* and *a.* To grow tough:—*ad.* To make tough.
TOUPET, too-päg, [Fr.] 170: *s.* An artificia curl, more commonly written and sounded *Tou pee'*.
TOUR, tür, 132: *s.* Literally, a turn, a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; Milton uses it for a high circular flight.
Tour'-ist, *s.* One that makes a tour.
TOURMALINE, tür'-mä-lin, 105: *s.* A mineral of the gem order from Ceylon.
TOURN, turn, 132: *s.* (Compare Tour.) The great court-leet of the county, called the sheriff's *tourn*, because he originally took a *tourn* or circuit about his shire, and held this court in each respective hundred.
TOURNAMENT=tör'-nd-mënt, *s.* (Compare TOURNEY) military mock encounter as practised in the middle ages.—till, joust: Milton sometimes uses it simply for encounter.
To To'-ur-ney, *v. n.* To tilt in the lists.
TOURNIQUET, tür'-né-kët, 132, 145: *s.* (Compare Tour.) A surgical instrument to check hemorrhage in amputations, tightened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.
To TOUSE, towz, 151: *v. a.* and *n.* To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag: hence, *Touser* as the name of a dog:—*neu.* To tear or raven about.
To Touse'-i-z, *v. a.* To pull or haul about. [Low style.]
To TOUT=towt, *v. n.* (See To Toot, *v. n.*) To play or seek for customers. [Local.]
TOW, töw=tö, *s.* Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 163: äin, 166: thên, 166.

To TOW, tōw=tōc, *v. a.* To draw along or through water by something attached to the vessel.

Tow'-age, 99: *s.* Act of towing; money for towing.

Tow'-line, *s.* Line or chain used in towing.

TOWARD, tōw'-ard=tō'urd, 134, 47: *prep., ad.*

TOWARDS, tōw'-ardz=tō'urdz, 143: and *adj.*

In a direction or with tendency to; near to; with respect to: in old writers the two parts of the word are sometimes separated, as, *To God ward*, in which use *To* is pronounced as usual: see *To*—*adv.* Nearly, at hand.—*adj.* (The first form only.) Ready to do or learn; the contrary to *forward*; towardly.

Tow'-ard-ly, *a.* Docile, compliant with duty.

Tow'-ard-li-ness, *s.* Docility, compliance, readiness to do or learn: *Tow'-ardness* also occurs.

TOWEL,=tow'-ēl, 31, 14: *s.* Napkin for the hands.

TOWER=tow'-er=tower, 134: *s.* A high building; a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; ludicrously, a high head-dress; figuratively, high flight, elevation.

To Tower, *v. n.* To fly or rise high, to soar.

Towered, 114: *a.* Having towers.

Tow'-er-ing, *a.* Very high, elevated.

Tow'-er-y, *a.* Towered, adorned with towers.

TOWER-MUS'-TARD, *s.* A plant.

TOWN=town, 31: *s.* Originally, a walled or fortified place; any collection of houses larger than a village; specially, a number of houses not being nor having been the see of a bishop but to which belongs a regular market; the inhabitants of a town; the town in which one lives; distinctively, the metropolis, or the people in it; and more particularly the court end of London, or the people who originate and give currency to the fashions, taste, and opinions of the day.

Town'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to people of the town.

Town'-less, *a.* Without towns.

Town'-ship, *s.* Corporation of a town; district belonging to a town.

☞ The compounds are *Town-clerk'*, (the manager of the public business of a town); *Town-crier*; *Town-house*; *Town's-man*, (inhabitant of a place; one of the same town); *Town-talk*; *Town-top*, (a large top; formerly there was one in every village for the peasants to whip in cold weather when they could not work;) &c.

TOXICAL, tōcks'-l-cāl, 158: *a.* Poisonous. *Supp.*

Tox'-i-col''-o-gy, 87: *s.* Discourse on poisons.

TOXOPHILITE, tōcks-ōf i'-litz, 188, 163: *s.* A lover of the bow, an archer, a lover of archery. *Supp.*

TOY=toy, 29: *s.* A plaything, bauble; a trifling thing valued for its look only; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice; play, sport; amorous dalliance; odd or silly tale; wild or odd conceit.

To Toy, *v. n.* To trifle; to play; to dally amorously; it scarcely occurs as an active verb.

Toy'-er, *s.* One who toys or is full of tricks.

Toy'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of tricks. [Donne.]

Toy'-ish, *a.* Trifling; wanton.

Toy'-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being toyish.

☞ The compounds are *Toy'-man*; *Toy'-shop*; &c.

To TOZE=tōze, *v. a.* To touse; which see. [Shaks.]

TRACE=trāc, *s.* That by which beasts *draw* their burthen,—harness: it occurs in the *sing.*, but usually in the *pl.*

TRACE=trāc, *s.* Mark left by any thing passing; impression, footsteps; appearance of what has been; track, path.

To Trace, *v. a.* To follow by some mark, to follow with exactness; to walk over; hence, to mark out: it occurs in old style as a neuter verb signifying to walk.

Trā'-cer, *s.* One that traces.

Trā'-cing, *s.* Course, path, track.

Trā'-ca-ble, *a.* That may be traced.

Trā'-cer-ry, *s.* Ornamental stone-work.

TRACHEA, trā'-kē-d. *s.* The windpipe commencing at the root of the tongue: it is of course, as an English word, a *noun sing.*; the original word is a *noun pl.*, signifying rough parts or substances, with which signification its usual pronunciation would be trā'-cē-a.

Trā'-che-al, 90: *a.* Pertaining to the trachea. *Supp.*

Trā'-CHU-O-CHEIN', 101: *s.* An enlargement of the thyroid gland, called also bronchocele or goitre.

Trā'-CHU-OI''-O-MY, *s.* The operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

TRACHYTE, trā'-kita, *s.* Literally, a rough substance; (see the remark at Trachea;) a species of volcanic rock. *Trachyte*, see *Supp.*

Trā'-chyt'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to trachyte.

TRACK=trāck, *s.* (Allied to Trace.) Mark left by something that has passed,—a trace; a road; a beaten path.

To Track, *v. a.* To follow by the track; to tow

Track'-less, *a.* Being without a track.

Track'-road, *s.* A towing path.

Track'-about, *s.* Literally, a boat drawn or towed,—a Dutch passage-boat: it is originally a Dutch word.

TRACT, *s.* Something drawn out or extended,—a region or quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted; course, manner of process; Shakespeare sometimes uses it for *track*; a treatise, a small book.

To Tract, *v. a.* To trace out; to protract. [Obs.]

TRACT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be led, taught, or managed; docile; also, that may be handled, palpable.

Tract'-a-bly, *ad.* In a tractable manner.

Tract'-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being tractable.

Tract'-a-bil'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Tractableness.

TRACT'-TATE, *s.* A treatise or tract. [Obs.]

Trac'-ta-tion, 89: *s.* Discussion of a subject.

Trac'-TILE, 105: *a.* That may be drawn out ductile.

Trac'-til'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being tractile.

Trac'-tion, *s.* Act of drawing; state of being drawn.

Trac'-tor, *s.* An instrument of tractive power. *Supp.*

Trac'-tive, 105: *a.* That pulls or draws.

TRADE=trāde, *s.* (Allied to Traditive.) The exchange of goods, originally by barter, at present chiefly by means of money,—traffic, commerce; an occupation or employment distinct from agriculture, from the liberal arts, and from the learned professions; formerly trade was used of domestic, and traffic of foreign commerce; instruments of any occupation; derivatively, it is applied to any employment, and hence to any one's habit or standing practice.

To Trade, *v. n.* and *a.* To deal, to hold commerce, to traffic; to act merely for money;—*act.* [Ezek. xxvii. 13.] To sell or exchange.

Trā'-ded, *a.* Versed, practised.

Trā'-ding, *a.* and *s.* Carrying on commerce; having a trade wind;—*s.* Act of carrying on commerce.

Trā'-der, *s.* He or that which is engaged in trade.

Trade'-ful, 117: *a.* Commercial.

☞ The compounds are *Trades'-folk*; *Trades'-man*, (a shop-keeper); *Trade'-wind*, (a wind favourable to trade by blowing in one direction for a certain time); &c.

TRADITION, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

TRADITIVE, trād'-ē-tiv, 92, 105: *a.* That is or can be delivered down, as from age to age.

Trad'-i-tor, *s.* A name of infamy applied to early Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors; hence the word *Traitor*.

TRA-DIT'-ION, (trād'-dish'-ūn, 89) *s.* The delivery of historical events to posterity by oral report, not in writing.

Trā'-dit'-ion-al, } *a.* Delivered orally from father
Trā'-dit'-ion-ar-y, } to son; in Shaks. observant of tradition.

Trā'-dit'-ion-al-ly, *ad.* By tradition.

Trā'-dit'-ion-ist, *s.* One who adheres to tradition
Traditioner is the same.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Toue's: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōw, i. e. *Jer.* 55: 6, 7; &c. *note*, 171.

TRA

TRANS-

- To TRADUCE**=trăd-ŭce', *v. a.* In the literal sense now disused, to grow or continue in being by deriving or drawing from; at present, to draw wrongly into an odious light,—to calumniate, to vilify, to deify.
- Tră-du'-cer**, *s.* A slanderer, a calumniator.
- Tră-duce'-ment**, *s.* Censure, obloquy.
- Tră-du'-ci-ble**, *a.* That may be derived.
- To Tră-duct'**, *v. a.* To derive. [Disused.]
- Tră-duc'-tive**, 105: *a.* Derivable; deducible.
- Tră-duc'-tion**, 89: *s.* Derivation; tradition; conveyance; transition. [Hacon. Hale.]
- TRAFFIC**=trăf'-fick, *s.* Commerce; large trade; as frequently, subject of commerce.
- To Trăf'-tic**, *v. n.* and *a.* (*Trafficked, Trafficking*: 193.) To practise commerce; to act from mercenary or mean motives:—*act.* To exchange in commerce.
- Trăf'-fic-ker**, 193: *a.* A trader; a merchant.
- Trăf'-fic-a-ble**, *a.* Marketable. [Bp. Hall.]
- TRAGACANTH**=trăg'-ă-cănth, *s.* Goat's thorn.
- TRAGEDY**, trăd'-gē-dēy, 92: *s.* A dramatic poem representing the stronger passions of our nature, and the woes and misfortunes of life, in such a manner as to raise the strongest emotions of horror, rage, or grief; yet, being emotions that die for want of further object, are on the whole pleasurable.
- Tră-gē'-di-an**, *s.* A writer of tragedy; more commonly an actor of tragedy.
- Trăg'-ic**, Trăg'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling tragedy; fatal, mournful.
- Trăg'-i-cal-ly**, *ad.* In a tragical manner.
- Trăg'-i-cal-ness**, *s.* Calamitousness.
- Trăd'-i-com''-k-er**, *s.* A drama in which the two species, comedy and tragedy, are mingled.
- Trăg'-i-com''-i-cal**, *a.* Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of mirth and sorrow mingled.
- Trăg'-i-com''-i-cal-ly**, *ad.* In a tragicomical manner.
- To TRAIL**=trăil, *v. a.* and *n.* To draw along the ground; to draw, the object being a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag; in a special sense, to hunt by tracking:—*new.* To be drawn out in length.
- Trail**, *s.* Any thing drawn in length, or behind in long undulations; specially, the track followed by the hunter.
- To TRAIN**, *v. a.* To draw along; to draw, to entice; to draw by stratagem, persuasion, or promise; to educate, commonly with *up*; to exercise, or form by exercise.
- Train**, *s.* That which is drawn after, or comes after,—the part of a dress which falls on the ground; the tail of a bird; a series, a consecution; process, method; artifice, stratagem of enticement, (this is a frequent sense in our older authors: a retinue, a number of followers or attendants; a procession; the line of powder leading to the mine: *Train of artillery* is any number of cannons and mortars accompanying an army.
- Trained**, 114: *a.* Having a train.
- Train'-ing**, *s.* Act of drawing; act of educating.
- Train'-er**, *s.* One who trains up, an instructor.
- Train'-able**, *a.* That may be trained.
- Train'-y**, *a.* Belonging to train-oil. [Gay.]
- See* The compounds are *Train'-band*, (a trained band, soldiers of the militia;) *Train'-bearer*, (one who holds up a train;) *Train'-oil*, (oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale:) &c.
- To TRAIPE**=trăpes, *v. n.* To walk or run about idly or sluttishly,—a word of low style, applied only to women: *To Trape* is a form sometimes met with.
- TRAPEZ**, *s. sing.* An idle, slatternly woman.
- TRAIT**, trây, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A stroke, a touch; a line, a feature: the *pl.* is sounded as the *pl.* of *tray*.
- TRAITOR**=tră'-tor, 38: *s.* (See *Traitor* under *Traditive*.) One who, being trusted, betrays.
- Trait'-ress**, *s.* A woman who betrays.
- Trait'-or-ly**, *a.* Treacherous. [Shaks.]
- Trait'-or-ous**, 120: *a.* Treacherous, perfidious.
- Trait'-or-ous-ly**, *ad.* Treacherously.
- Trait'-or-ous-ness**, *s.* Treachery, perfidiousness.
- To TRAJECT**=tră-jēkt', *v. a.* (See *Trans.*) To throw or cast through: see the noun lower.
- Tră-jec'-tion**, 89: *s.* Act of darting through; emission; grammatical transposition.
- Tră-jec'-tor-y**, *s.* Orbit of a comet.
- Tră-jec'-tor**, 83: *s.* A ferry. [Shaks.]
- TRALATION**, tră-lă'-shūn, 89: *s.* Another form of the word *Translation*, applied as a name for the metaphor.
- Tră-la-ti''-ous**, (-tîsh-'ūs, 90) *a.* Metaphorical.
- Tră-la-ti''-ous-ly**, *ad.* Metaphorically.
- To TRALINEATE**, tră-lîn'-ē-âte, *v. n.* (See *Trans.*) To deviate from any direction.
- TRALUCENT**=tră-lŭ'-cēnt, *a.* Transparent.
- TRAMMEL**=trămm'-mēl, *s.* A kind of long net for catching birds or fish; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace; impediment; an instrument for drawing ellipses.
- To Tram'-mel**, *v. a.* To catch, to intercept; to shackle, to confine, to hamper.
- TRAMONTANE**=trămm'-ôn-tănc', *s.* and *a.* (See *Trans.*) A barbarian, as the Italians considered all who lived beyond the Alps,—a stranger:—*adj.* Strange, foreign, barbarous.
- To TRAMP**=trămp, *v. a.* and *n.* To tread:—*new.* To travel on foot. [Colloq.]
- Tramp**, Tramp'-er, *s.* A stroller; a beggar.
- To TRAM'-ple**, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To tread under foot from pride, contempt, or other impulse:—*new.* To treat in contempt; to tread quickly and loudly.
- Tram'-ple**, *s.* Act of trampling.
- Tram'-pler**, 36: *s.* One that tramples.
- TRANATION**, tră-nă'-shūn, 89: *s.* (See *Trans.*) Act of passing over by swimming. [Unusual.]
- TRANCE**=trănce, *s.* A state of which the notion is, that the soul has, for a time, passed out of the body,—an ecstasy; a state of insensibility or apparent death.
- To Trance**, *v. a.* To entrance.
- Tranced**, 143: *a.* Lying in a trance.
- TRANGRAM**=trăn'-grăm, *s.* An old cant word, signifying an odd, intricate contrivance. [Arbuthnot.]
- TRANNEL**=trăn'-nēl, 14: *s.* A sharp pin.
- TRANQUIL**, trăn'-kwîl, 188: *a.* Quiet, calm.
- Tran'-quil-ly**, *ad.* Quietly, peacefully.
- Tran'-quil-ness**, *s.* Tranquillity.
- To Tran'-quil-ize**, *v. a.* To render calm.
- Tran'-quil-ly-ty**, 84: *s.* State of being tranquil.
- TRANS**=trănce: A Latin prefix signifying beyond, through, completely, across, over, mutual change: the last two letters are sometimes dropped, as in *Traject*.
- To TRANS-act'**, *v. a.* and *n.* To go through with, to manage, to perform:—*new.* To conduct a business or affair.
- Trans-ac'-tor**, *s.* One that transacts.
- Trans-ac'-tion**, *s.* Act of conducting; the thing transacted; an affair.
- TRANS-AL'-PINE**, *a.* Beyond the Alps with regard to Rome: see *Cisalpine* and *Tramontane*.
- To TRANS-an'-i-MATE**, *v. a.* To animate by the change of a soul from one body to another.
- Trans-an'-i-ma'-tion**, 89: *s.* Transmigration.
- TRANS-AT-LAN'-TIC**, *a.* Lying beyond the Atlantic.
- To TRAN-scend'**, 59: *v. a.* and *n.* Literally, to climb across; to surmount; to go beyond; to surpass, to excel:—*new.* In an obsolete sense, to climb to surpass thought.
- Trans-scend'-ent**, *a.* Passing others, excellent.
- Trans-scend'-ent-ly**, *ad.* Very excellently.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ŭn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165; ŭn, 166; ŭen, 166.

Trans-scend'-ent-ness, *s.* Supereminence.

Trans-scen'-dence, **Trans-scen'-den cy**, *s.* Superior excellence; exaggeration.

Trans-scen'-den'-tial, *a.* Transcendent; general, pervading or comprehending many particulars,—metaphysical: in geometry, indeterminate, or that cannot be expressed.

To TRANS'-CO-LATE, *v. a.* To strain, as through a sieve.

To TRANS-SCRIBE, *v. a.* To write or copy from an exemplar, to copy.

Trans'-scrib-er, *s.* A copier.

Trans'-script, *s.* A copy.

Trans'-scrip'-tion, *89: s.* Act of copying; copy.

Trans'-scrip'-tive-ly, *105: ad.* In the manner of a copy.

To TRANS-CUR, *v. n.* To run across, to rove.

Trans-cur'-sion, (-shün, 147) *s.* Excursion.

Trans-duc'-tion, *89: s.* Act of carrying over.

TRANSE.—See **Trance**.

TRANS-EL-E-MEN-TA'-TION, *89: s.* Change of one element into another.

TRAN-SKEPT, *s.* A cross aisle, such as extend from north to south of our ancient churches.

TRAN-SEX'-ION, (-säck'-shün, 154) *s.* Change from one sex into another. [Brown.]

To TRANS-FER, *v. a.* To carry or pass from one place or person to another; to remove; to make over: see the noun lower.

Trans-ferred, *part.* Passed from one to another.

Trans-fer'-er, *129: s.* One that transfers.

Trans-fer'-a-ble, *a.* That may be transferred. See **S.**

Trans-fer, *83: s.* Delivery over to another; conveyance, removal.

To TRANS-FIG-URE, *v. a.* To change the figure or appearance of, to transform.

Trans-fig'-u-ra'-tion, *s.* Change of form.

To TRANS-FIX, *188: v. a.* To pierce through.

To TRANS-FORM, *v. a. and n.* To change the form or substance of; to transmute; to metamorphose:—*new.* To be changed.

Trans'-for-ma'-tion, *89: s.* Act of transforming; state of being transformed; metamorphosis.

To TRANS-FREIGHT, (-fräit, 100, 162) *v. n.* To pass over the sea. [Obs.]

Trans'-fre-ta'-tion, *89: s.* Passage over the sea.

To TRANS-FUSE, (-füss, 151) *v. a.* To pour out of one into another: Barrow uses *Transfund*.

Trans-fu'-si-ble, *a.* That may be transfused.

Trans-fu'-sion, (-zhün, 147) *s.* Act or operation of transfusing.

To TRANS-GRESS, *v. a. and n.* To pass beyond, to pass over, to violate:—*new.* To offend by violating a law.

Trans-gres'-sor, *38: s.* One that transgresses.

Trans-gres'-sive, *105: a.* Faulty, culpable.

Trans-gres'-sion, (-grësh'-ün, 147) *s.* Act of transgressing; offence, crime, fault.

Trans-gres'-sion-al, *a.* That transgresses.

TRAN-SIENT, &c.—See lower, under **Transit**.

TRAN-SIL-ITENCE, (-yence, 146) *s.* A keeping across from one thing to another: *Transiliency* is the same.

TRANS-IT, *s.* A passing or going across; specially, the passage of a planet over the disk of a larger celestial body; conveyance: *Transit duty*, duty paid on goods passing through a country. *In transitu*, on the

Transition.—See lower. [way or passage.]

Trans'-itive, *105: a.* Having the power of passing; having a meaning which passes to another word, or rather which implies or requires the union of another word said to be accusative or objective.

Trans'-ient, (-sh'ent, 147) *a.* Passing, hasty, momentary; not lasting, not durable.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gät'-wäy; chäp'-mäñ; pä'-pä': läw; gööd: 'öö, i.e. *jeu*, 55: ö, &c. *mule*, 171.

Trans-ment-ly, *ad.* In passage; with a strict message, not with continuance.

Trans'-sient-ness, *s.* State of being transient.

Trans'-i-tor-y, *a.* Passing, not continuing.

Trans'-i-tor-i-ly, *ad.* With short continuance.

Trans'-i-tor-i-ness, *s.* Speedy transience.

Trans-il'-ion, (-cizh'-ün, 149) *s.* Passage from one place or state to another; change, as of key in music, of subject in discourse: *Transition rocks* are those which are supposed to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state.

To TRANS-LATE, *v. a.* (This is etymologically the same as **To Transfer**.) To transport, to remove; specially, to remove [a bishop, from one see to another; to convey; to change; in another special and frequent sense, to change into another language, retaining the sense.]

Trans-lä'-tor, *38: s.* One who renders into another language: *Transla'tress* (*s. fem.*) rarely occurs.

Trans-lä'-tor-y, *a.* Transferring.

Trans-lä'-tion, *89: s.* Act of removing; removal, particularly of a bishop to another see: act of turning into another language; the interpretation hence arising.—version metaphor, translation: (see **Translation**.)

TRANS-LU'-CENT, (-l'öö'-cönt, 109) *a.* Transmitting rays of light, but not with clear transparency.

Trans-lä'-cen-cy, *s.* Property of being translucent.

Trans-lä'-cid, *a.* Transparent, diaphanous.

TRANS-MA-RINE, (-rēñä, 104) *a.* Lying beyond the sea.

To TRANS-MUTE, *110: v. a.* To transmute. [Spens.]

To TRANS-MIGRATE, *v. n.* To pass over to another country; to pass from one body to another.

Trans'-mi-grä'-tor, *s.* One who transmigrates.

Trans'-mi-grä'-tion, *89: s.* The passing of people to another country; the passing of souls into other bodies.

Trans'-mi-grant, *a.* Passing into another country.

TRANS-MIS'-SION, &c.—See lower, under **To Transmit**.

To TRANS-MIT, *v. a.* To send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through.

Trans-mit'-ter, *s.* One that transmits.

Trans-mit'-tal, *s.* Transmission. [Swift.]

Trans-mit'-ti-ble, *a.* Transmissible.

Trans-mis'-si-ble, *a.* That may be transmitted.

Trans-mis'-si-bil'-i-ty, *84, 105: s.* Quality of being transmissible.

Trans-mis'-sive, *105: a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.

Trans-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ün, 147) *s.* Act of sending from one place or person to another.

To TRANS-MUTE, *v. a.* To change from one nature or substance into another.

Trans-mu'-ter, *s.* One that transmutes.

Trans-mu'-ta-ble, *a.* That may be transmuted.

Trans-mu'-ta-bly, *ad.* With capacity of being changed.

Trans-mu-ta'-tion, *89: s.* Change into another nature or substance; changes of this kind occur constantly throughout nature, and, in chemistry, by art; but the transmutation which the alchemists proposed, namely, of other metals into gold, was a dream.

TRAN-SOM, *18: s.* A cross beam, as over a door, or over the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen it; or a piece of wood fixed to a mathematical instrument, called a cross staff.

TRANS-PA'-RENT, *41: a.* Having the quality of being seen through, diaphanous; the opposite of opaque.

Trans-pä'-rent-ly, *ad.* So as to be seen through.

Trans-pä'-rent-ness, *s.* Transparency.

Trans-pä'-ren-cy, *s.* State of being transparent; it is often used to signify a transparent painting.

To TRANS-PASS, *v. a. and n.* To pass over or by.

TRANS-PIC'-U-OR, *a.* Transparent. [Milton.]

To TRANS-PIERCE', (-pĕrce, 103) *v. a.* To pierce through.

To TRAN-SPÍR', *v. a. and n.* To emit in vapour: —*new.* To be emitted, as through the pores of the skin; to escape from secrecy into notice.

Trans-spí'-ra-ble, *a.* That can transpire.

Trans'-spi-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Emission in vapour.

To TRANS-PLACE', *v. a.* To put into a new place.

To TRANS-PLANT', *v. a.* To remove and plant in another place; to remove and settle; to remove.

Trans-plant'-er, *s.* He or that which transplants.

Trans'-plant-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of transplanting; conveyance; removal.

TRAN SPÍK'N'-DENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.

Trans-splen'-dent-ly, *ad.* With supereminent splendor.

Trans-splen'-den-cy, *s.* Supereminent splendor.

To TRANS-PORT', (-pōrt, 130, 47) *v. a.* To carry or convey from one place to another; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence to banishment; to carry away by violence of passion; to ravish by excess of pleasure; see the noun lower.

Trans-port'-er, *s.* One that transports.

Trans-port'-ed-ly, *ad.* In a state of rapture

Trans-port'-ed-ness, *s.* State of rapture.

Trans-port'-ing, *a.* Ravishing with delight.

Trans-port'-a-ble, *a.* That may be transported.

Trans-port'-ance, *s.* Conveyance. [Shaks.]

Trans-port'-ment, *s.* Transportation. [H and Pl.]

Trans'-port, *s.* Transportation, conveyance: a vessel of carriage, but particularly a ship in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy; a felon sentenced to exile.

Trans'-por-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of transporting; ecstatic violence of passion; banishment for felony.

To TRANS-POSE', (-pōze, 151) *v. a.* To change the place or order of by putting each in place of the other; to put out of place; to remove.

Trans-po'-s-al, *s.* Act of transposing.

Trans'-po-si'-tion, (-zish'-ūn, 89) *s.* Act of transposing: state of being put out of one place into another; change.

Trans'-po-si'-tion-al, *a.* Relating to transposition.

Trans-pos'-i-tive, (-pōz'-ē-tiv, 92, 105) *a.* Made by or consisting in transposition.

To TRANS-SHÁPE', *v. a.* To transform. [Shaks.]

To TRANS-SHÍP', *v. a.* To convey from one ship to another. [Commerce.]

To TRANS-SUB-STÁN'-TI-ÁTE, (-shē'-dte, 147) *v. a.* To change to another substance.

Trans'-sub-stán'-ti-a'-tor, *s.* A believer in transubstantiation.

Trans'-sub-stán'-ti-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Change of substance, particularly of the elements of the eucharist into the real body and blood of Christ, as held by the Roman church.

To TRANS-SUDE', *v. n.* To pass through the pores in vapour.

Trans-su'-do-tor-y, *a.* Passing through in vapour.

Trans-su-da'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of transuding.

To TRAN-SUME', *v. a.* To take from one thing to another; hence, *Transumpt'ion*.

Trans'-sumpt, 83, 156: *s.* Copy of a record.

TRANS-VEC'-TION, 89: *s.* Act of carrying over.

TRANS-VERSE', 153: *a.* Being or lying across: see the substantive the last in the class.

To Trans-versee', *v. a.* To change, to overturn.

Trans-versee'-ly, *ad.* In a cross direction.

Trans-ver'-sal, *a.* Running or lying across.

Trans-ver'-sal-ly, *ad.* Transversely.

Trans'-verse, 83: *s.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: dīn, 166: thēn, 166.

TRANTER=trān'-tel, *s.* Hawker of fish, &c. [Lœ.]

TRAP=trāp, *a.* An epithet implying stair-like or step-like, applied to rocks of a columnar form in which horriblende predominates, but including also basalt, greenstour, amygdaloid, &c. Hence, *Trap-pe-an*, *a.*

Trap-pous, 120: *a.* Of the nature of trap rock.

Trap-tuff, *s.* Masses of horriblende, basalt, &c.

TRAP=trāp, *s.* (See also under Trappings.) A little engine or instrument with a catch, or a valve for closing it; such an engine is used for catching vermin or game, or trespassers on private property; hence, figuratively, an ambush, a stratagem: a trap is also a part of many machines, and is used for throwing up a ball; hence, a game at ball.

To Trap, *v. a.* To catch, to ensnare, to take by stratagem: in another sense see under Trappings.

33 The compounds are *Trap' but* or *Trap'-stick*, (used at the game of trap;) *Trap'-door*, (a door that closes like a valve;) &c.

To TRL-PAN', *v. a.* To lay a trap to ensnare: this is often confounded with *To Trepas* which is quite a different word.

Trā-pān'-ner, *s.* An ensnarer, a deceiver.

To TRAPE, TRAPES.—See *To Traipse*.

TRAPEZIUM, trā-pē-zē-ūm, 90, 147: *s.* A plane figure contained under four unequal right lines, none of them parallel; a bone of the wrist.

Trā-pē-zī-an, 147: *a.* Having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated between two bases. [Crystallog.]

TRAP'-K-ZOIL', *s.* A figure like a trapezium, as a plane figure differing from it by having two of its sides parallel; also a solid figure of four sides, no two of which are parallel.

Trap'-e-zoid'-al, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

TRAPPINGS, trāp'-pīngz, 143: *s. pl.* Ornaments generally of cloth (*drap*) appendant to the saddle; hems, ornaments, dress, embellishments; superficial decorations.

To Trap, *v. a.* To adorn with trappings; to dress, to decorate: a noun from this verb may be met with in low or burlesque style; as *To dress in one's traps*, that is, in one's ornamental apparel: see for its usual sense under *Trap*. (*s.*)

TRAPOUS, &c., TRAPSTICK, &c.—See *Trap* (*as adj.* and *as subs.*)

To TRASH=trāsh, *v. a. and n.* Originally, to lop, to crop; hence to crush, to humble; and hence, specially, as a term formerly used in hunting, to clog, to encumber by some weight, as a piece of leather, fastened round the neck of a dog who was too swift for the rest of the pack:—*new*. [1607.] To follow with some trouble or bustle as encumbered by clothes or finery.

TRASH, *s.* That which is lopped off from trees or sugar-canes as worthless; matter improper for food, but which children or unhealthy young females are fond of, as unripe fruit, &c.; any waste or worthless matter; Shakspeare often uses it for a worthless person; and also, from another sense of the verb, for a clog or encumbrance, in allusion to the encumbrance called a *trash* which a hunting-dog sometimes wore.

Trash'-y, *a.* Worthless, vile, useless.

TRAULISM, trāw'-līzm, *s.* A stammering.

TRAUMATIC=trāw-māt'-ick, 88: *a. and s.* Pertaining to, or applied to wounds; vulnerary:—*s.* A vulnerary medicine.

To TRAVAIL=trāv'-āil=trāv'-ēl, 13: *v. n. and a.* To labour with pain, to toil; specially, to labour in childbirth:—*act.* [Disused.] To harass, to tire.

Trāv'-ail, *s.* Labour, toil; labour in childbirth.

TRAVE=trāv, *s.* A beam; a wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses, also called a *Trav'is*.

To TRAVEL=trāv'-ēl, 14: *v. n. and a.* To make journeys, sometimes with the special restriction of journeys of curiosity: to pass, to go; it includes voyaging by sea, though sometimes distinguished from it by limitation to land: it is sometimes used for *To*

Travail.—*act.* To pass, to journey over: Spenser uses it for to force to journey.

Trav'el, *s.* Journey; journey of curiosity or instruction; in the plural, an account of occurrences in a journey or journeys: *Trav'el-tain'd*, fatigued and soiled with travel; for other senses of Travel see Travail.

Trav'el-d, 114: *a.* Having made journeys.

Trav'el-ler, *s.* One who travels or has travelled; a kind of ring moving up and down a rope.

TRAVERSE=*trāv'-erse*, *ad. prep. adj. and s.* (Shakespeare uses Traversers, the original French word, for the adverb.) Crosswise, athwart:—*prep.* Through, in a cross direction; in this application Milton accents the second syllable. Par. L., l. 568:—*adj.* Lying across or athwart:—*s.* Any thing laid or built across; a turn, a flexure; something that crosses or thwarts; subterfuge, trick; in law, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of pleadings.

To Trav'erse, *v. a. and n.* To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition; to wander over: in special senses, to deny (allegations in a court of law); to turn and point (a cannon) in some direction; to brace (a yard) aft:—*neu.* To oppose a fencing movement.

☞ The compounds are *Trav'erse-board* and *Trav'erse-table*, which are used on board of ship in ascertaining or keeping reckonings.

TRAVESTY, *trāv'-ēs-tēy*, *a. and s.* (See Trans.) Dressed preposterously so as to be made ridiculous, burlesqued: the older word was *Trav'ested*; we now more commonly use *Trav'ested* from the verb below:—*a.* A work travestied, generally a burlesque parody; the art or practice of travestying.

To Trav'es-ty, *v. a.* To put as into a preposterous dress so as to make ridiculous, to burlesque.

TRAY=*trāy*, *s.* A shallow trough; a sort of wooden waiter; a waiter of metal.

TRAY-TRIP, *s.* A game played on a table.

TREACHER, *trēch'-er*, 120: *s.* A traitor: also written *Treach'elour* and *Treach'our*. [Spens. B. & Fl.]

Treach'er-ous, *a.* Traitorous, perfidious.

Treach'er-ous-ly, *ad.* Faithlessly, perfidiously.

Treach'-er-ous-ness, *s.* Perfidiousness.

Treach'er-y, *s.* Perfidy, breach of faith.

TREACLE, *trē'-cl*, 101: *s.* Spume of sugar; a saccharine substance from vegetables; theriac.

☞ The compounds are *Treac'le-mustard*, (a plant); *Treac'le-wat'er*, &c.

To TREAD, *tréd*, 120: } *v. n. and a.* To set the
1 TROU=tród, 135: } foot; to walk or go; to

THRODDN, tród'-dn, } walk with form or staid:
to copulate as fowls:—*act.* To press or beat with the feet; to walk upon in a formal manner; to trample with hatred and contempt, often with *on*; to compress as a fowl; to put in action by the feet.

Tread, *s.* Footing, step; way, track; mode of stepping; compression by the male fowl; treadle: *A Tread-mill* is a mill turned by persons treading on it, used as a punishment for culprits.

Tread'er, *s.* One that treads.

TREAD-LE, 101: *s.* The part of the loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot; the albuginous cord which unite the yolk to the white of an egg, formerly supposed to be the sperm of the cock.

TROUD, *s.* Footing, path. [Spenser.]

TREAGUE, *trēag*, 189: *s.* A truce. [Obs.]

TREASON, *trē'-zn*, 151, 114: *s.* Breach of fidelity; as a specific crime, it is high or petit treason: the former is an offence immediately affecting the king or state; the latter is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, &c.

Trea'-son-a-ble, *a.* Having the nature of guilt of treason: *Trea'-son-ous* is the same in meaning.

Trea'-son-a-bly, *ad.* In a treasonable manner.

TREASURE, *trēzh'-oor*, 120, 147: *s.* Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated; something valued; abundance.

To Treas'-ure, *v. a.* To hoard.

Treas'-u-rer, *s.* One who has care of money; one who is appointed over a treasury.

Treas'-u-ress, *s.* A female treasurer.

Treas'-ure-ship, *s.* Office of a treasurer.

Treas'-ury, *s.* A place in which money is stored; Shaks. uses it for *treasure*.

☞ The compounds are *Treas'-ure-ch'ly*; *Treas'-ure-house*; *Treas'-ure-trare*, (any money or other precious thing found, of which the owner is not known); &c.

To TREAT=*tréat*, *v. a. and n.* To negotiate, to settle, [Dryden] to handle, manage, or carry on; to handle in discourse, to discourse on; in a special but frequent sense, to take the care of entertaining upon one's self,—to entertain without expense.—*neu.* To practise negotiation; to come to terms; to di-course; to make gratuitous entertainments.

Treat, *s.* An entertainment given; something given for entertainment; a rich entertainment.

Treat'-er, 36: *s.* One who treats.

Treat'-ment, *s.* Usage; manner of treating; entertainment.

Treat'-a-ble, 101: *a.* Tractable. [Milton: prose.]

TREAT'-ISR, (-iz, 105, 151) *s.* Discourse, tract; formal essay: hence, a *Treatiser*, now disused.

TRKAT'-y, *s.* Negotiation; compact between states: it occurs for *entreaty* and for *treatise*.

TREBLE, *trēb'-bl*, 101: *a.* Threefold, triple.

To Treb'-le, *v. a. and n.* To multiply by three, to make thrice as much:—*neu.* To become threefold.

Treb'-ly, *ad.* In threefold quantity.

TREBLE, *trēb'-bl*, *s. and a.* The highest or most acute part of the musical scale; the smallest of a ring of bells; a sharp sound:—*adj.* Sharp of sound.

Treb'-le-ness, *s.* State of being treble.

TREDDLE, *tréd'-dl*, 101: *s.* (It occurs for *Treadle*) Dung of sheep: it is generally used in the plural.

TREE=*trē*, *s.* The general name of the largest of the vegetable kind having a single woody trunk; anything branched out: *Treen*, the old plural of *Trea*, is used adjectively by Camden for wooden.

☞ The compounds are *Tre'-german'-er*, *Tre'-of life*, *Tre'-primrose*, *Tre'-moss*, (names of plants); *Tre'-frog*; *Tre'-house*; *Tre'-mill*, (commonly pronounced *trād'-mēl*—a long wooden pin used to fasten a ship's timbers); &c.

TREFOIL=*trē'-foil*, *s.* A three-leaved plant.

TRELIS=*trēl'-iss*, *s.* A structure or frame of cross-barred work, a lattice.

Trel'-ised, (-list, 114) *a.* Having trellises.

TREN-LAGE, (*trēl'-lāg*, 120) *s.* A contexture of pales to support espaliers in a garden.

To TREMBLE, *trēm'-bl*, 101: *v. n.* To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver, to shudder; to totter; to quiver or shake as a sound.

Trem'-bler, 36: *s.* One that shakes.

Trem'-bling, *s.* A tremor.

Trem'-bling-ly, *ad.* So as to shake.

TRE-MEN'-DOUS, 120: *a.* That is sufficient to cause trembling,—dreadful, astonishingly terrible.

Tre-men'-dous-ly, *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.

Tre-men'-dous-ness, *s.* State of being tremendous.

TREM'-OR, 94, 191, 38: *s.* A trembling; specially, as a medical term, a trembling from disorder or ac-cy.

Trem'-u-lous, 120: *a.* Trembling; quivering, vibra-tory; fearful.

Trem'-u-lous-ly, *ad.* With trepidation.

Trem'-u-lous-ness, *s.* State of quivering.

TREMOLITE=*trēm'-ō-lītē*, *s.* A mineral so called from Tremola, a valley of the Alps.

TRĒN=*trēn*, *s.* A fish-spear. [Ainsworth.]

To TRENCH=*trēntch*, *v. a. and n.* To cut; to cut or dig into a pit or ditch; to fortify by earth thrown up:—*neu.* To cut off part of what belongs to another with *on* or *upon*—to encroach.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy: hāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. jew: 55: a, a, &c. mule, 171.

French, *s.* A pit or ditch : a mound.

Trench'-er, *s.* One who cuts : see also lower.

Trench'-ant, *a.* Cutting, sharp.

TRENCH'-EN, *s.* (See also above.) A wooden dish on which meat was, and in country places still is, eaten at table; hence, the table itself; and hence, food, the pleasures of the table: *Trench'er fly*, *Trench'er friend*, *Trench'er-mate*, a table companion, a parasite: *Trench'er-man*, a cook; a feeder, an eater.

To TREND=trënd, *v. n.* To run, to stretch, to tend; hence, *Trending*, (*s.*) a particular direction.

TREN'-DLE, *s.* Something that turns or runs round, now corrupted to Trundle.

TRENTAL=trënt'-äl, *s.* (Contracted from Trigintal.) Service of thirty masses for the dead.

TREPAN=tré-pän', *s.* A circular saw for perforating the skull: it must not be confounded with Trepan.

To Tre-pan', *v. a.* To perforate with the trepan.

Tre-pan'-ner, *s.* One who trepans: for any other sense, see Trepanner.

TRE-PHINK', (tré-fén', 104) *s.* An instrument for trepanning; hence, *To Trephine*.

TREPIDATION, trép'-é-lä'-shün, 89: *s.* State of trembling or quivering; state of terror; confused hurry.

To TRESPASS=trés'-päss, *v. n.* To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Tres'-pass, *s.* Transgression; unlawful entry on another's ground; any injurious invasion.

Tres'-pas-s-er, *s.* One who trespasses.

TRESS=tréss, *s.* A lock, a curl or gathering of hair: it mostly occurs in the plural, but not always.

Tress'-el, or Tress'-ed, *a.* Curled; having tresses.

TRESSEL, tréss'-sl, 114: *s.* One of the movable supports in the form of a three or four legged stool on which any thing is placed across: it is variously spelled.

TRESSURE, trésh'-oor, *s.* A sort of border. [Her.]

TRESTLE.—See Tressel.

TRET=trét, *s.* An allowance for waste by wholesale dealers of certain commodities of four pounds per cent. to retailers.

TRETHING=tré'h-ing, *s.* A tax. [Unusual.]

TRETV.—See Trivet.

THEY=träy, 100: *s.* A three at cards.

TRIABLE, TRIÁL.—See under To Try.

TRI-, A prefix of Greek and Latin origin, signifying three. See other formatives in *Supp.*

Tri'-ad, *s.* Three united: *Triadity* is less used.

Tri-a'-ri-an, 90: *a.* Having the third place. [Cowley.]

Tri'-A-LOGUE, 107: *s.* Discourse by three speakers.

Tri'-AN-DEr, *s.* Plant having three stamens.

Tri'-AN-GLE, 158, 101: *s.* Figure of three angles.

Tri-an'-gled, *a.* Having three angles.

Tri-an'-gu-lar, 34: *a.* Having three angles.

Tri-an'-gu-lar-ly, *ad.* As a triangle.

Tri'-AI-CHY, (-káy, 161) *s.* Government by three.

TRIBE=tribe, *s.* A family or race kept distinct; a division or distinct portion of people; a number of things having certain common characteristics.

To Tribe, *v. a.* To divide into tribes.

TRIBLET=trib'-lét, *s.* A tool for making rings.

TRIBOMETER=trib'-bóm'-é-ter, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring degrees of friction.

TRIBRACHI, tri'-bräck, 161: *s.* (See Tri.) A poetic foot of three short syllables.

TRIBULATION, trib'-ú-lä'-shün, 89: *s.* Persecution; distress; vexation, disturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL.—See in the ensuing class.

TRIBUNE=trib'-ün, *s.* An officer of Rome chosen by the people,—a magistrate; also a military officer;

in France, the astrum from which a speaker addresses the Chamber of Deputies.

Trib'-une-ship, *s.* Office of a tribune.

Trib'-u-nit'-ial, (-nishi'-äl, 90) *a.* Relating to a tribune: *Tri'bunary* and *Tri'bunitious* are less used.

TRI-BU'-NAL, *s.* The place whence a magistrate distributes justice: a court of justice.

TRIBUTE=trib'-üt, *s.* Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection, or for protection; something paid or yielded generally.

To Trib'-ute, *v. a.* To pay tribute. [1654.]

Trib'-u-tar-y, *a.* and *s.* Paying tribute; paid in tribute; subject:—*s.* A tributary person or power.

TRICE=trice, *s.* A short time, such as allows one just to say or count thrice.

TRICENNIAL, tri-cén'-né-äl, *a.* Belonging to the number thirty: *Tri-cennarius* is less used.

TRICHOTOMY, tri-kót'-óméy, 87: *s.* (See Tri.) Division into three parts. *Tri-chot'-o-mom*, *a.*

TRICK=trick, *s.* A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle; an unexpected effect; a practice, manner, or habit; a parcel of cards falling to the winner at one turn; a plait or knot of hair.

To Trick, *v. a.* and *n.* To cheat; to defraud; from a different etymology, yet allied by usage, to dress, to adorn; to draw with heraldis devices:—*new*. To live by fraud.

Trick'-er, *s.* A trickster: see also Trigger.

Trick'-er-y, *s.* Artifice; a dressing up.

Trick'-ing, *s.* Deceit; also dress, ornament.

Trick'-ish, *a.* Knavishly artful, cunning.

Trick'-ster, *s.* One who tricks.

Trick'-ment, *s.* Decoration. [Obs.]

Trick'-sy, *a.* Pretty, dainty, neat. [Shaks.]

To TRICKLE, tric'-kl, 101: *v. n.* To flow in a small gentle stream, or in drops.

Tric'-kling, *s.* Act of flowing in a small stream.

TRICK-TRACK.—See Tri-trac hereafter.

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Supp.*

Tri-clin'-i-um, *s.* A couch for three persons.

Tri-clin'-i-ur-y, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient mode of reclining on couches at table.

Tri'-COR-NIÖ'-ER-ÖUS, 64: *a.* Three-horned.

Tri'-COL-ÖUR, (-cü'-ur, 116) *s.* Flag or emblem of three colours.

Tri'-COR-PÖ-RAL, *a.* Having three bodies.

Tri'-CUS'-PI-DATE, *a.* Three-pointed. [Bot.]

Tri'-DAC'-TY-LOUS, *a.* Having three toes.

Tri'-DENT, *s.* Sceptre with three prongs.

Tri'-dent'-ate, *a.* Having three teeth.

Tri'-DI-A-PÄ'-SON, (-zön) *s.* A triple octave.

Tri'-DING, *s.* Third of a shire,—a riding.

Tri'-DO'-DEC-A-HE'-DRAL, *a.* Presenting three ranges of twelve faces in each. [Crystallog.]

TriD'-U-AN, 92: *a.* Lasting three days; also, happening every third day.

Tri-EN'-NAL, *a.* Lasting three years; also, happening every third year.

Tri-en'-ni-a-ly, *ad.* Once in three years.

See See Trier under To Try.

Tri'-ER-ARCHY, (-ätk, 161) *s.* The commander of a trireme; also, a commissioner who in ancient Athens was obliged to build ships at his own expense.

Tri'-E-TER'-I-CAL, 88: *a.* Triennial.

To TRIFALLOW.—See To Thrifallow under Thrice

Tri'-FA'-RI-ÖUS, 90, 120: *a.* Threefold.

Tri'-FID, *a.* Cut or divided into three. [Bot.]

Tri'-FIS'-TU-LAR-Y, *a.* Having three pipes.

TRIC-TRAC=trick'-träck, *s.* Backgammon, or the game anciently called Tables.

To TRIFLE, tri'-fl, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To act or talk without vagueness or gravity; to indulge in

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-un, *s. e.* mission, 165: vizh-un, *i. e.* vision, 165: thün, 166: thün, 166.

light amusements.—*act.* [Shaks.] To make of no importance.

Tri'-fle, *s.* A thing of no importance or little value.

Tri'-flet, 36: *s.* One who trifles.

Tri'-fing, *a.* and *s.* Wanting worth or weight:—*s.*

Employment on things of no importance.

Tri'-fing-ly, *ad.* In a trifling manner.

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Sup.*

TRI-FLO'-ROUS, 120: *a.* Three-flowered.

TRI-FO'-LI-ATE, 90: *a.* Three-leaved.

Tri'-fo-ly, *s.* Sweet trefoil.

Tri'-FORM, *a.* Having a triple form

To **TRIG**=*trig*, *v. a.* To fill; to stop as a wheel.

Trig, *a.* Full; trim, neat.

TRIO'-GER, 77: *s.* That which stops or catches; the catch by which a gun is kept ready for firing or fired: it used also to be called a *tricker*, which may be a corruption of this word, or this a corruption of the other.

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Sup.*

TRI-U'-A-MY, 92: *s.* A marrying three times; also, bigamy when the party has three husbands or wives.

TRI-UN'-TAILS, 143: *s. pl.*—See Trental.

TRI'-O-LYPH, (-glif, 163) *s.* An ornament of the Doric entablature, consisting of three raised parts, separated by two gutters or glyphs.

Trin'-gle, 158: *s.* A little member fixed over the triglyph; it is also applied to listels, fillets, &c., elsewhere.

TRI'-GON, *s.* A triangle. [Astrol.]

Trig'-on-al, 92: *a.* Triangular.

Trig'-on-oni'-e-try, 87: *s.* The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by certain parts which are given.

Trig'-on-on-et'-ri-cal, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

Trig'-on-on-et'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* According to trigonometry.

TRI'-GRAPH, (-gräf, 163) *s.* A treble mark, — three letters for one sound, as *eau* in *beau*.

Tri'-gyn, 64: *s.* A plant having three pistils.

TRI-HE'-DRON, *s.* A figure of three equal sides.

Tri-he'-dral, *a.* Having three equal sides.

TRI-JU'-GOUS, 109: *a.* Having three pairs. [Bot.]

TRI-JAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Three-sided.

TRI-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of three letters.

TRILL=*trill*, *s.* A shake or quaver. [Music.]

To **TRILL**, *v. a.* and *n.* To utter or play with quavering; in old authors, to shake generally:—*new.* To play in tremulous vibrations of sound; to trinkle with a tremulous or purring sound; to trickle.

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Sup.*

TRI-LION, (tril'-yōn, 90) *s.* A million of millions of millions.

TRI'-LO-BATE, *a.* Three-lobed. [Bot.]

TRI-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Three-celled. [Bot.]

TRI-LU'-MI-NAR, 34: } 109: *a.* Having three

TRI-LU'-MI-NOUS, 120: } lights.

To **TRIM**=*trim*, *v. a.* and *n.* To put in due order or make right for any purpose; hence, to dress, to decorate: to clip, to lop; to make neat; sometimes with up emphatical; to make ready, as a lamp by pouring in oil and clipping the wick; to adjust; to balance as a vessel; and hence to lose [tune] in fluctuating between two parties; in colloquial use, to beat or lick:—*new.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, with allusion to the act of one who trims a boat.

Trim, *a.* and *s.* Nice, snug, dressed up: it is often used with slight contempt:—*s.* Dress, gear, ornaments; trimming.

Trim-ly, *ad.* Nicely, neatly.

Trim'-ness, *s.* Neatness, petty elegance.

Trim'-mer, *s. H.* or that which trims; he who changes sides to balance parties; that which is inserted to make something even.

Trim'-ming, *s.* Ornamental appendages.

TRI.—See before Triad.

TRI'-ME-TER, *s.* A Latin or Greek verse of three measures, each of which may be a foot, but is generally two iambic feet.

TRI'-NAL, *a.* Threefold.

Trine, *a.* and *s.* Trinal:—*s.* The aspect of planets in three angles of a trigon, reckoned eminently benign. To **Trine**, *v. a.* To put in a trine aspect.

TRI-NER'-VATE, *a.* Having three nerves. [Bot.]

See *Triangle* under Triglyph.

TRI-NI'-TY, 92, 105: *s.* The union of three persons in one Godhead.

Trin'-i-ty-ri-an, 90: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or the doctrine of it:—*s.* One who holds the doctrine of the Trinity; one of a monastic order so named.

TRINKET, tring'-kët, 158, 14: *s.* A small ornament, particularly of goldsmith's work; a toy; any thing of little value.

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Sup.*

TRI-NU'-MI-AL, 90: *a.* and *s.* An epithet of an algebraic root consisting of three parts:—*s.* A trinomial root.

TRI'-O, *s.* A piece of music requiring three performers. This is not an Italian word.

TRI-ON'-U-LAR, *a.* Of the value of three halfpence,—mean, worthless: *Triobolary* is the same.

TRI-OC'-TA-HE'-DRA-L, *a.* Presenting three ranges of faces, each range having eight faces. [Crystallog.]

TRI-OC'-TILE, *s.* An aspect of planets when they are three octants distant from each other. [Astrol.]

TRIOR.—See under To Try.

To **TRIP**=*trip*, *v. a.* and *n.* To supplant; to strike from under the body, often with up; to catch, to detect:—*new.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet,—to stumble; to give up the hold of the feet voluntarily and successively: see lower.

Trip, *s.* A stroke or catch by which an antagonist is supplanted; a stumble; a failure, a mistake: see also lower.

To **TRIP**, *v. n.* (See above.) To run lightly.

Trip, *s.* A short journey or voyage.

Trip'-per, *s.* One who trips, in any sense.

Trip'-ping, *a.* and *s.* Quick, nimble:—*s.* Light dance.

Trip'-ping-ly, *ad.* With agility; with neat fluency.

TRIPE'-MA-AM, *s.* A plant.

TRIPE=*tripe*, *s.* Properly, the entrails; in ludicrous language, the belly; the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared or dressed for food.

TRIPE'-MAN, *s.* One who sells tripe.

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Sup.*

TRIPE'-ARTITE, 92: *a.* Divided into three; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Tripe'-ar-ti-tion, 89: *s.* A division by three.

See *Tripe*, &c., above.

TRI-PET'-DAL, *a.* Having three feet.

TRI-PER'-SON-AL, *a.* Consisting of three persons.

TRI-PET'-A-LOUS, 120: *a.* Three-petaled.

TRI'-PHANE, (-fâne, 163) *s.* Spodamene.

TRIPH'-THON, (trip'-thōng, 143) *s.* Three vessel sounds so uttered as to make but one syllable to the ear: it is less properly but more commonly applied to a trigraph; which see above.

Triph'-thōn'-gal, *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong.

TRI-PHYL'-LOUS, (-fil'-lūs, 163) *a.* Three-leaved. [Bot.]

TRI'-PLE, 101: *a.* Threefold; treble: *Tripe line* is that in which each bar is divided into three equal parts.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wáy: chāp'-mān. pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōw, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *monks*, 171

To Trip'-le, *v. a.* To treble; to make threefold.

Trip'-ly, *ad.* In a threefold manner.

Trip'-let, *s.* Three of a kind; three verses or lines rhyming; three notes sung or played in the time of two.

Trip'-li-cate, *a.* Threefold: *Triplicate ratio* is the ratio of cubes to each other.

Trip'-li-cal'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of trebling: in civil law, the same as Sur-rejoinder in common law.

Tri'-pod, *s.* A three-footed seat, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles: B. Jon. and Dryden use *Tri'pos*. See *Supp.*

Tri'-o-ly, *s.* Literally, three cities,—the name of a city in Africa,—applied as the name of a siliceous substance (rotten stone) originally brought from thence.

Tri'-pote, *s.* A noun having only three cases.

To TRIPUDIATE, tri-pū'-dē-āte, 90: *v. n.* To dance, [not in use]; hence, *Tripudiation*.

Tri-pū'-di-ary, *a.* Performed by dancing.

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Supp.*

Tri-FYN'-A-MIN, *s.* A genus of spurs composed of three-sided pyramids.

Tri-QU'-TROCS, (-kwē'-trūs, 188) *a.* Three-aided.

Tri-RA'-DI-A-TED, 90: *a.* Having three rays.

Tri-RKME, *s.* A gallery of three benches of oars.

Tri-RHOM-BOID'-AL, 164: *a.* Having the form of three rhombes.

Tri-SA'-GI-ON, *s.* A hymn in which "Holy!" is three times repeated, as in the *Te Deum*.

To TRI-SECT', *v. a.* To divide into three equal parts.

Tri-sect'-ion, *s.* Division into three equal parts.

Tri-SPASR, *s.* A machine with three pulleys.

Tri-SPER'-MOUS, 120: *a.* Three-seeded.

To TRISE=trice, 132: *v. a.* To haul and tie up by means of a small rope. [See term.]

TRIST=trist, *a.* Sad, sorrowful. [Fairfax.]

Trist'-ful, *a.* Trist, melancholy. [Shaks.]

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Supp.*

Tri'-sulc, *s.* A thing with three points.

Tri-sul'-cate, *a.* Having three forks.

Tri-SYL'-I-A-BLE, (trī-sil'-lā-bl, 105, 101) *s.* A word consisting of three syllables.

Tri-syl'-lab'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to trisyllables; consisting of three syllables: *Trisyllabic* is the same.

Tri-THE-ISM, 158: *s.* The opinion which holds three distinct Gods: hence *Tritheist*.

Tri-the-is'-tic, *a.* Relating to tritheism.

Tri-THING, (trī'-thing) *s.* A triding or riding.

TRITE=trīte, *a.* Worn, as by rubbing,—worn out by use; stale, common; not new.

Trite'-ly, *ad.* In a trite manner.

Trite'-ness, *s.* Commonness, staleness.

Tri'-ti-cal, *a.* Trite: hence *Tritiveness*. [Unusual.]

To Tri'-TU-RATE, *v. a.* To pound. [Cockeram.]

Tri'-tu-ra-ble, *a.* Possible to be pounded.

Tri'-tu-ra'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding: also called *Levigation*.

TRITHISM, &c., TRITHING.—See before Trite.

TRITON=trī-tōn, 12: *s.* A sea-god, half man, half fish.

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Supp.*

Tri'-TONE, *s.* A false concord of three tones.

Tri-TOX'-IDE, 188: *s.* A substance oxidized in the third degree.

To TRITURATE, &c.—See under Trite.

TRIUMPH, tri'-ūmf, 163: *s.* Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; state of being victorious: victory; joy for success; among our ancestors, a show, an exhibition of masks, a theatrical procession; the conquering card now called *Trump*.

To Tri'-umph, *v. n.* To celebrate a victory with pomp; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage

gained; to flourish: B. Jon. uses it actively for to triumph over.

Tri'-um-pher, *s.* One who triumphs.

Tri-um'-phal, 12: *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to triumph. —*s.* [Milton.] A token of victory.

Tri-um'-phant, *a.* Celebrating a victory; victorious, rejoicing as from victory.

Tri-um'-phant-ly, *ad.* With triumph.

TRI.—See before Triad. Other formatives in *Supp.*

Tri-UM'-VIN, (*pl.* Tri-um'-viri.) One of three men forming a triumvirate.

Tri-um'-vi-rate, *s.* Government by three men.

Tri'-UNE, *a.* At once three and one.

Tri-u'-ni-ty, 84: *s.* State of being trine.

Tri-VAL'-YU-LAR, *a.* Three-valved.

For Triad see Triant.

TriV'-ER, 14: *s.* Originally, something resting on three legs; at present a movable part of a kitchen-range whereon to place vessels for boiling, or to receive something placed before the fire.

TRIVIAL, triv'-ē-āl, 90: *a.* Vile, worthless, [Unusual:] light, trifling, unimportant: *Trivial name*, common or popular name of the species, opposed to *generic* or *scientific*. *Trivium*, see *Supp.*

TriV'-ial-ly, *ad.* Commonly; lightly, triflingly.

TriV'-ial-ness, *s.* Commonness; unimportance.

To TROAF=trōat, *v. n.* To cry as a buck when rutting.

TROCAR=trō'-car, *s.* Tapping instrument. [Surg.]

TROCHANTER, TROCHAIC, &c.—See the next class.

TROCHILIC, trō-khī'-lick, 161: *a.* and *s.* Running as on a wheel; drawing as by a wheel: rotatory: —*s. pl.* *Trochilica*, the science of rotatory motion.

TRO-CHAN'-TER, *s.* One of two processes of the thigh-bone, otherwise called *rotator minor* and *major*.

TRO'-CHE, (-kēy) *s.* A form of medicine made like a wheel or a ball, now called a lozenge: this was also called a *Tr'chis'h*.

TRO'-CHER, *s.* A poetic foot consisting of a long and a short syllable, or the equivalents in English verse, so called from its briskness or swift currency to the ear.

Tro-cha'-ic, 88: *a.* and *s.* Consisting of trochees: *Trochaical* is the same: —*s.* A trochaic verse.

TROCH'-I-LUS, (trōck'-ē-lūs, 92) *s.* The wren, so called with allusion to its swiftness: the humming-bird; also a small sea bird believed to get its meat by picking the crocodile's teeth.

Tro'-CHINGS, *s. pl.* The curved branches on a deer's head.

TRO'-CHITE, *s.* A kind of fossil stone.

TROCH'-I-E-A, *s.* A pulley-like cartilage. Trochlear, or

Troch'-i-o-at-y, *a.* Pertaining to or like a trochlea.

TRO'-CHOID, *s.* A cycloid.

TROD, TRODDEN, TRODE.—See To Tread.

TROGLODYTE=trō'-glō-dīte, *s.* One who lives in a cave below ground.

To TROLL, trōle, 116: *v. a.* and *n.* To move circularly: to move volubly; to utter volubly; to draw on;—*n.* To go round, to move or run round, to roll; to sing a catch or fugue, each in turn taking up the air; to fish for pike with a rod which has a *roller* towards the bottom.

TROI'-MY-DAMES', *s.* The game of *Trou-mulame* or nine-holes. [Shaks.]

TROLLOP=trōl'-lōp, *s.* A woman loosely dressed, a slattern.

Trol'-lop-ee', *s.* A loose female dress. [Goldsmith.]

TROMBONE, trōm-bō'-nāy, [Ital.] 170: *s.* The great trumpet,—a military instrument for playing the base.

TROMP, *s.* A blowing-machine used in furnaces.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-un, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-un, i. e. vision, 165: dīn, 166: thēn, 166.

Trom'-pil, *s.* An aperture in a tromp.
TRONAGE=trŏ-năgē, *s.* Fees for weighing.
Tro-na'-tor, *s.* An officer who weighed wool.
TRONCO.—See under To Truncate.
TROOP=trŏop, *s.* A number of people in one body or line; a body of soldiers; specially a body of cavalry.
To Troop, *v. n.* To collect in numbers; to march in a body; to march in haste.
Troop'-er, *s.* A soldier who always fights on horse-back: compare Dragoon.
TROPE=trŏpe, *s.* Literally, a turn, a change; a change in the signification of a word from a primary to a derivative sense,—a word used figuratively: strictly, however, a figure regards a sentence, and *trops* is the proper term with respect to a word.
Trop'-i-cal, *a.* Changed from the primary sense: see also lower.
Trop'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* Figuratively.
Trop'-ist, *s.* One who deals in tropes.
Tro-pol'-o-gy, *s.* A rhetorical mode of speech.
Trop-o-log'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Varied by tropes.
Trop'-ic, *s.* The line at which the sun *turns* or returns in his journey on the ecliptic.
Trop'-i-cal, *a.* Placed near one of the tropics; being within the tropics; torrid.
TROPHY, trŏ-fēy, 163: *s.* A monument of victory, originally formed with the arms of the conquered.
Tro'-phied, (-fīd, 114) *a.* Adorned with trophies.
TROSSERS, trŏs-serz, *s. pl.* Trowers. [Shaks.]
To TROT=trŏt, *v. n.* To move with a high jolting pace; ludicrously, to travel on foot.
Trot, *s.* The jolting pace of a horse, between a walk and a canter; hence a hobbling motion: and hence an old woman in contempt: such is the understood meaning, though the etymology of the word in this last sense is said to be different.
Trot'-ter, *s.* One that trots; a sheep's foot.
TROTH=trŏth, *s.* Belief, faith, truth. [Obs.]
Troth'-less, *a.* Faithless; treacherous.
To Troth'-plight, (-plīt, 115) *v. a.* To affiancé, to betroth. [Shaks.:] hence *Trothplight*, (*a.* and *s.*)
TROUBADOUR, trŏb-bă-dŏr', *s.* An early poet of Provence; a minstrel.
To TROUBLE, trŏb-bl, 120, 101: *v. a.* To agitate, to disturb; to afflict; to tease; to vex; to engage over much; to give occasion of labour to,—as an expression of civility; in low style, to sue for a debt.
Troub'-le, *s.* Disturbance, agitation; affliction; molestation; uneasiness, vexation.
Troub'-ler, 36: *s.* One that troubles.
Troub'-le-some, (-sŭm, 107) *a.* Giving trouble.
Troub'-le-some-ly, *ad.* In a troublesome manner.
Troub'-le-some-ness, *s.* Quality of being troublesome.
Troub'-lous, 120: *a.* Tumultuous, confused. [Poet.]
TROUGH, trŏf, 125, 162: *s.* Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.
To TROUGH.—See To Troll.
To TROUNCE=trŏuncē, *v. a.* To punish or beat severely: an old, but now a low word.
TROUSE, trowz, *s.* Trowers. [Spenser: prose.]
TROUT=trout, 31: *s.* A variegated river-fish inhabiting quick streams: a man easily caught.
The compounds are Trout'-coloured; Trout'-fishing; Trout'-stream; &c.
TRUT-TA'-CEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Pertaining to the trout.
TROVER=trŏ-ver, *s.* The gaining possession of any goods; an action at law for the recovery of goods from one who, having found them, refuses to give them up.
To TROW, trŏ, 125: *v. n.* To think, to imagine, to conceive; to believe. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Words: gŭt'-wā; chăp'-mān: pŭ-pă': lŭ: gŏd: j'ŏ, i. e. *few*, 55: 9, 4, i. &c. *mate*, 171

Trow, *interj.* I wonder!

TROWEL=trŏw'-ēl, 31, 14: *s.* The tool used by a bricklayer; hence any coarse instrument.

TROWERS, trŏw'-zerz, 151: *s. pl.* Loose pantaloon: old writers use *Trowers* and *Trowse*.

TROY=trŏy, 29: *s.* A scale of weights borrowed originally from Troyes in France, and used by goldsmiths.

TRUANT, trŏ-ănt, 109: *a.* and *s.* (In old writers, *Truant*.) Idle, wandering, loitering:—*s.* An idler; an idle boy who stays away from school.
To Tru'-ant, *v. n.* To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter, to be lazy.

Tru'-ant-ly, *ad.* Like a truant. [Bp. Taylor.]

Tru'-ant-ship, *s.* Neglect of study. [Ascham.]

TRUBS=trŭbz, 143: *s.* A herb.

TRUBTAIL=trŭb'-tăil, *s.* A squat woman. [Ains.]

TRUCE, trŭce, 109: *s.* A temporary peace; cessation, intermission; short quiet.

TRUCHMAN=trŭch'-măn, *s.* An interpreter sometimes the pronunciation, and even the spelling, is *Trudge'-man*: see Priu. 143.

TRUCIDATION, trŭc'-că-dă'-shŭn, 109, 89: *s.* The act of killing.

To TRUCK=trŭck, *v. n.* and *a.* To traffic by exchange:—*act.* To give in exchange.

Truck, *s.* Exchange, barter.

Truck'-er, 36: *s.* One who traffics.

Truck'-age, 99: *s.* Practice of exchanging.

TRUCK=trŭck, *s.* (Compare Trochilic, &c.) A little wheel, as for a cannon; a carriage with low wheels; the circular top of a flag pole.

To TRUC'-kle, *v. n.* Properly, to roll as on a little wheel; hence, to creep in an humble position, to bend under another's superiority.

TRUC'-kle-BED, *s.* A bed that runs on wheels, which used to be pushed under a higher bed.

TRUCULENT, trŭc'-cŭ-lĕnt, 109: *a.* Savage, barbarous, destructive, cruel.

Tru'-cu-lence, **Tru'-cu-len-cy**, *s.* Savageness of manners or of look.

To TRUDGE=trŭdge, *v. n.* To travel on foot; to march heavily on.

TRUE, trŭ, *a.* Conformable to fact; genuine, real, not counterfeited; agreeing with the inward thoughts: exact; rightful; faithful; honest.

Tru'-ly, *ad.* In fact; in deed; really; exactly; justly it is often a sort of expletive.

Tru'-ism, 158: *s.* A self-evident truth, such as needs not to be stated.

The compounds are True'-born; True'-bred; True'-hearted, True'-heartedness; True'-love; True'-love-knot, or True'-lover's knot; True'-penny, (a familiar phrase for an honest fellow;) &c.

TRUTH, (trŭth) *s.* That which the individual *trŭeth*,—that is, thinks, verily believes, or knows: that which has been ascertained by human intelligence,—in other words, that which mankind in the aggregate now know that which is ascertainable by human intelligence,—in other words, that which man has power to learn, though yet unknown; that which is known by the highest intelligence; fidelity; honesty; exactness: *if a truth, or In truth*, in reality.

Truth'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of truth.

Truth'-less, *a.* Wanting truth; faithless.

TRUFFLE, trŭff'-l, 117, 101: *s.* A subterraneous vegetable production like a mushroom.

TRUG=trŭg, *s.* A hod for mortar.

TRUISM.—See under True.

TRULL=trŭl, 155: *s.* Originally, a lass; at present, a low vagrant strumpet.

TRUMP=trŭmp, *s.* (See Triumph.) A winning card; an old game at cards: *To put upon the trump*, to put to the last expedient.

To Trump, *v. a. and n.* To put a trump card ¹³³¹ in order to win: to outbids or force upon:—*new*. To play a trump card.

To TRUMP=trump, *v. a.* To impose upon: *To Trump up*, to devise, to forge.

Trump'-ery, *s.* Something fallaciously splendid; falsehood; trifles.

TRUMP=trump, *s. A trumpet*. [Poet.]

Trump'-like, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. [Chapman.]

Trum'-pet, 14: *s.* A military instrument sounded by the breath; in military phrase, the trumpeter; one who praises or celebrates.

To Trum'-pet, *v. a.* To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim; to sound the praises of.

Trum'-pet-er, *s.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who trumpets; a sort of pigeon.

¹³³² The compounds are *Trum'-pet-fl.*; *Trum'-pet-flower*: *Trum'-pet-hun-ey-suehle*; *Trum'-pet-shell*; *Trum'-pet-tongue*; &c.

To TRUNCATE, trūng'-cātē, 158: *v.* To maim, to lop, to cut short; to take a plain surface. [Min.]

Trun'-ca-tion, 89: *s.* Act of truncating, or state of.

TRON'-co, [Ital. *adj.*] *ad.* With truncated sound.

TRUN'-cheon, (-chūn, 146) *s.* A truncated or short staff; a cudgel; a staff of command.

To Trun'-cheon, *v. a.* To beat with a truncheon.

Trun'-cheon-er, *s.* One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trūn'-dl, 101: *v. n. and a.* (Compare *To Tread*.) To roll, to bowl along.

Trun'-dle, *s.* Any round rolling thing.

¹³³³ For *Trun'-dle-bed*, see *Truckle-bed*: *Trun'-dle-tail* (round tail) is a name given to a dog.

TRUNK=trūngk, 158: *s.* (Allied to *Truncate*, &c.) The body of a tree: the body without the limbs of an animal; main body of any thing; any thing long and hollow, as a chest for clothes; proboscis of an elephant: a large tube: *Firetrunks* are wooden tunnels in fire-ships.

To Trunk, *v. a.* To truncate. [Spenser.]

Trunked, 114, 143: *a.* Having a trunk.

TRUNK-HOSE, (-hōz, 151) *s.* Large breeches.

TRUNNION, trūn'-nē-ōn, 90: *s.* One of the two knobs of a cannon that bear it on a carriage.

TRUSION, trū'-zhūn, 147: *s.* Act of thrusting.

TRUSS=trūs, *s.* A bundle, as of hay or straw; a bandage used for hernia. *Trussel*, see *Tressel*.

To Truss, *v. a.* To bind up close together.

TRUST=trūst, *s.* Confidence, reliance; charge given or received in confidence; confident opinion; credit given without examination; credit on promise of payment; deposit; state of him to whom something is intrusted.

To Trust, *v. a. and n.* To confide in; to believe; to commit to the care of; to venture confidently; to give credit to:—*new*. To be confident of something future; to be credulous: *To Trust* is, to confide in, to rely on: *To Trust* to, to depend on.

Trust'-er, *s.* One who trusts.

Trust'-ee, *s.* One intrusted with something; specially, one to whom property or the management of property is committed in behalf of another or others.

Trust'-less, *a.* Not to be trusted.

Trust'-ty, *a.* Honest, faithful; that will not fail.

Trust'-tily, *ad.* Honestly, faithfully.

Trust'-ti-ness, *s.* Honesty, fidelity.

TRUTH, &c.—See under *True*

TRUTINATION, troo'-tā-nā'-shūn, 109, 89: *s.* Act of weighing; examination by the scale.

TRUTTACEOUS.—See under *Trout*.

To TRY=trī, *v. a. and n.* To make exertion in order to do,—to essay, to attempt; to make test of, to assay; to examine as a judge; to bring before a tribunal; to bring to a decision, with out emphatical:—*new*. To examine; to prove by test; to attempt.

Tri'-er, 36: *s.* One who tries generally.

Tri'-or, 38: *s.* One appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just.

Tri'-al, *s.* Act of trying; experiment; experience; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried.

Tri'-a-ble, *a.* That may be tried.

TRY'-sail, *s.* A sail used in a storm.

TUB=tūb, *s.* A large open vessel of wood: *Cynic tub*, that in which Diogenes lived. [Milton.] *Tub'-ast*, the medical treatment by the tub, in which patients who underwent salivation used to be placed. [Shaks.]

TUBE=tūb, *s.* A long hollow body, a pipe.

Tu'-bule, *s.* A small pipe or fistular body.

Tu'-bu-la'-ted, } *a.* Longitudinally hollow, fla-u-

Tu'-bu-lous, 120: } *lar.* Tu'-bu-lar is the same.

TUBEROUS, tū'-bēr-ūs, *a.* Knobbed, bumpy.

Tu'-ber-ose, 152: *s.* A plant with a tubercous root.

Tu'-ber-cle, *s.* A small swelling, a pimple.

Tu'-ber-cu-lar, 84: *a.* Full of knobs or pimples.

Tu'-bi-ports, see in *Supp.*

TUCK=tūck, *s.* A long narrow sword; with a different etymology, it was the name of a kind of net; it has been used for a *leg* or pull; see also under *To Tuck*.

To TUCK=tūck, *v. a.* To gather into a narrower compass; to gather up; to inclose by pressing in the clothes; it is badly used as a neuter verb for to contract.

Tuck, *s.* A fold in a dress.

Tuck'-er, *s.* An ornament round the top of a woman's stays to shade the bosom.

TUCKET=tūck'-ēt, 14: *s.* A particular flourish on a wind instrument; with a different etymology, and sometimes under the orthography *Tuccet*, it signified a steak, a collop.

TUCK'-ET-BO'-NANCE, *s.* A tucket. [Shaks.]

TUESDAY, tūz'-dāy, 151: *s.* The third day of the week, named from *Tuis*, the Saxon Mars.

TUFF=tūff, *s.* (Also called *Tufa*.) A mineral deposit in hot springs, or in limestone waters.

Tu'-fa'-crous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Pertaining to tuff.

TUFT=tūft, *s.* A collection as of threads, ribbons, or light feathers in a knob or bunch; a cluster as of trees.

To Tuft, *v. a.* To separate into tufts; to adorn with a tuft.

Tuft'-ed, *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters.

Tuft'-ty, *a.* Adorned with or growing in tufts.

TUF-TAY'-PE-TRY, *s.* A villous kind of silk.

To TUG=tūg, *v. a. and n.* To pull with strength long continued; to draw; to pull; to pluck:—*new*. To pull, to draw; to labour, to struggle.

Tug, *s.* A pull with strong effort.

Tug'-ger, (-g'er, 77) *s.* One that tugs.

Tug'-ging-ly, 77: *ad.* With laborious pulling.

TUITION, tū'-ish'-ūn, 89: *s.* Guardianship; superintending care; instruction.

TULIP=tū'-līp, *s.* A plant and its flower, remarkable for its various sorts and colours.

Tu'-lip-tree, *s.* An American tree, so called from some resemblance of its flowers to tulips.

To TUMBLE, tūm'-bl, 101: *v. n. and a.* To roll about the ground; to fall in quantities tumultuously; to roll the body into various positions as a buffoon; in its most usual, though not primary sense, to fall or come suddenly to the ground:—*act*. To throw about in order to examine; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down; to throw.

Tum'-ble, *s.* A fall; a rolling over.

Tum'-bler, 36: *s.* One who tumbles; one who shows tricks of tumbling; it is applied as a name to a large drinking-glass; to a sort of pigeon; and a sort of dog.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 163: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 155: thān, 166.

TUMBREL=tûm'-brêl, 14: *s.* A cart; originally, a dung cart; a cart used for artillery stores.

TUMEFACATION, &c.—See in the next class.

TUMID=tû'-mid, *a.* Being swelled; protuberant; puffed up; pompous; falsely sublime.

Tu'-mid-ly, *ad.* In a swelling form.

Tu'-mid-ness, *s.* State of being tumid.

Tu'-mor, 191, 38: *s.* A morbid swelling.

Tu'-mored, *a.* Distended, swelled.

Tu'-mor-ous, *a.* Swelling.

To Tu'-me-ry, *v. a. and n.* To cause to swell:—*new*. To swell.

Tu'-me-fac'-tion, *s.* A swelling.

To Tu'-mu-i-ate, *v. n.* To swell. [Boyle.]

Tu'-mu-lar, *a.* Consisting of a heap.

Tu'-mu-lose, 152: *a.* Full of hills.

Tu'-mu-los'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Hilliness.

Tu'-mu-lus, [Lat.] *s.* A hillock, generally covering a tomb or sepulchre; *pl.* Tu'-mu-li.

To TUMP=tûmp, *v. u.* To fence about with earth.

TUMULT=tû'-mû.t, *s.* (Compare Tumid, &c.) The commotion of a multitude; violent agitation, stir, irregular violence.

To Tu'-mult, *v. n.* To make a tumult. [Milton.]

Tu'-mul'-tu-ar-y, 147, 129, 105: *a.* Disorderly, promiscuously; confused; restless.

Tu'-mul'-tu-ar-i-ly, *ad.* With tumult.

Tu'-mul'-tu-ar-i-ness, *s.* Turbulence.

To Tu'-mul'-tu-ate, *v. n.* To make a tumult. [South.]

To tu'-mul'-tu-a'-tion, *s.* Commotion. [Boyle.]

Tu'-mul'-tu-ous, (-tû-ûs, 147) *a.* Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; put into violent commotion; turbulent; full of tumults.

Tu'-mul'-tu-ous-ly, *ad.* With turbulence.

Tu'-mul'-tu-ous-ness, *s.* State of being tumultuous.

TUN=tûn, *s.* A large cask; definitely the measure of four hogsheds; any quantity proverbially large; a drunkard in burlesque; in other senses, see Ton.

To Tun, *v. a.* To put into casks.

☞ The compounds are *Tun'-belled*; *Tun'-dish*, (used by Shakespeare for a funnel;) &c.

TUNE=tûne, *s.* A series of musical notes with unity of key-note, measure, and sentiment; harmony, order; the state of a musical instrument when it returns the proper sounds; hence, proper state for use or application,—right temper,—state with respect to order.

To Tune, *v. a. and n.* To sing harmoniously; to put into proper musical state; to put into order:—*new*. To form one sound with another; to utter musical sounds without using words.

Tu'-ner, *s.* One who tunes, particularly one who regulates musical instruments.

Tu'-na-ble, 101: *a.* Harmonious.

Tune'-ful, 117: *a.* Musical, harmonious.

Tune'-less, *a.* Unmusical; yielding no tune.

TUNGSTEN=tûng'-stên, *s.* Literally, ponderous stone,—a mineral which is a native tungstate of lime; a hard, brittle metal obtained from it, resembling iron in colour.

Tung'-sten'-ic, *a.* Obtained from tungsten, as *Tung'-stenic acid*; by some called *Tung'stic acid*.

Tung'-state, *s.* A salt formed by tungstenic acid and a base.

TUNIC=tû'-nick, *s.* Part of the Roman dress, being a kind of waistcoat; tunicle. See *Sepp*.

Tu'-ni-cle, 101: *s.* Natural covering, integument; formerly, a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy.

Tu'-ni-ca'-ted, *a.* Covered with a membrane. [Bot.]

TUNNAGE.—See Tonnage under Ton.

TUNNEL=tûn'-nêl, 14: *s.* Formerly, the same as funnel,—the shaft of a chimney,—a not shaped as a funnel; at present, a hollow passage under ground or through a hill.

To Tun'-nel, *v. a.* Formerly, to make like a tunnel, to catch in a net,—to make like network; at present, to form by a passage through something.

TUNNY, tûn'-nêy, *s.* The Spanish mackerel.

TUP=tûp, *s.* A ram; hence, *To Tup*, (*v. n. and a.*) to butt like a ram; to cover as a ram.

TURBAN=tur'-bân, *s.* The cover for the head as worn by Orientals; *Turban* and *Turband* are disused.

Tur'-bated, *a.* Wearing a turban.

☞ The compounds are *Tur'-ba'-shell*, *Tur'-ban'-top*, (a sort of fungus;) &c.

TURBARY.—See under Turf.

TURBID=tur'-bid, *a.* Having been stirred up,—thick, muddy, not clear.

Tur'-bid-ly, *ad.* In a turbid manner; also, by a Latin idiom, proudly.

Tur'-bid-ness, *s.* State of being turbid.

TURBINATED=tur'-bê-nâ-têd, *a.* Twisted spiral; whirling, as on an axis; in botany, shaped like a top or inverted cone.

Tur'-bi-nâ'-tion, *s.* Act of turning like a top.

TURBIT=tur'-bit, *s.* A variety of pigeon.

TURBITH.—See Turpith.

TURBOT=tur'-bôt, *s.* A delicate fish.

TURBULENT=tur'-bô-lent, *a.* (Compare Turbid, &c.) Raising agitation or commotion; liable to agitation; tumultuous.

Tur'-bu-lent-ly, *ad.* Tumultuously.

Tur'-bu-lence, *Tur'-bu-len-cy*, *s.* Tumult, confusion; disorder of passions.

TURCISM, tur'-sizm, *s.* Religion of the Turks.

TUREEN=th-rên', *s.* A deep table-vessel for soup.

TURF=turf, *s.* (The old plural now obs., was Turves.) The upper surface of the ground when covered with the roots of grass and other small plants; a part of such ground detached; peat; the ground on which a horse-race is run; hence, horse-racing.

To Turf, *v. a.* To cover with turf.

Turf'-y, *a.* Full of turf; covered with turf; built of turf.

Turf'-i-ness, *s.* State of being turf-y.

☞ The compounds are *Turf'-covered*, *Turf'-moss*, &c.

TUR'-BAR-RY, *s.* A right of digging turf on another man's land; a place where turf is dug.

TURGENT=tur'-gênt, *a.* Swelling, protuberant, tumid, turgid; pompous.

Tur'-ges'-cence, **Tur'-ges'-cen-cy**, *s.* Act of swelling; state of being swelled; empty magnificence.

Tur'-gid, *a.* Swelled, bloated; tumid, pompous.

Tur'-gid-ly, *ad.* In a turgid manner.

Tur'-gid-ness, *s.* State of being turgid.

Tur'-gid'-ty, 84: *s.* State of being swelled; pompousness, empty magnificence.

TURKEY=tur'-kêy, *s.* The name of the dominions of the Grand Seigneur.

Tur'-key, *s.* A fowl brought from America, but named from a supposition that it came from Turkey.

TUR-KOIS, } (tur'-kêz', 124) *s.* A gem which

TUR-QUOISE, } is a beautiful light-green mineral brought from the East, (Khorasan), and imputed to Turkey: the name is also given to a bone (the bone of an extinct fossil animal) when it has taken a blue colour from mineral impregnation.

☞ The compound words *Turks' cap*, *Turks' head*, *Turks' turban*, are names of plants.

TURM=turm, *s.* A troop. [Milton.]

TURMALIN.—See Tourmaline.

TURMERIC=tur'-mêr-ick, *s.* Indian saffron.

TURMOIL=tur'-moil, *s.* Tumult, disturbance; tumultuous molestation, trouble.

To Tur'-moil, *v. a. and n.* To harass with commotion:—*new*. To be in commotion or unequilibrium.

To TURN=turn, *v. a. and n.* To move round, to make to go round; to change by bringing one part into

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

the place of another; to shift with regard to sides; to change direction to or from; in a special sense, to form on a lathe, to make round; in derivative senses, to form or shape, to transform; to alter in any respect; to reverse; to translate; to change to and her opinion; to change with regard to temper; to transfer; to happen to by some change; to make to unseal; to make giddy; to infatuate; to revolve in mind; to drive by violence; to apply by a change of use; to make to return with profit; to retort:—*nes*. To move round; to move or change in place or posture; to have a direction or tendency; to move the lace to or from some direction; to deviate; to alter; to become; to change; specially, to change to acid; to come round in the course of events; to recoil; to rest as on a pivot; to grow giddy: *To turn away*, to avert; to dismiss from service; to deviate from any course: *To turn back*, to return: *To turn off*, to dismiss contemptuously, to give over; to defect; to divert one's course: *To be turned off*, to advance to an age beyond, as to be turned of twenty: *To turn over*, to transfer; to refer; to examine leaf by leaf; to throw off a criminal from the platform so that he may hang: *To turn to*, to have recourse to; to set to work.

Turn, *s*. Act of turning; a winding; a walk to and fro; step, as of a ladder; change; successive course; chance; occasion; occasion as coming by rotation; action of kindness or malice; that which prevails by rotation; new position of things; exigence; form, cast, or manner, specially as regards the adjusting of words in a sentence: *see also* *Tourn*, *By turns*, one after another.

Turn-er, *s*. One whose trade is to turn in a lathe; one who causes another to deviate.

Turn-er-y, *s*. Art of turning; ware formed by a turner.

Turn-ing, *s*. A winding; deviation; practice of forming by means of a lathe.

Turn-ing-ness, *s*. Tergiversation. [Sidney.]

TURN-KEY, *s*. One who keeps the keys of a prison.

TURN-PIKE, *s*. A gate to obstruct passengers in order to take toll: it originally consisted of cross bars armed with pikes that turned on a pin.

Other compounds are *Turn-bench*, (a sort of turning-lathe;) *Turn-coat*, (one who forsakes his party;) *Turn-sick*, (giddy;) *Turn-sol*, (the sunflower;) *Turn-spit*, (he that turned a spit; it is now used of a dog of a kind that used to perform that office;) *Turn-stile*, (a kind of turnpike in a footpath;) *Turn-stone*, (a bird;) &c.

TURNIPI=*turn-nip*, *s*. A white esculent root.

TURPENTINE=*turn-pén-tine*, *s*. A transparent resinous juice flowing naturally or by incision from various trees, as the pine.

TURPITH=*turn-pith*, *s*. The cortical part of a root imported from the East, used in medicine: *Turpith mineral* is a fine yellow powder (neutral persulphate of mercury) used as a paint.

TURPITUDE, *turn-pé-tú-té*, *s*. Moral baseness.

TURQUOISE.—See under *Turkey*.

TURRET=*turn-rét*, *s*. A cooper's tool.

TURRET=*turn-rét*, *s*. A little tower.

Tur-ret-ed, *a*. Formed as a turret; having turrets.

TURTLE, *turn-tl*, 101: *s*. A species of dove, also called the turtle-dove: this name is also given to the edible sea-tortoise.

TUSCAN=*tüs-cän*, *a*. Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; applied as an epithet to the simplest order of architecture.

TUSH=*tüsh*, *interj*. Pahaw! be silent! See the *Tusk*.

TUSK=*tüsk*, *s*. A long tooth of a pugnacious animal, the fang or holding tooth; also called a *Tush*.

To Tusk, *v. n*. To gnash the teeth as a bear.

Tusked, (*tusk*, 114, 143) *a*. Tusky.

Tus-ky, *a*. Furnished with tusks.

TUSSELE, *tüs-sé*, 101: *s*. (See *To Touse*.) A pulling, a struggling; [Vulgar:] hence, *To Fussle*.

TUSSUCK=*tüs-sück*, *a*. A small tuft. [Obs.]

TUT=*tüt*, *interj*. Tush!

TUTEIAGE=*tü-té-láge*, *s*. Guardianship; state of being under a guardian: *Tutele* is disused.

Tu'-te-lar, *Tu'-te-lar-y*, *a*. Having charge or guardianship,—protecting, defensive.

TUTENAG=*tü-té-näg*, *s*. The white copper of China, consisting of copper, nickel, and a little iron.

TUTOR=*tü-tor*, 38: *s*. (Compare *Tutelage*, &c.) One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To Tu'-tor, *v. a*. To teach, to instruct; to treat with superiority or severity.

Tu'-tor-ess, *s*. A female tutor, also written *Tutress* and *Tutrix*.

Tu'-tor-age, 99: *s*. Authority of a tutor.

Tu'-tor-ship, *s*. Office of a tutor.

TUTSAN=*tüt-sän*, *s*. Parkleaves, a plant.

TUTTI=*tüt-té*, [Ital. *s. pl.*] *ad*. A direction for all to play in full concert. [Music.]

TUTTY, *tüt-té*, *s*. An ore of zinc.

TUZ=*tüz*, *s*. A lock or tuft of hair. [Obs.]

TWADDLE, *twöd'-dl*, 140: *s*. (Compare *To Twattle*.) An idle discourse. [Modern.]

TWAIN=*twän*, *a*. Two. [Obs. or Poet.]

To TWANG=*twäng*, *v. n*. and *a*. To sound as by vibrating a tense string:—*act*. To make to sound with a twang.

Twang, *s*. A sound of which the word is imitative; an affected nasal modulation of the voice: it is sometimes confounded with *Tang*, which see: it is often used interjectionally.

To Twan'-gl, *v. n*. To twang. [Shaks.]

To Twank, *v. n*. To twang with imperfect vibration.

TWANKAY, *twäng'-käy*, 158: *s*. A green tea.

TWAS, *twöz*: A contraction of *it was*.

To TWATTLE, *twöt'-tl*, 140: *v. n*. To prate.

Twat'-tling, *s*. Act of prating, idle chatter.

Twit'-tle-twat'-tle, *s*. Tattle, gabble. [Low style.]

TWAY=*twäy*, *s*. Twain. [Spenser.]

TWAY-BLADE, *s*. A polypetalous flower.

TWEAGUE=*twéag*, 189: *s*. Perplexity. [Vulg.]

*To TWEAK=*twéak*, *v. a*. To squeeze between the fingers, to pinch: *To Tweag* is the same.*

To TWEEDLE, *twé'-dl*, 101: *v. a*. To handle with the care of a fiddler in moving his bow,—to smooth over, to wheedle: *Twee'dle-dum* and *Twee'dle-dee* are two ludicrous compounds of this word used by Swift.

TWEEZERS, *twöz'-zerz*, 143: *s. pl.* Small pincers or nippers to pluck out hairs.

Twéez'-er-case, *s*. Case for tweezers.

TWELVE=*twélv*, 189: *a*. and *s*. Two and ten.

TWELVE-MONTH, (*collq* *twél'-múnth*) *s*. A year.

Other compounds are *Twelve-penny*, (*adj.*) *Twelved-pence*; *Twelve-score*; &c.

TWELFTH, *a*. The ordinal of twelve.

Other compounds are *Twelfth-day* or *Twelfth-tide* (the twelfth after Christmas-day) &c.

TWENTY, *twén-téy*, *a*. and *s*. Twice ten,—a score; a proverbial or indefinite number.

TWEN'-TI-ETH, *a*. The ordinal of twenty.

TWIBL, **TWICE**, **TWIFALLOW**, &c., **TWIFOLD**.—See under *Two*.

To TWIDLE, *twíd'-dl*, 101: *v. a*. (Compare *To Tweedle*.) To move about by an action of the fingers. [Vulg.]

TWIG=*twíg*, *s*. A small shoot or branch of a tree: *To Twig* is to lime or catch, a cant expression often used in vulgar discourse.

Twig'-gen, 77: *a*. Made of twigs, wicker. [Shaks.]

Twig'-gy, (*-gúy*, 77) *a*. Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, *twí-líte*, 115, 162: *s*. and *a*. The faint light which is reflected by the sun after sunset

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ün*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vizh-ün*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *thín*, 166: *thén*, 166.

or before sunrise; dubious view:—*adj.* Obscure, imperfectly illuminated.

To TWILL=twill, *v. a.* To weave, to quilt.

TWIN=twin, *s.* A twain, applied to two children born at a birth: custom authorizes us to say a *twin* of one of the two, and to use the plural *twins* in speaking of both: it is often used adjectively or adverbially, as *Twin-brother*, *Twin-born*.

To Twin, *v. a. and n.* To be born at the same birth; to bear two at once; to be paired; also, in obsolete use, to make twain, to separate or divide into two parts:—*new*. [Obs.] To become twain, to part or go asunder.

Twinned, 114: *a.* Produced at once; united.

Twin'-ling, *s.* A twin lamb.

Twin'-ner, *s.* A breeder of twins.

To TWINE=twine, *v. a. and n.* To twist; to unite itself:—*new*. To convolve, or wrap itself closely about; to wind, to make fixures; to turn round.

Twine, *s.* A twisted thread, twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round.

To TWINGE=twinge, *v. a. and n.* To affect with a sharp sudden pain; to tweak:—*new*. To have a twinge.

Twinge, *s.* A sudden pain; a pinch.

TWINK, twink, 158: *s.* Motion of the eye.

To TWINKLE, 101: *v. n.* To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eyes by turns; to play irregularly.

Twink'-kle, *s.* A sparkling motion of the eye; an instant: *Twinkling* has the same meaning.

TWINTER.—See under Two.

To TWIRE=twire, *v. n.* To twitter, to chirp. [Obs.]

To TWIRL=twirl, 35: *v. a. and n.* To move or turn round with rapidity.

Twirl, *s.* Rapid circular motion.

To TWIST=twist, *v. a. and n.* To twine, to form by complication; to contort, to writhe; to weave; to unite, to insinuate:—*new*. To be contorted or convolved.

Twist, *s.* Any thing made by convolution; a single string of a cord; a cord; contortion, writhe; manner of twisting; formerly, a twig or branch.

Twist'-er, *s.* One who twists, a rope-maker.

To TWIT=twit, *v. a.* To touch by reproach for something done.

Twit'-ter, *s.* One that twits or upbraids.

Twit'-ting-ly, *ad.* Reproachingly.

To TWITCH=twitch, *v. a.* To pull with a sudden jerk; to vellicate, to pluck with hasty motion.

Twitch, *s.* A pull with a jerk; a short spasmodic contraction of the fibres.

Twitch'-er, *s.* One that twitches.

Twitch'-grass, *s.* A plant, couchgrass.

To TWITTER=twit'-ter, *v. n.* To make a succession of small noises as a bird; to feel a tremulous motion of the nerves: it is sometimes confounded with *To Titter*, which see.

Twit'-ter, *s.* A small intermitted noise; a slight flutter of the nerves: see also under *To Twit*.

TWITTLE-TWATTLE.—See under Twattle.

TWIXT, twixt: Contraction of *Between*.

TWO, tŭ, 145, 156: *a. and s.* One and one.

TWO'-FOLD, (-fôld, 116) *a. and ad.* Double, two of the same kind, or coexisting:—*adv.* Doubly.

TWO'-PENNY, (*colloq.* tŭp'-pěnce) *s.* Formerly a small coin; at present a term of account.

Other compounds are *Two'-cap'suled*; *Two'-celled*; *Two'-edged*; *Two'-flowered*; *Two'-handed*, (beside the literal meaning, stout, strong); *Two'-leaved*; *Two'-lobed*; *Two'-penny*, (*colloq.* tŭp'-pěny: see *Two'-pence*); *Two'-seeded*; *Two'-tongued*; *Two'-valved*; &c.

TWICE, *a.* The ordinal of two.

Twit'-hill, *s.* A kind of mattock; also a sort of halbert. [Obs.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gŭt'-wŭy; chăp'-măn; pđ-pŕ: lăw; g'ôd; j'ô, *i. e.* *few*, 55: a, t, &c. *mu'e*, 17),

To TWI'-FAL-Low, 142, 125: *v. a.* To plough [fallow land] a second time.

Twí'-fal-low-ing, *s.* Act of one that *twi'-allows*.

Twí'-fold, 116: *a.* Twofold. [Obs.]

TWÍN'-TER, *s.* A beast two winters old. [Local.]

To TYE: TYKE.—See *To Tie*: see *Tike*.

TYMBAL=tim'-băil, *s.* A kind of kettle-drum.

Tym'-PAN, *s.* A drum, [Cotgrave:] a frame belonging to a printing press, covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed; the panel of a pillar or door.

To Tym'-pan-ize, *v. a. and n.* To stretch over as the skin of a drum:—*new*. To act the part of a drummer.

Tym'-pa-num, *s.* A drum; a part of the ear so called from its resemblance to a drum.

Tym'-pan-y, *s.* The wind-drops, which swells the body like a drum: B. Jon. uses the full Greek word *Tym'pan'tes*, (101.)

TYPE=tipe, *s.* A stamp, a mark. [Obs.:] that which is used to impress a stamp,—a metal printing letter, *name* commonly employed as a noun collective to signify printing letters: see also lower. *Ty'-pal*, *a.*

Ty-pog'-ra-phy, (-fey, 163) 105: *s.* Art of printing

Ty-pog'-ra-pher, *s.* A printer.

Ty-p-o-graph'-i-cal, 88: *a.* Pertaining to printing

Typ'ograph'ic is the same.

Typ'-o-graph'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* By printing.

TYPE, *s.* An emblem, a sign, a symbol; especially that by which something future is prefigured.

To Type, *v. a.* To typify. [Disused.]

Typ'-ic, *Typ'-i-cal*, *a.* Emblematic, figurative.

Typ'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a typical manner.

Typ'-i-cal-ness, *s.* State of being typical.

To Typ'-i-fy, *v. a.* To show in emblem.

The words *Typography*, *Typographical*, &c., are used only by old authors in senses related to the words immediately preceding.

TY'-O-COS'-MY, 151: *s.* Representation of the world.

TYPHUS, tŭ'-fŭs, 163: *s.* A slow fever, or one which consumes as by a smouldering heat; it is often used adjectively: *Ty'phoid*, (*adj.*) resembling typhus.

TYRANT=tŭ'-rănt, *s.* (Spenser uses *Ty'ran*.) An absolute monarch; more commonly, an absolute monarch ruling with oppression and cruelty; a cruel, severe master.

TYR'-AN-NESS, (tŭ'-ăn-něss, 92, 129) *s.* A female tyrant.

Tyr'-an-ny, *s.* Absolute monarchy; unresisted and cruel power; rigorous command; a tyrant's kingdom.

Tyr'-an-ning, *a.* Acting a tyrant's part. [Spens.]

Tyr'-an-nous, 120: *a.* Tyrannical.

Tyr'-an-nous-ly, *ad.* With tyrannical force.

To Tyr'-an-nize *v. n. and a.* To play the tyrant:

—*act.* [Milton.] To compel by tyranny.

Tyr'-an-ty, 88: } 105: *a.* Pertaining to or suit-

Ty-ran'-ni-cal, } ing a tyrant.

Ty-ran'-ni-cal-ly, *ad.* As a tyrant.

Ty-ran'-ni-cide, *s.* Act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.

TYRE.—See *Tire*.

TYRO, tŭr'-ô, 45: *s.* A beginner in learning.

TYTHE, &c.—See *Tithe*, &c.

TZAR, &c.—See *Czar*, &c.

U.

U, which in most dictionaries is confounded with *V*, although in sound no letters can be more distinct, is popularly the twentieth letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-first: see *J*: its sounds are the 24, 10th, 19th, 20th, 39th, 40th, 49th, and 50th *etern-ets*

of the schemes prefixed: its alphabetic sound, though passing for a vowel, includes also a consonant; (see Prin. 9.) but in combination this sound often becomes *oo*: (see Prin. 109.) With *o* prefixed it forms a digraph properly for the 31st and 32d elements, but liable to be variously sounded: (see Prin. 125.) As an abbreviation it occurs in the dates of Roman annals; thus U. C. 500 mean *Urbe Condita* 500, or the city having been built 500 years: *U.* is an abbreviation of *Ultima*, "in the last" — month understood.

UBEROUS, ū-bēr-ūs, 120: *a.* Fruitful, copious.

U'-ber-ty, *s.* Fruitfulness. [Florio, 1613.]

UBIETY, ū-bī'-ē-tēty, 81: *s.* State of having a local relation,—whence: *Ubication* is the same. [Scholastic.]

U-biq'-ui-tar-y, (ū-bīck'-wē-tār-ty, 184) *a.* and *s.* Existing every where:—*s.* One who exists every where; one who asserts the corporal ubiquity of Christ.

U-biq'-ui-tar-i-ness, *s.* Ubiquity. [Fuller.]

U-biq'-ui-ty, 105: *s.* Omnipresence.

UDDER=ūd'-der, *s.* The bag with the dugs of a cow or other large animal.

Ud'-dered, 114: *a.* Furnished with an udder.

UGLY, ūg'-lēy, *a.* Deformed, disagreeable to sight by qualities opposite to beauty; hateful; disagreeable.

Ug'-li-ly, *ad.* In an ugly manner, or with ugly appearance.

Ug'-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being ugly.

UKASE=ū-kācē', 152: *s.* A proclamation or imperial order of the Czar.

ULCER=ūl'-cer, *s.* A sore that has continued some time, and is attended with discharge.

Ul'-cered, 114: *a.* Grown into an ulcer.

To Ul'-cer-ate, *v. n.* and *a.* To turn to an ulcer.

Ul'-cer-a"-tion, *s.* An ulcerating; an ulcer.

Ul'-cer-ous, 120: *a.* Having ulcers, ulcered.

Ul'-cer-ous-ness, *s.* State of being ulcerous.

Ul'-cus-o-les, (kūs-sl, 156, 101) *s.* A little ulcer.

ULIGINOUS, ū-līd'-gē-nūs, 120: *a.* That oozes, —slimy, muddy.

UL'-i-age, 99: *s.* The quantity which a cask wants of being full in consequence of the oozing of the liquor.

ULMIN=ūl'-mīn, *s.* A vegetable principle found in the bark of most trees, but particularly in that of the elm.

ULNAR=ūl'-nar, *a.* Pertaining to the elbow-bone.

ULTERIOR, ūl'-tēr'-ē-or, 43: *a.* Being beyond or on the farther side; hence, farther.

UL'-ti-MATE, *a.* Being farthest, or last; intended in the last resort.

Ul'-ti-mate-ly, *ad.* In the last consequence.

Ul'-ti-ma"-tum, [Lat.] *s.* The last offer, concession, or condition, that a state negotiating with another has to offer: the plural is *Ultimata*: it is a word of modern adoption; Swift uses *Ultimatio*.

Ul'-time, 105: *a.* Ultimate: hence, *Ultimity*. [Obs.]

ULITION, ūl'-shūn, 147: *s.* Revenge. [Brown.]

ULTRA, *a.* Latin word signifying beyond.

UL'-TRA-MARINE, (rēnē, 104) *a.* and *s.* Beyond sea, foreign:—*s.* The name of a light blue.

UL'-TRA-MON"-TANE, *a.* and *s.* Being beyond the mountains,—foreign; (see *Tramontane*):—*s.* A foreigner.

UL'-TRA-MUN"-DANE, *a.* Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS, ūl'-trō'-nē-ūs, *a.* Spontaneous.

To ULULATE=ūl'-lātē, *v. n.* To howl. [Herbert.]

U'-lu-la"-tion, 89: *s.* A howling.

UMBEL=ūm'-bēl, *s.* (Compare *Umbra*.) *A* fan-like inflorescence consisting of a number of flower stalks or rays nearly equal in length spreading from a common centre.

Um-bel'-lar, *a.* Like or pertaining to an umbel.

Um-bel'-late, *a.* Bearing or consisting of umbels.

Um-bel'-li-cle, *s.* A partial umbel.

Um'-bel-li"-er-ous, *a.* Producing umbels.

UMBER=ūm'-ber, *s.* A fossil used as a brown pigment, named from Umbria in Italy, where it was first obtained.

To Um'-ber, *v. a.* To colour with umber; to shade or darken. [Shaks.] hence *Umbered*, shaded; but this may also be allied to *Umbrage*, &c.

UMBILIC=ūm-bīl'-ick, *s.* The navel. [Herbert.]

Um-bil'-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the navel. See *Sup.*

Um'-niles, 101, 143: *s. pl.* A deer's entrails.

Um'-bo, *s.* The pointed nose of a buckler. See *Sup.*

UMBRAGE=ūm-brāgē, *s.* Shade, screen of trees; shadow; that which produces shade or gloom of humour,—notion of injury, resentment, offence.

Um-brā'-geous, (-j'ūs) 90: *a.* Shady; in old use obscure.

Um-brā'-geous-ness, *s.* Shadiness.

Um-brat'-ic, **Um-brat'-i-cal**, 88: *a.* Shadowy; typical: B. Jon. applies it to those who keep within doors.

Um-brā'-fours, (-sh'ūs) 90: *a.* Disposed to take umbrage, captious. [Watton.]

Um'-bra-tile, 105: *a.* Unsubstantial, unreal: B. Jon. accents the second syllable.

UM-SHET=i.-s., *a.* A portable screen which opens and folds, used as a protection from rain or the rays of the sun: if used for the latter purpose only, it is in England usually called a parasol: by our older authors it is also called *Umbrēl* and *Umbrēllo*.

Um'-brē-ERE, *s.* Visor of a helmet. [Spenser.]

UM-BROUS=i.-tr, *s.* Shadiness. [Brown.]

UMPIRE=ūm'-pīrē, *s.* One called in to decide a question when the previous judges are equally divided in opinion; a sole arbitrator.

To Um'-pire, *v. a.* To decide as an umpire. [Bacon.]

Um'-pi-rage, 105: *s.* Arbitration.

UN-, A Saxon prefix equivalent to the privative *A-* in Greek derivatives, and to *Ja-* when used as a privative in words from Latin and French. In adjectives it is uniformly interpretable by *not*, in substantives by *want* or *absence of*; and in verbs (and consequently in their passive participles, which are hence liable to two meanings) it almost always signifies the reversing or annulling of the action or state expressed by the verb. Before passive participles it is used spontaneously to form adjectives, and every adjective so formed is legitimate, though no example of its previous use may be found. It is employed almost with the same freedom to give a negative meaning to established adjectives; but this liberty may be carried too far, and some of the compounds thus formed by our old writers will scarcely bear imitation in modern style. Compounds formed with adjectives coined for the purpose of being joined with it, are still more unsafe to be copied, though with modern authority to back them: (See *Unalmsed*.) It is further observable, that many compounds which in old writings are formed with *Un*, modern style prefers to form with *Ja*, though the latter prefix is far more ambiguous: (See *In-*.) The general rule seems to be, that *Un* should be used before Saxon adjectives, but *Ja* before those of decidedly classical affinity: thus we say *Unbecoming*, but *Indecorous*; yet many compounds of *Un* with adjectives of Latin parentage are established, as *Ungracious*. It will be unnecessary, as indeed it would be almost endless, to give all the words that may legitimately be formed with *Un*: the object in those that follow is to furnish a sufficient specimen of such as may be used, and to distinguish quaint, obsolete, or unusual compounds by the authors' names of best authority who use them.

UNABLE, ūn-ā'-bl, 101: *a.* (See *Un-*.) Not able, weak.

Un-a'-ble-ness, *s.* Inability: for this last word Milton's prose gives *Unability*, which is disused.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shēn, 166.

UN-B

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

not ready; unfit, with *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun.

Un-appt'-ly, *ad.* Unfitly, improperly.

Un-appt'-ness, *s.* Inaptitude. [Shaks. Locke.]

Un-AR'-GUED, 114: *a.* Not disputed: B. Jonson uses it, after the Latin idiom, for not censured.

To UN-ARM', *v. a.* To divest of armour or arms, as intending not to fight; rarely, to disarm.

Un-armed', *a.* Not having armour or weapons.

UN-ART'-FUL, 117: *a.* Unlearned. [Waterhouse, 1653.]

Un-art'-ful, *a.* Artless. [Congreve.] Wanting skill.

Un-art'-ful-ly, *ad.* Without art.

Un-ar'-ti-fi'-cial, *a.* Inartificial.

UN-ASKED', (-äskt, 114, 143) *a.* Unsolicited; not sought by entreaty or care.

UN-AS-PEC'-TIVE, 105: *a.* Not having a view to; inattentive. [Feltham.]

UN-AS-PI'-RING, *a.* Not ambitious.

UN-AS-NAILED', 114: *a.* Not assailed.

Un-as-sail'-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be assailed.

UN-AS-SAYED', *a.* Unesayed. [Milton]

UN-AS-SU'-MING, *a.* Not assuming or arrogant.

UN-AS-SURED', (-d-shöörd', 149) *a.* Not confident; not to be trusted; not insured.

UN-A-TONED', 114: *a.* Not expiated.

Un-a-to'-na-ble, *a.* Not to be appeased: but Milton seems to use the word peculiarly in the phrase "Unatenable matrimony," i. e. matrimony which cannot be reduced to *oneness* or unity.

UN-AT-TACHED', 114, 143: *a.* Not attached or united; not arrested, in a legal sense.

UN-AT-TAIN'-A-BLE, 101: *a.* That cannot be gained.

Un-at-tain'-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being unattainable.

UN-AT-TEMPT'-ED, 156: *a.* Untried, not assayed.

UN-AT-TEND'-ED, *a.* Having no attendants or followers; unaccompanied, forsaken.

Un-at-tend'-ing, *a.* Not attending.

Un-at-ten'-tive, 105: *a.* Inattentive. [Tatler.]

UN-A-VAIL'-A-BLE, *a.* Not available.

Un-a-vail'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Inefficiency.

Un-a-vail'-ing, *a.* Ineffectual, useless.

UN-A-VOID'-ED, *a.* Unavoidable. [Shaks.]

Un-a-void'-a-ble, *a.* Inevitable.

Un-a-void'-a-ble-ly, *ad.* Inevitably.

Un-a-void'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Inevitability.

UN-A-WAKED', (-wäkt, 143) } *a.* Not awa-

UN-A-WA'-KENED, (-wä'-knd, 114) } kened; not roused.

Other compounds are *Un'arra'gued'*; *Un'arrayed'*; *Un'arrived'*; *Un'assisted'*; *Un'assisted'*; *Un'attacked'*; *Un'attained'*; *Un'attended'*; *Un'attracked'*; *Un'augmented'*; *Un'authen'tic'*; *Un'authen'ticated'*; *Un'authorized'*; *Un'avenaged'*; *Un'avowed'*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UN-AWARE = UN'-Ä-wäre', *a.* and *ad.* (See Un-.)

Without thought, inattentive:—*adv.* Unawares.

Un-a-ware', 151: *ad.* Unexpectedly, suddenly old authors use *At unawares*.

UN-AWED', 114: *a.* Not awed; undaunted.

UN-BACKED', (-bäckt, 143) *a.* Not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced nor aided.

To UN-BAL'-LAST, 12: *v. a.* To free from ballast.

Un-bal'-last-ed, *a.* Not furnished with ballast, unsteady: Addison uses *Unballast*.

UN-BAND'-ED, *a.* Wanting a string or band.

To UN-BAR', *v. a.* To remove a bar from, to open.

UN-BARB'-ED, *a.* Not shaved: thus it occurs in Shaks.; but it may mean wanting a barb, as a dart.

UN-B

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-BARKED', (-barkt, 143) *a.* Stripped of bark, [Bacon:] at present we use *Barked* with the same meaning.

UN-BASH'-FUL, 117: *a.* Impudent, shameless.

UN-BAT'-TED, *a.* Not repressed, not blunted. [Shaks.]

UN-BATHED', 114: *a.* Not bathed. [Dryden.]

To UN-BAY', *v. a.* To free from the restraint of mounds, to set open. [Norris.]

UN-BEAR'-A-BLE, (-bär'-ä-bl, 100) *a.* Insufferable. [Sidney.]

Un-bear'-ing, *a.* Bringing no fruit.

UN-BEAT'-EN, 114: *a.* Not beaten; untrod.

UN-BEAT'-EUS, (-bü't'-yüs, 147) *a.* Not beautiful, plain, [Hammond:] South uses *Unbeauriful*.

To UN-BE-COM', (-cüm, 107) *v. a.* To misbecome. [Sherlock.]

Un-be-com'-ing, *a.* Indecorous.

Un-be-com'-ing-ly, *ad.* Indecorously.

Un-be-com'-ing-ness, *s.* Indecorum.

To UN-BED', *v. a.* To raise from a bed. [Is. Walton.]

To UN-BE-GET', *v. a.* To deprive of existence. [Dryden.]

Un-be-got', Un-be-got'-ten, 114: *a.* Not begot; not yet born; having always been.

To UN-BE-GUILE', 106: *v. a.* To deceive.

UN-BE-ING, *a.* Not existing. [Brown.]

Other compounds are *Unbak'-ed'*; *Unbalt'-ed'*; *Unbaptized'*; *Unbattered'*; *Unbeard'-ed'*; *Unbelitt'-ing'*; *Unbefriend'-ed'*; *Unbegun'*; *Unbeheld'*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNBELIEF, ün'-bē-lē-f', 103: *s.* (See Un-.)

Incredulity; infidelity.

To UN-be-leave', 189: *v. a.* To discredit. [Wotton.]

Un-be-liev'-er, 36: *s.* An infidel.

Un-be-liev'-ing, *a.* Infidel.

UN-BE-LOVED', (-lūvd, 107) *a.* Not beloved.

To UN-BEND', *v. a.* To free from flexure; to relax, to remit; to relax effeminately.

Un-bend'-ing, *a.* Not suffering flexure; not yielding; resolute; devoted to relaxation.

Un-bent', *a.* Relaxed; not strained; not crushed or subdued.

UN-BEN'-E-FICED, (-fist, 114, 143) *a.* Not preferred to a benefice.

UN-BE-NIGHT'-ED, (-nī'-tēd, 115, 162) *a.* Never visited by darkness.

UN-BE-NIGN', (-nint, 115) *a.* Malignant.

To UN-BE-WITCH', *v. a.* To free from fascination.

To UN-BI'-AS, *v. a.* To free from bias.

Un-bi'-ased, (-bi'-äst, 114, 143) *a.* Not biassed; impartial. See Biased.

Un-bi'-ased-ly, *ad.* Impartially. [Locke.]

Un-bi'-ased-ness, *s.* Impartiality. [Bp. Hall.]

UN-BID', } *a.* Not commanded; spouted

UN-BID'-DEN, 114: } neous; uninvited.

To UN-BIG'-OT-ED, *a.* Free from bigotry.

To UN-BIND', (-bind, 115) *v. a.* To loose, to untie

Un-bound', *a.* Not bound.

To UN-BISH'-OP, *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal ordination. [South.]

To UN-BIT', *v. a.* To remove the bit from.

Un-bit'-ted, *a.* Unbridled, unrestrained.

UN-BLAMED', 114: *a.* Blameless.

Un-bla'-ma-ble, *a.* Not blamable.

Un-bla'-ma-ble-ly, *ad.* Innocently.

Un-bla'-ma-ble-ness, *s.* Innocence.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mäh ün, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165; äün, 166; then, 166.

UNDER-

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN'-du-la'-ting, *a.* Wavy.

UN'-du-la'-tr-y, *a.* Vibratory.

UN'-du-la'-tion, 89: *s.* A waving motion.

UNDAUNTED, ün-dänt'-əd, 122: *a.* (See **Un-**) Not daunted, intrepid.

UN-dawnt'-ed-ly, *ad.* Boldly, intrepidly.

UN-dawnt'-ed-ness, *s.* Intrepidity.

UN-dawnt'-a-ble, *a.* Not to be daunted. [Bp. Hall.]

UN-DAWN-ING, 25: *a.* Not yet dawning. [Cowper.]

To UN-DEAF, (-dēf, 120) *v. a.* To free from deafness. [Shaks.]

UN'-DE-BAUCHED', (-bāutcht, 114) *a.* Pure. ☞ Other compounds are *Unda'zied*; *Un'debused'*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNDEACAGON=ün-dēck'-d-gōn, *s.* (This is no compound of the prefix **Un-**.) A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECAYED, ün-dē-cāyd', 114: *a.* (See **Un-**) Not decayed, being in full strength.

UN-de-cay'-ing, *a.* Not decaying; immortal.

To UN-DE-CEIVE, 103: *v. a.* To free from deception.

UN-de-ceiv', 114: *a.* Not deceived.

UN-de-ceiv'-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be deceived.

UN DE-CENT, *a.* Indecent. [Bp. Taylor:] also for *Un-de-cently*, *Undecency*, are now used *Indecently*, &c.

UN-de-ci'-dēd, *a.* Not decided or settled.

UN-de-ci'-da-ble, *a.* Not to be decided. [South.]

UN-de-ci'-sive, 105: *a.* Indecisive. [Glanvil.]

To UN-DECK, *v. a.* To divest of ornaments.

UN-decked, (-dēckt) *a.* Not adorned.

UN-de-CLINED, 114: *a.* Not declined; not having deviated; not grammatically varied by termination.

UN-de-clī'-nā-ble, *a.* That cannot be declined; in the special grammatical sense, indeclinable.

UN-DE-COM-POSED, 151, 114: *a.* Not decomposed.

UN-de-com-po'-sā-ble, (-zā-bl) *a.* Indecomposable.

UN-de-com-pound'-ed, *a.* Not decomposed.

UN-DEED'-KD, *a.* Not signalized. [Shaks.]

UN-de-FEA'-sī-ble, 151: *a.* Indefeasible.

UN-de-FIL-ED, 114: *a.* Not defiled, pure.

UN-de-fī'-led-ness, *s.* Freedom from stain. [1617.]

UN-de-FINED, *a.* Not defined.

UN-de-fī'-nā-ble, *a.* Indefinable.

To UN-DE-I-FY, *v. a.* To reduce from the state of deity. [Addison.]

UN-de-LIGHT'-KD, (-līt'-tēd, 115, 162) *a.* Not delighted.

UN-de-light'-ful, 117: *a.* Not giving pleasure

UN-de-MON'-stra-ble, *a.* Indemonstrable.

UN-de-NI'-A-ble, *a.* That cannot be denied.

UN-de-nī'-a-ble, *ad.* So as not to be denied.

UN-de-PEND'-ING, *a.* Independent. [Milton.]

UN-de-PRAVED, 114: *a.* Not depraved.

☞ Other compounds are *Un'de-ci'phered*, *Un'de-ci'phrable*; *Un'de-clined*; *Un'de-orated*; *Un'de-icated*; *Un'de-fured*; *Un'de-fend*; *Un'de-fied*; *Un'de-flowered*; *Un'de-furmed*; *Un'de-rogated*; *Un'de-bib'erated*; *Un'de-bit'crating*; *Un'de-livered*; *Un'de-demand*; *Un'de-mol'ished*; *Un'de-plorated*; *Un'de-prived*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNDER=ün'-der, *prep., a.* and *ad.* (This is no compound of the prefix **Un-**.) Beneath; below; less than; subjected to; beneath the influence or agency of:—*adj.* Lower; subordinate; subject:—*adv.* Below; less; so as to be below or inferior.

UN-der-most, (-mōst, 116) *a.* Lowest in place, state, or condition.

UNDER-

To UN-DEB-BEAR, (-bāre, 100) } *v. n.* To sup-
UN-der-bore, (-bōre) } port; to cr-
UN-der-borne, (-bō'urn, 130) } dure; in a
 sense disused, to line, as a garment.

UN-der-beat'-er, *s.* One who supports or carries, particularly one who helps to bear a coffin.

To UN-DEB-BID, *v. a.* (*Irreg.*: see **To Bid**.) To offer for no less than the worth.

UN-der-BRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding.

UN-der-CROFT, *s.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church; also, a secret walk or grove under ground.

To UN-der-DO, (-dō, 107) *v. a.* and *n.* (*Irreg.*: see **To Do**.) To do too little:—*adv.* [B. Jon.] To act below one's abilities.

UN-der-FIL-ING, *s.* Lower part of an edifice.

To UN-der-FONG, *v. a.* To take in hand. [Obs.]

UN-der-FOOT, 118: *ad.* and *a.* Beneath:—*adj.* [Milton.] Low, base; down-trodden.

To UN-der-Go, } *v. a.* To suffer, to en-
UN-der-went, } dure; to sustain; in
UN-der-gōne, 107: } Shakspeare, to be the
 bearer of; to be subject to.

UN-der-GRAD'-U-ATE, *s.* One who, at our universities, has not yet attained a degree.

UN-der-GROUND, *s.* *a.* and *ad.* Subterranean space:—*adj.* Being below ground:—*adv.* Beneath the ground. ☞ The accents are interchangeable according to the rhythm of the context.

UN-der-GROWTH, (-grōwth, 7) *s.* The shrubs with reference to the trees of the whole plantation.

UN-der-HAND, *ad.* and *a.* By secret means, covertly, clandestinely:—*adj.* Secret, clandestine.

☞ See the note to **Underground**.

UN-der-hand'-ed, *a.* Underhand.

UN-der-HEAF, *s.* A cider-apple.

To UN-der-I-ET, *v. a.* (*Irreg.*: see **To Let**.) To let below the value; hence, an *Underletter*, &c.

To UN-der-INE, *v. a.* To mark with lines below the words; in old use, to influence secretly.

UN-der-ING, *s.* An inferior agent, a mean fellow.

UNDERMEAL.—See with **Undern**, lower.

To UN-der-MINE, *v. a.* To dig cavities under, especially for the purpose of destroying what is above; to injure by clandestine means.

UN-der-mil'-ner, *s.* A sapper; a clandestine foe.

UNDERMOST.—See immediately below **Under**.

UN-der-N, *s.* The quarter of the solar day which is *under noon*: by this was anciently meant *before noon*, or nine o'clock, but in the north of England it is or has been used to signify the afternoon. [Obs.]

UN-der-meal, *s.* A repast before dinner; in some places, after dinner. [Obs.]

UN-der-time, *s.* Time after dinner. [Spens.]

UN-der-NEATH, (-nēath) *ad.* and *prep.* In the lower place, beneath below:—*prep.* Under, beneath.

To UN-der-PIN, *v. a.* To prop, to support.

UN-der-PLOT, *s.* A series of events in a play proceeding collaterally with the main story and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.

To UN-der-PRaise, 151: *v. a.* To praise below desert.

To UN-der-PRIZE, *v. a.* To undervalue.

To UN-der-PROP, *v. a.* To support, to uphold.

To UN-der-RATE, *v. a.* To rate too low.

UN-der-rate, *s.* Price less than is usual.

To UN-der-RUN, *v. a.* To pass under in a boat. *To under-run tackle* is to disentangle and arrange it.

To UN-der SAY, *v. n.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. [Spenser.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants · mīsh ün, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: dīn, 166: then, 166.

To UN'-DER-SOORE'', v. a. To mark under.
 To UN'-DER-SELL'', v. a. (*Irreg.*: see To Sell.) To sell [the same article] lower than others.
 To UN'-DER-SET'', v. a. To prop, to support: as a *swiss*, it occurs as a marine term signifying a current below the surface.
 UN'-der-set'', *ter*, s. Prop, pedestal, support.
 UN'-der-set'', *ting*, s. Pedestal, lower part.
 UN'-DER-SHER'-IX-FRY, s. Undershrivality. [Bacon.]
 UN'-DER-SHOT', a. Moved, as a wheel, by water passing under it.
 UN'-DER-SONG', s. Chorus, burthen of a song.
 To UN'-DER-STAND'', } v. a. and n. To
 1 UN'-der-stood'', (-stood) } have or entertain
 UN'-der-stood'', (-stood) } mentally, so that the thing seems to rest on or be fully supported by the powers of the mind,—to comprehend, to have intellectual perception of, to know; to be able to interpret; to suppose to mean; to interpret; to know by instinct, to men understand; to know though not expressed;—*nes*. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be informed by another; to have learned.
 UN'-der-stand'', *er*, s. One who understands.
 UN'-der-stand'', *ing*, s. and a. The capacity to know rationally, or to perceive relations among the subjects of sense and consciousness.—*intellect*, reason; judgement, comprehension; intelligence, terms of communication;—*adj*. Knowing, skilful.
 UN'-der-stand'', *ing-ly*, *ad*. Intelligibly; with full knowledge of a subject.
 UN'-der-stand'', *a-ble*, a. Capable of being understood. [Chillingworth.]
 UN'-DER-STRAP-PER, s. A petty agent, an underling.
 To UN'-DER-TAKE'', } v. a. and n. To engage
 1 UN'-der-took'', 118: } in, to enter upon; to
 UN'-der-ta'', 114: } contract to execute; to attempt; in old senses, to assume the part or person of; to attack; to have the charge of;—*nes*. To take upon or assume any business or province; to hazard; to promise: *To undertake for*, to become surety for.
 UN'-der-ta'', *ker*, s. One who undertakes or engages to perform any business, but especially one who manages funerals.
 UN'-der-ta'', *king*, s. Enterprise, attempt.
 UN'-der-ta'', *ka-ble*, 101: a. That can be undertaken. [Chillingworth.]
 UNDERTIME.—See with Under.
 To UN'-DER-VAL'-UE, v. a. To value below the real worth; to depress, to despise.
 UN'-der-val'', *ue*, s. Low rate, vile price.
 UN'-der-val'', *u-er*, s. One who undervalues.
 UN'-der-val'', *u-a-tion*, 89: s. Act of undervaluing; rate below the worth.
 UN'-DER-WOOD, 118: s. Small trees that grow among larger.
 UN'-DER-WORK, (-wurk, 141) s. Subordinate work.
 To UN'-der-work, v. a. (*Irreg.*: see To Work.) To work at a price below the common: to labour or polish less than enough; to destroy clandestinely.
 UN'-der-work'', *er*, s. One who underworks.
 To UN'-DER-WRITE'', (-rite, 157) v. a. and n. To write under, to subscribe; specially, to subscribe with a purpose to insure parties from a loss by a venture at sea;—*nes*. To practise insuring.
 UN'-der-wri'', *ter*, s. One who underwrites, but especially an insurer.
 UN'-der-wri'', *ting*, s. Act or practice of insuring.
 Other compounds of Under are UN'-der-ac-tion, UN'-der-agent; To UN'-der-buy; UN'-der-cham'-berlain; UN'-der-clerk; UN'-der-cur'-rent; To UN'-der-ditch; UN'-der-dose; To UN'-der-dose; UN'-der-drain; To UN'-der-drain; UN'-der-fud'-thin; UN'-der-fel'-low; To UN'-der-fur'-nish; To UN'-der-gird; UN'-der-keep'-er;

U , in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.
 UN'-der-ly'', *bower*; To UN'-der-lay; UN'-der-mas'-ter; UN'-der-of'-ficer; UN'-der-part; UN'-der-pot'-ticator; UN'-der-prop'-ortioned; UN'-der-pot'-ter; UN'-der-sat'-urated; UN'-der-sec'-retary; UN'-der-ser'-vant; UN'-der-sher'-iff; UN'-der-shir'-o-ally; UN'-der-shrub; UN'-der-stru'-tum; UN'-der-tes'-ant; UN'-der-tread'-er; UN'-der-work'-man; &c.
 UNDERIVED=UN'-de-rived'', 114: a. (See UN-.) Not derived or borrowed.
 UN'-DE-ROG''-A-TOR'', a. Not derogatory.
 UN'-DE-SCRIBED'', 114: a. Not described.
 UN'-DE-SERVED'', (-zervd, 151) a. Not deserved.
 UN'-de-ser''-ved-ly, *ad*. Without desert.
 UN'-de-ser''-ved-ness, s. Want of desert.
 UN'-de-ser''-ver, s. One of no desert.
 UN'-de-serv''-ing, a. Not deserving; not meriting hurt or advantage, with *of*.
 UN'-de-serv''-ing-ly, *ad*. Without meriting.
 UN'-DE-SIGNED'', (-cind, 115) a. Unintentional.
 UN'-de-sign''-ed-ly, *ad*. Without design.
 UN'-de-sign''-ed-ness, s. Freedom from design.
 UN'-de-sign''-ing, a. Not acting with any set purpose; sincere, upright, artless.
 UN'-DE-SIRED'', (-zired, 151) a. Not desired.
 UN'-de-si''-ra-ble, a. Not to be desired.
 UN'-de-si''-ring, a. Not wishing, negligent.
 UN'-DE-STROYED, a. Not destroyed.
 UN'-de-stry''-a-ble, a. Indestructible. [Boyle.]
 UN'-DE-TER''-MINED, (-mind, 114) a. Unsettled; not limited, not defined.
 UN'-de-ter''-mi-na-ble, 101: a. Indeterminate: and so the other relations *Undeterminate*, *Undeterminable*, &c., are now supplied by *Indeterminate*, &c.
 UN'-DE-VOUT'', a. Not devout; without devotion.
 UN'-DI-APH''-A-NOUS, 163: a. Not pellucid. [Boyle.]
 UNDIU.—See To Undo.
 Other compounds are UN'-descried; UN'-despair''-ing; UN'-detect''-ed; UN'-deterr''-ed; UN'-deter''-ing; UN'-derel''-oped; UN'-deriating, UN'-deriating-ly; UN'-devo''-ted; UN'-derulous; &c. (See the leading note.)
 INDIGENOUS.—See under Undated.
 UNDIGESTED, UN'-de-gest''-ed, a. (See UN-) Not digested, crude.
 To UN'-DIGHT'', (-dith, 115) v. a. (The *pret.* and *part.* are the same.) To put off, as ornaments or apparel. [Spenser.]
 UN'-DI-MIN''-ISHED, (-isht, 114) a. Not diminished.
 UN'-di-min''-ish-a-ble, a. Not to be diminished.
 UN'-di-min''-ish-ing, a. Not diminishing.
 UN'-DINT''-ED, a. Not impressed by a blow. [Shakspeare.]
 UN'-DIS-CERNED'', (-diz-zerned, 151, 114) a. Not discerned, not observed or discovered.
 UN'-dis-cern''-ed-ly, *ad*. So as to be undiscovered.
 UN'-dis-cern''-i-ble, a. Imperceptible.
 UN'-dis-cern''-i-ble-ly, *ad*. Imperceptibly.
 UN'-dis-cern''-i-ble-ness, s. State of being undiscernible.
 UN'-dis-cern''-ing, a. Wanting discrimination.
 UN'-DIS-CI-PLINED, (-plind, 105, 114) a. Not disciplined; unsubdued; untaught, uninstructed.
 To UN'-DIS-CLOSE'', v. a. Not to disclose. [Daniel.]
 UN'-DIS-CORD''-ING, a. Not disagreeing. [Milton.]
 UN'-DIS-COV''-ERED, (-cuv''-erd, 116) a. Not discovered.
 UN'-dis-cov''-er-a-ble, a. Not to be discovered.
 UN'-DIS-CREET'', a. Indiscreet; and so UN'-dis-cree''-t-ly is now supplied by *Indiscreetly*.
 UN'-DIS-MAYED'', (-diz-maid, 151, 114) a. Not dismayed, not discouraged.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâte'-way; cháp'-mân; pâ-pâ': lãw: gôod: j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *muscle*, 171.
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UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN'-DIS-POSED"-of, 151, 114: *a.* Not disposed of.
 UN'-DIS-PU"-TED, *a.* Not disputed.
 UN'-dis-pu"-ta-ble, *a.* Indisputable. [Obs.]
 UN'-dis-SEM"-BLED, (-bld, 114) *a.* Not dissembled; open, undisguised.
 UN'-dis-sem"-bling, *a.* Not dissembling.
 UN'-dis-SOLVED", (-dīz-zōlvd', 151, 114) *a.* Not dissolved.
 UN'-dis-solv"-ing, *a.* Not melting.
 UN'-dis-TEM"-PERED, 114: *a.* Not diseased.
 UN'-dis-TIN"-GUISHED, (-tīng'-gwisht, 158, 114, 143) *a.* Not distinguished; plain; not marked by any particular property; not treated with marked respect.
 UN'-dis-tin"-guish-a-ble, *a.* Not to be distinctly seen; not to be known by a peculiar property.
 UN'-dis-tin"-guish-a-ble, *ad.* Without distinction.
 UN'-dis-tin"-guish-ing, *a.* Not discriminating.
 UN'-dis-TRACT"-ED, *a.* Not perplexed.
 UN'-dis-tract"-ed-ly, *ad.* Without being perplexed.
 UN'-dis-tract"-ed-ness, *s.* Indisturbance.
 UN'-dis-TRIB"-UTED, *a.* Not distributed; in scholastic logic, not extending the meaning to all things included under the name.
 UN'-dis-TURBED", 114: *a.* Free from perturbation; not hindered, not agitated.
 UN'-dis-tur"-bed-ly, *ad.* Calmly.
 UN'-dis-tur"-bed-ness, *s.* Tranquillity.
 UN'-DI-VI"-DED, *a.* Not divided.
 UN'-di-vi"-ded-ly, *ad.* Indivisibly.
 UN'-di-vi"-da-ble, *a.* Indivisible. [Shaks.]
 To UN-DO", (-dō) } 107: *v. a.* To reverse an
 I UN-did', } act and so to place in the
 UN-done', (-dūn) } previous state.—to recall, to annul; to ruin, to bring to destruction
 UN-do"-er, *s.* One who undoes; one who ruins.
 UN-do"-ing, *a.* and *s.* Ruining, destructive:—*s.* Ruin, destruction, fatal mischief.
 UN-DOUT"-ED, (-dowt'-ēd, 157) *a.* Indubitable.
 UN-doubt"-ed-ly, *ad.* Indubitably.
 UN-doubt"-ful, 117: *a.* Not doubtful. [Shaks.]
 UN-doubt"-ing, *a.* Not doubting.
 UN-DRAWN", *a.* Not pulled; not taken out of the lottery-wheel; not allured; not portrayed.
 To UN-DRESS", *v. a.* To divest of clothes; to divest of the attire of ostentation; to take the medicaments from; see the substantive lower.
 UN-dressed", (-drēst, 114) *a.* Not dressed.
 UN-dress, 83: *s.* Loose or ordinary dress.
 UN-DROS"-ER, *a.* Free from recreation.
 UN-DU"-BI-TA-BLE, *a.* Indubitable. [Locke.]
 UN-DUE", *a.* Not due; not right; excessive.
 UN-du"-ly, *ad.* In an undue manner.
 Other compounds are Undignified; Undimmed; Undiplomatic; Undipped; Undirect"; Undiscoloured; Undiscounted; Undisgraced; Undisguised; Undishonoured; Undisubling; Undisordered; Undispensed; Undispening; Undisposed; Undisplayed; Undisquieted; Undispirited; Undistended; Undistilled; Undistorted; Undiverted; Undivided; Undiverted; Undivoured; Undivulged; Undrained; Undramatic; Undreaded; Undreamed; Undried; Undriven; Undrooping; Undrowned; &c. (See the leading note.)
 UNDULARY, To UNULATE, &c., UNDU-LATORY.—See under UNDATED.
 To UNDULL"-ūn-dūl', 155: *v. a.* To remove dullness from; to clear. [Whitlock, 1654.]
 UNDULY.—See under Undue.
 UN-DU"-RA-BLE, *a.* Not durable. [1661.]

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

To UN-DUST", *v. a.* To free from dust.
 UN-DUSTY, *a.* More proper word than *To dust*, but disused.
 UN-DU"-TR-OUS, (-ūs, 120) 147: *a.* Not duteous is
 UN-du"-ti-ful, 117: *a.* Not obedient.
 UN-du"-ti-ful-ly, *ad.* Disobediently.
 UN-du"-ti-ful-ness, *s.* Disobedience.
 UN-DY"-ING, *a.* Immortal.
 UN-EARTHED", (-erth, 120, 114) *a.* Driven from a burrow.
 UN-earth"-ly, *a.* Not terrestrial.
 Other compounds are Unearned, &c. (See the leading note.)
 UNEASY, ūn-ē'-zēy, 151, 105: *a.* Not at ease, disturbed; painful; giving disturbance; constraining; constrained; ungraceful; difficult.
 UN-ea"-si-ly, *ad.* With uneasiness.
 UN-ea"-si-ness, *s.* State of being uneasy.
 UN-eas"-y, *ad.* Not easily; it seems once in Spenser (F. Q. l. xi. 4) to signify beneath: *Unearth* and *Unearthed* (each word of two syllables) are other forms of the same word. [Obs.]
 UN'-EF-FEC"-TU-AL, 147: *a.* Ineffectual. [Shaks.]
 UN-ELI"-G-IBLE, *a.* Ineligible. [Rogers.]
 UN-EMP"-TI-A-BLE, 156, 101: *a.* Not to be emptied, inexhaustible. [Hooker.]
 To UN'-EN-TAN"-GLE, *v. a.* To disentangle. [Douce.]
 UN-en-tan"-gled, *a.* Not entangled.
 UN-EN"-VIED, (-vīd, 114) *a.* Not envied.
 UN-en"-vi-ous, 120: *a.* Not envious.
 UN-EO"-U-A-BLE, (-ēck'-wē-bl, 76, 92, 101) *a.* Different from itself, not uniform.
 UN-e"-qual, *a.* Not equal; not even; inferior; partial; disproportioned; not regular; not just.
 UN-e"-qual-a-ble, *a.* Not to be equalled. [Boyle.]
 UN-e"-qualled, (-k-wāld) *a.* Unparalleled.
 UN-e"-qual-ly, *ad.* Not equally, not justly.
 UN-e"-qual-ness, *s.* Inequality. [Temple.]
 UN-EO"-U-TA-BLE, (-ēck'-wē-tē-bl, 76, 92, 101) *a.* Not impartial, not just.
 UN'-E-QUIV"-O-CAL, 188: *a.* Not equivocal.
 UN-e"-quiv"-o-cal-ly, *ad.* Without doubt.
 UN-ER"-RING, *a.* Committing no mistake.
 UN-er"-ring-ly, *ad.* Without mistake.
 UN-er"-ra-ble, *a.* Infallible. [1616.]
 UN-er"-ra-ble-ness, *s.* Infallibility.
 UN'-ER-CHEW"-A-BLE, 110: *a.* Inevitable. [Carew.]
 UN'-ES-SAYED", *a.* Unattempted.
 UN'-ES-SSEN"-TIAL, (-shāl, 147) *a.* and *s.* Not essential; void of real being:—*s.* An unessential part.
 To UN'-E-STAB"-LISH, *v. a.* To unfix. [Milton.]
 UN-e"-stab"-lished, 114: *a.* Not established.
 UN-E"-VEN, 114: *a.* Not even; not equal.
 UN-e"-ven-ly, *ad.* In an uneven manner.
 UN-e"-ven-ness, *s.* Uneven surface; turbulence.
 UN-EX"-I-TA-BLE, *a.* Inevitable. [Sidney.]
 UN'-EX-ACT", (-ēgz-ākt', 154) *a.* Inexact. [1765.]
 UN'-ex-act"-ed, *a.* Not taken by force.
 UN'-EX-AM"-PI-ED, (-ēgz-ām'-plēd, 154, 101) *a.* Not known by precedent or example.
 UN'-EX-CEP"-TION-A-PI-ED, (-ēcks-sēp'-shūn-ā-bl, 188, 99, 101) *a.* Not liable to any objection.
 UN'-EX-COG"-I-TA-BLE, (-ēcks-cōd'-gē-tē-bl, 183, 101) *a.* Not to be found out. [Raleigh.]
 UN'-EX-CU"-SA-BLE, 188: *a.* Inexcusable. [More.]
 UN'-EX-EMPT", (-ēgz-ēmt', 154, 157) *a.* Not exempt.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-un, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-un, i. e. vision, 165: thūn, 166: thūn, 166.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-FUMED', 114: *a.* Not having expended their fumes.—fresh. [*Par. Lost*, book v. line 319.]

Un-ground'-ed-ly, *ad.* Without ground.

UN-FUR'NISH, *v. a.* To unfurl, to open.

UN-GRUD'-GING, *a.* Not grudging.

To UN-FUR'-NISH, *v. a.* To strip, to leave naked.

UN-GRUD'-GING-ly, *ad.* With ill will.

UN-FUR'-NISHED, (-nished, 143) *a.* Not furnished.

UN-GUAR'N-ED, (-g'ar'-dēd, 121, 77) *a.* Undefended; careless, negligent.

UN-FUSED, (-fūzd, 151) *a.* Not fused.

Un-guard'-ed-ly, *ad.* For want of guard.

UN-FU'-SIBLE, *a.* That cannot be melted.

Other compounds are *Unag'ar'isoned*; *Unag'ar'tored*; *Un'ag'ized*; *Un'ag'lo'rifid*; *Un'ag'ured*; *Un'ag'ured*; *Un'ag'it*; or *Un'ag'otten*; *Un'ag'anted*; *Un'ag'rat'ified*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UN-GAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be gained. [Pierce, 1661.]

UNGUENT.—See with *Unction*, &c.

Un-gain'-ful, 117: *a.* Unprofitable. [Bp. Hall.]

UNGUICULAR, ūn-gwīk'-ū-lar, 146: *a.* (This is no compound of the prefix *Un-*.) As a nail; of the length of the human nail. [Botany.]

Other compounds are *Un'fused*; *Un'fought*; *Un'fouled*; *Un'founded*; *Un'fugil*; *Un'funded*; &c.

Un-gwīc'-u-late,

Un-gwīc'-u-la-ted, } *a.* Having claws.

UNGAIN'LY, ūn-gāw'-lēy, *a.* (See *Un-*.) Not dexterous, clumsy, awkward. *Un'gain'*, which is to be found in the same sense, and which, according to Johnson, was the colloquial word, is obsolete: in another sense, now obsolete, vain.

Un-gu-la, 158: *s.* A hoof-shaped section of a cylinder.

UN-GALLED, (-gāwld, 112) *a.* Unwounded.

Un-gu-late, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.

UN-GEN'-ER-A'-TED, *a.* Unbegotten.

UNGUILTY, ūn-gwīl'-tēy, *a.* (See *Un-*.) Not guilty; not stained with guilt.

Un-gen'-er-a'-tive, 105: *a.* Begetting nothing.

UN-HAB'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* Uninhabitable. [Ray.]

UN-GEN'-ER-ous, *a.* Not generous; not noble in condition or mind; ignominious.

UN-HALE, *a.* Not sound, not healthy. [1653.]

Un-gen'-er-ous-ly, *ad.* Not generously.

To UN-HAL'-LOW, 7: *v. a.* To profane.

UN-GU'-NI-AL, 90: *a.* Not favourable to nature or growth.

To UN-HAND', *v. a.* To let go.

UNGENTLE, &c.—See under the next word.

Un-han'-died, 114: *a.* Not touched.

UN-GEN'-TLE, *a.* Not gentle: harsh, rude.

UN-HAN'-SOME, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Ungraceful, unfair; impolite; illiberal, disingenuous.

Un-gen'-tly, *ad.* Harshly; rudely.

Un-hand'-some-ly, *ad.* In an unhand/some manner.

Un-gen'-tleness, *s.* Rudeness; incivility.

Un-hand'-some-ness, *s.* Want of beauty; unfairness; incivility; illiberality.

Un-gen'-tle-man-ly, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman: so also *Un'gentlemanlike*.

UN-HAND'-Y, *a.* Not handy, not dexterous.

Un'-gen'-teel, *a.* Not genteel; rude.

Un-hand'-ly, *ad.* In an unhandy manner.

Un'-gen'-teel-ly, *ad.* With ill breeding.

To UN-HANG, *v. a.* To divest of hangings.

UN'-GE-O-MET'-RI-CAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the rules of geometry. [Cheyne.]

Un-hang'-ed, (-hāngd) *a.* Not hung on a gallows.

UN-GIFT'-ED, (-gwīt'-ēd, 77) *a.* Not gifted in mind.

UNHAP', UNHAP'-PIED.—See with *Unhappy*.

UN-GILD'-ED, (-gwīld'-ēd, 77) *a.* Not gilded or overlaid with gold: *Un'gilt* is the same.

Other compounds are *Un'gursed*; *Un'quest-like*; *Un'guded*; *Un'hubb'waled*; *Un'hacked*; *Un'hacked*; &c. (See the leading note.)

To UN-GIRD', (-guerd, 77, 35) *v. a.* To loose from a girdle or band.

UNHAPPY, ūn-hāp'-pēy, *a.* Unfortunate, wretched, calamitous, distressed; unlucky; in obsolete senses, mischievous, irregular.

Un-girt, *a.* Loosely dressed.

Un-hap'-pi-ly, *ad.* In an unhappy manner.

UN-GIV'-ING, (-gwīv'-īng, 77) *a.* Not bringing gifts.

Un-hap'-pi-ness, *s.* Misery, infelicity.

To UN-GLOVE, (-glīv, 107) *v. a.* To remove the glove from: *Un-gloved*, (*a.*) not gloved.

Un-hap', *s.* Ill luck, ill fortune. [Spenser.]

To UN-GLOVE, 109: *v. a.* To loose from glove.

Un-hap'-pi-ed, 114: *a.* Made unhappy. [Shaks.]

To UN-GOD', *v. a.* To divest of divinity.

To UN-HAR'-BOUR, 120: *v. a.* To drive from shelter.

Un-god'-ly, *a.* Impious; wicked.

Un-har'-boured, *a.* Not sheltered; in Milton, as forning no harbour or shelter.

Un-god'-li-ly, *ad.* Impiously; wickedly.

UN-HAR'-DY, *a.* Not hardy, timorous.

Un-god'-liness, *s.* Impiety; wickedness.

UN-HARMED, *a.* Not injured, unhurt.

UN-GOV'-ERNED, 116, 114: *a.* Being without government, unbridled, licentious.

Un-harm'-ful, 147: *a.* Harmless, innoxious.

Un-gov'-ern-a-ble, *a.* Not to be ruled; wild.

UN'-HAR-MO'-NI-ous, *a.* Unharmonious. [Swift.]

Un-gov'-ern-a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be ruled.

To UN-HAR'-NESS, *v. a.* To loose from harness; formerly, to divest of armour.

UN-GRACE'-FUL, 117: *a.* Wanting elegance.

To UN-HEAD', (-hēd, 120) *v. a.* To take off the top, as of a cask.

Un-grace'-ful-ly, *ad.* Awkwardly, inelegantly.

UN-HEALTH'-FUL, (-hēlth'-fūl, 120, 117) *a.* Not healthful, morbid, unwholesome.

Un-grace'-ful-ness, *s.* Inelegance.

Un-health'-y, 105: *a.* Not healthy.

UN-GRAT'-CIOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Wicked, odious; offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable.

Un-health'-i-ly, *ad.* Unwholesomely.

UN-GRAT'-CIOUS-ly, *ad.* In an ungracious manner.

Un-health'-i-ness, *s.* State of being unhealthy.

UN'-GRAM-MAT'-I-CAL, *a.* Not according to grammar.

UN-HEARD, (-herd, 131) *a.* Not heard; not vouchsafed an audience: *Un'heard-of*, obscure; unprecedented.

Un'-gram-mat'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* With bad grammar.

To UN-HEART', (-hart, 131) *v. a.* To deprave. [Shaks.]

UN-GRATE', *a.* and *s.* Displeasing:—*s.* An ingrate. [Obs.]

UN-HEED'-ED, *a.* Not heeded, disregarded.

Un-grate'-ful, 117: *a.* Not grateful.

Un-heed'-ing, *a.* Not heeding, negligent.

Un-grate'-ful-ly, *ad.* With ingratitude.

Un-grate'-ful-ness, *s.* Ingratitude.

UN-GRAVE'-LY, *ad.* Without seriousness.

UN-GROUND'-ED, *a.* Having no foundation.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-heed'-ful, 117 : *a.* Not cautious. [H. and Fl.]

UN-heed'-y, *a.* Precipitate, sudden. [Spenser.]

To UN-heel'-e, *v. a.* To uncover.

UN-help'-ed, 143 : *a.* Unassisted.

UN-help'-ful, 117 : *a.* Giving no assistance.

UN-hes'-i-ta'-ting, (-hëz'-ë-tä'-ting, 151) *a.* Not hesitating, prompt; hence, *Unhesitatingly*.

UN-hide'-bound, *a.* Lax of maw. [Milton.]

To UN-hinge', *v. a.* To take from the hinges; to displace, to unfix; to disorder.

To UN-hoard', *v. a.* To steal from a hoard.

UN-ho'-i-y, *a.* Profane; impious, wicked.

UN-ho'-li-ness, *s.* Imply, wickedness.

UN-hon'-est, 56 : *a.* Dishonest. [B. and Fl.]

To UN-hook', 118 : *v. a.* To loose from a hook.

UN-hoop', *v. a.* To strip of hoops.

UN-hoped', 143 : *a.* Not hoped; not expected: *Unhoped for* is the full phrase.

UN-hope'-ful, 117 : *a.* Not hopeful.

To UN-horse', 153 : *v. a.* To throw from a horse.

UN-hos'-pi-ta-ble, *a.* Inhospitable.

UN-hos'-tile, 105 : *a.* Not hostile; Phillips uses it to signify not pertaining to a public enemy.

To UN-house', (-howz, 137) *v. a.* To deprive of shelter.

UN-house'-d, *a.* Houseless, homeless.

UN-hou'-seled, (-how'-zëld, 151) *a.* Not having received the sacrament: see *Host* (a sacrament) and its relations [Shaks.]

UN-hu'-man, *a.* Inhuman. [South.]

UN-hurt', *a.* Not hurt.

UN-hurt'-ful, 117 : *a.* Harmless; innocuous.

UN-hurt'-ful-ly, *ad.* Harmlessly.

UN-hurk'-ed, 143 : *a.* Having quit the hulk.

Other compounds are *Unharassed*; *Unhar'd ned*; *Unhatched*; *Unhas'arded*; *Unhaat'ed*; *Un'edged*; *Unharn*; *Unhinder'd*; *Unhon'ored*; *Unham'bled*; *Unhas'anded*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNICAPSULAR, UNICORN.—See under Unit.

UNIDEAL=ün'-i-dë'-äl, (see Un-) *a.* Not ideal.

UNIFLOROUS, UNIFORM, &c., UNIGE-

NATURE, &c., UNILABATE, UNILA-

TERAL, UNILITERAL, UNILOCCULAR,

UNION, UNIRADIATED, UNISON,

UNISONANT, &c.—See under Unit.

UNIMAGINABLE, ün'-ä-mäd'-gë-and-bl, 101 : *a.* (See Un-) Not to be imagined.

Un'-i-mag'-i-na-bly, *ad.* So as not to be imagined.

UN-im'-i-ta-ble, *a.* Imitable. [Burnet.]

UN-im-mor'-tal, *a.* Not immortal.

UN-im-paired", 114 : *a.* Not impaired.

UN-im-pair'-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to waste.

UN-im-pas'-sioned, (-päsh'-ünd, 147, 114) *a.* Free from passion; innocent; quiet, calm.

UN-im-peached", 114, 143 : *a.* Not impeached.

UN-im-peach'-a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached.

UN-im-por'-tant, *a.* (See Important, &c.) Not momentous; Pope, in his Letters, uses it to signify not assuming airs of dignity.

UN-im-por'-ting, *a.* Not being of importance.

UN-im-po'-sing, (-zëng, 151) *a.* Not imposing: Thomson uses it for not obligatory.

UN-im-prov'd", (-prövd, 107, 114) *a.* Not improved; not taught; in old authors, not disprov'd.

UN-im-pro'-ving, *a.* Not improving.

UN-im-pro'-va-ble, *a.* Not capable of improvement; hence, *Unimpro'vableness*.

ment: hence, *Unimpro'vableness*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers re r, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gä't-wäy: chäp't-män: pä-pä: läw: göd: 'u, i.e. jev, 55

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN'-IN-CREAS'-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no increase.

UN'-IN-DIF'-FER-ENT, *a.* Not indifferent, partial.

UN'-IN-DUS'-TRI-ous, 120 : *a.* Not industrious.

UN'-IN-FORM'-ed, *a.* Untaught; unanimated.

UN'-in-form'-ing, *a.* Uninstructive.

UN'-IN-GR'-AT-ious, 90, 120 : *a.* Not ingenuous.

UN'-IN-GEN'-U-ous, 92 : *a.* Not ingenuous.

UN'-IN-HAB'-I-TED, *a.* Not inhabited.

UN'-in-hab'-i-ta-ble, *a.* Not inhabitable: hence, *Un'inhab'itableness*.

UN-IN'-JURED, 109, 114 : *a.* Not injured.

UN'-IN-QUIS'-I-TIVE, (-kwiz'-ë-tiv, 151, 105) *a.* Not inquisitive.

UN'-IN-STRUC'-ED, *a.* Not taught.

UN'-IN-STRUC'-TIVE, 105 : *a.* Not instructive.

UN'-IN-TRI'-I-GEN-T, *a.* Not intelligent.

UN'-in-tel'-li-gi-ble, *a.* Not intelligible.

UN'-in-tel'-li-gi-bil'-i-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Quality of being unintelligible: *Unintelligibleness* is less used.

UN'-IN-TEN'-TION-al, 89 : *a.* Not intentional.

UN'-in-ten'-tion-al-ly, *ad.* Without design.

UN'-IN-TER-EST'-ed, (-ëst, 143) *a.* Uninterested. [Dryden.]

UN'-in-ter-est'-ed, *a.* Not having interest.

UN'-in-ter-est'-ing, *a.* Exciting no interest.

UN'-IN-TER-MIT'-TED, *a.* Not intermitted.

UN'-in-ter-mit'-ting, *a.* Continuing.

UN'-in-ter-mit'-ting-ly, *ad.* Continually.

UN'-in-ter-mis'-sion, (-mish'-ün, 147) *a.* Absence of intermission.

UN'-IN-TER-RUP'-ED, *a.* Not interrupted.

UN'-in-ter-rup'-ed-ly, *ad.* Without interruption.

UN'-IN-VEST'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be investigated. [Ray.]

Other compounds are *Unimag'ined*; *Un'imbed'*; *Un'im'ped*; *Un'im'plo'ed*; *Un'im'portun'ed*; *Un'im'pre'ssive*; *Un'im'cun'bered*; *Un'in'debl'ted*; *Un'in'dors'd*; *Un'in'fect'ed*; *Un'in'fect'uous*; *Un'in'flamed*; *Un'in'flam'mable*; *Un'in'fluenced*; *Un'in'it'iated*; *Un'in'ser'ed*; *Un'in'spired*; *Un'in'sulated*; *Un'in'sured*; *Un'in'stend'ed*; *Un'in'ter'min'd*; *Un'in'ter'p'erted*; *Un'in'trenched*; *Un'in'tricat'ed*; *Un'in'troduced*; *Un'in'vred*; *Un'in'viced'ed*; *Un'in'vest'ed*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNION, UNIQUE, UNISON.—See with Unit.

UNIT=ü'-nüt, *s.* One, the root of numbers; it was the name of a gold coin of James I.

The words which constitute this class are no compounds of the prefix Un-.

Un'-i-ty, 105 : *s.* State of being one, oneness; concord, agreement; concurrence into one; uniformity that quality in any work of art which consists in the complete subordination of the parts to one general design or effect. *Three Unities*, see *Supp.*

Un'-ni-ta'-ri-an, 90 : *s.* and *a.* A Christian sectary who, as opposed to the Trinitarians, believes in and worships one God in one person; it is a more general term than Socinian—*adj.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

Un'-ni-ta'-ri-a-nism, 158 : *s.* The principles of a Unitarian.

UN-NUK', (ü-nëk', 104, 76, 146) *a.* Sole, without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist. [French.]

Un'-ni-on, (ü-në-on=ünë'-yün, 146) *s.* The act of joining two or more so as to make them one; concord, conjunction of mind or interests; formerly, a pearl.

To UN-NIT', *v. a.* and *n.* To join two or more close one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join—*new*. To concur; to act in concert; to coalesce; to grow into one. *United Brethren*, see *Supp.*

Un-nit'-ed-ly, *ad.* With union; so as to join.

U-ni'-ter, 36: *s.* He or that which unites.
U-ni'-tive, 105: *a.* That unites. [Disused.]
U-ni'-tion, (-nîsh'-ûn, 95) *s.* Act or power of uniting; conjunction. [Little used.]
U-nan'-i-mous, 120: *a.* Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.
U-nan'-i-mous-ly, *ad.* With one mind.
U-nan'-i-mous-ness, *s.* Unanimity.
U-na-nim'-i-ty, *s.* State of being unanimous.
U'-ni-cap'-su-lam, *a.* Having one capsule to each flower, as a pericarp. [Bot.]
U'-ni-corn, *s.* An animal with one horn.
U'-ni-cor'-fous, *a.* Having but one horn.
U'-ni-flô'-rous, *a.* Having but one flower.
U'-ni-form, *a.* and *s.* Having always the same form or manner; not variable; consistent with itself; consonant; conformable; having the same degree or state:—*s.* A dress of the same kind by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same regiment, company, or service of any description.
U'-ni-form-ly, *ad.* In a uniform manner.
U'-ni-form'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* State of being uniform; conformity to one pattern.
U'-ni-gen'-i-ture, 147: *s.* State of being the only begotten.
U-nig'-e-nous, (û-nîd'-gî-nûs, 87, 120) *a.* Of one kind, of the same genus.
U'-ni-lâ'-bi-ate, *a.* Having one lip only, as a corolla. [Bot.]
U'-ni-lat'-er-al, *a.* Having but one side.
U'-ni-lit'-er-al, *a.* Consisting but of one letter.
U'-ni-loc'-u-lar, *a.* Having but one cell.
U-nip'-a-rous, 87: *a.* Producing one at a birth.
U'-ni-ra'-di-ated, *a.* Having one ray.
U'-ni-son, (û'-nê-zôn, 18) *s.* and *a.* Sameness or coincidence of sound; a single unvaried note: *In unison*, in harmony:—*adj.* [Milton.] Sounding alone.
U-nis'-o-nant, (*s* aspirate) *a.* Being in unison.
U-nis'-o-nance, *s.* Accordance of sounds.
U-nis'-o-nous, *a.* Unisecant.
UNIT, &c.—See higher in the class.
U'-ni-valve, 189: *a.* and *s.* Having one valve only:—*s.* A shell having one valve only.
U'-ni-val'-vu-lar, *a.* Univalve.
U' NI-VER'-sal, *a.* and *s.* Whole, all, general, extending to all, total; not particular, comprising all particulars:—*s.* A general proposition including a certain class or extent of particulars; in an obsolete sense, the whole, the universe.
U'-ni-ver'-sal-ist, *s.* One who affects to understand all particulars; also one who believes that all men will be saved; which doctrine is called *Universalism*.
U'-ni-ver'-sal-ly, *ad.* Throughout the whole, without exception.
U'-ni-ver'-sal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Generality, extension to the whole: *U'niversal'sness* is less used.
U'-ni-ver-se, *s.* The general system of things, the whole creation; sometimes, the world.
U'-ni-ver'-si-ty, 84: *s.* Originally, any community or corporation; at present, a school or place of learning where all the arts and faculties are taught and learned: in old authors, the universe.
U-niv'-o-cal, 87: *a.* Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing one tenor: in music, univocal records are the octave and its recurrence above and below.
U-niv'-o-cal-ly, *ad.* In one term, in one sense.
U'-ni-vo-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Agreement of name and meaning.

Here end the words classed under UNIT, which are distinct from the compounds of the prefix UN.—See *Sup.*

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn. *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn. *i. e.* vision, 165: thên, 166: thên, 166.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UNJEALOUS, ûn-jêl'-ûs, 120: *a.* (See UN-) Not jealous, not suspiciously fearful. [Clarendon]

To UN-JOINT', *v. a.* To disjoint. [Fuller.]

UN-JOINT'-ed, *a.* Having no joints; disjointed.

UN-JOY'-ous, 120: *a.* Not gay, not cheerful.

UN-joy'-ful, 117: *a.* Not joyful, sad. [Tatler.]

UN-JUST', *a.* Not just, wrongful, iniquitous.

UN-just'-ly, *ad.* Wrongfully.

UN-just'-ti-fied, 114: *a.* Not justified.

UN-just'-ti-fî'-a-ble, *a.* Not to be justified.

UN-just'-ti-fî'-a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be justified.

UN-just'-ti-fî'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of not being justifiable.

Other compounds are *Unjudged*, &c. (See the leading note.)

UNKED, ûng'-kêd, 14: *a.* (A corruption of *Uncooth*.) Unusual, odd, strange; lonely, solitary. [Obs. or local.]

UNKEMBED, ûn-kêmd', } 157: *a.* (See UN-)

UNKEMT, ûn-kêmt', } Uncombed; unpe-

lished: it is also spelled *Unkenmed*. [Obs.]

To UN-KEN'-NEL, *v. a.* To drive from the hole.

UN-KENT', (for Unkenmed) *a.* Unknown. [Obs.]

UN-KIND', (-kînd, 115) *a.* Not kind; unnatural.

UN-kind'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Unnatural; unfavourable, malignant:—*adv.* With unkindness: *unnaturally*.

UN-kind'-li-ness, *s.* Unfavourableness.

UN-kind'-ness, *s.* Ill-will; want of affection.

To UN-KIND', *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

UN-king'-ly, *a.* Unbecoming a king.

UN-KNIGHT'-LY, (-nîk'-lêy, 157, 139, 162) *a.*

Unbecoming a knight, base, ignoble.

To UN-KNIT', 157: *v. a.* To unweave, to open.

To UN-KNOW', (-nô, 157, 125) *v. a.* To cease to know.

UN-known', *a.* Not known; uncalculated; not usually known; not having made known.

UN-known'-ing, *a.* Not knowing, with *of*; not practised, not qualified.

UN-known'-ing-ly, *ad.* Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UN-LA'-BOURED, 120, 114: *a.* Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous.

UN'-la-bo'-ri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Not laborious.

To UN-LACE', *v. a.* To loose from laces; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornament; at sea, to take a bonnet from a sail.

To UN-LADE', *v. a.* To unload.

UN-LAID', *a.* Not placed; not laid, as a ghost; no laid out, as a corpse.

To UN-LATCH', *v. a.* To open by lifting a latch.

UN-LAW'-i-ous, *a.* Not prodigal, not wasteful.

UN-LAW'-ful, 117: *a.* Not lawful.

UN-law'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law, illegitimately.

UN-law'-ful-ness, *s.* Illegality; illegitimacy.

To UN-LEARN', (-lern, 131) *v. a.* To forget or disuse after having learned.

UN-learn'-ed, *a.* Ignorant, not informed.

UN-learn'-ed-ly, *ad.* Ignorantly, grossly.

UN-learn'-ed-ness, *s.* Want of learning.

UN-LEAV'-ENED, (-lêv'-vnd, 120, 114) *a.* Not raised by leaven.

UN-LEI'-SURE, (-lê'-zh'oord, 103, 147) *a.* Not having leisure, [Milton:] hence *Unleisuredness*, which Boyle uses.

Other compounds are *Unkept*; *Unkissed*; *Unknit*; *Unlamented*; *Unlarded*; *Unlawful*; *Unlawful*; *Unlectured*; *Unlent*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-sa'-ti-ate, *a.* Insatiate. [More.]

q̄s: Other compounds are *Unround'ed*; *Unrow'ed*; *Unruffled*; *Unaided*; *Unaid*; *Unaid'ed*; *Unsanctified*; *Unsanctioned*; *Unsat'ed*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNSATISFACTORY, ün-sät' is-fäck'-tör-ëy, 129: *a.* (See Un-) Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty.

Un-sat'-is-fac'-tör-i-ly, *ad.* So as not to satisfy.

Un-sat'-is-fac'-tör-s-ness, *s.* Failure to satisfy.

Un-sat'-is-fac'-tör-s-ness, *s.* Not satisfied, not settled in opinion; not filled, not fully paid.

Un-sat'-is-fied'-ness, *s.* State of being unsatisfied.

Un-sat'-is-fy'-ing, *a.* Not fully gratifying: hence, *Unsatisfyingness*, which Bishop Taylor uses.

UN-SA'-VOUR-Y, 120, 105: *a.* Not having a savour; having a bad savour; fetid; disgusting.

Un-sa'-vour-i-ly, *ad.* In an unsavoury manner.

Un-sa'-vour-i-ness, *s.* Bad taste; bad smell.

To UN-SAY', *v. a.* (*Irreg.*: see To Say.) To retract.

UN-SCA'-LY, *a.* Not scaly.

UN'-SCHO-LAS'-TIC, 161: *a.* Not scholastic.

Un-schooled', *a.* Uneducated, untaught.

To UN-SCREW', 110, 109: *v. a.* To loosen by screwing back.

UN-SCRIPT'-U-RAL, (-tù-räl, 147) *a.* Not defensible by Scripture: hence, *Unscripturally*.

To UN-SEAL', *v. a.* To open after having been sealed.

To UN-SEAM', *v. a.* To rip, to cut open.

UN-SEARCH'-A-BLE, (-sertch'-d-bl, 131) *a.* Not to be explored, inscrutable.

Un-search'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Inscrutability.

UN-SEA'-SONED, (-znd, 151, 114) *a.* Out of season, ill-timed, unseasonable, [obs.] not qualified by use; not salted; irregular, inordinate.

Un-sea'-son-a-ble, *a.* Out of season, ill-timed.

Un-sea'-son-a-bly, *ad.* Not seasonably.

Un-sea'-son-a-ble-ness, *s.* State of being untimely.

To UN-SEAT', *v. a.* To throw from the seat.

Un-se'-CRET, *a.* Not close, not trusty. [Shaks.]

To UN-se'-cret, *v. a.* To divulge. [Bacon.]

UN'-SE-CURE', *a.* Insecure. [Denham.]

To UN-SEEM', *v. n.* Not to seem. [Shaks.]

Un-seem'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Not seemly or becoming: —*adv.* In an unseemly manner.

Un-seem'-li-ness, *s.* Indecorum.

UN-SEEN', *a.* Not seen; invisible; in old authors, unskilled, inexperienced.

UN-SEL'-DOM, *a.* Not seldom.

UN-SELF'-ISH, *a.* Not selfish.

UN-SENSED', 143: *a.* Wanting distinct meaning or fixed application. [Obs.]

Un-sen'-si-ble, *a.* Insensible. [More.]

UN-SENT', *a.* Not sent: *Unsent-for*, not sent for.

UN-SEP'-A-RA-BLE, *a.* Inseparable. [Shaks.]

UN-SEK'-VICE-A-BLE, (-ser'-viss-d-bl, 105) *a.* Bringing no advantage or convenience, useless.

Un-ser'-vice-a-bly, *ad.* Not serviceably.

Un-ser'-vice-a-ble-ness, *s.* Uselessness.

To UN-SERT'-TLE, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To unfix; to move from a place; to overthrow: —*new.* To become unsettled.

Un-set'-tled, 101: *a.* Not settled; not steady; unequal; not established; not fixed in a place or abode.

Un-set'-tled-ness, *s.* State of being unsettled.

Un-set'-tle-ment, *s.* Unsettledness. [Barrow.]

To UN-SEX', 188: *v. a.* To deprive of sex; to deprive of qualities usual in one or the other sex.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

To UN-SHAC'-KLE, *v. a.* To loose from shackles.

UN-SHA'-KA-BLE, *a.* Not to be moved or shaken, [Shaks. Barrow:] Shakspeare uses *Unshaken'* for *Unshaken*.

UN-SHAME'-FACED, 143: *a.* Not ashamed.

To UN-SHAPE', *v. a.* To throw out of form; to derange.

Un-sha'-pen, 114: *a.* Misshapen, deformed.

To UN-SHEATH', (-shëth', 137) *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard: *To unsheath the sword*, to begin a war.

To UN-SHIP', *v. a.* To take out of a ship.

UN-SHOE', *a.* Having no shoes.

UN-SHOOK', *a.* Wrongly for *Unshaken*. [Pope.]

UN-SHORN', (-shö'urn, 130) *a.* Not shorn.

To UN-SHOUL', *v. a.* To retract after shouting. [Shaks.]

UN-SHRINK'-ING, 158: *a.* Not shrinking.

UN-SHUN'-NA-BLE, *a.* Inevitable. [Shaks.]

UN-SIGHT', UN-SIGHTED.—See with Unightly.

q̄s: Other compounds are *Unsat'urated*; *Unsat'ed*; *Unscanned*; *Unscured*; *Unscarred*; *Unscat'ered*; *Unscorched*; *Unscoured*; *Unscratched*; *Unscreened*; *Unscrupulous*; *Unscrupulousness*; *Unsealed*; *Unsearched*; *Unseal'ed*; *Unseal'ondet*; *Unseal'ured*; *Unsee'ing*; *Unseized*; *Unselect'ed*; *Unselect'ing*; *Unseparated*; *Unseparated*; *Unsevered*; *Unset*; *Unset'ed*; *Unshaded*; *Unshaded*; *Unshaken*; *Unshamed*; *Unshared*; *Unshet*; *Unshet'ered*; *Unshied*; *Unshored*; *Unshot*; *Unshove'ered*; *Unshrank*; *Unshunned*; *Unshut*; *Unsign'ed*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UN-SIGHTLY, ün-sitë'-lëy, 115, 162: *a.* (See Un-) Not sightly, disagreeable to the sight.

Un-sight'-li-ness, *s.* Quality of being unsightly.

Un-sight', *a.* Not seeing, as "Unlight, unseen."

Un-sight'-ed, *a.* Unseen. [Suckling.]

UN'-SIG-NI'-I-CANT, *a.* Insignificant. [Hammond.]

UN'-SIN-CERE', *a.* Insincere. [Dryden.]

UN'-sin-cer'-i-ty, *s.* Insincerity, adulteration.

To UN-SIN'-EW, 110: *v. a.* To deprive of strength.

UN-SINGED', 64, 114: *a.* Not singed.

UN-SIN'-NING, *a.* Impeccable, without sin.

UN-SIZE'-A-BLE, *a.* Not proper in size. [Smollet.]

UN-SKIL'-FUL, 117: *a.* Not skilful.

Un-skil'-ful-ly, *ad.* Without knowledge or art.

Un-skil'-ful-ness, *s.* Want of skillfulness.

UN-SLAKED', 114: *a.* Not slaked: this may mean not quenched, as thirst, or as lime; but for the last is generally substituted *Unslacked*: see To Slake.

To UN-SLING', *v. a.* To take the slings off.

UN-SMIRCHED', 114, 143: *a.* Unstained.

UN-SMOOTH', (-smöth) *a.* Not smooth, rough.

UN-SO'-CIAL, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Not social.

Un-so'-cia-ble, *a.* Unsocial, not friendly.

Un-so'-cia-bly, *ad.* With unfriendly reserve.

UN-SOFT', *a.* and *ad.* Not soft, or softly.

To UN-SOL'-DER, (-säw'-der, 17, 139) *v. a.* To separate from being soldered.

UN-SOL'-DIERED, (-söl'-jerd, 116, 147) *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier. [B. and Fl.]

Un-sol'-dier-ly, *a.* Unbecoming a soldier.

UN-SOL'-ID, *a.* Not solid; fluid; having no foundation

UN-SOL'-VA-BLE, *a.* Insolvable.

UN-SOFT', *a.* Not sweet. [Spenser.]

UN'-SO-PHIS'-TI-CATE, 163: *a.* Not sophisticate *Un'sophisticated* is the more common word.

UN-SOR'-ROWED, (-sör'-rödë, 129, 125, 114) *a.* Not bewailed. [Hooker.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gätë-wây: cháp-măn: pđ-pđ: lău: gôod: j'w, i. e. j'w, 55: a, e, y, &c. mude, 171

UN-. in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-SOUGHT', (-sɔwt, 126) *a.* Not sought.

To UN-SOUL', (-sɔl, 108) *v. a.* To deprive of soul.
 Other compounds are *Unsingled*; *Unsink'ing*; *Un-sized*; *Unskilled*; *Unslain*; *Unsleeping*; *Unslipping*; *Unsmother'ing*; *Unsmoked*; *Unsober*; *Unsoiled*; *Unsol'*; *Unsolici'ited*; *Unsolici'itous*; *Unsoled*; *Unsoled'*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNSOUND=ūn-sownd', 31: *a.* Not sound; sickly; not free from cracks; corrupted; not orthodox; not honest; not true.

Un-sound'-ly, *ad.* In an unsound manner.

Un-sound'-ness, *s.* State of being unsound.

To UN-SPEAK', (*Irreg.*: see To SPEAK) *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

Un-speak'-a-ble, *a.* Unutterable.

Un-speak'-a-bly, *ad.* Inexpressibly.

UN-SPEC'-I-FIED, 59, 114: *a.* Not specified.

UN-SPEC'-U-LA-TIVE, 105: *a.* Not theoretical.

UN-SPED', *a.* Not performed, not dispatched.

UN-SPENT', *a.* Not wasted, not diminished.

To UN-SPERRE', 163: *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

UN-SPIED', 114: *a.* Not searched; not seen.

UN-SPLIT', *a.* Not shed; not spoiled.

To UN-SPUR'-IT, *v. a.* To dispirit. [Temple.]

UN-SPUR'-IT-U-AL, 147: *a.* Not spiritual.

To UN-SPUR'-it-u-al-ize, *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality.

UN-STA'-BLE, *a.* Not fixed; inconstant.

Un-sta'-ble-ness, *s.* Instability.

UN-STAD'-Y, *a.* Not steady, not prudent.

Un-stad'-iness, *s.* Indiscretion, unsteadiness.

To UN-STATE', *v. a.* To deprive of state. [Shaks.]

UN-STAT'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* Contrary to statute.

UN-STEAD'-FAST, (-stēd'-fäst, 120) *a.* Not fixed, not fast; not resolute.

UN-STEAD'-Y, (-stēd'-ēy, 120) *a.* Not steady; inconstant; mutable.

Un-stead'-i-ly, *ad.* Without steadiness.

Un-stead'-i-ness, *s.* Mutability.

To UN-STING', *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.

UN-STINT'-ED, *a.* Not limited.

To UN-STITCH', *v. a.* To take the stitches from.

UN-STOOP'-ING, *a.* Not bending, not yielding.

To UN-STOP', *v. a.* To free from being stopped.

UN-STRAINED', 114: *a.* Not strained; natural.

UN-STRENG'-THENED, (-thnd, 114) *a.* Not supported, not assisted.

To UN-STRING', *v. a.* (*Irreg.*: see To STRING.) To deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.

UN-STUD'-IED, 114: *a.* Not premeditated, not laboured; unskilled, unacquainted.

UN-SUB'-JECT, *a.* Not subject, not liable.

UN'-SUB-STAN'-TIAL, (-sh'äl, 147) *a.* Not substantial; not real.

Other compounds are *Unsound'ed*; *Unsound'*; *Un-sound'ed* or *Unsound'*; *Unspared*; *Unsparring*; *Unsparring-ness*; *Unspilled*; *Unspoiled*; *Unspotted*; *Unspottedness*; *Unspurred*; *Unstained*; *Unstamped*; *Unstanch'ed*; *Unstarch'ed*; *Unstirred*; *Unstopped*; *Unstorned*; *Unstorn'ed*; *Unstrat'ified*; *Unstruck*; *Unsubmi't'ing*; *Unsubmi't'ed*; *Unsubmi't'ive*; *Unsubmi't'ing*; *Unsubor'dinated*; *Unsuborned*; *Unsuc-ceed'ed*; &c. (See the leading note.)

UNSUCCESSFUL, ūn'-sück-sëss'-fööl, 117: *a.* (See UN-) Not successful, not fortunate.

UN'-suc-cess'-ful-ly, *ad.* Without success.

UN'-suc-cess'-sive, 105: *a.* Not successive.

UN-SUF'-FER-A-BLE, *a.* Insufferable. [Swift.]

UN-SUF'-FIC'-IENT, (-fish'-ënt, 147) *a.* Insuf-ficient: so for *Unsufficiency* we use *Insufficiency*.

UN-, in the sense of *not*, forms a legitimate adjective with any passive participle, though not inserted.

UN-SUIT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not congruous, not equal.

Un-suit'-a-bly, *ad.* In an unsuitable manner.

Un-suit'-a-ble-ness, *s.* Unsuitness.

UN-SUNNED', *a.* Not having been exposed to the sun.

UN'-SU-PER'-FLU-OUS, *a.* Not superfluous.

UN-SUP'-PORT'-A-BLE, 139: *a.* Insupportable: so for *Unsupport'ably*, *Unsupport'ableness*, we now use *In-support'ably*, &c.

UN-SURE', (-shūr, 149) *a.* Not sure, not certain.

UN'-SUR-MOUNT'-A-BLE, *a.* Insurmountable. [Locke.]

UN'-SUS-CEPT'-I-BLE, *a.* Insusceptible.

UN'-sus-PECT', *a.* Unsuspected. [Milton.]

UN'-sus-PIC'-TIOUS, (-pish'-'ūs, 147) *a.* Not being suspicious; not to be suspected.

Un'-sus-pic'-tious-ly, *ad.* Without suspicion.

UN-SUS-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not sustainable.

To UN-SWATHE', *v. a.* To take a swathe from.

UN-SWAYED', (-swäid, 114) *a.* Not held or wicked.

Un-swayed'-ness, *s.* State of being unswayed. [Hales.]

Un-sway'-a-ble, *a.* Not to be governed by another.

To UN-SWEAR', (-swäre, 100) *v. a.* (*Irreg.*: see To SWEAR.) To recal after having sworn.

To UN-SWEAT', (-swēt, 120) *v. a.* To cool after exercise. [Milton: prose.]

Un-sweat'-ing, *a.* Not sweating.

UN-SWEET', *a.* Not sweet, disagreeable.

To UN-TACK', *v. a.* To disjoin, to separate.

UN-TAINT'-ED, *a.* Not tainted, not sullied.

Un-taint'-ed-ly, *ad.* Without spot.

Un-taint'-ed-ness, *s.* State of being untainted.

UN-TA'-KEN, 114: *a.* Not taken.

UN-TALKED'-OF, (-tälkt 112) *a.* Not talked of.

UN-TA'-MA-BLE, *a.* Not to be tamed.

To UN-TAN'-GLE, 158: *v. a.* To disentangle.

To UN-TEACH', *v. a.* (*Irreg.*: see To TEACH.) To cause to forget what has been taught.

Un-teach'-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be taught.

Un-taught', (-tält, 162) *a.* Not taught; un-instructed; kept from instruction; unskilled.

UN-TEN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not tenable.

UN-TEN'-ANT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not tenatable.

UN-TEN'-DER, *a.* Not tender; unaffectionate.

To UN-TENT', *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. [Shaks.]

UN-TENT'-ED, *a.* Not having a medical tent applied, as "an untreated wound." [Shaks.]

UN-THANK'-FUL, 158, 117: *a.* Not thankful.

Un-thank'-ful-ly, *ad.* Ungratefully.

Un-thank'-ful-ness, *s.* Ingratitude.

To UN-THINK', 158: *v. a.* (*Irreg.*: see To THINK.) To dismiss after being entertained in the mind.

Un-think'-ing, *a.* Thoughtless.

Un-think'-ing-ness, *s.* Want of thought.

Un-thought', (-thält, 126, 162) *a.* Not thought not supposed to be: *Unthought of*, not regarded.

Un-thought'-ful, 117: *a.* Thoughtless.

To UN-THREAD', (-thred, 120) *v. a.* To relax from ligatures, to loose. [Milton.]

UN-THRIFT', *s.* and *a.* A prodigal:—*adj.* Prodigal.

Un-thrift'-y, *a.* Prodigal, wasteful: not improving; not easily made to thrive.

Un-thrift'-i-ly, *ad.* Not frugally.

Un-thrift'-i-ness, *s.* Prodigality.

Un-thri'-ving, *a.* Not thriving, not prospering.

To UN-THRON', *v. a.* To dethrone.

UN-TI'-DY, *a.* Not tidy; not ready.

Un-ti'-di-ly, *ad.* In an untidy manner.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonents: mish-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vish-ün, i. e. vision, 165: thn, 166: thn, 166.

Up-hol'-ster-y, *s.* Upholsterers' ware.
Up-land, *s.* and *a.* Higher ground:—*adj.* Higher in situation; brought up on the hills, rude, savage.
Up-land-ish, *a.* Mountainous; inhabiting the hills, rustical, rude.
To Up-lay', (see **To Lay**.) *v. a.* To hoard. [Donne.]
To Up-lead', *v. a.* To lead upwards: hence the *part.* **Upled**, which Milton uses.
To Up-lift', *v. a.* To raise aloft.
To Up-lock', *v. a.* To lock up. [Shaks.]
UPMOST.—See with **Up**.
UP-on', (ŭp-ŏn') *prep.* On, with emphasis or force, and a more distinct notion than *on* carries with it of something that literally or metaphorically bears or supports: it is less employed than it used to be, the contracted form *on* having for the most part taken its place: some expressions formed with it belong only to old style; as "*Upon* pity they were taken away;" that is, in consequence of pity; "*Upon* the rate of thirty thousand;" that is, amounting to the rate.
UPPER, UPPERMOST, UPFISH.—See with **Up**.
To Up-raise', 151: *v. a.* To raise up.
To Up-rear', *v. a.* To rear up.
UP-right, (-rit, 115, 162) *a.* and *s.* Straight up; erected; pricked up; not declining from right, honest:—*s.* [Building.] Something erect or perpendicular; an elevation. ☞ This word is often accented on the last syllable, especially when, as an adjective, it follows the noun: the derivatives are liable to the same diversity.
Up-right-ly, *ad.* Perpendicularly; honestly.
Up-right-ness, *s.* Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.
To Up-rise', (-riz', 151) *v. n.* (See **To Rise**.) To rise up, as from bed,—from a seat,—from below the horizon; hence **Up-ri'-ing**, (*a.*) act of rising.
Up-rise, 83: *s.* Act of rising.
UPROAR=ŭp-rŏr, *s.* (It is often accented on the latter syllable.) Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion: Shakespeare uses it as a verb.
UP.—See before **To Upbear**.
To Up-roll', (-rŏl, 116) *v. a.* To roll up.
To Up-root', *v. a.* To root up.
To Up-rouse', (-rowz', 151) *v. a.* To rouse up.
To Up-set', *v. a.* and *n.* (See **To Set**.) To overturn.
Up-shot, *s.* Last amount, final issue, end.
Up-side-down', *ad.* With the lower part above; in confusion, in complete disorder.
To Up-spring', (see **To Spring**.) *v. a.* To spring up.
Up-spring, 83: *s.* An upstart. [Shaks.]
To Up-stand, *v. n.* (See **To Stand**.) To be erected.
To Up-start', *v. n.* To spring up suddenly.
Up-start, 83: *s.* and *a.* He or that which suddenly starts up, especially one who suddenly becomes rich or titled:—*adj.* Suddenly raised.
To Up-stay', *v. a.* To sustain, to support.
To Up-swarm', (-swärm, 140) *v. a.* To raise in a swarm. [Shaks.]
To Up-take', *v. a.* (See **To Take**.) To take into the hands. [Spens.]
To Up-tear', *v. a.* (See **To Tear**.) To tear up.
To Up-train', *v. a.* To train up. [Spens.]
To Up-turn', *v. a.* To turn up; to furrow.
UP-ward, *a.*, *ad.*, and *s.* Directed to a higher part:—*adv.* Upwards:—*s.* [Shaks.] The top.
Up-wards, 143: *ad.* Towards a higher place; especially, towards heaven: with respect to the higher part; with tendency to a greater number, more than; towards the source.
To Up-whirl', (-hwerl, 160) *v. a.* To whirl upwards.
To Up-wind', (-wind, 115) *v. a.* (See **To Wind**.) To convolve. [Spenser.]

URANIUM, ŭ-rā-nē-ŭm, 90: *s.* A metal of an iron-gray colour, named after the planet Uranus or Georgianus Sidas.

U'-ra-nite, *s.* An ore or phosphate of uranium, also called **U'-ran-olim'-mer**.

U'-ra-nit'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to uranite.

URANOLOGY, ŭ-rān-ŏl'-ŏ-gĕy, 87: *s.* (Related by etymology to the previous words.) A discourse or treatise on the heavens.

URBAN=ur'-bān, *a.* Belonging to a city.

UR-BANE', *a.* The opposite to Rustic,—civil, courteous; elegant in manners.

To Ur'-ban-ize, *v. a.* To render civil. [1642.]

Ur-ban'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Civility; politeness.

URCEOLATE=ur'-cŏ-ŏ-lāt, *a.* Shaped like a pitcher. [Bot.] Urceolar gland, a fleshy tubercle.

URCHIN=ur'-chĭn, *s.* A hedgehog; a name of slight anger to a child.

URE=ŭre, 49: *s.* Use, practice. [Obs.]

UREA.—See under **Urine**.

URETHRA=ŭ-rē'-thrā, *s.* The passage of the urine.

U'-RE-TER, *s.* One of two long small canals which proceed from the basin of the kidneys.

☞ The word *Urine* has influenced and determined the accent of this term, which will therefore again be found under that word.

To URGE=urg, *v. a.* and *n.* To incite or press; to follow close so as to impel; to enforce; to provoke; to importune; to press by way of objection:—*adv.* To press forward.

Ur'-ger, 36: *s.* One who urges.

Ur'-gent, *a.* Cogent, pressing; importunate.

Ur'-gent-ly, *ad.* In an urgent manner.

Ur'-gen-cy, *s.* Pressure of difficulty or necessity,—entreaty, solicitation.

URIC.—See under **Urine**.

URIM=ŭr'-im, [Heb.] *s. pl.* Lights or radiances.

URINE, ŭr'-in, 105: *s.* Animal water.

To U'-rine, *v. a.* To make water.

U'-ri-nous, 120: *a.* Partaking of urine.

U'-ri-nar-y, *a.* Relating to or found in urine.

U'-ri-nal, *s.* A vessel for holding urine.

U'-ri-na'-tive, 105: *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine: A **U'-ri-na'-tor** might seem to mean one that urines or something that provokes urine; but in Latin it signifies a diver, and has been used by some English writers in this sense.

U'-re-a, *s.* A substance obtained from urine.

U'-ric, *a.* The epithet of an acid obtained from urinary calculi, also called lithic acid. Urate, a salt from it.

U'-re-ter, *s.*—See under **Urethra**.

U'-ros'-co-PY, *s.* Inspection of urine. [Brown.]

URN=urn, *s.* A sort of vase; a water-vessel; the vessel in which the ashes of the dead were put; a Roman measure,—half the amphora, or three gallons and a half.

To Urn, *v. a.* To enclose in an urn. [May, 1627.]

URRY, ŭr'-rĕy, *s.* A sort of blue or black clay.

URSA=ur'-sā, *s.* The Bear, a constellation.

Ur'-si-form, *a.* Shaped as a bear.

Ur'-sine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to a bear.

URSULINE, ŭr'-sū-lĭn, 105: *a.* Of the order of St. Ursula.

US=ŭs, *pron.* The accusative case of **We**.

USAGE, USANCE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

USE=ŭce, 152: *s.* Act of employing any thing to any purpose: the quality which renders a thing proper for a purpose; need; help; customary act, practice, habit, custom; in old authors, money paid for the use of money,—interest.

☞ See the verb, with a different pronunciation, lower.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Urrets: gātē-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā: lāw: gōd: jōw, *i. e.* Jew, 55: *a, c, &c.* mute, 171.

Use'-ful 117: *v.* Valuable for use; beneficial.
Use'-ful-ly, *ad.* So as to be useful.
Use'-ful-ness, *s.* Quality of being useful.
Use'-less, *a.* Answering no purpose.
Use'-less-ly, *ad.* So as to be of no use.
Use'-less-ness, *s.* Unserviceableness, unfitness.
To Use, (üz. 137) *v. a. and n.* To employ; hence it sometimes means to waste; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; in old style, to behave, with the reciprocal pronoun:—*use*. To be accustomed; to be wont: in old style, to frequent, to inhabit.
U'-ser, (-zer) *s.* One that uses.
U'-sage, 99: *s.* Treatment; custom; use: in old style, manners, behaviour.
U'-sager, *s.* One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. [Obs.]
U'-sance, *s.* Use, proper employment. [Spenser:] usury, interest paid for money, [Shaks.] in modern application, a determinate period or date fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, and thus termed because regulated by the *usage* of the place on which they are drawn.
U'-su-al, (ü'-zh'oo-äl, 147) *a.* Customary; common, frequent.
U'-su-al-ly, *ad.* Customarily; frequently.
U'-su-al-ness, *s.* Commonness. [Clarke.]
U'-su-cap'-tion, (ü'-zü-cäp'-shün, 89) *s.* In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law.
U'-su-fruct, *s.* Temporary use.
U'-su-fruc'-tu-ar-y, (-tö-är-ë-y, 147) *s.* One that has the temporary use, not the property, of a thing.
U'-sur-ry, (ü'-zh'oo-rë-y, 147) *s.* Formerly, interest; at present, higher interest than is allowed by law: in old authors, the practice of taking interest.
To U'-sue, (-zh'oor) *v. n.* To practise usury. [Obs.]
U'-su-er, *s.* One who practises usury.
U-su'-ri-ous, (ü-zür'-ë-üs, 90) *a.* Practising or partaking of usury.
U-su'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In a usurious manner.
U-ten'-sil, 152: *s.* That which is used,—an instrument or vessel for any purpose.
U-til'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Usefulness; profit.
U-til'-i-ta'-ri-an, *s. and a.* One who makes utility, in its limited or vulgar sense, the measure of whatever is good for man: [This must be the meaning: for by admitting the higher senses of *utility*, men of whatever principles are utilitarians:]—*atj.* Having mere common utility for principle or object.
USHER=ush'-er, *s.* One whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of high rank; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning, and under teacher.
To Ush'-er, *v. a. and to introduce.*
USQUEBAUGH=üs'-kwë-häw', *s.* Literally, water of life, [Erse.] a strong compound distilled spirit drawn on aromatics: the word is corrupted to *whisky*.
USTION, üst'-yön, 146: *colloq* üst'-shün, 147: *s.* Act of burning; state of being burned. *Ustrina*, *Supp.*
Us'-tu-ri-ous, 90: *a.* Having the quality of burning.
Us'-tu-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of burning
USUAL, **USUALLY**, &c.—See under *Use*.
USUCAPTION, **USUFRUCT**.—See under *Use*.
To USURE, **USURER**, **USURIOUS**.—See under *Use*.
To USURP=ü-zurp', *v. a.* To seize and hold by force and without right.
U-surp'-er, *s.* One that usurps.
U-surp'-ing-ly, *ad.* By usurpation.
U'-sur-pa'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of usurping.

USURY, **UTENSIL**.—See under *Use*.
UTERUS=ü'-tër-üs, [Thus in Eng.] *s.* The womb.
U'-ter-me, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.
U'-tero-ges-ta'-tion, *s.* Gestation from conception to birth.
UTILITY, &c.—See under *Use*. *Uti-posseditis*, *S.*
UTIS=ü'-tiss, *s.* Originally, an eight days' holiday; hence, bustle, stir. [Obs.]
UTMOST.—See with *Uttermost*, under *Utter*.
UTOPIAN, ü-tö'-pö-än, *a.* Fanciful, chimerical, like Sir T. More's ideal commonwealth *Utopia*: *Utopical* signifies the same, but is disused.
UTRICLE, ü'-trë-cäl, *s.* A little bag or cell, [Bot.] hence, *Utricular*, (*a.*) containing cells.
UTTER=üt'-ter, 36: *a.* Literally, outer, or situated on the outside; hence, placed beyond compass; extreme; complete; absolute.
Ut'-ter-ly, *ad.* Fully; completely.
Ut'-ter-most, 116: *a. and s.* Extreme, being in *Ut'-most*, the greatest degree:—*s.* The most that can be done.
To UTTER=üt'-ter, *v. a.* To speak; to rend; to publish: hence, *Ut'ter*, (*s.*) one that utters.
Ut'-ter-a-ble, *a.* Expressible.
Ut'-ter-ance, *s.* Act or power of uttering.
UVEOUS, ü'-vé-üs, 120: *a.* Resembling a grape, or a bunch of grapes.
U'-vu-lä, *s.* A round, soft, spongy body suspended from the back part of the palate.
UXORIOUS, üg-zör'-ë-üs, 154, 90, 120: *a.* Submissively fond of a wife.
Ux-o'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In an uxorious manner.
Ux-o'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* Connubial dotage.

V.

V has usually been confounded with *U*; and because *J* was in like manner confounded with *I*, it is popularly deemed the twentieth letter of the alphabet, though of the English alphabet it is really the twenty-second. In the ancient pronunciation of Latin, *U* and *V* had no other difference than that which converted *su-a'-e-is*, pronounced *soo-ä'-vis*, into *sua'-nis*, pronounced *swä'-vis*, the original pronunciation of *V* being that of the English consonant *v*, (Element 57:) hence, though the former was deemed a vowel, and the latter a consonant sound, yet the ease with which they were mutually convertible, justified the distribution that assigned only one place in the alphabet to the two letters; while the absurdity of continuing this distribution now that the letters denote sounds completely distinct, cannot but be obvious. *V*, at present, is related not to *u*, but to *f*. The Saxon probably made their *f* sometimes aspirate, sometimes vocal, as they did their *th*: we continue to vocalize *th* in the greater number of Saxon words, and we vocalize *f* in *of*; but for this last sound, in all other instances, *v* is now the appropriated mark, so that it has completely changed its office and character; and this is the case not only in our own language, where its appropriation to another element is justifiable, since we have invented *w* for its original sound, but equally in our pronunciation of Latin, where its new sound, however established by custom, is obviously incorrect. The present sound of *V* is the 66th element of the schemes prefixed. In abbreviations of ancient inscription, as in all ancient writing, *V* must be understood as a *U*: in modern abbreviations it stands for *Verbum* or *Verbi*, (a word or expression;) *Vir*, (a man;) and *Vide*, (see;) while *Viz.*, or *V. L.*, stand for *Vide licet*, (to wit, or namely.)
VACANT=vä'-cänt, *a.* Empty, unfilled, void; unencumbered; not filled by a possessor; disengaged empty of thought, thoughtless; giving the notion of the absence of intelligence.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *t. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ün, *t. e.* vision, 165: äin, 166: thên, 166.

Va'-can-cy, s. State of being vacant; a chasm.
To VA-CATE', v. a. To make vacant; to make of no authority, to annul; in a less usual sense, to put an end to, to defeat.
Va-ca'-tion, 89: s. A state of intermission of labour, as of judicial proceedings, or the exercises of a place of learning; recess; in old authors, leisure generally.
To VA-CU-ATE, v. a. To make empty.
Vac'-u-a'-tion, 89: s. Act of emptying.
Vac'-u-um, [Lat.] s. Space, void of matter or body of any kind, solid or aeriform. *In vacuo, in a void.*
Vac'-u-ist, s. A philosopher who holds the doctrine of a vacuum, opposed to a *plenist*.
Vac'-u-ous, 120: a. Empty, unfilled.
Vac'-u-ous-ness, s. State of being empty. [1648.]
Va-cu'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Emptiness; space unfilled; inanity.
VACCARY, &c.—See in the next class.
VACCINE=väck'-sine, a. Pertaining to cows: derived from *ows*.
To VA-CU-I-NATE, (-sé-nâte) v. a. To inoculate with vaccine matter.
Vac'-ci-na'-tion, 89: s. The art, act, or practice of inoculating for the cow-pox.
VAC'-CAR-Y, (c hard) s. A cow-house or pasture.
To VACILLATE=väks'-il-lâte, 92: v. n. To waver, to fluctuate, to be inconstant.
Vac'-il-la'-tion, 89: s. Act of vacillating; act or state of stumbling or reeling.
Vac'-il-lan-cy, s. State of wavering.
To VACUATE, &c.—See under Vacant.
To VADE=vâde, v. a. To pass away. [Obs.]
VA'-DE-ME'-CUM, s. "Go with me," a Latin phrase applied as a name for a book which a person carries with him for its constant usefulness.
VAGABOND, VAGARY.—See under Vagons.
VAGIENT, vä'-jënt, a. Crying as a child. [More.]
VAGINAL=vd-gî'-näl, a. Pertaining to or resembling a sheath. *Vaginal, &c., see Supp.*
Va-gi'-nant, a. Investing as a sheath. [Bot.]
Va-gi'-no-pen'-ous, 120: a. Sheath-winged.
VAGOUS, vä'-güs, 120: a. Wandering. [Ayliffe.]
VAGUE, (väguc) a. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond, [obs.]; unsettled, unfixed, uncertain, indefinite.
Vague'-ly, ad. So as to leave uncertain.
VAG'-A-BOND, a. and s. Wandering, wanting a home; vagrant:—*s.* A vagrant, a wanderer; commonly, one who wanders without means of honest existence; hence *Vagabondry*, beggary, knavery.
To VA-GA'-RY, v. n. To gad, to range. [Cotgrave.]
Va-ga'-ry, s. A wandering; more commonly, a wild freak, a capricious frolic.
VAG'-GRANT, 12: a. and s. Wandering; unsettled; vagabond:—*s.* A wanderer a vagabond; a sturdy beggar.
Va'-gran-cy, s. A state of wandering; the life and condition of vagrant beggars.
To VAIL=väil, v. a. and n. (In another sense than the following, see To Vell.) To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to let sink in fear or through interest:—*neu.* To yield, to give place; to show respect by a sign of yielding.
This verb would more consistently be spelled Vale.
Vail'-er, s. One who vails. [1627.]
VAIL=väil, s. (In another sense see Veil.) Literally, an *avail*, a profit or advantage: it is commonly used in the plural, and signifies money given to servants.
VAIN=vänt, a. Empty, worthless; ineffectual; unreal; light; unsatisfying; false, spurious: as applied to persons, conceited of what pertains to self, and anxious to display it before others; hence, with respect to things also, showy, ostentatious: *In vain*, to no purpose.

Vain'-ly, ad. Without effect; ostentatiously; ill, foolishly.
Vain'-ness, s. State or quality of being vain.
VAIN-GLO'-RY, s. Pride above merit.
Vain-glo'-ri-ous, 120: a. Boasting or proud disproportionately to desert.
Vain-glo'-ri-ous-ly, ad. With vain glory.
VAN'-I-TE, 92, 105: s. The state or quality of being vain; emptiness; fruitless effort or end; cause of foolish conceit; ostentation; the desire of indiscriminate admiration.
VAIR=väir, s. A kind of fur represented by little bell-shaped pieces alternately white and blue, less frequently of other colours:—as an adjective, *Vair* or *Vairy* is used. [Heraldry.]
VAIVODE=vä'-vöde, s. A prince of the Dacian provinces, otherwise called a *Waiwode*.
VALANCE=väl'-änce, s. The drapery or fringe round the tester and a ead of a bed; fringe.
To Val'-ance, v. a. To decorate as with valances.
VAL-LAN'-CRY, s. A large wig. [Dryden.]
VALE=väl, s. (In another than the following sense, see Vail.) A wide open space between hills greater than a valley, as this is wider than the contracted space, called a glen.
VAL'-LEY, s. A small vale.
VALEDICTION, väl'-ë-dick'-shün, 89: s. A wishing of health on a separation,—a farewell.
Val'-ë-dic'-tor-y, a. Bidding farewell.
VALENTINE=väl'-ën-tün, s. A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day; a love-letter sent on Valentine's day. *Valentinians, see Supp.*
VALERIAN, vd-ler'-ë-än, s. A plant, see *Supp.*
VALET=väl'-ët, s. The man-servant who immediately attends on a gentleman's person.
VALETUDINARY, väl'-ë-tü'-dè-när-ty, s. Having a state of health requiring great care, sickly.
Val'-ë-tu'-di-na'-ri-an, a. and s. Valetudinary:—*s.* One who has a delicate or sickly constitution.
VALIANT, väl'-yánt, 146: a. Stout, brave.
Val'-iant-ly, ad. In a valiant manner.
Val'-iant-ness, s. Valour [Shaks.]
Val'-iance, Val'-ian-cy, s. Valour. [Spenser.]
VAL'-OUR, 120: s. Personal bravery, strength, prowess; stoutness.
Val'-or-ous, a. Brave, stout, valiant.
Val'-or-ous-ly, ad. In a brave manner.
VALID=väl'-id, a. (Compare Valiant.) Strong, efficacious as applied to things; having intellectual force, weighty, conclusive.
Val'-id-ly, ad. With validity.
Va lid'-i-ty, 84, 105: s. Force to convince, certainty: in a sense disused, value.
VALISE, vd-lèze', [Fr.] 170: s. A portmanteau, a wallet.
VALLANCY.—See under Valance.
VALATION.—See with Vallum.
VALLEY.—See with Vale.
VALLUM=väl'-lüm, [Lat.] s. (Vale is a relation of this word.) A trench; hence, a fence, a wall.
Val'-la-tor-y, a. Fencing; enclosing as by measure.
Val-la'-tion, 89: s. An intrenchment.
VALOROUS, &c., VALOUR.—See with Valiant.
VALUE=väl'-üce, 189: s. Worth as estimated by some rate or standard; worth; high rate; an equivalent; import.
To Val'-ue, v. a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly; to be equal in worth to; to take account of; to estimate; in an old sense, to raise in estimation.
Val'-u-er, 36: s. One that values.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Val'-ue-less, *n.* Without value.
Val'-u-a-b'e, *a.* Precious; worthy.
Val'-u-a-ble-ness, *s.* Preciousness, worth.
Val'-u-a'-tor, *s.* An appraiser, a valuer.
Val'-u-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of setting a value, appraisement; value set on anything.
VALVE=vǎlv, 189 : *s.* That kind of cover to an aperture which is easily pushed open by force on one side, and shuts with the more force the more it is pushed on the other. **Val'-vate**, closed as by valves.
Valved, 114 : *a.* Having a valve or valves.
Valv'-let, **Val'-vule**, *s.* A little valve.
Val'-vu-lar, 34 : *a.* Containing valves.
VAMP=vǎmp, *s.* The upper leather of a boot or shoe immediately above the sole.
To Vamp, *v. a.* To piece when old with a new vamp; to piece or repair when old.
Vamp'-er, 36 : *s.* One who vamps.
VAMPIRE=vǎm'-pīr, *s.* A demon which, in some parts of Germany and Hungary, was believed to suck human blood, and then to possess dead bodies, such bodies being declared to have been dug up florid and full of blood; hence, the name has been applied to certain species of bats, whose propensities are supposed to have given rise to these fables.
VAN=vǎn, *s.* The front of an army.
VAN-COUR'-IER, (-cōŭr'-ē er) *s.* Avant courier.
VAN'-GUARD, 121 : *s.* The van, the avant guard.
VAN'-POSS, *s.* Ditch outside the counterscarp.
VAN'-MURK, *s.* A front or false wall; also written *Vauntmure*.
VAN=vǎn, *s.* Any thing spread wide by which the wind is raised: a fan; a wing; a light covered waggon.
To Van, *v. a.* To fan, to winnow. [Disused.]
VANDAL=vǎn'-dāl, *s.* One of a fierce, barbarous people who inhabited the south shores of the Baltic; hence, a barbarian.
Van'-dal-ism, 138 : *s.* Barbarity.
Van-dal'-ic, 88 : *a.* Resembling the Vandals.
VANDYKE=vǎn'-dīk', *s.* A handkerchief for the neck, with indentations and points, as seen in the portraits of persons painted by Van Dyck in the reign of Charles I.; hence, *To Vandyke*, to ornament by forming indentations.
VANE=vāne, *s.* A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind; something made to turn or slide.
VANGUARD, &c.—See under Van.
VANILLA=vǎ-nīl'-lā, *s.* A genus of plants, unctuous and aromatic, of S. America and the W. Indies.
To VANISH=vǎn'-ish, *v. n.* To lose perceptible existence, to disappear, to pass away.
VANITY.—See under Van.
To VANQUISH, vǎng'-kwish, 158, 188 : *v. a.* To conquer, to overcome; to confute.
Van'-quish-er, *s.* A conqueror, a subduer.
Van'-quish-a-ble, *a.* Conquerable. [Gayton.]
VANTAGE=vǎn'-tāg, 99 : *s.* Gain, profit; superiority; convenience: *Van'tage-ground*, advantage for action.
To Van'-tage, *v. a.* To profit. [Spenser.]
VANTBRACE=vǎnt'-brāce, *s.* (Allied to Van, the front.) Armour for the arm: also *Vantbrass*. [Shaks.]
VAPID=vǎp'-id, 94 : *a.* Having the spirit evaporated, dead, mawkish, flat.
Vap'-id-ness, *s.* State of being vapid.
To VAPORATE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
VAPOUR, vǎ'-pur, 120, 40 : *s.* An elastic fluid rendered aeriform by heat: the vapour of water is called steam; wind, flatulency: mental fume; something vain or unsubstantial: *Vapours* was a term formerly much in vogue for a state of nervous debility

and consequent depression of spirits under which the images of the brain float with a sort of visible distinctness before the patient.

To Va'-pour, *v. n.* and *a.* To pass in vapour or fume; to emit fumes: to bully, to brag :—*act.* To effuse or scatter in fumes.

Va'-poured, 114 : *a.* Moist, splenetic.

Va'-pour-ing, *a.* Boasting: hence, *Va'pouringly*.

Va'-pour-er, *s.* A bully, a blusterer.

Va'-pour-ous, *a.* Full of vapours; windy.

Va'-pour-y, **Va'-pour-ish**, *a.* Vapourous; peevish.

To Va'-pour-ize, *v. a.* and *n.* To convert into vapour:—*new.* To pass off in vapour: hence, *Va'pour-ization*.

Va'-pour-if'-ic, 88 : *a.* Forming into vapour.

To VAP'-O-RATE, 92 : *v. n.* To evaporate. [Cockeram.]

Vap'-o-ra-ble, *a.* Evaporable.

Vap'-o-ra'-tion, *s.* Evaporation.

VAPULATION, vǎp'-ū-lā'-shūn, 89 : *s.* The act of beating or whipping. [A pedantic word.]

VARE=vāre, *s.* A staff of justice. [Obs.]

VARIABLE, &c. : *To VARIEGATE*.—See under To Vary.

VARLET=var'-lēt, *s.* Anciently, a page or knight's follower; thence, any servant or attendant, (the modern word *Valet* is from this sense;) at present, a scoundrel, a rascal.

Var'-let-ry, *s.* The rabble, the crowd. [Shaks.]

VARNISH=var'-nish, *s.* A viscid glossy liquid laid on paint to make it shine; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance.

To Var'-nish, *v. a.* To cover with varnish; to give a fair covering to.

Var'-nish-er, *s.* One that varnishes.

VARVELS, var'-vēlz, 143 : *s. pl.* Silver rings on a hawk's legs with the owner's name engraved.

To VARY=vār'-ty, 41, 105 : *v. a.* and *n.* To change; to diversify :—*new.* To be altered; to become unlike itself; to deviate; to succeed each other; to disagree; to be changeable.

Var'-ty, *s.* Alteration, change. [Shaks.]

Va'-ri-a-ble, *a.* and *s.* Changeable, mutable — *s.* A variable quantity.

Va'-ri-a-bly, *ad.* Changeably.

Va'-ri-a-ble-ness, *s.* Mutability.

Va'-ri-ance, *s.* Disagreement, dissension.

To Va'-ri-ate, *v. a.* To alter. [Bp. Taylor.]

Va'-ri-a'-tion, 89 : *s.* Alteration; difference; deviation: it has special senses in different sciences;—in grammar, change of termination; in astronomy, inequality of motion; in navigation, deviation of the magnetic needle from its parallel with the meridian, &c.

VARICOSE, **VARICOSE**, **VARICOUS**.—See lower in the class.

To VA'-RI-E-GATE, *v. a.* To diversify, particularly with colours.

Va'-ri-e-ga'-tion, 89 : *s.* Act of diversifying; diversity of colours.

Variety, &c.—See lower in the class.

Va'-ri-ous, 120 : *a.* Different, several, manifold, changeable; unlike each other; variegated: *Va'ri-orum* is the remnant of a Latin phrase, *Cum notis vari-orum*, i. e. with the notes of various authors; hence, a *Variorum* edition of a work is one in which notes from different editors are collected.

Va'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With diversity.

Va'-ri-e-ty, 84, 105 : *s.* Intermixture of one thing with another; one thing of many by which variety is made, in which sense it has a plural; difference; variation: many and different kinds.

Va'-ri'-o-LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the disease, small pox, which gives a *various* colour to the skin. **Va'-ri'-o-lar**, spotted with pimples.

Va'-ri'-o-l-oid, *s.* A disease resembling small pox.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound

Consonants: αιή-ūn, i. e. mission. 165 : vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165 : ūm, 165 : thēn, 166.

- VA'-RIX**, 188: *s.* [Lat.] A swelling which *varies* the natural form of a vein; *pl.* **VA'-ri-cēs**, (101.)
- VA'-ri-cose**, 152: } *a.* Swelled, puffy, as a vein.
- VA'-ri-cous**, 120: }
- VA'-ri-co-cele'**, 101: *s.* A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic chord.
- VASCULAR**, &c.—See below with **Vase**.
- VASE**, **vāz**, 151: *s.* A vessel in general rather for show than use; a solid piece of ornamental marble.
- VAS'-CU-LAR**, 34: *a.* Consisting, or full of vessels.
- VAS'-CU-LAR'-i-ty**, *s.* State of being vascular.
- VAS'-CU-LIF'-er-ous**, *a.* An epithet applied to plants which have seed-vessels divided into cells.
- VASSAL** [= **vās-sāl**], *s.* One who holds of a superior lord; a subject, a dependant; a servant; one who succumbs to power, used in hyperbole or contempt.
- To VAS'-sal**, *v. a.* To subject, to enslave.
- VAS'-sal-age**, *s.* State or tenure of a vassal.
- VAST** = **vāst**, 11: *a.* and *s.* Large, great; viciously or enormously extensive:—*s.* An empty waste.
- Vast'-y**, *a.* Large, enormous. [Shaks.]
- Vast'-ly**, *ad.* Greatly, to a great degree.
- Vast'-ness**, *s.* Immensity, enormous greatness.
- Vas-tid'-i-ty**, *s.* Vastness: a barbarous word. [Shaks.]
- Vas-ta-tion**, 89: *s.* Devastation. [Bp. Hall. Sandys.]
- VAT** = **vāt**, *s.* Any large vessel, but particularly one in which liquors are kept while immature.
- VATICAN**, **vāt'-ē-cān**, *s.* The palace of the Pope.
- To VATICINATE**, **vā-tis'-ē-d-nāte**, *v. n.* To practise prediction, to prophesy. [Howell.]
- Va-tic'-i-nal**, *a.* Containing predictions.
- Va-tic'-i-nal'-tion**, 89: *s.* Prophecy.
- VAT'-i-cide**, 92: *s.* Murderer of a prophet or poet.
- VAUDEVIL**, **vōd'-vīl**, 170: *s.* Literally, a current street song; a light ballet.
- VAULT** = **vāult**, *s.* A con joined arch; a cellar; a cavern; a repository for the dead.
- To Vault**, *v. a.* To shape to a vault; to cover with an arch.
- Vault'-ed**, *a.* Arched, concave.
- Vault'-y**, *a.* Vaulted. [Shaks.]
- Vault'-age**, *s.* Arched cellar. [Shaks.]
- To VAULT** = **vāult**, *v. n.* To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler or vaultier.
- Vault**, *s.* A leap, a jump.
- Vault'-er**, *s.* A jumper, a tumbler.
- Vault'-ing**, *s.* The practice or art of a vaultier.
- To VAUNT** = **vāunt**, 122: *v. a.* and *n.* To boast, to display with ostentation:—*new.* To play the braggart; to make vain show; to boast.
- Vaunt'-er**, *s.* A boaster, a braggart.
- Vaunt'-ful**, 117: *a.* Boastful, ostentatious.
- Vaunt'-ing-ly**, *ad.* Boastingly, ostentatiously.
- VAUNT**, **vānt**, *s.* The van or first part. [Shaks.]
- VAUNT-COURIER**, **VAUNT-MUR**.—See **Vancouver**, &c.
- VAVASOUR**, **vāv'-d-sur**, 92, 120: *s.* One who, himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him: it was an ancient dignity next to a baron.
- VAWARD**, **vā'-word**, 38: *s.* Fore part. [Obs.]
- VEAL** = **vēal**, *s.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table: it originally signified a calf.
- VECK** = **vēck**, *s.* An old woman. [Chaucer.]
- VECTION**, **vēck'-shūn**, 89: *s.* [Compare **Vehicle**.] Act of carrying; state of being carried.
- Vēc'-ti-ta'-tion**, 89: *s.* Vection.
- Vēc'-tor**, *s.* A line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a centre, or the focus of an ellipse, to that focus or centre; so called because it appears to be the line by which the planet is carried round its centre of attraction.
- VEC-TURE**, 147: *s.* A carrying, carriage. [Bacon.]
- VEDA**, **vē-dāw**, *s.* A sacred book of the Braminism Hindoos: the *Vedas* are four in number.
- VEDETTE**, **vē-dēt'**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A cavalry sentinel detached to reconnoitre.
- To VEER** = **vēr**, *v. n.* and *a.* To turn; to change direction:—*act.* To direct to a different course: *To veer out*, to let out: *To veer away*, to slacken and let run.
- Veer'-ing**, *s.* Act of turning or changing.
- Veer'-able**, *a.* Changeable, shifting. [1687.]
- VEGETABLE**, &c.—See in the ensuing class.
- To VEGETATE** = **vēd'-gē-tātē**, 92: *v. n.* To have growth without sensation, to sprout out, to germinate.
- Veg'-e-ta'-tion**, 89: *s.* The process of growing in the manner of plants; the power which produces the growth of plants; vegetables or plants in general.
- Veg'-e-ta-tive**, 103: *a.* Growing or having the power of growing as plants; having the power to produce growth in plants.
- Veg'-e-ta-tive-ness**, *s.* Quality of being vegetative.
- Veg'-e-ta-ble**, *s.* and *a.* An organised body destitute of sensation, a plant; specially, a plant cultivated for the table:—*adj.* Belonging to or having the nature of a plant.
- Veg'-e-tal**, *a.* and *s.* Vegetable. [Obs.]
- Veg'-e-ta-bil'-i-ty**, 84: *s.* Vegetable nature. [Brown.]
- Ve-ge'te'**, *a.* Vigorous; applied to persons. [South.]
- Veg'-e-tous**, 120: *a.* Vegete, lively. [B. Jon.]
- Veg'-e-tive**, 103: *a.* and *s.* Vegetable. [Dryden.]
- Veg'-e-to-an'-i-mal**, *a.* An epithet formerly applied to gluten found in the seeds of some plants.
- VEHEMENT** = **vē'-hē-mēt**, *a.* Violent, forcible; ardent, fervent, eager.
- Ve'-he-ment-ly**, *ad.* Forcibly; urgently.
- Ve'-he-mence**, *s.* The quality of being vehement: *Ve'-hemency* is less used.
- VEHICLE**, **vē'-hē-cl**, 103, 101: *s.* That in which anything is carried; that by means of which anything is conveyed; in a special sense, that which merely renders potable the important ingredient of a medicine.
- Ve'-hi-cled**, 101: *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle.
- Ve'-hi-c'u-lar**, 34: *a.* Belonging to a vehicle.
- VEIL**, **vāil**, 100: *s.* A cover to let down over the face; a cover, a disguise.
- To Veil**, *v. a.* To cover with a veil; to cover, to invest; to hide, to conceal.
- VEIN** = **vāin**, *s.* A vessel in animal bodies which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart; in plants, a tube or assemblage through which the sap is transmitted; in geological substances, a fissure filled with something of a distinct kind, as metallic ore in a rock; a streak or wave, as in marble; a tendency or turn in the mind; current; humour; strain.
- Veined**, (**vāind**) *a.* Full of veins, streaked.
- Vein'-y**, *a.* Veined, variegated.
- VE'-Nal**, *a.* Venous.
- Ve'-nous**, 120: *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in the veins; in botany, veined.
- Ve'-ne-sec'-tion**, 89: *s.* Blood-letting.
- VELIFEROUS**, **vē-līf'-ēr-ūs**, *a.* Carrying sails.
- VELITATION**, **vēl'-ē-tā'-shūn**, *s.* Skirmish.
- VELLEITY**, **vēl-lē'-ē-tēty**, 84, 103: *s.* The school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire.
- VELLET**, **VELLUTE**.—See **Velvet**.
- To VELLICATE**, **vēl'-lē-cātē**, *v. a.* To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.
- Vēl'-li-ca'-tion**, 89: *s.* Twitching; stimulation.
- VELLUM** = **vēl'-lūm**, *s.* A finer parchment made from the skin of a calf.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Notes: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: jōō, i.e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

VEN

VEN

VELOCITY, vē-lōss'-ē-tē, 84, 105: *s.* Speed, swiftness, quick motion. *Velocipede*, see *Supp.*

VELVET=vēl'-vēt, 14: *s.* and *a.* (Old writers also use the forms Vellet, Vel'lute, and Vel'ure.) A rich silk stuff with a close, soft, fine shag or nap: some cotton stuffs of late manufacture have the same name: —*adj.* Made of velvet: soft, delicate: Peacham, an old writer on drawing, uses *To Velvet* in the sense of to give the appearance of velvet in representation.

Vel'-vet-cd, } *a.* Like velvet; smooth, soft, deli-
Vel'-vet-y, } cate.

Vel'-vet-een', *s.* A stuff imitating velvet.

Vel'-ure, *s.* Velvet. [Shaks.]

VENAL=vē-nāl, 12: *a.* (See also under *Vein*.)

Purchasable, mercenary; prostitute.

Ve-nal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Mercenariness.

VENARY, vē-nār'-ē, *a.* Relating to hunting.

Ve-nat'-ic, **Ve-nat'-ic-l**, *a.* Used in hunting.

Ve-na'-tion, *s.* Act or practice of hunting.

To VEND=vēnd, *v. a.* To sell.

Ven'-der, *s.* One who sells.

Ven-dor', 177: *s.* A vender, when spoken of in distinction to the **VEN-DEE'**, to whom the thing is sold.

Ven'-di-ble, *a.* Saleable; hence *Vendibly*, (*adv.*)

Ven'-di-bil'-ness, *s.* Vendibility.

Ven'-di-bil'-i-ty, *s.* State of being vendible.

Ven-dir'-ion, 89: *s.* Sale. Act of selling.

VEN'-DI-TA'-TION, *s.* A boastful enhancing, a bragging display. [B. Jon.]

To VENEER=vē-nēr', *v. a.* To inlay [common wood] with thin slices of a better wood.

Ve-neer', *s.* Slices of wood for veneering.

Ve-neer'-ing, *s.* The art or act of inlaying with woods different from the ground.

VENEFICE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

VENENE=vē-nēn', *a.* Poisonous. [Harvey.]

Ve-nē'-nose, 152: *a.* Venene, venomous. [Ray.]

Ve-nē'-nate, *a.* Infected with poison. [Woodward.]

To Ve-nē'-nate, *v. a.* To poison.

Ve-nē-na'-tion, 92, 89: *s.* Poison, venom.

Ven'-e-fice, 105: *s.* Practice of poisoning.

Ven'-e-fic'-i-al, (-fish'-i-al, 147) *a.* Acting by poison; bewitching. [Brown.]

Ven'-e-fic'-ious-ly, *ad.* By poison or witchcraft.

Ven'-e-mous, *a.* Venomous. [Obs.]

VENERABLE, vēn'-ēr-ā-bl, 101: *a.* To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

Ven'-er-a-bly, *ad.* So as to excite veneration.

Ven'-er-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being venerable.

To Ven'-er-ate, *v. a.* To reverence.

Ven'-er-a-tor, 38: *s.* One that venerates.

Ven'-er-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Awful respect, reverence.

VENEREAL=vē-nē-rē-āl, 90: *a.* Pertaining to Venus; hence, among the old chemists, consisting of copper, because they gave the name of the planet Venus to this metal; at present it means relating to Venus as the deity of sexual love; hence, arising from sexual commerce; libidinous: in old authors we meet with *Veneræan* and *Veneræus* in the same senses.

VEN-ER-R, 92: *s.* Sexual commerce.

Ven'-er-ous, 90: *a.* Venerual. [Obs.]

VENERY, vēn'-ēr'-ē, 92: *s.* The sport of hunting: see also in the previous class.

VENESECTION.—See under *Vein*.

VENEY=vēn'-ē, *s.* "Come on," the old name for a thrust, turn, or bout at fencing, sometimes spelled *Veneo*. [Shaks.]

To VENGE=vēngē, *v. a.* To avenge, to punish.

Ven'-ger, 36: *s.* An avenger. [Spenser.]

Venge'-a-ble, *a.* Revengeful. [Spenser.]

Venge'-ance, *s.* Punishment, penal retribution, avengement: *With a vengeance*, is a phrase used adverbially for the purpose of giving emphasis to what is declared, but it no longer suits the grave or dignified style.

Venge'-ful, 117: *a.* Vindictive, revengeful.

Venge'-ment, *s.* Avengement. [Spenser.]

VENIAL, vē-nē-āl, 90: *a.* Pardonable, excusable; **VENIABLE** is no longer in use.

Ve'-ni-ā-ness, *s.* State of being venial.

VENISON, vēn'-ē-zn, *colloq.* vēn'-zn, 151, 114: *s.* Flesh of beasts of game, but particularly of the deer.

VENOM=vēn'-ōm, *s.* (Compare *Venene*, &c.) Poison: figuratively, spite, malice.

Ven'-o-mous, *a.* Poisonous; malignant.

Ven'-o-mous-ly, *ad.* Poisonously; malignantly.

Ven'-o-mous-ness, *s.* Poisonousness; malignity.

VENOUS.—See under *Vein*.

VENT=vēnt, *s.* A small aperture at which the air escapes, or any thing is let out; passage out of secrecy to public notice; act of opening; discharge: from a different immediate etymology, sale; and from another source, a baiting-place or inn; which last application is quite obsolete.

To Vent, *v. a.* and *n.* To give a vent or opening to; to let out; to utter; to emit; to publish; to sell or let go to sale: —*neu.* [Spens.] To snuff.

Ven'-tage, *s.* A small hole, as of a flute. [Shaks.]

Ven'-tail, 99: *s.* The breathing part of a helmet.

Ven-tan'-na, [Sp.] *s.* A window. [Dryd.]

Ven'-ter, *s.* One who utters, reports, or publishes. [Barrow.] See it as quite a different word hereafter.

VEN'-TI-DUCT, *s.* A passage for the wind.

To VEN'-TI-LATE, *v. a.* To fan with the wind; to winnow, to fan: in old authors, to examine, to discuss.

Ven'-ti-la'-tor, *s.* Instrument for ventilating.

Ven'-ti-la'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of ventilating: in old senses, vent; refrigeration; discussion.

VEN-TOS'-I-TY, 84: *s.* Windiness. [Bacon.]

VENTER=vēn'-ter, *s.* Any cavity of the body, as the head, breast, and abdomen, but particularly the last; the womb, and hence, mother.

Ven'-tral, *a.* Belonging to the belly.

Ven'-tri-cle, *s.* A small cavity in an animal body, particularly of the heart.

Ven'-tri-cous, 120: *a.* Bollied, distended. [Bot.]

Ven-tric'-u-lous, *a.* Somewhat distended.

VEN-TRI'-O-QUISM, (-kwīzm, 188, 158) 87: *s.*

The art of making the voice appear to come from various distances, and not from the actual speaker: this was supposed to be done by forming the articulations in the cavity of the chest or of the belly, and hence the name: *Ventri'oquy* is less in use.

Ven-tril'-o-quist, *s.* A practiser of ventriloquism.

Ven-tril'-o-quous, (-kwūs) *a.* Being of the nature of ventriloquism.

VENTURE=vēn'-tūr, *colloq.* vēn'-ch'oor, *s.* An undertaking of chance and danger, a hazard; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, stake: *At a venture*, at hazard.

To Ven'-ture, *v. n.* and *a.* To dare; to run a hazard: —*act.* To expose to hazard; to put on a venture; it is wrongly used, even by Addison, for to rely on: *To venture at, on, or upon*, to dare to engage in.

Ven'-tu-rer, *s.* One who ventures.

Ven'-tu-ring, *s.* Act of putting to risk.

Ven'-ture-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Bold, daring.

Ven'-ture-some-ly, *ad.* In a daring manner.

Ven'-tu-rous, 120: *a.* Daring, fearless.

Ven'-tu-rus-ly, *ad.* Daringly.

Ven'-tu-rus-ness, *s.* Willingness to hazard.

VENUE=vēn'-ū, *s.* A neighbouring place or vicinity, also called *Viane*, (vē-nēy:) it is a term of

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thān, 166,

VER

law to signify the place whence the jury who are to try the action must be drawn: the word also occurs for *Veney* or *Veneue*, which see.

VENUS=*vê-nûs*, *s.* One of the planets; a goddess: (See *Venerual*, &c.) it is compounded for the names of various plants, as *Vê-nus's-bit'sin*; *Vê-nus's-cum'b*; *Vê-nus's-hair'*; *Vê-nus's-look'ing glass*; *Vê-nus's-na'tel-wort*, &c.

VENUS', *a.* Beautiful. [Waterhouse, 1663.]

VERACIOUS, *vê-râ'-sh'ûs*, 90: *a.* Observant of truth; inclining to truth.

Ve-râc'-i-ty, (*-râss'-ê-têy*, 92, 105) *s.* Habitual observance of truth: it is applied with less propriety to things, as the *veracity* of a fact.

VERANDA=*vê-rân'-dd*, *s.* An oriental word denoting an open portico; an ornamental penthouse over a window or balcony.

VERATRUM=*vê-râ'-trûm*, *s.* Hellebore.

Ve-râ'-tri-a, 90: *s.* A vegetable alkali discovered in white hellebore and other plants.

VERB=*verb*, *s.* A word emphatically, as having the power to signify a sentence, which no other artificial part of speech possesses; a word simply or merely, in which sense it is obsolete, though the derivatives follow it in this sense.

Verb'-al, *a.* Consisting in mere words; having word answering to word, literal; spoken, not written, oral; Shakespeare uses it for *Verbise*: in grammar, derived from a verb, as a verbal noun; (e. g. *Reading* and *Writing* are verbal nouns.)

Ver'-bal-ly, *ad.* In words; orally; word for word.

To Ver'-bal-ize, *v. a.* To make into a verb.

Ver-bal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Mere words. [Brown.]

Ver-bal'-tim, [Lat.] *ad.* Word for word.

Ver'-bi-age, 99: *s.* Empty discourse, words grammatically but not logically connected.

Ver-buse', (*-bôce*, 152) *a.* Abounding in words.

Ver-hos'-i-ty, 92: *s.* Exuberance of words.

To VERBERATE=*ver'-bêr-âte*, *v. a.* To beat, to strike: hence, *VERBERATION*, a beating.

VERDANT=*ver'-dânt*, *a.* Green, fresh.

Ver'-dan-cy, *s.* Greenness.

VER'-DER-ER, *s.* An officer of the forest.

VERD'-AN-TIQUE', (*-têk*, 104) *s.* The incrustation on the surface of ancient copper coins.

VER'-DI-GRIS, (*-grêss*, 104) *s.* Hoary green, a rust of brass or copper, being an acetate of copper with excess of acid.

VER'-DI-TER, *s.* Clalk made green.

VER'-DURE, (*colluq.* *ver'-j'oor*, 147) *s.* Green.

Ver'-du-rous, *a.* Green, decked with green.

VERT, *s.* Whatever grows and bears green leaf in a forest that may cover and hide a deer; [Forest law.] In heraldry, the colour green.

VERDICT=*ver'-dict*, *s.* A declaration of something as the *truth*,—decision, judgement; especially the determination of the jury declared to the judge.

VER'-RIM'-I-CAL, *a.* Telling truth.

VERECUND=*vêr'-ê-cûnd*, 92: *a.* Modest, bashful: *Ver'-e-cun'-di-ous* is less used.

Ver'-e-cun'-di-ty, *s.* Bashfulness.

VERGE=*verge*, *s.* A rod, something in the form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; specially, the mace of a dean: *A tenant by the verge* was one who swore fealty to the lord of the manor while holding in his hand the verge, which signified the lord's authority: *Verge* was also used to denote the extent of the jurisdiction pertaining to the lord-steward of the king's household, whose verge signified that jurisdiction: it seems to have reached twelve miles round the court; a part in the works of a watch.

Ver'-ger, *s.* One that carries a dean's verge; an attendant in a church.

To VERGE=*verge*, *v. n.* To tend, to approach.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gât'-wáy; chàp'-man; pà'-pà: lãw: gôd: j'oo, *v. c.* jeu, 55: a, t, i, &c. mule, 171

VER

Verge, *s.* That which tends or leads a man to declivity: hence, brink, edge, utmost border.

VERIDICAL, see with *Verdict*: **To VERIFY**, &c., *VERILY*, *VERISIMILAR*, &c., see below with *Verity*.

VERITY, *vêr'-ê-têy*, *s.* (Compare *Veracious*, &c., *Verdict*, &c.) Truth, consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion or tenet; moral truth.

Ver'-y, *a.* and *ad.* (*Comp.* *Ver'-i-er*: *super.* *Ver'-i-est*.) True, real; complete, perfect, mere, frequently with respect to something bad, as a *very* beast; but sometimes with emphasis in a good sense, as my *very* friend; same emphatically:—*adv.* In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

Ver'-i-ly, *ad.* In truth; in great confidence.

Ver'-i-ta-ble, *a.* True; agreeable to fact.

Ver'-i-ta-bly, *ad.* In a true manner.

To VER'-I-RY, 6: *v. a.* To prove to be true, to confirm.

Ver'-i-f'-er, *s.* One that verifies.

Ver'-i-f'-a-ble, *a.* That may be verified.

Ver'-i-f'-i-ca'-tion, *s.* Confirmation. [Boyle.]

Ver'-i-sim'-i-lar, 34: *a.* Having the appearance of true: *Ver'-i-sim'-i-lous* is little used.

Ver'-i-si-mil'-i-tude, *s.* Appearance of truth, probability: *Ver'-i-sim'-i-ty* is disused.

VERJUICE, *ver'-j'ooce*, 110, 109: *s.* Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

VERMEIL.—See *Vermilion*.

VERMICELLI, &c.—See in the ensuing class

VERMICULE, *ver'-mê-cûle*, *s.* A little worm, a grub.

Ver-mic'-u-lous, *a.* Full of, or resembling worms.

Ver-mic'-u-lar, 34: *a.* Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

To Ver-mic'-u-late, *v. a.* To inlay in a manner to resemble the track or motion of a worm.

Ver-mic'-u-lâ'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or art of vermiculating; continuation of motion from one part to another.

VER'-ME-OL'-O-GY, 87: *s.* That part of natural history which treats of worms.

VER'-MI-CUL'-I-I, (*-chêl'-lêy*, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A paste rolled in the form of worms.

VERMICULAR, &c.—See higher in the class.

VER'-MI-FORM, *a.* Worm-shaped.

VER'-MI-FUGE, *s.* Medicine for expelling worms.

VERMILION.—See the next class.

VERMIN.—See hereafter.

VER-MIP'-A-ROUS, 87: *a.* Producing worms.

VER-MIV'-O-ROUS, 87: *a.* Feeding on worms.

VERMILION, *ver-mil'-yôn*, 90: *s.* (In old writings, *Vermell*, *Vermil*, and *Vermily*.) Originally, the grub of a particular plant otherwise called cochineal; (hence, the word is etymologically related to the previous class;) at present, the name is given to the red sulphuret of mercury; hence, any beautiful red colour.

To Ver-mil'-ion, *v. a.* To dye red.

VERMIN=*ver'-mîn*, *s.* (This is an etymological relation of *vermicule*, &c.) Any noxious animal, used commonly for small creatures: it is seldom employed as a noun singular in modern style, and it never takes a plural termination: it is used of human beings in contempt: *Ver-min-ly* occurs (date 1653) as an adverb.

To Ver'-mi-nate, *v. n.* To breed vermin.

Ver'-mi-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Generation of vermin: it occurs as the name of the *vermicular* action of the bowels.

Ver'-min-ous, *a.* Tending to vermin. [Harvey.]

Vermiparous, **Vermivorous**.—See under *Vermicule*.

VERNACULAR=*ver'-nâck'-û-lar*, 34: *a.* Of one's own country, native.

Ver-nac'-n-lous, 120: *a.* Vernacular: Ben Jonson uses it in a Latin sense, to signify petulant, saucy. [Obs.]

VER-NIL'-I-TY, *s.* The submissive behaviour of a household slave. [Bailey.]

VERNAL=ver'-nāl, *a.* Belonging to the spring.

VER'-NANT, *a.* Flourishing as the spring. [Milton.]

To Ver-nate, *v. n.* To become young again.

Ver-na'-tion, 89: *s.* Foliation. [Bot.]

VERNIER, ver'-nē-er, *s.* A graduated index which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale, named from the inventor.

VERONICA, vē-rōn'-ē-cā, *s.* Literally, "a true image," applied as a name to the genus of plants speedwell.

VERSABLE, ver'-sā-bl, *a.* That may be turned: hence, *Versableness* and *Versability*, all of them disused.

***VER'-SAL**, a cant contraction of *Universal*.

VER'-SA-TILE, 105: *a.* That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to new tasks.

Ver-sa-ti'l'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Quality of being versatile: *Ver'satileness* is less used.

VERSE and its relations, see hereafter.

To be VERSED, (verst, 114, 143) *v. n.* To be skilled in; to be acquainted with; in bot. to be reversed.

VER'-SI-COL'-OUR, 116, 120: } *a.* Having various colours; changeable in colour.

VER'-SION, (ver'-shūn, 147) *s.* A turning or changing of something; change of direction; a turning into another language, translation.

VERSE=vercē, 153: *s.* (Allied to the previous class.) A completed arrangement of metrical syllables in poetry, generally a single line; less properly, but very commonly, a stanza; a short section of prose composition; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

To Verse, *v. a.* To tell in verse. [Shaks.]

Verse'-man, *s.* A poet in ludicrous style.

Ver'-si-clr, *s.* A little verse.

Versicolour, &c.—See in the previous class.

Versification, &c.—See lower in the class.

To VER'-SI-FY, 6: *v. n.* and *a.* To make verses:—*act.* To relate in verse; to turn into verse.

Ver'-si-fy'-er, *s.* A maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

Ver'-si-fi-ca-tor, *s.* A versifier. [Dryd.]

Ver'-si-fi-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Art or practice of making verses.

VERSION, *s.*—See in the previous class.

VERST=verst, *s.* A Russian measure about three quarters of an English mile.

VERT.—See under Verdant.

VERTEBRÆ, ver'-tē-brē, 103: *s. pl.* The aggregate of small bones or joints that compose the spine; hence, the spine: the Latin singular is *Vertebra*, but for this we commonly use the adopted French word following.

VER'-TE-BRE, (-bur, 159) *s.* A joint of the back: *pl.* *Vertebres* (ver'-te-burz) or *Vertebrae*. Ver'-te-brate, or

Ver'-te-bral, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to the spine, or its joints; having a back-bone:—*s.* A vertebral animal.

VERTEX, ver'-tēcks, 188: *s.* (Allied to Versable, &c.) Primarily, that which turns, and hence a round point: the crown or top of the head; the top of any thing; the zenith or point above the head.

Ver'-ti-cal, *a.* Placed in the zenith; placed perpendicularly to the horizon.

Ver'-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In the zenith.

Ver'-ti-cal-ness, *s.* State of being vertical: Brown uses *Verticality*.

Ver'-ti-ci'-I-TY, (-tiss'-ē-ty, 84, 105) *s.* Power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Ver'-ti-ci'-late, *a.* An epithet applied to plants which have their flowers intermixed with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as penny-royal, horehound, &c.; hence, *Verticil* (*s.*) is a name for this kind of inflorescence.

Ver'-ti-clr, *s.* An axis; a hinge. [1653.]

Ver'-ti-go, (ver'-tē'-gō: see the following note.) *s.* A turning in the head, a giddiness.

The current pronunciation, as given, would imply that it is an Italian word, but it is Latin, and ought, consistently with our usual mode of sounding Latin, to be pronounced ver'-tī go. The *pl.* is *Vertig'in-es*.

Ver-tig'-i-nous, (-tidg'-ē-nūs, 64, 120) *a.* Turning round, rotary; giddy.

Ver-tig'-i-nous-ness, *s.* State of being vertiginous; giddiness; unsteadiness.

VERRUCOUS, ver'-oō'-cūs, *a.* Wart.

VERVAIN=ver'-vāin, 99: *s.* A plant, sometimes spelled *Verveine*: there is also a *Vervain-ma'-low*.

VERVELS.—See *Varvells*.

VERY.—See under *Verity*.

To VESICATE, vēss'-ē-cāt, 92: *v. a.* To raise little bladders, to blister. *Vesiculosans*, see *Supp.*

Ves'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* A blistering.

Ves'-i-clr, *s.* A little air-bladder.

Ve-sic'-u-lar, 81: *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of vesicles; hollow; full of small interstices.

Ve-sic'-a-tor-y, *s.* A blistering medicine.

VESPER=vēs'-per, *s.* The evening star: in the plural, the evening service of the Roman church.

Ves'-per-tine, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the evening.

VESSEL=vēs'-sēl, *s.* That whose use is to hold or contain something else, as a cask or a vase for holding liquors, and a ship for holding cargo; in anatomy and botany, a tube or canal; in theology, a person receiving some measure of what is poured out by Heaven.

To Ves'-sel, *v. n.* To put into a vessel. [Bacon.]

VESETS=vēs'-sēts, *s.* A kind of cloth.

VESSICNON=vēs'-sick-nōn, *s.* Windgall. [Far.]

VEST=vēst, *s.* An outer garment.

To Vest, *v. a.* To clothe, to cover, to dress; to dress in a long garment; to invest, to make possessor of, followed by *with*; to place in possession, with *in* before the possessor: in the last sense it sometimes becomes a neuter verb, as "The estate vests in the brother."

Vest'-ed, *a.* Invested, fixed; not in a state of contingency.

Vest'-ment, *s.* A garment.

Vest'-ry, *s.* A room appendant to a church in which the priest vests himself in his sacerdotal garments: a parochial assembly, so called because held in a vestry: hence any room in which such assembly is customarily held, but if distinct from the church, properly called a *Vestry-room*: *Vestry-board*, the persons who manage the parochial affairs; *Vestry-man*, one of a vestry-board; *Vestry-clerk*, the clerk of a vestry-board.

Ves'-ture, (*collq.* vēs'-ch'oor) *s.* A garment; dress; clothing.

VESTAL=vēs'-tāl, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to *Vesta*; pure, chaste:—*s.* A Vestal virgin; a pure virgin.

VESTIBULE, vēs'-tē-būlr, *s.* The porch or first entrance of a house.

VESTIGE, vēss'-tidge, 105: *s.* Footstep; mark left after passing.

To Ves'-ti-gate, *v. a.* To trace. [Obs.]

VESTMENT, **VESTRY**, **VESTURE**.—See with *Vest*.

VESUVIAN, vē-sū'-vē-ān, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to Vesuvius:—*s.* A sub-species of pyramidal garnet found in the vicinity of Vesuvius.

VETCH=vētch, *s.* A leguminous plant

Vetch'-y, 105: *a.* Consisting of or abounding in vetches: there is also a plant called *Vetch'ling*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thān, 165.

VETERAN=vēt'-ēr-ān, *a.* and *s.* Old in practice, particularly in war; formerly old in a general sense;—*s.* One old in experience, particularly an old soldier. *Vetus*, see in *Supp.*

VETERINARY, vē'-ēr-ē-nār-ēy, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.

Vet'-er-i-nār'-ri-an, 90: *s.* A veterinary surgeon. [Brown.]

VETO=vē'-tō, *s.* "I forbid," applied as a name to a prohibition, or the power of prohibiting. [Lat.]

To **VEX**, vēcks, 188: *v. a.* and *n.* To torment to tease, to harass; to disturb; to disquiet; to stretch as by hooks;—*new*. To fret; to be uneasy; to be on tenter.

Vex'-er, *s.* One who vexes.

Vex'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to vex.

Vex-a'-tions, (-sh ūs, 147) 90: *a.* Causing trouble, afflictive; full of uneasiness; teasing.

Vex-a'-tions-ly, *ad.* In a vexatious manner.

Vex-a'-tions-ness, *s.* Quality of being vexatious.

Vex-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of vexing; state of being vexed; uneasiness; cause of uneasiness; act of harassing by law; slight teasing trouble.

VEXIL, vēcks'-il, 188: *s.* A flag or standard; in botany, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Vex-il-lar-y, *s.* and *a.* A standard-bearer:—*adj.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

Vex-il-la'-tion, *s.* A troop under one standard.

VEXINGLY.—See under To Vex.

VI ET ARMIS.—See *Via*.

VIA=vī'-d, [thus as Eng.] *ad.* By way of. [Lat.]

Vī'-a-duct, *s.* A structure by which a way is formed from one road to another, generally on arches.

Vī'-a-r-y, *a.* Happening in ways or roads. [Felttham.]

Vī'-a-rī-cum, *s.* Provision for a journey; hence, the last rites to prepare a passing soul for departure.

Vī'-a-rīc, *a.* Pertaining to a journey.

VIAL=vī'-āl, *s.* A phial or small bottle.

To Vī'-al, *v. a.* To enclose in a vial. [Milton.]

VIAND=vī'-ānd, *s.* Food; meat dressed.

VIARY, **VIATICUM**, &c.—See with *Via*.

To **VIBRATE**=vī'-brāt, *v. a.* and *n.* To brandish; to cause to quiver:—*new*. To swing; to oscillate; to quiver. Vī'-bra-tile, (-tl) or

Vī'-bra-tive, 105: *a.* That vibrates.

Vī'-bra-tor-y, *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate.

Vī'-bra-tion, 89: *s.* Act of vibrating; oscillation; reciprocal motion; undulation.

Vī bra'-ti-on-cle, (vī-brā'-shē-ūng-cl, 147, 158) 101: *s.* A small vibration.

VICAR, &c.—See under Vicarious.

VICARIOUS, vē-cār'-ē-ūs, 90, 120: *a.* (Compare the prefix *Vice* and its compounds.) Acting for another, deputed, delegated.

Vī-ca'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* In place of another.

Vī-ca'-ri-ate, *s.* and *a.* Delegated office or power:—*adj.* Having delegated power.

VIC-AR, *s.* One who performs the functions of another, but specially the incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. (see Rector.) A *Vicar-general* is one who exercises a general jurisdiction in matters purely spiritual.

Vīc-a'-rage, 99: *s.* The benefice of a vicar; the house or residence of a vicar.

Vīc-ar-ship, *s.* Office of a vicar.

Vī-ca'-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vicar.

VICE=vīce, *s.* All conduct in which, through weakness or weakness, men depart from the purposes of their being. (compare *Virtue*.) a fault, an offence, generally an habitual fault, and not a single enormity; defect in any thing; the attendant on the devil in the moralities or old moral plays, who came afterwards to be confounded with the fool.

Vīced, (vīcet, 114) *a.* Having vices, as a highly-viced city. [Shaks.]

Vice-i-ous, (vīsh'-ūs, 147) *a.* Addicted to vice corrupt in principles and conduct; corrupting in tendency, corrupt or defective in any respect; mischievous, refractory.

Vīc'-ious-ly, *ad.* In a vicious manner.

Vīc'-ious-ness, *s.* Quality of being vicious.

To Vīc'-i-ate, (vīsh'-ē-āt, 146, 147) *v. a.* To corrupt, to deprave; to make less pure.

Vīc'-i-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Depravation, corruption

Vīc'-i-ous'-i-ty, *s.* Viciousness. [South.]

VICE=vīce, *s.* (Compare *Via*.) A sort of small iron press with a screw; hence, gripe, grasp.

To **Vice**, *v. a.* To draw as by the force of a vice.

VICE=vīce, (thus in Eng.) A prefix from the Latin, denoting, in the words compounded with it, the taking of another's place as a substitute or second.

VICE-AD-MIRAL, *s.* A naval officer of the second rank: *Vice-admiralty*, the office of a vice-admiral.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *s.* An officer of the Chancery court below the Chancellor; the second magistrate of the universities.

VICE-GERENT, *s.* and *a.* One holding deputed power, a lieutenant:—*a j.* Having delegated power.

VICE-PRESIDENT, *s.* President under a higher one.

VICE-ROY, *s.* He who governs in place of the king.

Vice-roy-ship, *s.* Office of a viceroy.

Vice-roy'-al-ty, *s.* Dignity of a viceroy.

Other compounds are *Vice-agent*; *Vice-chancellor*; *Vice-consul*; *Vice-dog*; *Vice-light*; &c.

Vī'-ce-VER'-sā, [Lat.] *ad.* Contrariwise.

VICENARY, vī'-cē-nār-ēy, *a.* Belonging to twenty.

Vī-gēs'-i-mā'-tion, 89: *s.* A putting to death of every twentieth man.

VICETY=vī'-cē-tēy, *s.* Nicety. [B. Jon.]

VICINAGE, vīss'-ē-nāge, 92, 105, 99: *s.* Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

Vī-cīnē, *a.* Vicinal. [Glanvil.]

Vī-cī'-nal, *a.* Near, neighbouring.

Vī-cīn'-i-ty, 92, 105: *s.* Nearness, neighbourhood.

VICIOUS, &c.—See under *Vice*.

VICISSITUDE, vē-cīs'-sē-tūd, *s.* Change in which the same things come round, or again replace others. (see *Vice*;) revolution.

Vī-cīs'-sī-tū'-di-nar-y, *a.* Regularly changing.

VICONTIEL.—See with Viscount.

VICTIM=vīck'-tīm, *s.* Something slain for a sacrifice, a sacrifice; something destroyed.

To Vīc'-tim-ate, *v. a.* To offer in sacrifice. [Disused.]

In modern cant. To *Victimize* is to make the victim of a swindling transaction.

VICTOR=vīck'-tor, 38: *s.* One that conquers on some particular occasion.

Vīc'-tor-ess, *s.* A female victor. [Spenser.]

Vīc'-tress, [Shaks.] Vīc'-trice, 105: [Ben Jonson.] *s.* Victress.

Vīc-to'-ri-ous, 90, 120: *a.* Conquering; producing conquest; betokening conquest.

Vīc-to'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With conquest.

Vīc-to'-ri-ous-ness, *s.* State of being victorious.

Vīc'-tor-y, *s.* Success in contest; conquest.

VICTUAL, vīt'-tl, 167: *s.* Provision of food store for the sustenance of life: in modern style it never occurs but in the plural, *victuals*.

To Vīc'-ual, *v. a.* To store with provisions for food.

Vīc'-ual-ler, *s.* One who provides victuals; one who keeps a public house of entertainment.

VIDELICET, vē-dēl'-ē-cēt, *ad.* To wit; that is: the usual form of writing (not pronouncing) it, is *Viz*

VIDUAL=vīd'-u-āl, *a.* Belonging to a widow.

Vī-du'-i-ty, *s.* Widowhood. [Both words disused.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōd; j'w, i. e. *Jesus*; & c. *more*, 171.

To VIE=*vj*, *v n.* and *a.* To strive for superiority, to contend, to strive against others, followed by *with*:—*act.* [Obs.] To use or employ as *tying*; to outdo.

VIELLE, *v-jél*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The hardy gurdy.

To VIEW=*vii*, 110: *v. a.* To survey; to look on by way of examination; to see.

View, *s.* Prospect; power of beholding; corporeal or intellectual sight; act of seeing; eye; survey; reach of sight; appearance; display; intention, design.

View-er, 36: *s.* One who views.

View-ing, *s.* Act of taking a view.

View-less, *a.* Not viewed or seen.

VIGESIMATION.—See with *Vicenary*.

VIGIL=*vid'-gíl*, *s.* A keeping watch, watch, forbearance of sleep; devotion at the customary hours of sleep; a fast kept before a holiday; the service used on the eve of a holiday.

Vig'-il-ant, *a.* Watchful, diligent, attentive.

Vig'-il-ant-ly, *ad.* Watchfully.

Vig'-il-ance, *s.* Forbearance of sleep; guard; watchfulness; circumspection: *Vigilance* is the same.

VIGNETTE, *véné-yét'*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Originally, a kind of flourish of *vine*-leaves and flowers in the vacant part of a title-page, above the dedication, or at the end of a division of a book; at present, any delineation without boundary lines in these spaces.

VIGOUR, *vig'-ur*, 120: *s.* Force, strength; mental force, energy, efficacy.

Vig'-or-ous, *a.* Forceful; full of strength.

Vig'-or-ous-ly, *ad.* Forcefully; energetically.

Vig'-or-ous-ness, *s.* Force, strength.

VILE=*víle*, *a.* Base, mean, worthless; morally impure, wicked: old writers use *Vild* or *Viled*.

Vile'-ly, *ad.* Basely, meanly, shamefully.

Vile-ness, *s.* State or quality of being vile; baseness: in old writers *Vil'-lity* occurs with the same meaning.

To Vil'-i-ry, 6: *v. a.* To make vile, to debase; to defame, to make contemptible.

Vil'-i-ry, *s.* One that vilifies.

Vil'-i-fi-ca'-tion, *s.* Act of vilifying. [1653.]

To Vil'-i-pend, *v. a.* To have in no esteem, to treat with slight, [1636:] hence, *Vil'-ipen'-dency*, (*subs.*)

VILL=*víil*, *s.* A small collection of houses. [Hale.]

Vil'-la, [Lat.] *s.* A country seat.

Vil'-lage, 99: *s.* A collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Vil'-la-ger, 2, 36: *s.* Inhabitant of a village.

Vil'-la-ger-y, *s.* District of villages.

Vil'-la-ge-ic, 88: *a.* Belonging to villages [Milton.]

VILLAN=*víil'-lán*, *s.* One who held lands by a base or servile tenure; also spelled *Villain*: for its modern spelling and sense, see lower in the class: the two previous classes of words are probably related to the present: *Villan* or *Vi leia* is related to the class immediately preceding.

Vil'-lan-ge, *s.* State of servitude: also spelled *Vil'-lenge*.

Vil'-lan-ous, *a.* Serving; being in villanage.

Vil'-lan-y, *s.* Villanage.

To Vil'-lan-ize, *v. a.* To degrade.

VIL'-LAIN, 99: *s.* A degraded or wicked wretch, a malefactor: in this sense we must regard the word as related to *Vile*, &c.

Vil'-lain-ous, *a.* Base, vile: it is used colloquially with a lighter meaning; and by Shaks. as an adverb.

Vil'-lain-ous-ly, *ad.* In a villainous manner.

Vil'-lain-ous-ness, *s.* Wickedness.

Vil'-lain-y, *s.* Depravity, wickedness; a wicked action, in which sense it has a plural.

To Vil'-lain-ize, *v. a.* To defame.

VILLATIC.—See under *Vill*.

VILLI=*víil'-li*, [Lat.] *s. pl.* Literally, hairs; applied to fibres in anatomy; and in botany, to the hairy or shag like excrecence with which some plants abound.

Vil'-lous, 120: *a.* Shaggy, rough, furry.

VIMINAL=*vi'-mín-ál*, *a.* An epithet of trees which produce twigs fit to bind with.

Vi-min'-e-ous, 90: *a.* Made of twigs.

VINACEOUS.—See under *Vine*.

VINCIBLE, *vin'-cé-bl*, *a.* Conquerable.

Vin'-ci-ble-ness, *s.* Liability to be conquered.

VINCTURE, *vingk'-túr*, 147: *s.* A binding.

To VINDEMIATE, *vin-dé'-mé-dé*, *v. n.* (Compare *Vine*, &c.) To gather the vintage.

Vin-de'-mi-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Grape-gathering.

Vin-de'-mí-ál, *a.* Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDICATE, *vin-dé'-cáté*, *v. a.* To justify, to support; to revenge, to avenge; to assert; to protect from censure.

Vin'-di-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Defence; justification.

Vin'-di-ca'-tor, 38: *s.* One who vindicates.

Vin'-di-ca'-tor-y, *a.* Justificatory; performing the office of vengeance.

Vin'-di-ca'-tive, 105: *a.* Vindictive.

VIN-DIC'-TIVE, 105: *a.* Given to revenge, revengeful.

Vin-dic'-tave-ly, *ad.* Revengefully.

Vin-dic'-tave-ness, *s.* Revengeful temper.

VINE=*vínc*, *s.* The plant that bears the grape.

Vined, 114: *a.* Having leaves as of the vine.

Ví-ner-y, *s.* A place for rearing vines.

Ví-ny, *a.* Of or abounding in vines.

Vi-na'-ceous, (-sh'us, 147) *a.* Belonging to grapes.

Among the compounds are *Vine'-dresser*, (one who trims vines;) *Vine'-fetter*, or *Vine'-grab*, (an insect that injures vines;) &c.: *Vine'-yard* is also a compound, but frequent occurrence and a consequently appropriate pronunciation have raised it to the rank of a primitive: see it lower in the class.

VINEGAR, &c.—See lower in the class.

Ví'-nous, *a.* Having the qualities of wine.

Vi-nos'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being vinous.

Ví'-no-lent, *a.* Given to wine.

Ví'-no-len-cy, *s.* Drunkenness [Cockeram.]

VIN'-E-GAR, 92: *s.* Literally, sour wine: wine or other liquor after undergoing the second or acetous fermentation; any thing really or metaphorically sour, in which sense it is sometimes used adjectively: *Radical vinegar*, the acetic acid.

VINE-YARD, (*vin'-yard*, 136) *s.* A ground planted with vines.

VIN'-TAGE, 99: *s.* The yearly produce of the vine, the time of gathering; the wine produced.

Vin'-ta-ger, 2, 36: *s.* One who gathers the vintage.

Vint'-ner, *s.* One who retails wine.

Vin'-try, *s.* The place where wine is sold.

VINNEWED, *vin'-núed*, *a.* Mouldy; musty. [Obs.] It also occurs under the forms *Vinowed* and *Vinny*.

VIOL.—See with *Violin*, &c.

VIOLABLE.—See below.

VIOLACEOUS.—See with *Violot*.

To VIOLATE=*vi'-ó-láté*, *v. a.* To injure by force, to break; to profane; to deflower, to ravish.

Ví'-o-la'-tor, 38: *s.* One that violates.

Ví'-o-la'-tion, *s.* Injury; rape.

Ví'-o-la-ble, *a.* That may be violated.

Ví'-o-lent, *a.* Forceful, acting with strength; produced by force; not natural, as a *violent* death; assault; unseasonably vehement; extorted: some of our old authors use *To Violent*.

Ví'-o-lent-ly, *ad.* In a violent manner.

Ví'-o-lence, *s.* Physical or moral force; outrage

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ún*, *i. e. mission*, 165: *vízh ún*, *i. e. vision*, 165: *hín*, 166: *thén*, 166.

eagerness; infringement: some of our old authors use *To Violence*.

VIOLET=vī'-ō-lēt, *s.* A plant of many species with a delicate flower, generally blue.

Vi'-o-la'-ceous, (-sh'ūs, 147) *a.* Resembling violets.

Vi'-o-li'-na, *s.* A vegeto-alkali.

VIOLIN=vī'-ō-līn', *s.* A four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow, a fiddle.

Vi'-o-līn'-ist, *s.* A player on the violin.

Vi'-ol, 118' *s.* The ancient violin, a six-stringed instrument; poetically, the violin; the *Base-Viol* is the violono.

Vi'-o-list, *s.* A player on the viol.

Vi'-o-lon'-cel'-lo, (vē'-ō-lōn'-chēl'-lō, [Ital.] 170) *s.* An instrument of the violin kind an octave lower than the violin, and not played under the chin.

Vi'-o-lō'-no, [Ital.] *s.* A large three-stringed instrument of the violin kind, having the deepest tone, otherwise called the *Base-Viol*.

VIPER=vī'-per, 36' *s.* A venomous serpent of the viviparous kind; a mischievous person.

Vi'-per-ine, 105' *a.* Pertaining to a viper.

Vi'-per-ous, 120' *a.* Having the qualities of a viper. *The compounds are mostly names of plants; as Vi'-per's be'-gloss; Vi'-per's-grass; &c.*

VIRAGO, vē-rā'-gō, *s.* A woman with manlike qualities; a female warrior; a turbulent woman.

Vi-ra-gin'-ian, 90' *a.* Having the qualities of viragoes. [Milton: prose.]

VIRE=vīrē, *s.* Arrow for the cross-bow. [Gower.]

VIRELAY, vīr'-ē-lāy, *s.* A roundelay. [Dryd.]

VIRENT=vīr'-ēnt, *a.* Green. [Brown.]

Vi-ri-d'-i-ty, 84, 105' *s.* Greenness. [Evelyn.]

VIRGE=verge, *s.* A verge or wand. *Virgulate*, *S.*

Vir'-gate, *a.* and *s.* Rod-shaped. [Bot.]—*s.* A yardland, which consisted of 24 acres: 4 yardlands are supposed to have made a hide, and 5 hides a knight's fee.

VIRGIN=ver'-gin, 35' *s.* and *a.* A woman having had no carnal knowledge of man; a maid; a woman not a mother; the sign *Virgo*:—*adj.* Pure, fresh; maidenly, chaste.

To Vir'-gin, *v. n.* To play the virgin. [Shaks.]

Vir'-gin-al, *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to a virgin, maidenly, maidenly:—*s.* A keyed instrument resembling a harpsichord, anciently played by *young ladies*: it is often called the *Virginals*: Shakspeare uses *To Vir'-ginal* in the sense of to pat or strike, as in playing the virginal.

Vir'-gin'-i-ty, *s.* State of being a virgin, maidenhood.

Vir'-go, *s.* The sixth sign of the zodiac.

VIRILE, vīr'-il, 94, 105' *a.* Belonging to a man; not puerile; not feminine; procreative.

Vi-ri'-i-ty, 84' *s.* Manhood; power of procreation.

VIRTU, **VIRTUAL**, &c.—See in the next class.

VIRTUE=ver'-tūē, *collog.* ver'-ch'ō, 147' *s.* Energy moral or physical, original or acquired, which works some good effect; especially, the course of actions or of conduct by which a man entirely fulfils the purposes of his being; but virtue in this sense is not presumed to have been ever realized by mere man, and the name is applied to whatever in human life and conduct appears to have a tendency to such an end; and, as men's practical notions differ with respect to the quality of actions estimated by this standard, so the word is liable to be applied with great latitude and uncertainty; bravery, valour; female chastity; efficiency; acting power, secret agency; any particular moral excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Vir'-tū-al, *a.* Potential, being in essence or effect, though not in fact.

Vir'-tū-al-ly, *ad.* In efficiency or effect only.

Vir'-tū-al'-i-ty, 84' *s.* Efficiency. [Brown.]

To Vir'-tū-ate, *v. a.* To make efficacious. [Harvey.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55' *a. c. & c. unite*. 171

Vir'-tue-less, *a.* Wanting virtue. [Raleigh.]

Vir'-tū-ous, 120' *a.* Having virtue; specially, having good moral qualities; chaste, as applied more particularly to women; done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent qualities, especially medicinal qualities.

Vir'-tū-ous-ly, *ad.* In a virtuous manner.

Vir'-tū-ous-ness, *s.* State of being virtuous.

VIR-TU, (vēr-tū, [Ital.] 170) *s.* A love of the fine arts, a taste for curiosities: the ancient Romans applied the word *Virtus* emphatically to bravery and fortitude; the modern Romans, "debased and effeminated," so Spence calls them, emphatically apply their word to a very different thing.

Vir'-tū-o'-so, 151' *s.* A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities, studious of painting, statuary, or architecture: the Italian plural is *Virtuosi*, (vēr-too'-ō-zee:); but *Virtuosos* is sanctioned by Addison's use: Lord Shaftesbury uses *Virtuoso* to signify the pursuits of a virtuoso.

VIRULENT, vīr'-oo-lēnt, 129, 109' *a.* Poisonous, venomous; bitter, malignant.

Vir'-u-lent-ly, *ad.* With bitter force.

Vir'-u-lence, *s.* Mental poison, malignity; bitterness: *Virulency* is the same.

Vi'-rus, *s.* Poison; the seed of infection; foul matter; [Lat.] this is the parent word of the class.

VIS=vis, [Thus as Eng.] *s.* A Latin word employed in the sciences to signify power, force, violence, or virtue. *Via-inertia* (-er'-she-ee) power of inertia.

Vi' ET AR'-mis, *ad.* By force of arms.

VIS-A-VIS, vīz'-d-vē', [Fr.] 170' *s.* "Face to face," applied as a name to a carriage for two persons who sit opposite each other.

VISAGE=vīz'-āge, 99' *s.* Face, countenance.

Vis'-aged, 114' *a.* Having a face.

VISCERA=vīss'-ēr-d, [Lat.] *s. pl.* The bowels: the singular is *Viscus*, (an entrail,) which rarely occurs.

Vis'-cer-al, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera: it is used by Bishop Reynolds to signify tender, feeling.

To Vis'-cer-ate, *v. a.* To eviscerate.

VISCID, &c.—See under *Viscous*.

VISCOUNT=vī'-cōunt, 139' *s.* Literally, a vice-count, (see *Vice*), or one who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; he was, in fact, the sheriff of the county: at present, a title of nobility next below an earl.

Vis'-count-ess, *s.* The lady of a viscount.

Vis'-count-ship, } *s.* The quality and office of a
Vis'-count-y, 105' } viscount.

Vi-con'-ti-el, *a.* Pertaining to the sheriff: *Viscountial rents* were such as the sheriff farmed of the king: *Viscountial writs* were such as were triable before the sheriff: *Viscountiels* (*s. pl.*) were things belonging to the sheriff.

VISCOUS, vīz'-cūs, 120' *a.* Glutinous, clammy, sticky: *Viscus* is birdlime, not to be confounded with *Viscus* the sing. of *Viscera*. See *Viscera* above.

Vis'-cous'-i-ty, *s.* Viscidity. [Arbuthnot.]

Vis'-cū, (vīz'-sū) *a.* Glutinous, tenacious.

Vis'-cid'-i-ty, 84' *s.* Glutinousness.

VISIBLE=vīz'-ē-bl, 151, 101' *a.* Perceivable by the eye; apparent, conspicuous: Bacon uses it substantively.

Vis'-i-bly, *ad.* In a visible manner.

Vis'-i-ble-ness, *s.* Visibility.

Vis'-i-bil'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being visible.

Vi'-sive, (vī'-cīv, 152, 105) *a.* Pertaining to or arising from the power of seeing.

Vis'-ion, (vīzh'-ūn, 147) *s.* Sight, the faculty of seeing; act of seeing; any appearance, but especially something imagined to be seen, a spectre, a phantom: that which is seen in a dream; the series of things seen in a dream, particularly a supernatural dream.

Vis-ion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

Vis-ion-ar-y, *a. and s.* Affected by phantoms; imaginary.—*s.* One whose imagination is disturbed; one who forms impracticable schemes: *Vis-ion-ist* is less in use.

Vis-u-AL, (vîzh'-oo-ăl) *a.* Used in sight; exercising sight; instrumental to sight.

VISIGOTH, vîz'-ê-gôth, *s.* A western Goth, or one who came from the western shores of the Baltic, in distinction to the Ostrogoths or eastern Goths.

To VISIT, vîz'-it, 151: *v. a. and n.* To go to see, (compare Visible, &c.) in Scripture language, to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to a survey with judicial authority:—*neu.* To keep up the interchange of ceremonial salutations.

Vis-it, *s.* Act of visiting.

Vis-î-tant, *s.* A visitor.

Vis-it-or, 38: *s.* One who visits; sometimes, specially, one who visits in order to inspect or judge.

Vis-î-ta-ble, *a.* Liable to be visited.

Vis-î-ting, *a. and s.* Authorized to visit:—*s.* Act of one who visits: visitation.

Vis-î-ta'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or object of visiting: judicial visit or perambulation; inspection; judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering such evil; communication of divine love.

Vis-it-a-to'-ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor.

VISITE.—See under Visible.

VISNE.—See Venue.

VISNOMY, vîz'-nô-mî, *s.* A corruption of *physiognomy*, used by Spenser for face, countenance.

VISOR, vîz'-or, 151, 38: *s.* (Allied to Vision and Visage.) The perforated part of a helmet above the beaver; also, a vizard or mask.

Vis-ored, 114: *a.* Masked, disguised. [Milton]

VISTA=vîs'-tă, [Ital.] *s.* View; prospect through an avenue of trees; the walk between such trees.

VISUAL.—See under Visible, Vision, &c.

VITAL=vî'-tăl, *a. and s.* Pertaining to or contributing to life; containing life; being the seat of life; important as life; so disposed as to live, a sense rather Latin than English:—*s. pl.* *Vitals*, parts essential to life.

Vi-tal-ly, *ad.* In a vital manner.

Vi-tal'-i-ty, 84: *s.* Power of living.

ViT-EL-LAR-Y, *s.* The place in the egg where the yolk swims in the white. [Brown.] Vitelline, see *Sup.*

To VITIATE, and **VITIATION**.—See under Vice: see also Vitious, &c., under the forms Vicious, &c.

To ViT-ILIT'-i-GATE, *v. n.* To contend in law maliciously or cavilously; hence, *Vi'tilitig'a-tion*, contention, cavillation. [Hudibras.]

VITREOUS, vîr'-rê-ûs, 120: *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling glass: *Vitreous* electricity is that kind which is excited by rubbing glass, formerly called *positive* electricity: it is opposed to *resinous* or negative electricity.

ViT-re-ous-ness, *s.* State of being vitreous.

ViT-res-CENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass.

Vi-tres-cence, *s.* Glassiness.

Vi-tres-ci-ble, *a.* That can be vitrified.

ViT-ri-FORM, *a.* Having the form of glass.

To ViT-ri-FY, *v. a. and n.* To convert into glass: Bacon uses *To Vitri-fy*:—*neu.* To become glass.

ViT-ri-fî'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being vitrified: old authors use *Vitri-ficable*.

ViT-ri-fac'-tion, 89: *s.* Act or process of vitrifying: old authors use *Vit'rifed'tion*.

ViT-RE-O-E-LEC'-TRIC, *a.* Containing the electricity excited by rubbing glass.

VITRIOL, vîr'-rê-ôl, *s.* A mineral substance otherwise called *copperas*.—this is *native vitriol*; *blue vitriol* is a sulphate of copper; *green vitriol*, a sulphate of iron; *red vitriol*, a sulphate of cobalt; *white vitriol*, a sulphate of zinc.

To ViT-ri-o-late, *v. a.* To convert into sulphuric acid: *To Vi'triolize* is the same.

ViT-ri-ol'-ic, 88: *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from vitriol: *Vitriolic* acid is now called *sulphuric acid*: *Vi'triolous* is not now used.

VITULINE, vîr'-û-lîn, *a.* Pertaining to a calf.

To VITUPERATE, vê-tû'-pêr-ât, *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

Vi-tu'-per-a-tive, 105: *a.* Containing censure.

Vi-tu'-per-a-ble, *a.* Blameworthy.

Vi-tu'-per-a'-tion, 89: *s.* Blame, censure.

VIVACIOUS.—See in the next class.

VIVE=vîvê, *a.* With life, lively; pressing. [Bacon.]

Vive-ly, *ad.* In a lively manner. [Ben Jonson.]

Vi'-ven-cy, *s.* Manner of supporting life.

Vi-va'-ci-ous, (sh'ûs) *a.* Long-lived, [Bentley:] lively, sprightly, active, gay.

Vi-va'-ci-ous-ness, *s.* Quality of being vivacious.

Vi-vac'-i-ty, (vê-vâss'-ê-tê, 105, 92) *s.* Vivaciousness; animation; liveliness, sprightliness.

Vi'-VAR-Y, *s.* A warren for keeping living animals.

ViV'-id, 94: *a.* Sprightly; active, lively, quick, striking, bright, strong.

ViV'-id-ly, *ad.* With life; strikingly.

ViV'-id-ness, *s.* Life, vigour, quickness.

To Vi-viF'-i-CATE, *v. a.* To vivify. [More.]

Vi-viF'-i-ca-tive, 105: *a.* Able to animate.

Vi-viF'-i-ca'-tion, 89: *s.* Act of vivifying.

Vi-viF'-ic, 88: } *a.* Giving life; reviving.

Vi-viF'-i-cal, } *a.* Giving life; reviving.

To ViV'-i-fy, 92, 105, 6: *v. a.* To endue with life; to animate.

Vi-viF'-a-ROUS, 120: *a.* Producing young in a living state.

VIVES=vîvêz, *s. pl.* Disease in horses.

VIXEN, vîk'-sn, 188, 114: *s.* Literally, the cub of a fox; a froward, passionate female: it was formerly applied also to men.

Vir-en-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen. [Barrow.]

VIZ.—See Videlicet.

VIZARD=vîz'-ard, 31: *s.* (Compare Visor.) A mask; hence, *To Vizard*, (to mask.)

VIZIER, vîz'-yer, 151, 146: *s.* An eastern prime minister.

VOCABLE, &c.—See in the ensuing class.

VOCAL=vô'-câl, *a.* Having a voice; uttered by the voice.

Vo'-cal-ly, *ad.* With voice; in words.

Vo-cal'-i-ty, 84, 105: *s.* Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

To Vo'-cal-ize, *v. a.* To form into voice.

Vo'-cal-ist, *s.* A singer.

Vo'-CA-BLE, 101: *s.* A word.

Vo-cab'-u-lar-y, *s.* A collection of words; a word-book; the words of a science.

VoC'-A-TIVE, 92, 105: *a. and s.* Relating to calling or speaking to:—*s.* The case of a noun substantive when it is directly applied to the person addressed.

Vo-ca-tion, 89: *s.* A calling or speaking to; a summons; a calling or occupation; a calling by the will of God.

To Vo-cîF'-ER-ATR, *v. n. and a.* To cry out loudly.—*act.* To utter with a loud voice.

Vo-cîF'-er-a-tion, 89: *s.* Noise, clamour.

Vo-cîF'-er-ous, 120: *a.* Clamorous, noisy.

VOGUE=vôgwê, *s.* Way, mode, or fashion.

VOICE=voycê, 29: *s.* Sound formed in the larynx by the appropriate organs; the peculiar character of sound distinguishing the individual, whether man or

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

other creature; vote, suffrage, as being in the earliest states of society always expressed orally; language, words, expression; that which is uttered; in grammar, the form or meaning of the verb as being active or passive.

To Voice, v. a. and n. To rouse, to report; to vote; [these senses belong to old style:] to regulate the tone of:—*new*. [Obs.] To clamour, to exclaim.

Voiced, 114: a. Having a voice.

Voice-less, a. Having no voice; silent.

VOID=void, 29: a. and s. Empty; vacant; unfurnished; unsubstantial; vain, ineffectual, null:—*s*. An empty space, a vacuum.

To Void, v. a. and n. To leave empty; to emit; to vacate, to annul:—*new*. To be emitted.

Void'er, s. One that voids; a basket in which broken meat was carried from table.

Void'ing, a. Receiving what is ejected.

Void'a-ble, a. That may be voided; that may be made void.

Void'ance, 12: s. Act of emptying; ejection from a benefice.

Void'ness, s. Emptiness, nullity.

VOITURE, voy'tür, s. A carriage. [Arbutnot.]

VOLANT=völ'ánt, a. Flying; nimble.

Vol'a-tile, 105: a. and s. Flying; having the power to fly off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, flickle, airy:—*s*. [Obs.] A winged animal: *Volatile alkali* (sal ammoniac and hartshorn) is sometimes contracted into *Vol-at-ha-li*.

Vol'a-tile-ness, s. Volatility.

Vol'a-til'i-ty, s. The quality of being volatile; mutability of mind, airiness, liveliness.

To Vol'a-ti-lize, v. a. To render volatile.

Vol'a-til'i-za'tion, 89: s. Act or process of rendering volatile.

Vol'z, s.—See lower in the class, with Volley.

Vol'ER-r, s. A flight of birds. [Locke.]

Vol'i-r-TA'tion, 89: s. Act or power of flying.

Vol'-LXX, s. A flight of shot; a burst, an omission of many at once.

To Vol'-ley, v. a. and n. To discharge at a volley.

Vol'-lied, 114: a. Displaced with a burst.

Vole, s. A deal that wins all the tricks, a slam.

VOLCANO=völ-cä'nò, s. A burning mountain.

Vol-can'ic, 88: a. Pertaining to or produced by a volcano. *Volcanic Rocks*, see Plutonic in *Supp*.

VOLE.—See under Volant.

VOLITION, vò-lìsh'-ün, 89: s. The act of willing; the power of willing.

Vol'i-tive, 92, 105: a. Having power to will.

Vol'i-TENS-NO'-LENS, [Lat.] ad. Willing or not willing.

VOLLEY, &c.—See under Volant.

VOLT, vòlt, 116: s. [Allied to Volant, &c.] A bound, a turn; specially, a circular tread of a particular kind made by a horse; a leap by a fencer to avoid a thrust.

Vol'-ra, [Ital.] s. Turn, a going back and returning; it is used in music to signify repetition: the plural is *Vòl'te*, (*vòl'tay*). *Vòl'ti* (*vòl'tey*) is the imperative of the corresponding verb; thus *Vòl'ti subito* signifies turn over (the page) quickly.

VOLTAIC=völ-tä'ick, 88: a. An epithet applied to the galvanic pile or battery invented by *Volta*, a native of Pavia. *Voltaic*, see Electrotypy in *Supp*.

Vol'ta-ism, 2, 158: s. Galvanism, as improved by *Volta*. Hence, *Vol'ta-electric*, *Vol'tam'eter*, &c.

VOLUBLE, vòl'-b-l, 101: a. Formed so as to roll easily; rolling; nimble; active; fluent.

Vol'-u-bly, ad. In a voluble manner.

Vol'-u-bil'i-ty, 84, 105: s. Act or power of rolling; activity of tongue; liability to revolve.

Vo-lu'-bi-late, 109: a. Epithet of a steer: that climbs by winding round another body.

Vol'-u-ta'tion, 89: s. A wallowing, a rolling.

Vol'-UME, s. (This was once written *Voluma*.) Something rolled or convolved; a ancient fold, a single wave; something rolled, like an ancient book, which consisted of a sheet wound round and round on a staff, and which was rolled on another as the reader went on; hence a book in the modern form.

Vol'-un-ed, 114: a. Having the form of a volume.

Vol'-u-mist, s. A writer of volumes. [Milton: *prose*.]

Vo-lu'-mi-nous, 109, 120: a. Consisting of many complications or coils; consisting of many volumes; copious, diffusive; having written much.

Vo-lu'-mi-nous-ly, ad. Very copiously.

Vo-lu'-mi-nous-ness, s. State of being voluminous.

Vo-lu'te, s. The scroll of a column. [Archit.]

Vo-lu'-tion, 89: s. A spiral turn.

VOLUNTARY, vòl'-ün-tär-ty, a. and s. (Of the same family with Volition, &c.) Acting by choice, or spontaneously; willing; done by design or without compulsion; acting of its own accord:—*s*. A volunteer; a piece of music played at will or extemporaneously.

Vol'-un-tär-ily, ad. Spontaneously.

Vol'-un-tär-i-ness, s. State of being voluntary.

Vol'-UN-TEER', s. and a. A soldier who serves of his own accord:—*adj*. Serving by free will.

To Vol'-un-tee'r', v. a. and n. To offer voluntarily:—*new*. To serve as a volunteer.

VOLUPTUOUS, vò-lùp'-tù-üs, 147: a. Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.

Vol-up'-tu-ous-ly, ad. Luxuriously.

Vol-up'-tu-ous-ness, s. Addictedness to excess of pleasure, luxuriousness.

Vol-up'-tu-ar-y, s. One given to voluptuousness.

VOLUTATION, VOLUTE, VOLUTION.—See with Voluble, Volume, &c.

VOMICA.—See in the next class.

To VOMIT=vòm'-it, v. n. and a. To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth:—*act*. To throw up from the stomach; to eject with violence from any hollow.

Vom'-it, s. The matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.

Vom'-itive, 105: a. Causing vomits.

Vom'-i-tor-y, a. and s. Procuring vomits:—*s*. An emetic; a door of a theatre by which the crowd is let out.

Vo-mit'-ion, 89: s. Act or power of vomiting.

VOM'-I-CA, s. An encysted tumor on the lungs, named from its throwing up matter: the word is also applied as the epithet of the poison out, (*nar vomica*) which is the fruit of an East Indian tree.

VORACIOUS, vò-rä'-sh'üs, 90: a. Greedy, rapacious; ready to swallow up.

Vo-ra'-cious-ly, ad. Ravenously.

Vo-ra'-cious-ness, s. Ravenousness.

Vo-rad'-i-ty, (-räs'-ä-téy, 92, 105) s. Greediness of appetite, ravenousness.

Vo-RA'-GI-NOUS, 120: a. Full of gulfs.

VORTEX, vor'tècks, 188: s. Any thing whirling round; a whirlpool; a whirlwind; *pl.* *Vorti-ces*.

Vol'-u-cal, a. Whirling, turning. *Vorticel*, see *Supp*.

VOTARY, vò'-tär-ty, 105: s. and a. One devoted, as by a vow, to some service, worship, study, or state of life:—*adj*. Devoted, promised.

Vo'-tar-ist, s. A votary. [Shaks. Milton.]

Vo'-tar-ess, s. A female votary.

Vo'-TIVE, 105: a. Given or observed by a vow

VOTE=vòte, s. [Allied by etymology to the previous class.] Voice given and numbered, suffrage; in old use, the united voice of people in public prayer.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Numbers: gät'e-wäy: chäp'-mân: pò-pä': lāw: gòod: j'w. i. e. *Jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *note*, 171.

To Vote, *v. a.* To choose by suffrage; to give by vote: *To vote for* is perhaps the more common form.

Vo'ter, *s.* One who votes, or has a right to vote.

VOTIVE.—See under *Voluntary*.

To VOUCH=*vowtch*, *v. a. and n.* To call to witness; to obtest; to attest; to warrant:—*new*. To bear witness; to give testimony.

Vouch, *s.* Warrant, attestation.

Vouch'-er, *s.* One that vouches in a general sense; in law, the calling a person in to make good his warranty of title; a document vouching a fact.

Vouch-or, 177: *s.* One who calls in a vouchee. [Law.]

Vouch-ee, *s.* One called in to support his warranty of title.

To VOUCH-SAFE, *v. a. and n.* To permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant:—*new*. To condescend, to deign, to yield.

Vouch-safe'-ment, *s.* Grant, condescension. [Boyle.]

VOW=*vow*, 31: *s.* (Compare *Voluntary* and *Vote*.) A solemn promise, especially a promise to a divine power; often a promise of love or matrimony.

To Vow, *v. a. and n.* To consecrate by solemn dedication; to devote ceremonially:—*new*. To make vows or solemn promises.

Vow'-er, 36: *s.* One who vows.

Vow'-fel-low, 8: *s.* One bound by the same vow.

VOWEL=*vow'-el*, 14: *s. and a.* A lingual sound not requiring a contact or action, but only a position, of the exterior organs; a letter denoting such sound:—*adj.* Pertaining to a vowel, vocal.

Vow'-elled, 114: *a.* Furnished with vowels. [Dryd.]

VOYAGE=*voy'-age*=*vāw'-āge*, 29: *s.* Travel by sea or land; in modern use, travel by sea; in old authors, the practice of travelling; by a low figure, attempt, undertaking.

To Voy-age, *v. n. and a.* To travel; now appropriated to travelling by sea:—*act.* To pass over.

Voy-a-ger, 36: *s.* One who voyages.

VULGAR=*vul'-gar*, 34: *a. and s.* Pertaining to or practised by the common people; vernacular, national; public; offensively mean or low:—*s.* The common people.

Vul'-gar-ly, *ad.* Commonly, meanly.

To Vul'-gar-ize, *v. a.* To render vulgar. [Pope and Arbuthnot.]

Vul'-ga-rism, 158: *s.* Vulgarity; a vulgar idiom or phrase.

Vul'-gar-i-ty, *s.* Mean condition; grossness of manners; an act of low manners.

VUL-GATE, *s. and a.* The common Latin version of the Scriptures used by Roman Catholics:—*adj.* Pertaining to the Vulgate.

VULNERABLE, *vul'-nēr-ā-bl*, 101: *a.* Susceptible of wounds, liable to injury.

To Vul'-ner-ate, *v. a.* To wound. [Glanvil.]

Vul'-ner-a'-tion, *s.* Act of wounding. [Pearson.]

VUL'-NER-AR-Y, *a. and s.* Pertaining to wounds as regards the healing of them, useful in healing:—*s.* A healing plant.

VULPINE, *vul'-pīn*, 105: *a.* Pertaining to the fox, cunning, crafty.

VULTURE=*vul'-tūre*, *colloq.* *vul'-ch'-oor*, 147: *s.* A large carnivorous and rapacious bird.

Vul'-tu-rine, 105: *a.* Belonging to the vulture.

different forms of the same letter, are now properly deemed four distinct letters. Originally, indeed, the sound of J with respect to I, and of V with respect to U, were nothing more than organic actions on the bases of the purely vowel sounds; but for the organic action or consonant element denoted formerly by J, we now use Y initial, diverting J to a different and distinct purpose, (see J); and so likewise, having diverted V from its original use, (see V), we now employ V doubled, that is VV or W initial, in order to serve the office formerly belonging to V simple; accordingly, the letter W, at the beginning of words and syllables, denotes the 57th element of the schemes prefixed: see Prins. 57 and 145. As a vowel letter, W is but another form of U.

To WABBLE, *wōb'-bl*, 140, 101: *v. n.* To move from one side to the other, as a spinning top when about to fall.

WACKE=*wäck'-ey*, 142, 101: *s.* A substance intermediate between clay and basalt.

WAD, *wōd*, 140: *s.* Any mass of loose matter thrust close together.

Wad'-ded, *a.* Formed into a wad; quilted, stuffed with wadding.

Wad'-ding, *s.* A soft stuff used for quilting or stuffing garments.

WADD, *wōd*, *s.* A species of the ore of manganese.

To WADDLE, *wōd'-dl*, 140, 101: *v. n.* To move from side to side in walking, as a duck or a fat person.

Wad'-ding-ly, *ad.* In a waddling manner.

To WADE=*wād'-e*, *v. n.* To walk as through water; to move with difficulty and labour: it often assumes an active form by the ellipsis of *through*.

WADSET, *wōd'-sēt*, 140: *s.* An ancient tenure of land in the highlands of Scotland; hence, a *Wad-setter*.

WAFER=*wā'-fer*, *s.* A thin cake, as of bread or paste; specially, the bread given in the Catholic celebration of the eucharist; a little thin leaf of paste for fastening letters.

To Wa'-fer, *v. a.* To close with a wafer.

To WAFT=*wāft*, 142, 11: *v. a. and n.* To convey through a buoyant medium; to beckon by a waving motion of the hand,—to turn from by a quick action:—*new*. To float.

Waft, *s.* A floating body; a sweep or lift.

Waft'-er, *s.* He or that which wafts.

Waft'-age, 99: *s.* Carriage by wafting. [Shaks.]

Waft'-ure, 147: *s.* Act of waving. [Shaks.]

To WAG=*wāg*, 142: *v. a. and n.* To move lightly from side to side, to shake slightly:—*new*. To be in quick and ludicrous motion; hence, by a figure in low style, to go, to pack off; to be moved from side to side.

WAG, *s.* Any one ludicrously mischievous, derived perhaps from the notion of one who wags the head in derision, though the etymologists bring it from a distinct Saxon verb.

Wag'-gish, 77: *a.* Mischievous; droll.

Wag'-gish-ly, *ad.* In a waggish manner.

Wag'-gish-ness, *s.* Mischievous sport.

Wag'-ger-y, *s.* Mischievous merriment.

To Wag'-gle, *v. n. and a.* To wag, to waddle.

WAG'-TAIL, *s.* A sort of robin.

To WAGE=*wāge*, *v. a.* To engage in as by a previous pledge or determination; to stake; to hire or engage by wages; to employ by a stake or engagement to make the purpose good or complete: most of these senses are found only in old authors: *To wage war* is still a modern phrase.

Wage, *s.* Gage, pledge; hence, hire, pay for service: only the last sense remains in modern use, and for this the plural *Wages* is now always employed.

Wa'-ger, *s.* An offer to make oath, [Law:] a pledge; a bet; subject on which bets are laid.

W.

W is popularly the twenty-first letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-third; for I and J, U and V, which formerly occupied only two places in the alphabet, each pair respectively being considered only

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. *mission*, 165: *vizh-ūn*, i. e. *vision*, 165: *Min*, 166: *then*, 166.

To **Wa-ger**, *v. a. and n.* To pledge as a bet; to lay, to bet:—*n. s.* To offer a wager.

Wa'-ger-er, *s.* One who wagers.

Wa'-ges, *s. pl.*—See **Wage**, higher in the class.

WAGGERY, **WAGGISH**, &c., To **WAGGLE**.—See **To Wag**.

WAGGON=wäg'-gōn, 18: *s.* (Wa'-gon is a disused orthography.) A four wheeled vehicle for burdens; in old writers it means a vehicle answering to a modern coach or chariot; hence, **Wain**, an old contraction of *Wa'-gon*, has this last sense.

Wag'-gon-er, *s.* Driver of a wagon.

Wag'-gon-age, 99: *s.* Money paid for carriage by a wagon.

WAIN, *s.* Wagon; which see.

Wain'-age, *s.* A finding of carriages.

Wain'-rope, *s.* A wagon or cart rope.

WAID=wäüd, *a.* *Weigh'd* or bent in. [Shaks.]

WAIF.—See under **To Waive**.

To WAIL=wäil, *v. a. and n.* To moan, to bewail:—*mes.* To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

Wail, *s.* Audible sorrow, lamentation.

Wail'-ing, *s.* Wail, lamentation.

Wail'-ment, *s.* Lamentation. [Obs.]

Wail'-ful, 117: *a.* Sorrowful. [Shaks.]

WAIN, &c.—See **Wagon**, and under it.

WAINSCOT, wēn'-scōt, 119: *s.* The timber lining of a room.

To Wain'-scot, *v. a.* To line with wainscot; hence, to put a lining to of any material.

Wain'-scot-ing, *s.* Wainscot, or material for it.

WAIR=wäre, *s.* A plank, two yards by one foot.

WAIST=wäüst, *s.* Strictly, the narrow part of the body just above the hips, but it is often used for the part which extends from thence to just below the arms; the middle part of a ship's hull; hence, on shipboard a *Waister* is a man stationed in the waist.

Waist'-band, *s.* That part of the breeches which encircles the waist.

Waist'-coat, (*colloq.* wēs'-cōat, 119, 156) *s.* A short coat fitting close to the waist.

To WAIT=wät, *v. n. and a.* To expect; to stay; to attend; to watch:—*art.* To stay for; to attend.

Wait, *s.* Ambush; as *To lay wait*; *To lie in wait*.

Wait'-er, *s.* One who waits, particularly in a house of public entertainment; a tray, such as is used in waiting at table. *Tide'-waiter*, an officer of customs.

Wait'-ing, *a.* An epithet applied to one who waits, as *Wait'-ing-maid*; &c.

WAITS=wäits, *s. pl.* Literally *watchers* or persons who keep *awake*, at present applied only to the itinerant nocturnal musicians at Christmas time; some inquirers however ally the word with those of the previous class, deriving the *waits* from the musicians formerly attendant on mayors and bodies corporate.

To WAIVE=wäiv, 189: *v. a.* To relinquish, to forsake; hence, to defer for the present.

Waived, 114: *part. a.* Relinquished; it is specially applied to a woman who, for any crime for which a man may be outlawed, is relinquished or forsaken by the law; hence, such a one is called a *Waivee*: see **Outlawry**.

Waiv'-er, *s.* The passing by of a thing, or a declining or refusal to accept it; the legal process by which a woman is waived.

WAIF, *sv.* Any thing *waived* or relinquished, as that which is thrown away by a thief in his flight; in this case it belongs to the king unless the owner first recover it, or make fresh pursuit, and sue and appeal within a year and a day; any thing found astray without an owner.

WAIWODE=wäy'-wōde, *s.*—See **Vaivode**.

To WAKE=wäke, *v. n. and a.* To be awake; to watch; to be roused or cease from sleep:—*act.* To

rouse from sleep; hence, to excite: *To wake a corpse* is a special application of a word etymologically the same, implying to watch it, or to keep awake in tendance of it.

Wake, *s.* Act of waking from sleep. [Obs.] state of forbearing sleep, vigil; the feast of the dedication of the parish church, which was originally kept by watching all night; the track formed by the course of a ship, so called because the water is disturbed or roused from its previous state.

Wa'-ker, *s.* A watcher; a rouser.

Wa'-king, *s.* Watch. [Wicliffe.]

Wake'-ful, 117: *a.* Not sleeping; vigilant.

Wake'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a wakeful manner.

Wake'-ful-ness, *s.* Indisposition to sleep; want of sleep.

To Wa'-ken, 114: *v. n. and a.* To awaken or awake.

Wa'-ken-er, *s.* One that awakens.

WAKE'-ROB-IN, *s.* A plant.

WALE=wäle, *s.* A ridge; a streak; specially, a rising part in the surface of cloth; a plank extending along the sides of a ship; a mark left on the body by a stripe.

To Wale, *v. a.* To mark with stripes.

Wa'-ly, *a.* Marked with streaks.

To WALK, wäwk, 112, 139: *v. n. and a.* To move by alternately setting one foot before the other without running; to move; applied to a horse, not to trot, gallop, or canter, but to move with the slowest pace; it is used specially or metaphorically for to appear as a spectre,—to act on any occasion,—to act in sleep,—to act,—to travel:—*act.* To pass through; to cause to walk.

Walk, *s.* Act of walking; gait; step; the space which one has walked; way, road; specially, an avenue set with trees; region, space.

Walk'-er, *s.* One that walks; one that acts in a particular manner; anciently, a fuller: a *Walk-mill* was a fulling mill.

Walk'-ing, *s.* Act of going on foot.

Walk'-ing-stick, *s.* Stick used in walking.

WALL, wäül, 112: *s.* A series of brick or stone raised upwards as a division or defence; the side of a building: *To take the wall*, to take the upper place.

To Wall, *v. a.* To enclose or surround with a wall or walls; to defend by walls; to fill with a wall.

WALL'-EYE, 106: *s.* An eye diseased by glaucoma, in which the white on one side is very large; the etymologists doubt it to be a compound of *Wall*, though Johnson makes it so: see *Whally*.

Other compounds are *Wall'-eyed*; *Wall'-creeper*. (a bird); *Wall'-fruit*; *Wall'-house*; *Wall'-sided*, (applied to a ship); *Wall'-spring*; and the names of plants.—*Wall'-cress*; *Wall'-flower*; *Wall'-moss*; *Wall'-pennywort*; *Wall'-pepper*; *Wall'-pie*; *Wall'-rue*; *Wall'-wort*; &c.

WALLET, wöl'-lēt, 140, 14: *s.* A bag or knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging.

To WALLOP, wöl'-löp, *v. n.* To boil with noise and bubbling; it occurs in vulgar use with the same figurative meaning as the phrase, *To give a dressing to*.

To WALLOW=wöl'-lō, 140, 125: *v. n. and a.* To move as in mire; to move heavily and clumsily; to roll about; to live in a state of filth or gross vice:—*act.* To roll.

Wal'-low, *s.* A rolling walk. [Dryd.]

Wal'-low-er, *s.* One who wallows.

WALNUT, wäül'-nüt, 112: *s.* A well-known tree and its fruit; it has several species.

WALRUS, wäül'-rūs, 112: *s.* The morse or sea-horse, also called the *Wal'-tron*.

WALTZ, wäülts, 112, 143: *s.* The name of a German dance, or of a tune suitable for it, which has always three quavers in a bar: the word is allied to *Wallow*.

The schemes entire and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary

Vowels: gäte-wäy: chäp'-män: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: i'ōō. *i. e. jew*, 55: *a, e, y, &c. mute*, 171.

WAR

To WAMBLE, wŏm'-bl, *v. n.* To have or produce a rolling sensation with nausea in the stomach. [L'Estrange.]

WAMPUM, wŏn'-pŭm, 140: *s.* A broad belt formed of certain shells prepared and strung, and formerly used as money by the American Indians.

WAN, wŏn=wāwn, 140: *a.* Pale as with sickness; languid of look: see also *To Win*.

Wanned, 114: *a.* Turned pale.

Wan'-ness, *s.* Paleness; languor.

Wan'-nish, *a.* Of a pale or wan hue.

WAND, wŏnd, 140: *s.* A small stick or twig; a long rod; a staff of authority; a charming-rod.

To WANDER, wŏn'-der=wāwn'-der, 140: *v. n.* and *a.* To rove, to ramble; to go astray:—*act.* To travel over without a certain course.

Wan'-der-er, *s.* A rover, a Rambler.

Wan'-der-ing, *s.* Uncertain peregrination; aberration; roving of the mind.

Wan'-der-ing-ly, *ad.* In a wandering manner.

To WANE=wāne, *v. n.* and *a.* To decrease, applied in particular to the moon as opposed to *to wax*; to decline, to sink:—*act.* [B. Jon.] To cause to wane.

Wane, *s.* Decrease of the moon; decline.

WANG.—See Whang.

WANHOPE, wāwn'-hŏpe, *s.* Want of hope. [Obs.]

WANNED, **WANNESS**, &c.—See Wan.

WANT, wānt, 140: *s.* (Said to be allied to *Wane*.) Need; deficiency; poverty: from a different etymology, a mole.

To Want, *v. a.* and *n.* To lack, to need; to fall short of; to wish, to desire:—*new.* To be wanted; to fail; to be deficient; to be misused.

Want'-ing, *a.* Absent, deficient.

Want'-less, *a.* Having no want.

WANT'-WIT, *s.* A fool. [Shaks.]

WANTON, wāwn'-tŏn, *a.* and *s.* Wandering, flying loosely; gay, airy, frolicsome; dissolute, licentious; lascivious, libidinous; loose, unrestrained; luxuriant, superfluous:—*s.* A lascivious person, at present seldom applied but to a female; a trifler; a word of slight endearment.

To Want'-ton, *v. n.* To revel; to play luxuriantly; to play lasciviously: it occurs in old authors as an active verb, signifying to make wanton; Daniel and South use *To Wantonize*.

Want'-ton-ly, *ad.* In a wanton manner.

Want'-ton-ness, *s.* Sportiveness; licentiousness; lasciviousness.

WANTY, wāwn'-tēy, *s.* A surenigle. [Obs.]

WAPED.—See Wapped.

WAPENTAKE, wā'-pn-tāke, 114: *s.* Literally, a touching of weapons, which was the token of fidelity and allegiance on the meeting of the men composing the district of the hundred: hence it became another name for the hundred itself.

WAPPENED, wŏp'-pnd, 140, 114: *a.* A word that Warburton explains by Waped, which signifies, as he says, both sorrowful and terrified; Webster allies the latter with the Latin *Vapulo*, to beat, and the English vulgar word to *Whap* or *Whop*. [Shaks.]

WAR, wor=wāwr, 140, 37: *s.* Open hostility between nations; hostility; act of opposition; the profession of arms; poetically, arms, armour, forces, army: *Man of war*, in old writings a warrior, in modern style a large fighting-ship.

To War, *v. n.* and *a.* To make war; to contend, to strive:—*act.* To make war upon.

War'-fare, *s.* Military service; contest, struggle.

To War'-fare, *v. n.* To lead a military life. [Camden.]

War'-ha-ble, *a.* Fit for war. [Spenser.]

War'-like, *a.* Fit for war; military, martial.

War'-like-ness, *s.* Warlike disposition. [Sandys.]

WAR

To WAR'-RAY, (wŏr'-rāy, 129) *v. a.* To make war upon. [Spenser.]

War'-ri-or, *s.* A soldier; a brave man.

War'-ri-or-ess, *s.* A female warrior. [Spenser.]

See The compounds are *War'-bent* or *War'-beaten*, *War'-office*; *War'-proof*; *War'-whoop*; *War'-worn*; &c.

To WARBLE, wor'-bl, 140, 101: *v. a.* and *n.* To modulate with quavers; to cause to quaver; to utter musically:—*new.* To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

War'-ble, *s.* A warbling, a song.

War'-bler, *s.* One that warbles; a singing-bird.

War'-bling, *a.* and *s.* Having musical notes:—*s.* Act of quavering musically.

To WARD, wārd, 140: *v. a.* and *n.* To guard, to watch, to defend, to protect; to fence off; to fence, followed by *off*:—*new.* To be vigilant; to act on the defensive with a weapon.

Ward, *s.* Act of guarding; the garrison, or those who keep a place: guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress; district of a town committed to the *guardianship* of an alderman; custody, confinement; that which, in a lock, corresponding with the key, *hinders* any other from opening it; one who is warded,—the correlative of a guardian; guardianship, right over an orphan.

Ward'-en, 114: *s.* A keeper; a guardian; a head officer, particularly one who has jurisdiction over the Cinque Ports; from another etymology the name of a large pear.

Ward'-er, *s.* A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

Ward'-mote, *s.* A meeting of the ward in the city.

Ward'-robe, *s.* A room where clothes are kept; hence, the clothes kept, a person's wearing apparel.

Ward'-room, *s.* Literally guard-room, the room in a ship over the gun-room where the lieutenants and other principal officers mess, and around which are their sleeping-cubics.

Ward'-ship, *s.* Guardianship; pupilage.

WARE, (for *Wore*).—See *To Wear*. [Obs.]

WARE=wāre, *a.* Wary, expecting with caution, looking for, provided against.

To Ware, *v. n.* To beware, to take heed of.

Wa'-ry, *a.* Cautious, careful.

Wa'-ri-ly, *ad.* Cautiously, carefully.

Wa'-ri-ness, *s.* Caution, prudent foresight.

Ware'-ful, 117: *a.* Cautious. [Obs.]

Ware'-ful-ness, *s.* Cautiousness. [Obs.]

Ware'-ly, *ad.* Warily. [Spenser.]

Ware'-less, *a.* Unwary, uncautious. [Spenser.]

WARE=wāre, *s.* Goods, commodities, merchandise: it is a collective noun, but admits of the plural when *wares* of different kinds are meant: in the North they use a correspondent verb, as *To ware one's money*, which signifies to lay it out in goods or to bestow it well.

WARE'-HOUSE, *s.* A storehouse for goods on sale.

WARFARE, **WARHABLE**, **WARLIKE**, &c.—See with *War*.

WARILY, **WARINESS**.—See with *Wars*, (*adj.*)

WARLING, wor'-līng, 140: *s.* Properly, a *wearling*, or one of whom a person is weary. [Obs.]

WARLOCK, wor'-lŏck, 18: *s.* A wizard.

WARM=wārm, 140: *a.* Heated to a small degree; zealous, ardent; irritable; active, violent; heated with action; vigorous, sprightly; enthusiastic: by a colloquial figure, comfortable in circumstance, rather rich.

To Warm, *v. a.* and *n.* To heat to a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to excite:—*new.* To become warm.

Warm'-ly, *ad.* With warmth; ardently.

Warm'-ness, *s.* Warmth.

Warmth, *s.* Gentle heat; zeal; enthusiasm.

See The compounds are *Warm'-ing pan*, (for warming)

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-un, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ŭn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

jed;) *Warn'ing-stone*, (a Cornish stone which retains heat;) &c.
To WARN, wārn, 140: *v. a.* To caution by previous notice of danger; to admonish of any duty; to notify: Spenser uses it in the sense of to warn off.
Warn'er, 36: *s.* An admonisher.
Warn'ing, *s.* Caution; notice.
WARP, wāwp, 140: *s.* That order of thread in a thing woven that lies lengthwise and is crossed by the woof; a tow-line.
To WARP, *v. n.* and *a.* To be twisted out of a straight direction, to bend; to move on with a bending motion; to contract, to shrivel:—*act.* To turn or twist out of shape, to bend; to pervert; hence Shakespeare uses it for the effect of frost on water; in sea language, to tow with a warp.
Warp'ing, *s.* Act of turning aside from the true direction.
To WARRANT, wōr-rānt, 140, 129: *v. a.* To support or maintain; to authorize, to justify; to secure; to declare upon surety; to indemnify, to guarantee.
War'-rant, *s.* A writ conferring some right or authority; specially, a writ of caption; a secure inviolable grant; commission; attestation; in an obsolete sense, right, legality.
War'-rant-er, *s.* One who warrants.
War'-rant-or, } 177: *substantives*. Correlative terms
War'-rant-ee, } of law, signifying one who warrants, and one to whom something is warranted.
War'-rant-a-ble, *a.* Justifiable.
War'-rant-a-bly, *ad.* Justifiably.
War'-rant-a-ble-ness, *s.* Quality of being warrantable.
War'-rant-ise, (-ice, 152) *s.* Warranty. [Shaks.]
War'-rant-y, *s.* A legal promise or deed of security; authority, justificatory mandate; security.
To War'-rant-y, *v. a.* To give a guarantee for.
To WARRAY.—See under War.
WARRE, wāwr, 140, 189: *a.* Worse. [Spenser.]
WARREN, wōr-rēn, 140, 129: *s.* (Compare To Warl, &c.) A keep or enclosure for rabbits; sometimes for fish.
War-ren-er, *s.* The keeper of a warren.
WARRIANGLE, wōr-rē-āng-gl, 140, 158: *s.* A hawk. [Ainsworth.]
WARRIOR, WARRIORESS.—See with War.
WART, wāwt, 140: *s.* A hard excrescence on the skin; a protuberance on trees.
Wart'-ed, *a.* Having warts. [Bot.]
Wart'-y, *a.* Grown over with warts.
WART-WOIT, (-wurt, 141) *s.* A plant.
WAR-WORN.—See as a compound of War.
WARY.—See under Ware, (*adj.*)
WAS, wōz. —See To Be.
To WASH, wōsh, 140: *v. a.* and *n.* To cleanse with water; to overflow, to wet; to colour by washing:—*new.* To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes.
Wash, *s.* Alluvial matter; a marsh, a quagmire; a lotion; a superficial stain or colour; feed of hogs from washed dishes; the act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed.
Wash'-er, *s.* One that washes.
Wash'-ing, *s.* Act of cleansing; a wash.
Wash'-y, *a.* Watery, damp; weak, not solid.
Wash'-board, (board to prevent the water from washing over a boat;) *Wash'-er-woman*; *Wash'-pot*; *Wash'-tab*; &c.
WASP, wōsp, 140: *s.* An active stinging winged insect, not unlike a bee.
Wasp'-ish, *a.* Irritable, snappish, malignant.
Wasp'-ish-ly, *ad.* Petulantly.

Wasp'-ish-ness, *s.* Irritability.

WASSAIL, wōs'-sēl, 140, 119: *s.* A liquor made of ale with sugar and apples, anciently much used at carousals; a drunken bout; a merry song: *the Wassail cup* was one of large dimensions brought forward at merry-makings.

To WAS'-sail, *v. n.* To hold a merry-making; to attend at wassails; to tope.

Was'-sail-er, *s.* A toper, a feaster.

WAST, wōst. —See To Be.

To WASTE, wāst, 111: *v. a.* and *n.* To diminish; to squander; to destroy, to desolate; to wear out, to consume, to spend:—*new.* To dwindle, to be consumed.

Waste, *a.* and *s.* Desolate; stripped; uncultivated; worthless:—*s.* Useless expenditure; loss; desolate tract of ground; space unoccupied; mischief, destruction, particularly of wood or other product of land by a tenant.

Wa'-ster, *s.* He or that which wastes; a prodigal; thief in a candle: anciently, the name of a cudgel.

Wa'-sting, *a.* Dissipating, destroying.

Waste'-ful, 111, 117: *a.* Lavish, destructive, prodigal; desolate, uncultivated.

Waste'-ful-ly, *ad.* With waste

Waste'-ful-ness, *s.* Prodigality, lavishness.

Waste'-ness, *s.* Solitude, desolate state. [Spenser.]

WASTE'-THRIFT. *s.* A spendthrift. [B. and Fl.]

Wa'-strel, *s.* Common ground. [Carew.]

WASTEL, wōs'-tēl, 140: *s.* Fine bread. [Obs.]

WATCH, wōtch, 140: *s.* Forbearance of sleep; attention; guard, vigilant keep; place where a guard is kept, a watchman or watchmen; a period of the night; a pocket instrument or clock which keeps the hours.

To Watch, *v. n.* and *a.* To be awake; to observe; to keep guard; to await with expectation; to be attentive; to be insidiously in wait:—*act.* To guard; to lie in wait for; to attend; to observe in order to detect and prevent.

Watch'-er, *s.* One who watches.

Watch'-ful, 117: *a.* Vigilant, observant.

Watch'-ful-ly, *ad.* Vigilantly.

Watch'-ful-ness, *s.* Inability to sleep; vigilance, heed, cautious regard.

Watch'-ing, *s.* Wakefulness.

Watches. The compounds are *Watch'-glass*; *Watch'-maker*; *Watch'-box* &c.; *Watch'-light*; *Watch'-man*; *Watch'-tower*; *Watch'-word*; &c.

WATCHET, wōtch'-ēt, 140, 14: *a.* Pale blue. [Dryden]

WATER, wāw'-ter, 140: *s.* A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary to living beings of any fluid in nature except air; it was always esteemed, as earth, air, and fire, a simple element, but it has been ascertained to consist of 88 parts oxygen and 12 hydrogen, or, by measure, one volume of oxygen to two of hydrogen; in special or derived senses, the sea; urine; the lustre of a diamond: *To hold water*, to be sound.

To Wa'-ter, *v. a.* and *n.* To irrigate; to supply with water for drink; to diversify as with waves, a term in the arts:—*new.* To shed moisture; to take in water: *The mouth waters* is a phrase denoting a longing desire from dogs which drop their salivary when they see meat they cannot get.

Wa'-ter-er, *s.* One who waters.

Wa'-ter-ing, *s.* Act of supplying water, or sprinkling with water; place of such supply: *A watering-place*, a place for watering cattle; and also, as a modern term, a place to which people resort at certain seasons for the benefit of the waters, whether by drinking from mineral springs, or by bathing in the sea; in general, it means a sea bathing place: *A watering-trough*, a drinking-trough for cattle.

Wa'-ter-y, *a.* Resembling water,—thin, tactless, wet; pertaining to or consisting of water.

The scheme entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāw'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*: 55: a, e, i, &c. *mutic*, 171.

Wā'-ter-i-ness, *s.* Moisture, humidity.

Wā'-ter-ish, *a.* Resembling water, thin, moist.

Wā'-ter-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being waterish.

Wā'-ter-less, *a.* Destitute of water.

Wā'-TER-MAN, *s.* One that waters horses; one that mangles a boat.

Of the other compounds, which are very numerous, many are names of plants, as *Wā'-ter-on'-amint*; *Wā'-ter-cress*; *Wā'-ter-crow'-foot*; *Wā'-ter-drop'-wort*; *Wā'-ter-flag*; *Wā'-ter-ger'-mander*; *Wā'-ter-hair'-grass*; *Wā'-ter-hemp'-granny*; *Wā'-ter-hus'-el*; *Wā'-ter-leaf*; *Wā'-ter-lily*; *Wā'-ter-mel'-on*; *Wā'-ter-pars'-nep*; *Wā'-ter-rad'-ish*; *Wā'-ter-ruck'-et*; *Wā'-ter-sol'-dier*; *Wā'-ter-tath*; *Wā'-ter-tr'-foil*; *Wā'-ter-wild'-et*; *Wā'-ter-willow*; *Wā'-ter-wilk*; (a native of dry West Indian soils, supplying abundance of sap to the thirsty traveller.) *Wā'-ter-wort*; &c. Other compounds are *Wā'-ter-bean'-er*; *Wā'-ter-bell'-lows*; *Wā'-ter-burne*, (adj.); *Wā'-ter-car'-riage*; *Wā'-ter-cluck*; *Wā'-ter-clo'-et*, (a closet for easing nature, with water from a cistern to keep it clean.) *Wā'-ter-col'-our*, (pigment worked up with water, opposed to oil-colour.) *Wā'-ter-course*; *Wā'-ter-drop*; *Wā'-ter-eph'-ant*, (the hippopotamus.) *Wā'-ter-eng'-ine*; *Wā'-ter-fall*; *Wā'-ter-flood*; *Wā'-ter-fl'-ow*; *Wā'-ter-foul*; *Wā'-ter-fox*, (the carp.) *Wā'-ter-fur'-row*; *Wā'-ter-gage*; *Wā'-ter-gr'-ell*, (a thin gruel from water and meal.) *Wā'-ter-ham'-mer*, (a column of water in a vacuum.) *Wā'-ter-hed*; *Wā'-ter-lev'-el*; *Wā'-ter-line*; *Wā'-ter-logged*, (adj. applied to a ship when by leaks she is unmanageable.) *Wā'-ter-man*, (see above.) *Wā'-ter-mark*, (mark left by the tide.) *Wā'-ter-mill*; *Wā'-ter-neut*; *Wā'-ter-of'-deal*, (see Ordeal.) *Wā'-ter-out'-sot*; *Wā'-ter-point*; *Wā'-ter-put*; *Wā'-ter-proof*; *Wā'-ter-rail*; *Wā'-ter-rad*; *Wā'-ter-rick'-et*, (a fire-work.) *Wā'-ter-rol*; *Wā'-ter-sail*; *Wā'-ter-sup'-pase*; *Wā'-ter-mak'-er*; *Wā'-ter-soak*; *Wā'-ter-spon'-se*; *Wā'-ter-spon'-se*; *Wā'-ter-ta'-ble*, (a ledge in a building.) *Wā'-ter-therm'-eter*; *Wā'-ter-tight*; *Wā'-ter-way*, (utterer on shipboard.) *Wā'-ter-wheel*; *Wā'-ter-work*; &c.

WATTLE, wōt'-l, 140, 101: *s.* Properly, a twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle; the flexible bars or loose flesh below a cock's bill, and about the mouth of some fishes.

To **Wāt'-tle**, *v. a.* To bind with twigs; to form by plaiting twigs.

To **WAUL**=wāul, *v. n.* To cry like a cat.

WAVE=wāv, *s.* A moving swell or volume of water, a billow; unevenness, inequality.

To **Wave**, *v. n.* and *a.* To play loosely as a wave, to undulate; to fluctuate, to waver; to be moved as a signal.—*net.* To raise into inequalities like waves; to move with loose and various direction; to brandish; to waft; to beckon; for other senses, improperly ascribed to this verb, see To Waive.

Waved, 114: *a.* Undated, denoting honours acquired at sea. [Her.]

Wā'-ving, *a.* and *s.* Moving to and fro:—*s.* Act of moving or playing loosely.

Wā'-ver, *s.* A young slender tree. [Evelyn.]

Wā'-vy, *a.* Rising in waves; undulating; winding.

Wave'-less, *a.* Without waves; smooth.

Of the compounds are *Wā'-ve-off'-ering*, (a Jewish offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points.) *Wā'-ve-loa'*; *Wā'-ve-sub'-jected*; *Wā'-ve-urn*; &c.

To **Wā'-ver**, *v. n.* To play to and fro; to fluctuate, to be undetermined; to totter.

Wā'-ver-er, *s.* One who wavers; one inconstant.

Wā'-ver-ing-ness, *s.* Quality of being wavering.

WAX, wācks, 188: *s.* A thick tenuous substance formed by bees; any thick tenuous substance resembling it, as that used to seal letters, and that excreted in the ears.

To **Wax**, *v. a.* To smear or join with wax.

Wax'-en, 114: *a.* Made of wax.

Wax'-y, *a.* Soft like wax; yielding.

Of the compounds are *Wax'-can'-dle*; *Wax'-chandler*; *Wax'-work*; &c.

To **WAX**, wācks, 188: *v. n.* To grow, to increase, hence, to become: Shakspeare uses *Waxes* for the regular participle *Waxed*: the *pret.* and *part.* with our oldest authors, were *I wax*, and *Woren*: these are quite obsolete, and the verb itself is obsolescent.

WAY=wāy, *s.* Road, passage; length of space; course, direction; advance in life; room, vacancy made by recession; access; sphere of observation; means, method; will, humour; manner; process: *By the way*, in passing: *To go or come one's way*, to go or come along, to depart: *Way* and *Ways* are often used in composition for *Use*. *Way-bread*, see *Supp.*

Way'-less, *a.* Pathless; trackless.

Way'-PA-ker, 42, 36: *s.* Passenger; traveller.

Way'-far-ing, *a.* Travelling, passing, journeying.

To **Way'-LAX**, *v. a.* To beset by the way or by ambush.

Way'-lay-er, *s.* One who waylays another.

Way'-MARK, *s.* Mark to guide travellers.

Way'-WARD, *a.* Liking one's own way, forward, perverse: some etymologists, however, consider the first syllable identical with *was* or *teratiousness*.

Way'-ward-ly, *ad.* Forwardly, perversely.

Way'-ward-ness, *s.* Forwardness, perverseness.

Of the compounds are *Way'-bread*, (a plant.) *Way'-far-ing-tree*, (a shrub.) *Way'-maker*; &c.

To **WAYMENT**=wāy'-mēnt, *v. n.* To lament. [Spenser.]

WE=wē or wē, 176: *pron.* The nom. plural of *I*.

WEAK=wēak, *a.* Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant; feeble of sound; feeble of mind; not much impregnated with the constitutive ingredient; not well supported; unfortified: *Weak side*, that part of a person's natural disposition by which he is most easily warped or won.

To **Weak**, *v. a.* and *n.* To weaken. [More.]

Weak'-ly, *ad.* and *a.* Feebly; with want of efficacy; indiscreetly.—*adj.* Not strong; not healthy.

Weak'-ness, *s.* Want of strength; feebleness; infirmity; defect of moral resolution; failing.

Weak'-ling, *s.* A feeble creature.

To **Weak'-en**, 114: *v. a.* and *n.* To debilitate, to enfeeble:—*new.* [Chaucer.] To become weak.

Weak'-en-er, *s.* He or that which weakens.

WEAL=wēal, *s.* Mark of a stripe; properly, a Wale.

To **Weal**, *v. a.* To wale; which see.

WEAL=wēal, *s.* State of being well or prosperous, happiness, prosperity: the *public, general, or common* weal is the public or common welfare; hence, *common-weal* or *common-wealth*, a republic. Shakspeare (Coriolanus, act ii, sc. 1.) uses *Weal'-man* as a sneering word for a politician.

WEALTH, (wēlth, 120) *s.* Prosperity, external happiness, [obs.] riches, large possessions.

Wealth'-y, *a.* Rich, opulent; abundant.

Wealth'-i-ly, *ad.* Richly.

Wealth'-i-ness, *s.* State of being wealthy.

WEALD=weald, *s.* A wild; a forest. *Weal'den*, *a.*

To **WEAN**=wēn, *v. a.* To put from the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

Wean'-ling, *s.* A newly-weaned young creature:

Spenser uses *Wean'-el*, and I use *Wean'-el*.

WEAPON, wēp'-ōn, 120, 18: *s.* Instrument of offence: *Wēp'-on-solve* was a salve supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it.

Wēp'-oned, 114: *a.* Armed, equipped.

Wēp'-on-less, *a.* Having no weapon, unarmed.

To **WEAR**, wāra, 100: *v. a.* and *n.* (*I warr*, *I wore*=wōrt,

WORN, wō'urn, 130: *for the pret.*, is *obe.*)

use, by time, or gradual diminution: to consume tediously; to use, and hence to carry on the body, as clothes; to have or exhibit habitually; to effect by

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

degrees. *To wear out*, to consume by degrees; to harass: *To wear a ship* is to veer it, in which sense the verb appears to have a different etymology, and by some persons is spelled *Ware*:—*new*. To be wasted by use or time, often followed by a particle, as *out*, *away*, *off*; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.

Wear, *s.* Diminution or decay by use or friction; act of wearing; thing worn.

Wear'er, *s.* One who wears something; that which wastes or diminishes.

Wear'-ing, *a. and s.* That wears.—*s.* [Shaks.] Clothes.

WEAR=wērt, 103: *s.* A dam to shut up and raise the water, often written *Weir* or *Wier*, and by Sir P. Sidney, *Were*; a net of twigs to catch fish.

Wear'-ish, *a.* Boggy; weak, washy, insipid.

WEARD=wērd, *s.* (Compare Ward) Watchfulness or care; it occurs only in composition. [Obs.]

WEARY=wēry, 103, 105: *a.* Worn with fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of something; desirous to discontinue; tiresome.

To Wear'-y, *v. a.* To tire, to fatigue; to harass; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue by being irksome.

Wear'-i-ness, *s.* Lassitude; fatigue.

Wear'-i-some, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Causing weariness.

Wear'-i-some-ly, *ad.* In a wearisome manner.

Wear'-i-some-ness, *s.* Quality of tiring; state of being easily tired.

WEASAND, wē'-zānd, 151: *s.* The windpipe.

WEASEL, wē'-zl, 114: *s.* A small animal that eats corn and kills mice: see *Weasel* under *Wee*.

WEATHER, wēth'-er, *s.* State of the air with respect to heat or cold, moisture or dryness, calm or storm, &c.; in poetry, change of the air; tempest, storm: *stress of weather*, force of tempests.

To Weath'-er, *v. a.* To expose to the air, [Spenser:] to sail to windward of; hence, to pass with difficulty; to endure, sometimes with *out*, emphatical: *To weather a point*, to gain a point against the wind, and hence, to accomplish against opposition.

Weath'-er-most, 116: *a.* Furthest to windward.

WEATH'-ER-COCK, *s.* A weather vane: see *Cock*: any thing changeable and inconsistent.

Other compounds are *Weath'-er-beaten*; *Weath'-er-board*; *Weath'-er-deer*; *To Weath'-er-fen*, (to shelter); *Weath'-er-gage*, (weather-cock); to have the weather-gage of another ship is to be to the windward of her; *Weath'-er-glass*; *Weath'-er-proof*; *Weath'-er-spy*, (a foreteller of the weather); *Weath'-er-wise*, (skillful in foretelling the weather); *Weath'-er-wiser*, (an old word for an instrument showing the weather); &c.

To WEAVE=wēve, } *v. a. and n.* (*I wove*,
I **WOVE**=wōv, } and it was *waved*, are
I **WOVEN**=wōvn, } forms less in use.) To form

by texture or by the insertion of one part of the material within another, to form into a web; to interpose, to insert.—*new*. To work at the loom.

Weav'-er, *s.* One whose trade is to weave: it also occurs as the name of a fish sometimes spelled *Weaver*.

Weav'-ing, *s.* The art or business of a weaver.

Wen', *s.* Any thing woven: *Web'-footed*, having webs or films joining the toes.

Webbed, 114: *a.* Joined by a web or film.

Web'-ster, *s.* A weaver: once also called a *Webber*.

WEFT, *s.* The woof; which see below

Weft'-age, *s.* Texture. [Grew.]

WOOF, *s.* That which is *woven* into or intertwined with the warp, the series of threads that run in the direction of the breadth, and so cross the warp; poetically, texture, cloth.

To WED=wēd, *v. a. and n.* To marry.

Wed'-ded, *part. and a.* Married; belonging to matrimony.

Wed'-ding, *s.* Marriage; the nuptial ceremony.

The scheme, entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ā. i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.
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Wed'-lock, *s.* Marriage; matrimony.

WEDGE=wēdge, *s.* A mass of metal; a solid body originally of metal, which, becoming continually thicker from a sharp edge, is used to cleave timber: it is one of the mechanical powers; something is the form of a wedge.

To Wedge, *v. a.* To cleave; to drive or force as by a wedge; to fasten by wedges.

WEDLOCK.—See under *To Wed*.

WEDNESDAY, wēnz'-day, 167: *s.* Literally, *Woden's day*; the fourth day of the week.

WEE=wē, *a.* Little, small. [Colloq.]

Wee'-zel, (-zl) *a.* Thin; as a *weazel* face. [Local.]

WEECHELM, wēch'-ēlm, 119: *s.* Sort of elm.

WEED=wēd, *s.* Any noxious or useless plant; something noxious or useless.

To Weed, *v. a.* To rid of weeds; to free from something hurtful or offensive.

Weed'-er, 36: *s.* One that weeds.

Weed'-ing, *s.* Operation of clearing from weeds.

Weed'-y, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with weeds.

Weed'-less, *a.* Free from weeds.

The compounds are *Weed'-hook* or *Weet'-ing-hook*, &c.

WEED=wēd, *s.* A garment, [Spenser, Shaks.] as upper garment, [Chapman:] it now occurs only in the plural, and scarcely otherwise than in speaking of a widow's weeds.

WEEK=wēak, *s.* The space of seven days.

Week'-ly, *a. and ad.* Happening or coming once a week, hebdomadary.—*adv.* Once a week.

Week'-day, *s.* Any day not Sunday.

WHEEL=wēd, *s.* A kind of trap for fish, also called a *Weelly*; it occurs also as a name for a whirlpool.

*To WEEEN=wēen, *v. n.* To think, to imagine. [Obs.]*

To WEEP=wēp, } *v. n. and a.* (*Weep*
I **WEPT**=wēpt, 135: } never occurs in modern
I **WEPT**=wēpt, 135: } use.) To lament, to complain; to show sorrow by tears. (the notion of tears is now always included in the use of this word); to shed tears from any passion:—*act.* To lament with tears; to let drip as in tears; to drop; to abound with wet.

Weep'-er, *s.* One that weeps; also, a sort of white linen cuff on a mourning dress.

Weep'-ing, *a. and s.* Shedding moisture:—*s.* Lamentation.

Weep'-ing-ly, *ad.* With weeping; in tears.

WEERISH.—See *Wearish*.

To WEET=wēt, } *v. n.* (The *preterit* is also
I **WOT**=wōt, } written *Wote*, but, according to
Prin. 135, with the same pronunciation.) To know, to be informed. [Obs.]

Weet'-less, *a.* Unknowing; unsuspected. [Spens.]

To WIT, *v. n.* To weet, to know: it is in use only as an adverbial phrase, signifying namely, *videlicet*; or as a formal expression by which a county or other district is called upon to know or witness the legal settling forth of something that follows.

Wit'-ting-ly, *ad.* Knowingly.

See for other relations *Wit*, *Witless*, *Witness*; &c. *To WOT*, *v. n.* To weet, to know: this form for the present tense is more frequently met with in old authors than *Weet*: the *preterit* is the same.

WEEVIL, wēv'-vl, 114: *s.* A small insect of the beetle kind.

WEEZEL.—See *Weasel*: see also under *Wee*.

WEFT, **WEFTAGE**.—See under *To Weave*: the former occurs for *Wared* (*pret.* and *part.*) and also for *Waif*.

To WEIGH, wāy, 100, 162: *v. a. and n.* To examine by balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to raise by counterpressure; to allot by weight; to ponder or balance in the mind; to estimate as of worth.—*new*. To have weight; to be considered as important

to raise the anchor; to bear or press heavily; to sink by its own weight.

Weigh, *s.* (Commonly written *Way*.) A certain quantity which in dry measure is forty bushels.

Weighed, (*wāid*, 114) *a.* Experienced. [Bacon.]

Weight, *er*, *s.* He or that which weighs.

Weight, *s.* Quantity measured by balance; a mass, generally of metal, and accurately adjusted, which serves as a standard to examine other bodies; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burthen; importance, power, moment.

Weight, *ty*, *a.* Ponderous; important; severe.

Weight, *ti-ly*, *ad.* In a weighty manner.

Weight, *ti-ness*, *s.* State or quality of being weighty.

Weight, *less*, *a.* Having no weight.

WEIRD, (*wēird*, 103) *a.* Skilled in witchcraft.

WELAWAY = *wēl'-d-wāy'*, *interj.* Literally, "wo on wol" alas! [Obs.]

Well, *a-day'*, *interj.* The usual form of *Welaway*.

WELCOME, (*wēl'-cūm*, 107) *a.* *interj.*, and *s.* (See *Well*.) Received with gladness; admitted willingly; grateful, pleasing: *To bid welcome*, to receive with words of kindness: it becomes an interjection by the ellipsis of *you are*, or similar words:—*s.* Kindly salutation or reception.

To Well, *come*, *v. a.* To salute or receive kindly.

Wel, *com*, *er*, *s.* One that welcomes. [Shaks.]

Wel, *come*, *ness*, *s.* Gratefulness. [Boyle.]

WELD = *wēld*, *s.* A plant yielding a yellow dye: it is also called *Wold*, (*wōld*.)

To WELD = *wēld*, *v. a.* (See also *To Weld*.) *To weld* into firm union when heated, said of metals: *Welding* is the heat necessary for this operation.

Weld, *er*, *s.* One who welds.

WELDER = *wēld'-er*, *s.* A word applied in Ireland to the tenant who actually occupies. [Swift.]

WELFARE = *wēl'-fāre*, *s.* (See *Well*.) State of doing well, prosperity, happiness.

To WELK = *wēlk*, *v. n.* and *a.* To decline, to fade, to decay:—*act.* To contract; to shorten; to form into wrinkles or ridges. [Spenser.]

Welked, 114, 143: *a.* Ridged, furrowed. [Shaks.]

WELKIN = *wēl'-kīn*, *s.* The visible regions of the air: a *Welkin* eye (Shaks.) is a sky-coloured eye, or else an eye that rolls like a cloud in motion.

WELL = *wēl*, 135: *s.* A spring; a fountain: more commonly, a deep narrow pit of water: hence the cavity in which stairs of a certain sort are placed.

To Well, *v. n.* and *a.* To spring, to issue as from a spring:—*act.* To pour forth as from a well.

☞ The compounds are *Well*, *drain*, (a drain for water on wet land;) *Well*, *head*, (source, well-spring;) *Well*, *room*, (a place in the bottom of a boat;) *Well*, *spring*, (source, fountain;) &c.

WELL = *wēl*, 135: *ad.* In a state of health or happiness; in favour; as applied to things, in a state to be convenient or advantageous: (in these senses the word is usually deemed an adjective; but in fact it modifies or restricts the meaning of the verbs neuter to which it is applied, and even in these is therefore an adverb;) not unhappily; not wickedly; properly; not amiss; not defectively; to a degree that gives pleasure; favourably; suitably: it is a term of concession:—*As well as*, together with: *It is well him; Well is me*, &c.: *It is well for him, for me*, &c.: *Well* *nigh*, almost: *Well enough*, tolerably.

Well, *be*, *ing*, *s.* Welfare, happiness.

☞ Other compounds are numerous, among which are *Well*, *believe*!; *Well*, *born*; *Well*, *bred*; *Well*, *done*! (interj.); *Well*, *favoured*, (handsome;) *Well*, *ground*; *Well*, *man*, *nerved*; *Well*, *mean*, *er*; *Well*, *mean*, *ing*; *Well*, *mel*! (interj.); *Well*, *mind*, *ed*; *Well*, *natured*, (good-natured); *Well*, *spent*; *Well*, *spoken*; *Well*, *utter*; *Well*, *wisht*; &c. The compounds of *Well*, a spring, a fountain, must of course be distinguished from these, and sought for under their proper head: *WELLDAY*

is not a compound of either word, but a corruption of *Welaway*, which see.

WELSH = *wēsh*, *a.* and *s.* Relating to the people or country of Wales:—*s.* The people of Wales; the language of the Welsh.

WELT = *wēlt*, *s.* A border; a guard; an edging.

To Welt, *v. a.* To furnish with a welt.

To WELTER = *wēl'-ter*, *v. n.* To roll in something liquid or soft, as water, mire, or blood; to wallow.

WEM = *wēm*, *s.* A spot, a scar. [Obs.]

To Wem, *v. a.* To spot; to vitiate, to corrupt. [Obs.]

WEN = *wēn*, *s.* A fleshy or callous excrescence.

Wen, *nish*, *Wen*, *ny*, *a.* Of the nature of a wen.

WENCH = *wēntch*, *s.* A young woman; a young woman in an insidious sense, a strumpet.

To Wench, *v. n.* To frequent loose women.

Wench, *er*, *s.* A fornicator.

To WEND = *wēnd*, *v. n.* To go, to pass to or from; its preterit *Went* is in common use; otherwise it is obsolete or poetical: as a sea-term, Raleigh uses it for to turn round.

WENNEL.—See *Weanling*, under *To Wean*.

WENNISH, **WENNY**.—See under *Wen*.

WENT.—See *To Wend*, and *To Go*.

WEPT.—See *To Weep*.

WERE, **WERT**.—See *To Be*.

WERE.—See *Wear*, (a dam.)

WEREGILD, (*wēr'-gūld*, 77) *s.* Price of a man's head paid as a compensation for murder. [Obs.]

WERNERIAN, (*wēr-nēr'-i-an*, 90) *a.* Pertaining to Werner, a German mineralogist: the *Wernerian* is identical with the Neptunian theory: *Wernerite* is a substance of the gem order.

WESAND.—See *Weasand*.

Wē, *sil*, 151: *s.* The weasand. [Bacon.]

WEST = *wēst*, *s.*, *a.*, and *ad.* The region where the sun sets at the equinoxes; any part of the world which, relatively to another place, lies in that direction:—*adj.* Being towards or coming from the region of the setting sun:—*adv.* To the west; more westward.

To West, *v. n.* To pass to the west; to set. [Chaucer.]

West, *er*, *ing*, *a.* Passing to the west. [Milton.]

West, *ern*, *a.* Being in or moving toward the west.

West, *er*, *ly*, *a.* and *ad.* Tending or being toward the west.

West, *ward*, *ad.* Toward the west.

West, *ward*, *ly*, *ad.* With tendency to the west.

WET = *wēt*, *a.* and *s.* Containing water, humid, opposed to dry; rainy:—*s.* Water; wetness; rainy weather.

To Wet, *v. a.* (*Wet* for *Wetted* is sometimes used for the *pret.* and *part.*) To moisten, to make wet; to moisten with drink.

Wet, *ness*, *s.* State of being wet.

Wet, *shod*, *a.* Wet over the shoes.

WETHER = *wēth'-er*, *s.* A ram castrated.

To WEX occurs for *To Wax*, to grow. [Spears Dryd.]

WEY.—See *Weigh*, (*s.*)

WEZAND.—See *Weasand*.

To WHACK, (*hwāk*, 160) *v. a.* To thrack. [Vulg.]

WHALE, (*hwāl*, 160) *s.* A well-known fish, the largest animal at present in existence.

WHALE, *bone*, *s.* An elastic substance taken from a whale's jaw.

WHALLY, (*hwāl'-ly*, 160, 112) *a.* Diseased, so as to show too much white,—said of the eyes, [Spenser:] in any other sense see *Waly*, under *Wale*.

WHAME, (*hwām*, 160) *s.* A fly that annoys horses.

*To WHANG, (*hwāng*, *v. a.*) To beat with a noise of which the word is imitative; to utter noisily; a cant or local term probably from the noun *Whang*, which in the North signifies a leathern thong.*

To WHAP, &c.—See *To Whop*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Compounds: *well*, *ūn*, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: *vizh*, *ūn*, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: *thīn*, 166: *thēn*, 166.

WHARF, *hworf*, 160, 140: *s.* A perpendicular bank formed along a shore for the convenience of lading and unlading vessels, a quay.

Wharf-age, 99: *s.* Dues for the use of a wharf.

Wharf-in-ger, *s.* One who keeps a wharf.

WHIAT, *hwõt*, 160, 140: *pron., interj., and s.*

That which; something in one's mind indefinitely: It often occurs with the construction of an adjective or demonstrative pronoun, as "I know *what* book this is": it is very often used interrogatively, as "*What* are you doing?" "*What* man are you?" In the last example it implies what sort or description of, and its construction is that of an adjective: *What* though is an elliptical phrase for *What* imports it though? *What* time, *What* day, &c., are phrases used in poetry, implying at the time when, on the day when, &c.: from being an interrogative word, it easily takes the nature of an interjection, as "What! I cannot stay a moment!" Only in old writers it occurs substantively, as in Spenser, "Such homely *what* as serves the simple clown." *What-not*, a movable set of shelves.

What-ev-er, } *pron.* (Whatso is obs.) All that,
What-so, }
What-so-ev-er, } the whole that: these words frequently have the construction of adjectives.

WHEAL, *hwêl*, 160: *s.* (Compare *Weal*, a mark.)

A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, *hwêat*=*hwêet*, 160: *s.* The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

Wheat-en, 114: *a.* Made of wheat.

☞ The compounds are *Wheat-car*, (an ear of wheat; also the name of a delicate bird: *Wheat-plum*, (a fruit: &c.

To WHEEDLE, *hwêd-dl*, 160, 101: *v. a. and n.*

To entice by soft words, to cajole, to coax.

Wheed'-ler, *s.* One that wheedles.

Wheed-dling, *s.* Act of coaxing or cajoling.

WHEEL, *hwêl*, 160: *s.* A circular frame that turns on an axis; a circular body; a carriage moving on wheels; an instrument of torture; instrument of spinning; instrument used by potters, &c.; rotation, revolution; a compass about.

To Wheel, *v. a. and n.* To convey on wheels; to put into a rotatory motion:—*nes.* To turn on an axis; to turn; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

Wheel'-er, *s.* A maker of wheels; a wheel-horse, or one next the wheels of the carriage.

Wheel'-y, *a.* Suitable to rotation. [Phillips]

☞ The compounds are *Wheel-animal*, (a genus of animals with a wheel-kind of arms for taking their prey: *Wheel-burrow*, (a burrow moved on a single wheel: *Wheel-uright*, (a maker of wheels: &c.

To WHEEZE=*hwêez*, 160, 189: *v. n.* To breathe with noise, as in asthma.

WHEELK, *hwêlk*, 160: *s.* (See *To Wolk*; and *Weal*, or *Wale*.) A protuberance; a pustule. [Shaks.:] a wolk.

Wheelk'-y, *a.* Embossed, protuberant. [Spenser.]

To WHELM, *hwêlm*, 160: *v. a.* To cover with something that envelops on all sides and is not to be thrown off, to bury.

WHELP=*hwêlp*, 160: *s.* The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a young man or son in contempt.

To Whelp, *v. n.* To bring young, applied to some beasts, as a bitch, a she-fox, a lioness, &c.

WHEN=*hwên*, 160: *ad.* At the time that; at what time, interrogatively; which time: *When* as, an old phrase signifying at the time when.

When-ev-er, 36: } *ad.* At whatsoever time.

When-so-ev-er, } *ad.* At whatsoever time.

WHENCE, *hwênce*, 160: *ad.* From which source, place, premises, &c.; interrogatively, from what place, person, cause, &c.: *From whence* is a pleonasm justified only by custom: Dryden uses of *whence* for of what place.

Whence-so-ev-er, *ad.* From what place or cause over.

WHERE=*hwâre*, 160, 102: *ad.* At which or what

place or places: old authors sometimes use it substantively, as "I go to seek a better *where*:" hence, *Any where*, at any place: *Nowhere*, in no place: some modern writers, imitating the French idiom, use *Where* when place is only figuratively meant; as "A letter *where* he wrote thus:" *Where* is often wrongly used for *Whether*, as "Where are you going?" a fault which seems to have settled into an idiom.

Where'-ness, *s.* Ubiquity, imperfect locality.

Where-ev-er, } *ad.* (Where-so is obs.) At or in

Where-so, }
Where-so-ev-er, } whatsoever place.

Where-as, (-âz, 151) *conj. and ad.* When on the contrary:—*adv.* [Obs.] At which place.

Where-fore, *conj. and ad.* Properly, where-for, that is, for which reason:—*adv.* For what reason?

Where-a-bout, *ad. and s.* Near what place? near which place; concerning which: it often takes the form *Whereabouts*:—*s.* [Shaks.] The place where one is.

☞ There are other compounds with prepositions, and so forming adverbs, anciently much in use, but at present either quaint or found only in legal instruments; as *Where-of*; *Where-by*; *Where-in*; *Where-into*; *Where-on*, (pron. -off, not -ov); *Where-through*; *Where-to*; *Where-unto*; *Where-with*, (pron. -with, not -with; *Where-withal*, (pron. -with-all; &c.

WHERRET, *hwêr-rêt*, 160, 129, 14: *s.* A box on the ear. [Ainsworth. B. and Fl.]

To Wher-ret, *v. a.* To give a box on the ear, [obs.] to tease with talk: a low colloquial word.

WHERRY, *hwêr-rêy*, 160: *s.* A light boat.

To WHET, *hwêt*, 160: *v. a.* To sharpen by attrition; to provoke, to make acrimonious.

Whet, *s.* Act of sharpening; something to sharpen, as a dram, often contounded with *Whet*.

Whet'-ter, *s.* One that whets or sharpens.

Whet'-stone, *s.* Stone used for setting an edge.

WHETHER, *hwêth-er*, 160: *conj. and pron.*

A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive proposition, answered by *or*:—*pron.* [Obs.] Which of two.

WHEY, *hwây*, 160, 100: *s.* The serous or thin part of milk: it is used adjectively for white or thin.

Whey'-ey, *a.* Partaking of or resembling whey: Phillips uses *Wheyish*.

WHICH, *hwîch*, 160: *pron.* The pronoun relative which formerly related to persons or things, but now only to irrational creatures or things, except when used demonstratively, as "The man, *which* man, or *which* very man," &c.; or interrogatively, as, "*Which* is the man?" It had formerly the before it, as "The name by the *which* ye are called."

Which-ev-er, } *pron.* Whether one or the

Which-so-ev-er, } *pron.* Whether one or the

WHIFF, *hwîf*, 160, 155: *s.* A puff, a blast.

To Whiff, *v. a.* To emit with whiffs.

To Whirl-v-iz, 101: *v. a. and n.* To disperse as by a puff. [More:]-*nes.* To move inconstantly as if driven about by puffs.

Whirl'-le, *s.* A pipe or small flute. [Obs.]

Whirl'-fler, 36: *s.* A flier or piper who preceded an army or went first in a procession; hence, a harbinger; in modern use, one of no consequence, one driven about by every puff.

WHIG, *hwîg*, 160: *s.* A sort of whey; a name applied to one of a party opposed to the Tories: see *Tory*.

Whig'-gish, 77: *a.* Relating to the Whigs.

Whig'-gism, 158: *s.* Principles of a Whig.

Whig'-ar-chy, (-kêy, 161) *s.* Government by Whigs [Swift.]

WHILE, *hwîl*, 160: *s. and ad.* Time, space of time: *To be worth while*, to be worth the requiring:—*adv.* During the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât-wây: châp-mân: pâ-pâ: lâw: gûod: j'w, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

Whist, (hwist) *ad.* While: *Whiles* occurs in old use.

To **While**, *v. n. and a.* To loiter:—*act.* To draw out, generally with *away*.

Whil-ere, (-ārc, 102) *ad.* Erewhile. [Shaks. Milt.]

Whil-lom, 18: *ad.* Formerly, once. [Spena. Milt.]

WHIM, hwim, 160: *s.* A freak, an odd fancy. *S.*

Whim'-sxy, (-zdy, 151) *s.* A whim, a caprice.

To **Whim'-sey**, *v. a.* To fill with whimsies. [B. & Fl.]

Whim'-si-cal, *a.* Full of whims; oddly fanciful.

Whim'-si-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to be oddly fanciful.

Whim'-si-cal-ness, *s.* State of being whimsical.

Whim'-wham, *s.* A plaything; an odd device. [B. & Fl.]

WHIMBREL, hwim'-brēl, *s.* A bird like the curlew.

To **WHIMPER**, hwim'-per, 160: *v. n.* To cry with low, whining, broken voice.

Whim'-per-ing, *s.* A low, muttering cry.

WHIM'-PLED, 101: *a.* Distorted with crying: so Johnson explains it, but perhaps the word meant is *Whim'ring*.

WHIMSEY, **WHIMSICAL**, &c.—See with Whim.

WHIN=hwīn, 160: *s.* Gorse, furze.

WHIN'-STONE, *s.* A local name of basaltic rock.

WHIN'-YARD, *s.* A sword in contempt. [Hudibras.]

To **WHINE**, hwīn, *v. n.* To utter a plaintive drawing cry: hence, a *Whiner*, (*s.*)

Whine, *s.* A mournful cry; a mean complaint.

To **WHINNY**, hwīn'-nēy, 160: *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse or colt.

To **WHIP**, hwip, *v. a. and n.* (Whipt for Whipped is a wrong orthography, though a correct pronunciation.) To strike with anything tough and flexible; to drive or correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm: from the quickness of the action it is applied to other senses, as to sew slightly; to inwrap breakly; to take something nimbly, always with a particle to fix the sense, as *out*, *on*, *up*, *away*; but in all these cases it is a ludicrous use:—*new* To move nimbly.

Whip, *s.* An instrument, tough and pliant, used for correction, for driving cattle; &c.: *Whip-and-spur*, (*ads.*) with utmost haste.

Whip'-per, *s.* One who whips: *Whipper-snapper*, see Whiplater lower in the class.

Whip'-ping, *s.* Correction with a whip or rod: *Whip'ping post*, the pillar to which criminals are bound when lashed.

Whip'-stei, *s.* A nimble fellow in contempt: *Whip'-per snapper* has nearly the same meaning.

Other compounds are *Whip'-cord*, (such cord as is suitable for a whip;) *Whip'-grafting*, (a sort of grafting;) *Whip'-hand*, (advantage over;) *Whip'-lash*, (the small end of a whip;) *Whip'-poor-Will*, (the name of a bird;) *Whip'-saw*, (the saw used by two persons;) *Whip'-staff*, (a tiller;) *Whip'-stitch*, (a tailor in contempt: it occurs as a verb for to sew slightly; and also for a sort of half-ploughing in agriculture;) *Whip'-stock*, (the handle of a whip, or the whip itself;) &c.

To **WHIR**, To **WHIRRY**.—See in the next class.

To **WHIRL**, hwērl, 160, 35: *v. a. and n.* To turn round rapidly:—*new*. To run round rapidly; to move hastily.

Whirl, *s.* Gyration; rapid rotation; any thing moved rapidly round.

Whirl'-bat, *s.* Any thing used to be moved with a preparatory whirl: Dryden uses it for the cestus.

Whirl'-bone, *s.* The cap of the knee.

Whirl'-i-gig, (-gwig, 77) *s.* A toy to spin round.

Whirl'-ing-ta'-ble, *s.* A machine contrived to exhibit the principal laws of gravitation.

Whirl'-pit, *s.* A whirlpool. [Obs.]

Whirl'-pool, *s.* An eddy of water, a vortex.

Whirl'-wind, *s.* A storm of wind moving spirally.

To **WHIR**, *v. n. and a.* (In some old authors, To Whirry.) To whirl round with noise, to fly with noise:—*ad.* [Shaks.] To hurry.

Whir'-ring, *s.* The noise of a pheasant's wing.

WHORL, *s.* A species of inflorescence consisting of many subsessile flowers surrounding the stem in a ring; in conchology, one of the wreaths or turnings of the spires of univalve shells.

WHISK, hwisk, *s.* A small besom or brush; any thing which acts in a similar manner, as formerly a part of a woman's dress; a quick, violent motion; a sudden gale.

To **Whisk**, *v. a. and n.* To sweep with slight but rapid motion: to move nimbly.

Whisk'-er, *s.* He or that which whisks; a growth of hair left unshaved on the face; formerly understood only or chiefly of that which was left on the upper lip like the whiskers, as they are still called, of a cat: *Whiskers* on this part are now in general distinguished by the word *Mustachios* or *Mustachios*, and those are called *Whiskers* that grow on the cheek.

Whisk'-ered, 114: *a.* Wearing, or formed into whiskers.

Whisk'-KET, *s.* A basket. [Local.]

Whisk'-KRY, *s.* A kind of one-horse chaise.

WHISKY, hwisk'-key, 160: *s.* A liquor distilled from barley: see *Unquebaugh*.

To **WHISPER**, hwisk'-per, *v. n. and a.* Strictly, to speak with the breath not made vocal; to speak very low; to speak with timorous caution:—*act.* To address in a whisper; to utter in a low voice; to prompt secretly.

Whis'-per, *s.* A hissing or buzzing sound.

Whis'-per-er, *s.* One who whispers; a tattler.

Whis'-per-ing, *s.* Act of speaking with a whisper

Whis'-per-ing-ly, *ad.* With breath not vocalized.

WHIST, hwist, 160: *interj.* Be silent! be still!

To **Whist**, *v. a. and n.* (The *part.* is Whist.) To silence, to still. [Shaks. Milton.—*new*. [Surrey.] To become silent.

Whist, *s.* A game at cards requiring close attention and consequent silence.

Whist'ly, *ad.* Silently. [1599.]

To **WHIS'-TLE**, (hwis'-sl, 156, 101) *v. n. and a.*

To make the breath sonorous not in the usual way by the chords of the larynx, but at the lips by contracting them; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill:—*act.* To call by a whistle.

Whis'-tle, *s.* Sound made at the lips; a similar sound made by an instrument, or by the winds; a small wind instrument; the mouth, in joke, as an organ of whistling.

Whis'-tler, 36: *s.* One who whistles.

WHIT, hwit, 160: *s.* A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwite, 160: *a. and s.* Being without colour, or (using the word *colour* popularly) having the colour of snow; having the colour of *ivory*, pale; having the colour significant of innocence and happiness; pure; unclouded; grey with age:—*s.* The colour of snow; whiteness; any thing white; a white man; mark for an arrow; the white part of an egg, the white of the eye; in the plural, a disease to which women are liable.

To **White**, *v. a.* To make white, to whiten: hence, a *White'-ster*, (a blancher of linen,) which is contracted in spelling and pronunciation to *Whit'-ster*.

White'-ly, *a.* Coming near to white. [Shaks.]

White'-ness, *s.* State of being white, white.

Whit'-tish, *a.* Somewhat white.

Whit'-tish-ness, *s.* Quality of being whitish.

Whit'-ting, *s.* A soft chalk; a small sea-fish.

To **Whit'-ten**, 114: *v. a. and n.* To make white:—*new*. To become white.

WHIT'-TIORN, *s.* A species of thorn.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: wīn, 166: thēn, 166.

WHITE-WASH, (-wōsh, 140) *s.* Wash for making white.

To White-wash, *v. a.* To cover with whitewash.

WHIT-TY-BROWN, *a.* Between white and brown.

Other compounds are *White-bait*, (a very small delicate fish); *White-ear*, (the fallow-finch); *White-face*, (white mark on the forehead of a horse); *White-foot*, (white mark between a horse's fetlock and coffin); *White-land*, (clayey land which is white when dry); *White-lead*, (carbonate of lead); *White-line*, (a broad space between lines,—a printer's term); *White-livered*, (envious, malicious; cowardly); *White-meat*, (food of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like); *White-pot*, (a kind of custard); *White-rent*, (a duty to which the districts of Cornwall and Devonshire are or were liable); *White-swell*, (a chronic enlargement of a joint); *White-wine*, (any wine of a paler colour than the deep red of Port, Burgundy; &c.)
 See for other compounds *Whit-leather*, &c., below.

WHITHER, hwīth-er, 160: *ad.* To which or what place: it is often used interrogatively: Ben Jonson uses it so for *to what degree*.

Whith'er-so-ev'er, *ad.* To whatsoever place.

WHITING, WHITISH, &c.—See under *White*.

WHITELEATHER, hwīt-lēth-er, 160, 120: *s.* (See *White*.) Leather dressed with alum, remarkably tough.

WHIT-LŌW, (-lō, 125) *s.* A swelling or inflammation, (literally a white wolf, or a white burning,) generally about the nails or ends of the fingers.

WHIT-SOUR, *s.* A sort of apple.

WHIT-STER, *s.* A bleacher: see *To White*.

WHIT-SUL, *s.* Whitemeat; which see among the compounds of *White*. [Prov.]

WHIT-SUN-TIDE, *s.* White-sunday tide, or the time between Easter and Pentecost when the converts in the primitive Christian churches appeared in white garments; the feast of Pentecost.

Whit-sun, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide.

WHIT-TIE, *s.* A sort of blanket or blanched woollen cloth worn as a mantle.

WHITTLE, hwīt-tl, *s.* (Perhaps allied to *Whet*.) A knife, [Obs.]; hence, *To Whittle*, to cut, to dress with a knife; to sharpen.

WHITY-BROWN.—See under *White*.

To WHIZZ, hwiz, 160, 155: *v. n.* To make a loud humming or hissing sound.

Whizz, *s.* A sound that whizzes.

WHO, hō, } 160: *pron.* A word which as a
Whose, hōz, } relative is applied to persons, being
Whom, hōm, } the same in other respects as *which*;

it is used either in affirmative sentences or interrogatively: the form *whose* applies to things as well as to persons, being often equivalent to *of which*: the phrase *As who should say* is elliptical for *As one who should say*; and the antecedent is in the same manner often understood.

Who-ev'er, } *pron.* (Whoso is obs.) Any one
Who-so, } without limitation or exception;
Who-so-ev'er, } hence *Whose-soev'er*, (the gen.)
 John xx. 23.

WHOLE, hōl, *a.* and *s.* All, total, containing all; complete; unimpaired; in a state of health:—*s.* The total or totality: a system, a regular combination of parts.

Whol-ly, (hōl-lēy, 116, 105) *ad.* Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

WHOLE-SALE, *s.* and *a.* Sale of goods by a large quantity to retailers; whole mass:—*adj.* Pertaining to the trade by wholesale.

WHOLE-SOMĖ, (-sūm, 107) *a.* Sound, as *whole-some* doctrine; conducing to any good; salutary; proceeding from a state of health; more commonly, in the restricted sense, healthy.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt-wāy: chāp-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: *a. e. i. o. u.*, &c. *mute*, 171.

Whole-some-ly, *ad.* Salutarily, salutiferously.

Whole-some-ness, *s.* Quality of conducing to health.

WHOOBUB.—See *Habbub*.

WHOOOP, hōōp, *s.* A shout of pursuit: it is applied as a name to a bird.

To Whoop, *v. n.* and *a.* To shout:—*oct.* To insult with shouts.

To WHOOT.—See *To Hoot*.

To WHOP, hwōp, 160: *v. a.* (See *To Awlape*.) To strike, to beat. [Vulgar.]

Whop, *s.* A hard blow. [Vulgar.]

Whop-per, *s.* One who whoops; he or that which is fit to give a whop,—a strapper, a thumper. [Vulg.]

WHORE, hōr, 107: *s.* A harlot, a strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute; an adulteress.

To Whore, *v. a.* and *n.* To corrupt with regard to female chastity:—*neu.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

Who-rish, *a.* Unchaste, incontinent.

Who-rish-ly, *ad.* Harlot-like.

Who-rish-ness, *s.* Practice or character of a whore.

Whore-dom, 18: *s.* Fornication.

Whore-mon-ger, (-mūng-guer, 116, 158, 77)

s. One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicator: *Whore-master* is the same.

Whore-son, (-sūn, 116) *s.* A bastard: it is generally used ludicrously without strictness of meaning.

WHORTLEBERRY, hor-tl-bēr-rēy, 160: *s.* The bilberry or heath-berry, either fruit or plant: *Whort* or *W'urt* is the same.

WHOOSE, &c.—See under *Who*.

WHY, hwȳ, 160: *ad.* For which or for what reason, relatively: for what reason? interrogatively: it is sometimes a mere emphatical expletive; as "If I cannot ride, why I'll walk."

Why-not, *s.* A peremptory procedure. [Hudibras]

WICK=wick, *s.* The substance in a lamp or candle which is fixed in the grease or wax to be lighted.

WICKED=wick'-ēd, 14: *a.* Evil in principle or practice, vicious; baneful, pernicious; naughty.

Wick-ed-ly, *ad.* Corruptly, badly, viciously.

Wick-ed-ness, *s.* Corruption of manners; moral ill.

WICKER=wick'-er, *a.* Made of twigs or osiers.

WICKET=wick'-ēt, *s.* A small gate; a sort of little gate set up to be bowled at by cricketers.

WICKLIFFITE=wick'-līf-fīte, *s.* A follower of Wicliffe, the English reformer in the reign of Edw. III.

WIDE=wide, *a.* and *ad.* Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches wide; deviating, remote:—*ade.* Widely, at a distance; so as to deviate much from the point.

Wide-ly, *ad.* With great extent each way; far.

Wide-ness, *s.* Breadth, width, comparative breadth.

To Wi-dep, *v. a.* and *n.* To make or grow wide.

WIDTH, (width) *s.* Widthness.

WIDGEON=widge'-ōn, 18: *s.* A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but smaller.

WIDOW, wīd'-ō, 8: *s.* She whose husband is dead.

To Wid-ow, *v. a.* To deprive of a husband, chiefly used in the participle; to endow with a widow-right; to strip of any thing good.

Wid-ow-er, *s.* He who has lost his wife.

Wid-ow-hood, 118: *s.* State of being a widow. Shakespeare, in one place, uses it for estate settled on a widow.

Other compounds are *Wid-ow-hunter*; *Wid-ow-maker*; *Wid-ow-wail*, (name of a plant); &c.

WIDTH.—See under *Wide*.

To WIELD, wēld, 103: *v. a.* (Spenner sometimes writes it *Weld*.) To use with full command as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to handle in an ironical sense.

Wield-y, 105: *a.* That may be wielded.

Wield-less, *a.* Unmanageable. [Spenser.]

WIERY=wîr'ê-ly, 134: *a.* Wearish, wet. [Obs.]
In other senses see Wiry under Wire.

WIFE=wîf, *sing.* } *s.* Originally, a woman sim-
WIVES, wîvz, 143: } ply, and till of late years so
applied in such compounds as *Good-wife*, *Alle-wife*,
&c.; properly a man's lawful consort; she who has
a husband.

Wife-ly, *a.* Becoming a wife. [Dryden.]

Wife-hood, 118: *s.* State and character of a wife.

Wife-less, *a.* Having no wife.

To WIVE, *v. n.* and *a.* To marry.

Wively, **Wivehood**, **Wiveless**.—See **Wifely**, &c.,
above.

WIG=wîg, *s.* A periwig: see **Periwig**.

WIG=wîg, *s.* A sort of cake. [Obs. or local.]

WIGHT, wîts, 115, 162: *s.* A person, a being,
now used only in irony or slight contempt.

WIGHT, wîts, *a.* Swift, nimble: hence *Wight'ly*.
[Spenser.]

WIG-WAM=wîg'-wâm, *s.* An Indian cabin.

WILD, wîld, 115: *a.* and *s.* Not tame, not do-
mesticated; not cultivated; desert, uninhabited; sa-
vage, uncivilized; turbulent; licentious; inconstant;
inordinate; uncouth; done without plan; springing
from mere fancy: it is an epithet in forming many names
of plants, as *Wild-olive*:—*s.* A tract uncultivated, a
desert.

Wild-ly, *ad.* In a wild manner.

Wild-ness, *s.* State or quality of being wild.

Wild-ing, *s.* A wild sour apple.

Wild-fire, *s.* A composition of materials easy to take
fire and hard to be extinguished.

Wild-goose-chace, *s.* Pursuit of something as un-
likely to be caught as a wild goose.

To WIL-DER, (wîl'-der) *v. a.* To lose or puzzle as
in an unknown or pathless tract.

Wil'-der-ness, *s.* A desert, a wild uncultivated region:

Milton once uses it for a state of being wild.

WILE=wîlt, *s.* A deceit, a fraud, a trick.

To Wile, *v. a.* To deceive, to beguile. [Spens.]

Wi'-ly, *a.* Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.

Wi'-li-ly, *ad.* By stratagem, fraudulently.

Wi'-li-ness, *s.* Cunning, guile.

WILFUL, &c.—See under **Will**.

WILK=wîlk, *s.* A species of periwinkle; a fur-
rowed shell: compare *W'helk*.

WILL=wîll, 155: *s.* The determination we are con-
scious of when two or more things arise for choice or
desire, and which in human beings is consequent some-
times on reason, sometimes on instinct, but more com-
monly perhaps on motives mixed of both, with strength of
habit superadded; determination generally, and hence
susceptible of such epithets as *divine*, *almighty*; dis-
cretion; disposition, inclination; power, government;
disposition of a man's effects to be acted on after his
death, testament: *Good-will*, favour, kindness; spe-
cially the favour, custom and opinion that have grown
to a trade: *Ill-will*, malice, malignity.

To Will, *v. n.* and *n.* (I will, thou wilt'est, he wil'-
leth or wills; I willed, thou willedst, &c.; but as
an auxiliary verb, I will, thou wilt, he will,—I would,
thou wouldst, &c.) To determine in the mind, to choose;
to be inclined or resolved to have; to command; to
dispose of by testament:—*new*. To dispose of effects
by will. (For its application as an auxiliary verb see
Shall.)

I Would, (wôod, 127) The *pret.* of the auxiliary
Will: see above.

Wil'-ler, *s.* One that wills.

Wil'-ling, *a.* Inclined to any thing, consenting, desi-
rous; ready; chosen; spontaneous.

Wil'-ling-ly, *ad.* With free will; by choice.

Wil'-ling-ness, *s.* Consent, ready compliance.

Wil'-ful, 117: *a.* Obstinate, stubborn.

Wil'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a wilful manner.

Wil'-ful-ness, *s.* Obstunacy, perverseness.

WILL=wîll, *s.* William by contraction.

Will'-with-the-wisp, *s.* Jack-a-lantern.

WILLOW, wîl'-lô, 125: *s.* A tree of many
species with pliant branches, a garland of which
was said to be worn by forlorn lovers; one species is
called the weeping willow.

Will'-owed, 114: *a.* Willowy.

Wil'-low-y, *a.* Abounding with willows.

Wil'-low-ish, *a.* Like the colour of willow.

—The compounds are chiefly names of plants, as
Willow-wort; *Willow-weed*; &c.

WILY, &c.—See under **Will**.

WIMBLE, wîm'-bl, 101: *a.* Nimble. [Spenser.]

Wim'-ble, *s.* An instrument for boring holes.

To Wim'-ble, *v. a.* To bore.

WIMPLE, wîm'-pl, 101: *s.* A hood or veil.

To Wim'-ple, *v. a.* To draw down as a hood.

To WIN=wîn, } *v. a.* and *n.* (*W'inn* for

I Won, wûn, 141: } the *pret.* is quite obs.) To

Won, wûn, 141: } gain by success in competi-
tion; to obtain or gain by any means:—*new*. To gain
the victory; to gain ground, favour, or influence.

Win'-ner, *s.* One that wins.

Win'-ning, *a.* and *s.* Attractive, charming:—*s.*
The sum won.

To WINCE=wînce, *v. n.* To twist or turn with
some violence under impatience or pain.

Win'-cer, *s.* One that winces.

To WINCH, (wîntch) *v. n.* To turn or twist the
body from the impatience of pain or other cause; to kick
out: hence, a *Winch*, a twist or angry kick out of a horse.

WRNCH, *s.* Something held in the hand by which a
wheel or cylinder is turned.

WINCOPIE, wîng'-cô-pîe, 158: *s.* A small
red flower, which, opening in the morning, bodes a
fair day.

To WIND, wînd, 115: } *v. a.* and *n.* (See also

I Wound=wôund, 31: } the verb under *Wind*

Wound=wôund, 31: } the subs.) To turn

round, to twist; to entwine, to enfold, to encircle; to
sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually
involved: (see another explanation of this sense at the
verb lower): to turn by shifts or expedients; to intro-
duce by insinuation: *To Wind out*, to extricate: *To Wind
up*, to bring up into a ball or small compass; to put into
a state to continue a mechanical action; to raise by
degrees; to renovate; to put in tune:—*new*. To be
convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures.

It Wind'-ed, *pret.* It wound. [Pope.]

Wind'-er, *s.* He or that which winds.

Wind'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Bending, turning, twisting:—*s.*
Flexure, meander.

Wind'-ing-sheet, *s.* Sheet for enwrapping the dead.

WIND'-LASS, (wînd'-lâss, 136) *s.* A handle by
which a rope or lace is wound round a cylinder: a
handle by which any thing is turned.

Win'-dle, 101: *s.* A spindle.

WIND=wînd, 115: *s.* Air in motion, a current
of air; the current as coming from a particular point;
breath; breath modulated by an instrument; air
impregnated with scent; flatulence; any thing insigni-
ficant or light as wind: *To gaden the wind*, to decay:
To take or have the wind, to have the advantage.

To Wind, *v. a.* (verb reg.) To ventilate; to per-
ceive or follow by the wind or scent; to ride or drive
[a horse] so as to render scent of wind; to rest [a horse]
in order to recover wind; to sound by inflation, as "*To
Wind a horn*:" so might the sense be interpreted
while this verb followed the old pronunciation of the
substantive,—namely, *Wînd*; but the present notion
of winding a horn is that which Milton has when
speaking of "*a winding bout of linked sweetness*:"
with which notion the interpretation given of this
application of the verb in the previous class agrees.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Wind'-y, a. Consisting of wind; next the wind; tempestuous; airy; empty; puffy; flatulent.

Wind'-iness, s. State of being windy.

Wind'-ward, 34: *ad., a., and s.* Towards the wind:—*adj.* Lying towards the wind:—*s.* Point towards the wind.

WIND'-AGE, 99: *s.* Difference between the diameter of a gun or cannon and that of the ball.

WIN'-DOW, 8: *s.* A *wind door* or aperture to admit air into the building; (some etymologists offer an Icelandic word signifying the *eye of the building* as the primary word:) hence, *Win'-dow-blind*, *Win'-dow-sash*; &c.

Win'-dow-y, a. Having little crossings.

WIND'-FALL, (-fāl, 112) *s.* Fruit fallen down from the tree; unexpected legacy or other gain.

WIND'-GALL, (-gāl, 112) *s.* Soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.

WIND'-MILL, s. Mill turned by wind.

WIND'-PIPE, s. The passage for the *wind* or breath. *See* Some speakers unnecessarily call it *Wind'-pipe*.

See Other compounds are *Wind'-bound*, (prevented from sailing by a contrary wind); *Wind'-dropsy*; *Wind'-egg*, (an addle egg); *Wind'-flower*, (the anemone); *Wind'-gage*, (an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of the wind); *Wind'-gun*, (air-gun); *Wind'-hover*, (a species of hawk); *Wind'-instrument*; *Wind'-pump*, (pump moved by wind, useful in draining land); *Wind'-rode*, (the driving of a ship wien at anchor by opposition of wind and tide); *Wind'-sail*, (a wide funnel of canvas to convey air below deck); *Wind'-shuck*, (sort of shiver in a tree); *Wind'-tight*; &c.

WINE=wine, s. The fermented juice of the grape; a liquid imitating wine in flavour, or in enlivening qualities. *Wine'-cooper*, a tub used in the dining-room.

Wi'-ny, a. Having the taste or quality of wine.

See The compounds are *Wine'-bibber*; *Wine'-glass*; *Wine'-measure*; *Wine'-merchant*; *Wine'-press*; &c.

WING=wing, s. One of the limbs of a flying creature by which it passes through the air; a fan to winnow; passage by the wing, flight; motive of flight; the side of an army, of a building, &c.; figuratively, (mostly in the plural,) protection.

To Wing, v. a. To furnish with wings, to supply with side bodies; to transport by flight; to fly; to wound on the wing; hence, *Winged*, wounded.

Wing'-ed, 72: *a.* Having wings; flying; swift, rapid; fanned with wings.

Wing'-y, 72, 105: *a.* Resembling wings; rapid.

Wing'-less, a. Not winged, not able to ascend.

See The compounds are *Wing'-footed*, (swift); *Wing'-pea*, (a plant); *Wing'-shell*, (sheath for the wings of insects); &c.

To WINK, wíngk, 158: *v. n.* To shut the eyes; to shut the eyes and open them; to hint or direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see; to be dim.

Wink, s. Act of closing the eye; a motion of the eye; hint given by the motion of the eye.

Wink'-er, s. One who winks; one of the blinds contrived for a horse's eyes to prevent his starting.

Wink'-ing-ly, ad. With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, WINNING.—*See* under *To Win*.

To WINNOW, win'-nō, 125: *v. a. and n.* To separate by means of the wind, to fan, to drive the chaff from; to beat the air as with wings; to separate, to sift, to examine:—*new.* To part corn from chaff.

Win'-now-er, s. He who winnows.

WINSOME, win'-sūm, 107: *a.* Cheerful. [Local.]

WINTER=wín'-ter, s. The season of the year astronomically beginning Dec. 21, and ending March 20, but popularly comprising November, December, and January.

To Win'-ter, v. n. and a. To pass the winter:—*act.* To feed or manage in the winter.

Win'-try, (contracted from *Win'tery*) a. Brumal, hyemal, suitable to winter, stormy, cold.

Win'-ter-ly, a. Wintry. [Shaks.]

See The compounds are *Winter'-apple*; *Win'ter'-beet'le*; *Win'ter'-cher'ry*; *Win'ter'-cress*; *Win'ter'-quar'ters*; &c.

WINTON, a contraction of Wintoniæna, a Latin adjective signifying of *Winchester*.

WINY.—*See* under *Wine*. [Bacon.]

To WIPE=wipe, v. a. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by tension; to strike off gently; to clear away; figuratively, to cheat, to defraud: *To wipe out*, to efface.

Wipe, s. Act of cleansing; a blow; a jeer, a jibe; from a different etymology, a bird.

Wi'-per, s. Ho that wipes; the thing used for wiping.

WIRE=wíre, 45: *s.* Meal drawn into slender threads.

Wi'-ry, a. Made of, drawn into, or like wire.

To WIRE'-DRAW, v. a. To draw [metal] into wire; to draw into length; to draw out; to spin out.

Wire'-draw-er, s. One who wiredraws.

See The compounds are *Wire'-grate*, (used in hot houses); *Wire'-heel*, (disease in cattle); *Wire'-grub*, (a mischievous worm.) &c.

**To WIS=wiss, } v. n. To think, to imagine, to
1 Wist=wíst, } suppose; hence, to know. [Ola.]
WIST=wíst, }**

WISDOM.—*See* lower in the class.

WIST'-ly, ad. As with thought, attentively. [Shaks.]

Wist'-ful, 117: *a.* Full of thought, attentive.

Wist'-ful-ly, ad. Attentively, earnestly.

WISE, (wíz, 151) *a.* Knowing, sapient; judging wisely from experience, judicious, prudent; grave; skilful, dexterous in a special sense, now become ironical, skilled in hidden arts or knowledge.

Wise'-ly, ad. Judiciously, prudently.

Wise'-ness, s. Wisdom. [Spenser.]

Wise'-a-cree, (-á-cur, 159) *s.* Literally, a wise speaker; [obs.]; ironically, a fool, now the established sense.

Wise'-ling, s. One pretending to be wise.

Wis'-ard, (wíz'-ard) *s.* A wise person, [obs.]; *see* Wizard in its place.

Wis'-dom, (wíz'-dōm) *s.* The quality of being wise; knowledge practically applied to the true purposes of life.

WISE, wíze, 151: *s.* Manner, way of being or acting. [Obsolete except in compounds.]

To WISII=wish, v. n. and a. To have a strong desire, to long; to be disposed or inclined; it has a slight signification of hope or fear:—*act.* To desire, to recommend by wishing; to ask; to implicate.

Wish, s. Desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

Wish'-ed-ly, ad. According to desire. [Knolles.]

Wish'-er, s. One who longs; one who utters wishes.

Wish'-ful, 117: *a.* Showing desire; desirable.

Wish'-ful-ly, ad. Earnestly, with longing.

WISKET=wisk'-ét, 14: *s.* A basket. [Ainsw.]

WISP=wisp, s. A small bundle of straw, hay, or similar light substance.

WIST, WISTFUL, &c.: WISTLY.—*See* *To Wis*.

To WIT=wít, v. n. To weat; *see* *To Weat*, &c.

WIT, s. The mental powers collectively, the intellect, the understanding; sense, judgement; faculty of the mind, singly, whence the phrase *to lose one's wit*: these are the old senses of the word, according to which a man of wit would signify a man of judgement or understanding:—imagination; the power of original combination under the influence of imagination; according to which sense, a man of wit, or a *wit*, is a man of brilliant fancy, a man of genius; and this, as applied to persons, is the meaning of the word with writers of the last century, and a little earlier:—at present, as designating a power of mind, the word is mostly restricted to that particular exercise of wit which perceives or exhibits ludicrous points of analogy or resemblance among things in other respects com-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gā'tē: wāu: chū'p-mān' nō-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

pletely dissimilar; and by a man of wit, or a wit, is understood a man in whom a readiness for such exercise of the mind is remarkable: it is a talent not necessarily joined with humour, but often joined with it, and only when so associated raises any lasting admiration.

See The compounds found in old authors are *Wit-craft*, (contrivance, invention); *Wit-cracker*, (a joker); *Wit-snapper*, (one who affects repartee); *Wit-worm*, (a feeder on wit, a canker of wit); &c.

WITLESS, Witness, Witted, &c.—See lower in the class.

WIT-ty, *a.* Judicious, inventive; full of imagination, [obs.] exhibiting wit in the modern sense.

WIT-u-ly, *ad.* In a witty manner.

WIT-ti-ness, *s.* Quality of being witty.

WIT-ti-cism, 158: *s.* A phrase affectedly witty.

WIT'-ling, *s.* A man of petty smartness, a pretender to wit.

WIT'-TED, *a.* Having understanding.

WIT'-ting ly, *ad.* Knowingly: see To Wot, &c.

WIT'-less, *a.* Wanting understanding; inconsiderate, wanting thought.

WIT'-less-ly, *ad.* Inconsiderately.

WIT'-less-ness, *s.* Want of consideration.

WIT'-TEN-AG'-E-MORE, 64: *s.* Meeting or assembly of grave or thoughtful men,—the Saxon parliament.

WIT'-NESS, *s.* Knowledge adduced in proof, testimony, attestation; hence, one who gives testimony: it is often, by ellipsis, used interjectionally: *With a witness*, a low phrase implying effectually.

To WIT'-ness, *v. a. and n.* To attest:—*neu.* To bear testimony: hence, a *Witnesser*, for a witness.

WIT'-TOL, 18: *s.* One who knows his wife's faithfulness and seems contented: hence, *Wit'tolly*, (*adj.*)

WITCH=witch, *s.* A woman who was supposed to have made a compact with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernaturally: Spenser, from another Saxon derivation, uses it in one place for a wind-ign, sinuous bank.

To Witch, *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant.

Witch'-ing, *a.* Fit for witchcraft.

Witch'-er-y, *s.* Enchantment.

WITCH'-CRAFT, 11: *s.* Practice of witches; power more than natural.

See Other compounds are names of trees, as *Witch'-elm*, *Witch'-tree*, *Witch'-hazel*, &c.: *Witch'-elm* is often found under the forms *Wecch'-elm* and *Wyck'-elm*, as if of different derivation.

WITCRAFT, &c.—See the compounds of Wit.

To WITE=wit, *v. a.* To blame. [Spenser.]

Wite, *s.* Blame: hence, *Witeless*. [Obs.]

WITH=with, *prep.* It notes *joining* or connection,—the nature of the connection, as of cause, means, comparison, confederacy, &c., being shown by the context, the import of the preposition itself remaining the same.

With'-al, (-hul, 112) *prep. and adv.* In old writers an emphatic form of *with*, that comes after its noun, but is in other respects a preposition:—*adv.* Along with the rest, likewise, at the same time.

WITHE, (with') *s.* A band used for tying or joining; a willow twig such as is used for bands.

With'-y, (with'-ey) *a. and s.* Made of withes:—*s.* A willow-tree.

WITH'-ERS, (with'-erz, 143) *s. pl.* The joining of the shoulder-bones in a horse at the bottom of the neck and mane towards the upper part of the shoulder.

With'-er-hand, *s.* That which keeps the two pieces of wood tight that form the bow of the saddle.

With'-er-wrung, (-rüng, 157) *a.* Hurt in the withers.

WITH'-WIND, (with'-wind) *s.* A herb. [Ainsw.]

WITH-, with, A prefix contracted from the Saxon *withēr*, which signifies contrary, over-against, or opposition.

See *Withal* in the previous class.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: wīn, 166: thēn, 166.

To WITH-DRAW', } *v. a. and n.* To take back
1 With-drew', 109: } to bereave; to call away:
With-drawn', } *neu.* To retire, to retreat

With-draw'-er, *s.* One who withdraws.

With-draw'-ing-room, *s.* A room to retire into: it is now contracted to Drawing-room.

See *Withē*, *Withers*, *Wither-wung*, &c., in the previous class. See To *Wither* hereafter.

To WITH-HOLD', (-hōld, 116) *v. a.* (*Ir.*: see To Hold.) To hold or keep back, to restrain; to obstruct; to take away.

With-hold'-en, 114: *part.* Withheld. [Obs.]

With-hold'-er, 36: *s.* One who withholds.

WITH-IN', *prep. and adv.* In, as opposed to something out, in the inner part of; in the compass of, into the reach of:—*adv.* Inwardly, in the mind: in the phrase *Within side* it is used adjectively, the word *side* having the accent of a monosyllabic substantive.

WITH-OUT', *prep. and adv.* (Old authors use *With-out'en*.) Out, as opposed to something in; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from; in a state of absence from; not within the compass of; supposing the negation of; not by the help of:—*adv.* Externally; out of doors.

To WITH-STAND', *v. a.* (*Ir.*: see To Stand.) To gainstand, to oppose, to resist.

With-stand'-er, *s.* An opponent.

See *Withwind* and *Withy* in the previous class.

To WITHER=with'-er, *v. n. and a.* To dry up; to fade; to lose animal moisture; to pine away:—*act.* To cause to dry, fade, or pine away.

With'-ered-ness, 114: *s.* State of being withered.

WITHERS, &c., WITHY.—See under With, *prep.*

To WITHHOLD, &c., WITHIN, WITHOUT, &c., To WITHSTAND, &c.—See under the prefix With-

WITLESS, &c., WITLING, WITNESS, &c.

WITTED, WITTY, &c., WITTICISM, WIT-TOL, &c.—See with To Wit, Wit, &c.

WITWAL=wit'-wāl, *s.* The great spotted wood-pecker.

To WIVE, &c.—See under Wife.

WIVER, wī'-ver, *s.* Sort of dragon. [Heraldry.]

WIZARD=wiz'-ard, *s. and a.* Originally a wise or learned man: see Wisard with To Wis, Wise, &c.: under the present orthography, a conjurer, an enchanter, a male witch:—*adj.* Enchanting, overpowering; haunted by wizards.

To WIZEN, wiz'-zn, 114: *v. n.* To shrivel. [Loc.]

WOAD=wōad=wōde, *s.* A plant, the leaves which are used in dyeing as the basis of black and blue.

WODANIUM, wō-dā'-nē-ūm, *s.* A malleable metal of a bronze-yellow colour, discovered in an Hungarian mineral, and named after the Saxon deity *Woden*.

WOE=wō, 108, 189: *s.* Grief, sorrow; a curse in old authors it occurs as an adjective.

Wo'-ful, 117: *a.* Sorrowful; calamitous; wretched.

Wo'-ful-ly, *ad.* In a woful manner.

Wo'-ful-ness, *s.* Misery, calamity.

Woe'-BE-GONE, (-gōn, 107) *a.* Far gone in woe, overwhelmed with sorrow. [Shaks.]

WOLD, wōld, 116: *s.* A weald, open country.

WOLF, wōlf, 116: *s.* A fierce wild animal of the dog kind; any thing ravenous and destructive; a corrosive ulcer.

Wolf'-ish, *a.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form: *Wolfish* occurs, but is less proper.

WOLF'-RAM, *s.* Literally, wolf's spume,—a name given to an ore of tungsten, also called mock lead.

See Other compounds are *Wolf'-dog*, (a large dog kept to guard sheep; also a species of dog from a dog and a wolf); *Wolf'-fish*, (a voracious fish of the northern

seas;) *Wolf'-net*, (a net that takes great numbers;) and the names of plants, *Wolf'-bane*, *Wolf'-slaw*, *Wolf'-milk*, *Wolf'-peach*, &c.

WOLF-VER-ENE', *s.* A name given to the glutton.

WOMAN, wóm'-án, *pl.* *s.* (The singular is *lité*.)

WOMEN, wim'-én, *pl.* *s.* rally the *womb'-man*, and the plural *wif'-men*, which, by the change of *f* into *m*, for ease of pronunciation, became *wiemen*.) The female of the human race; a grown up female as distinguished from a child or girl; in a special sense, a female attendant on a person of rank.

To Wom'-an, *v. a.* To make pliant like a woman. [Shaks.] The same author uses *Wom'-aned*, accompanied or united with a woman.

To Wom'-an-ize, *v. a.* To emasculate, to soften.

Wom'-an-ish, *a.* Suitable to or resembling women.

Wom'-an-ish-ly, *ad.* In a womanish manner.

Wom'-an-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being womanish.

Wom'-an-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Becoming a woman, feminine; not girlish, not childish;—*adv.* In the manner of a woman, effeminately.

WOM'-AN-HOOD, 118: *s.* Character and collective qualities of a woman: *Wom'anhood* is the same. [Obs.]

Other compounds are *Wom'an-hater*; *Wom'an-kind*; &c.

WOMB, wóm, 116, 156: *s.* The place of the fetus in the mother; the place where any thing is produced; the belly; any cavity. *Wombat*, see *Sup.*

To Womb, *v. a.* To enclose; to breed in secret. [Shaks.]

Womb'-y, (wóm'-ly) *a.* Capacious. [Shaks.]

WOMEN.—See Woman.

WON.—See To Win.

To WON, wún, 141: *v. n.* To dwell. [Milton.]

Won, *s.* Dwelling, abode. [Spenser.]

WONDER, wún'-der, 141: *s.* The state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, and at the moment inexplicable; astonishment, amazement; cause of wonder, something wonderful; any thing mentioned with wonder.

To Won'-der, *v. n.* To be struck with wonder; in colloquial use, to doubt.

Won'-der-er, *a.* One who wonders.

Won'-der-ful, 117: *a.* Admirable, strange, astonishing; it occurs in old use for *Wonderfully*, [2 Chron. ii. 9:] Sir P. Sidney uses the subs. *Won'-derfulness*.

Won'-der-ful-ly, *ad.* In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

Won'-der-ment, *s.* Astonishment [Obs. or Vulg.]

Won'-drous, 120: *a.* Admirable, marvellous, surprising; in old use it often occurs for *Wonderously*.

Won'-drous-ly, *ad.* In a strange manner.

The compounds are *Won'-der-struck*; *Won'-der-working*; &c.

WON'T, wónt, 139: Will not. [Colloq.]

WONT, wúnt, 141: *a.* and *s.* Accustomed, habituated; hence *Wontless*.—*s.* Custom, habit. [Obs. or Archaic or Obs.]

Wont'-ed, *a.* Wont, accustomed; hence *Wontness*, state of being accustomed to.

To Wont, *v. n.* To be accustomed, to use, to be used; the *preterit* is *I wont*.

To WOO=wóo, *v. a.* and *n.* To court, to solicit in love; to court solicitously;—*new*. To make love.

Woo'-er, *s.* A lover.

Woo'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to invite stay. [Shaks.]

WOOD, wóod, 118: *a.* Mad, raging. [Obs.]

Wood'-ly, *ad.* Madly.

Wood'-ness, *s.* Anger, madness. [Spenser.]

WOOD, wóod, 118: *s.* A large and thick collection of growing trees; the substance of trees, timber.

Wood'-ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

Wood'-en, *a.* Made of wood; in figurative use clumsy, awkward.

Wood'-y, *a.* Abounding in wood; consisting of wood, ligneous; relating to woods, sylvan.

Wood'-i-ness, *s.* State of containing much wood.

WOOD'-BINK, *s.* A name of the honeysuckle.

WOOD'-COCK, *s.* A migratory bird found here in winter: old authors apply it to a dunce.

WOOD'-LAND, *s.* and *a.* Ground covered with woods:—*adj.* Covered with, or belonging to woods.

WOOD'-NOTE, *s.* A wild musical note. [Milton.]

WOOD'-MAN, *s.* A forest officer; one who kills timber; in old authors, a sportsman, a hunter.

WOOD'-PECK-ER, *s.* A bird that picks insects from the bark of trees.

WOOD'-SAGE, *s.* (Wood-wore.) The froth found on some herbs. [Bacon.]

WOOD'-SERE, *s.* The time when wood is *seré* or dry, as in summer. [Tusser.]

WOOD'-WARD, *s.* A warden of the forests.

Other compounds are *Wood'-anem'-one*; *Wood'-ashes*; *Wood'-coal*, (charcoal); *Wood'-drink*, (decoction of medicinal woods); *Wood'-fetter*, (an insect); *Wood'-grouse*; *Wood'-hole*, (a place for storing wood); *Wood'-lark*, (a species of lark); *Wood'-lock*, (a piece of elm to keep down the rudder of a ship); *Wood'-louse*, (the millipede); *Wood'-monger*; *Wood'-scote*, (the ancient forest court); *Wood'-nightshade*, (a plant); *Wood'-symp*; *Wood'-suffering*; *Wood'-pigee*; *Wood'-reeve*; *Wood'-rock*, (sort of asbestos); *Wood'-roof*, (a plant); *Wood'-sage*, (a plant); *Wood'-sorrel*, (a plant); *Wood'-stone*, (a sub-species of hornstone); *Wood'-worm*; &c.

WOOER, *WOOINGLY*.—See under *To Woo*.

WOOF.—See under *To Weave*.

WOOL, wóol, 118: *s.* The fleece of the sheep, and of some other animals; any short thick hair.

Wool'-len, *a.* and *s.* Made of wool; sometimes understood as wool not finely dressed; hence, figuratively, coarse, of little value;—*s.* Cloth made of wool.

Wool'-ly, *a.* Clothed in wool; consisting of wool.

Wool'-li-ness, *s.* State of being woolly.

Wool'-ward, *adv.* With rough wool next the skin. [Obs.]

Wool'-VEL, *s.* Skin not stripped of wool.

Other compounds are *Wool'-ball*, (a ball of wool; specially a mass found in the stomach of a sheep); *Wool'-comber*; *Wool'-pack*, or *Wool'-sack*, (a pack of wool; any thing bulky and of little weight); *Wool'-staple*, (a city or town where wool was brought to the king's staple for sale); *Wool'-stapler*, (wholesale dealer in wool); *Wool'-winder*, (a packer of wool); &c.

To WOOD=wóod, *v. a.* To wind a rope, as about a mast. [See term.]

WOOP=wóop, *s.* A bird.

WOOS=wóoc, 152: *s.* Sea-weed.

WOOTZ, wóots, 143: *s.* A very hard kind of steel from the East Indies.

WORD, wúrd, 141: *s.* A vocal sign by which a thought is implied; hence figuratively any intelligent sign; in a strict and special sense, a single part of speech, and of these emphatically the verb; talk, discourse; oral expression; military token; message; affirmation; promise; Scripture; second person of the Trinity; motto.

To Word, *v. n.* and *a.* To dispute, [L'Estrange:]—*act.* To express in words; to produce an effect upon by words.

Word'-ing, *s.* Act or manner of expressing in words.

Word'-er, *s.* A speaker. [Whitlock, 1654.]

Word'-y, *a.* Verbose; full of words.

Word'-i-ness, *s.* State of abounding in words.

Word'-ish, *a.* Respecting words. [Sidney.]

Word'-less, *a.* Without speaking, silent.

Word'-catch-er, *s.* One who cavils at words.

The *substantives* entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: grát'-wáy: cháp'-mán: pǎ'-pǎ': láw: góod: j'w, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, &c. *music*, .71.

WORE.—See To Wear.

To WORK, wurk, 141: *v. n. and a.* (This *I WROUGHT, rāwt, 157:* verb is also regular.)

WROUGHT, rāwt, 126: To be in action, to be in motion; to move with labour and with some particular purpose or tendency defined by the context; to labour; to act; to operate; to ferment; (in this sense the regular *pret. and part. are* always used.) to obtain by diligence:—*act.* To make or form by labour; to bring into any state by action; to effect; to labour in some particular manner, as by the needle; to operate upon; to force; to put into motion; to exert: *To work out*, to effect; to efface: *To work up*, to raise; to expend as materials.

Work, s. Toil, labour; state of labour; bungling attempt; labour of the needle; any fabric, any thing made; a literary composition; action, operation; management.

Work-ing, s. Motion, operation; fermentation.

Work-ing-day, s. Day on which labour is permitted, not the Sabbath; hence it is used adjectively to signify gross, common; the vulgar corrupt it to *Work'y-day*, which is therefore used as the characteristic word by many of our best writers.

Work'er, s. One that works.

Work-mān, s. An artificer, a mechanic.

Work-man-like, a. Skillful.

Work-man-ly, a. and ad. Workmanlike:—*a/d.* In a skillful manner.

Work-man-ship, s. Manufacture; the art of working; the skill displayed in a work.

Other compounds are *Work-fellow; Work-folk; Work-house*, (simply a house for work or a manufactory; also a house for penitential labour; more commonly, a parish house of shelter for the poor, with work apportioned to their capability); *Work-master; Work-shop; Work-woman; &c.*

WORLD, wurld, s. The whole system of created things; one system of the great whole; man's scene of action, the terraqueous globe; hence the present state of existence; a secular life; public life; business, trouble of life; great multitude, great quantity; mankind; course of life; practice of life; what the world contains; any large tract, as the New World; a wonder; time, as "World without end;" it occurs in adverbial phrases, as *In the world*, in possibility; *For all the world*, exactly.

World-ly, a. and ad. Belonging to the world, human, common; relating to this life in contradistinction to the life to come, secular; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future state:—*adv.* With relation to the present life.

World-li-ness, s. Quality of being worldly; addiction to gain.

World-ly-mind'-ed, 115: *a.* Attentive to this world to the exclusion of a proper regard for the future; hence *World-ly-min't'-edness*.

World-ling, s. A worldly-minded mortal.

WORM, wurm, 141: *s.* Any small creeping animal either entirely without feet or with very short ones; specially, the serpentine harmless creature that lives in the earth; hence, from the shape, a serpent, a poisonous serpent; a silkworm; a destructive grub; an animal bred in the body; something tormenting; any thing vermiculated, any thing spiral; a small worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue.

To Work, v. n. and a. To work slowly, secretly, and gradually:—*act.* To drive or to draw slowly and secretly as by the operation of a screw, with *out* emphatical; to cut from [a dog] the ligament called a worm.

Worm'-eat-en, 114: *a.* Gnawed by worms; old.

Worm'-wood, 118: *s.* A bitter plant, named from its supposed virtue to kill worms in the body.

WORN.—See To Wear.

WORNIL, wur'-nil, s. A maggot found in a cow's back.

To WORRY, wūr'-rēy, 141, 129: *v. a.* To man-

gle as a beast its yet living prey; to harass or persecute brutally; to torment, to tease.

Wor'-ri-er, 36: *s.* One who worries.

WORSE, wurce, 141, 153: *a. and ad.* A word used for the comparative of *bad*, to signify more bad, more ill:—*adv.* In a worse manner: *The worse*, the loss, not the advantage; something less good; *Worser* for worse occurs in Shakespeare and Dryden, but must be deemed a barbarism.

To Worse, v. a. To put to disadvantage, [Milton:] the same author in prose uses *To Worsen*, now obsolete or vulgar.

Worst, a. and s. Most bad, most ill:—*s.* The most evil state.

To Worst, v. a. To put to complete disadvantage, to defeat.

WORSHIP, wur'-shĭp, s. Literally, Worth'-ship, excellence of character; a title of honour, specially addressed to magistrates; in other cases it is often applied ironically; honour paid, civil deference; submissive respect; religious respect, adoration.

To Wor'-ship, v. a. and n. To treat with titles of worship, to respect, to honour; to venerate with religious rites, to adore; to idolize:—*new.* To perform acts of adoration.

Wor'-ship-per, s. Adorer, one that worships.

Wor'-ship-ful, 117: *a.* Claiming respect by any character or dignity; it is specially applied to magistrates and to corporate bodies: it is often a term of ironical respect.

Wor'-ship-ful-ly, ad. Respectfully.

WORST, &c.—See under Worse.

WORSTED, wūr'-stēd, 116: *s. and a.* Yarn spun from combed wool:—*adj.* Consisting of worsted.

WORT, wurt, 141: *s.* Originally, a general name for a herb, and still so when used in composition; a plant of the cabbage kind; unfermented beer.

To WORTH, wurth, v. a. To betide, as "Woe worth the day!" [Obs.] *As a termination, see before the Dictionary.*

WORTH=wurth, s. and a. Value, that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or will produce an equivalent good in some other thing; importance; moral excellence:—*adj.* Equal in value to; deserving of, either in a good or bad sense; equal in possessions to.

Worth'-less, a. Having no worth.

Worth'-less-ness, s. Quality of being worthless.

Wor'-thy, (wur'-thĭy) a. and s. Having worth; deserving, with of before the thing deserved, whether good or bad; suitable; valuable; noble; illustrious; virtuous; often with an ironical meaning:—*s.* A worthy or eminent person.

To Wor'-thy, v. a. To render worthy. [Shaks.]

Wor'-thi-ly, ad. In a worthy manner.

Wor'-thi-ness, s. State of being worthy, desert.

To WOT.—See under To Weet.

WOULD.—See under To Will.

Would'-ing, (wōōd'-ing, 127) s. Motion of desire [Obs.]

Would'-he, a. Vainly pretended to be.

WOUND.—See To Wind.

WOUND, wōōnd, 125, 127: *s.* A hurt to the animal frame by violence.

To Wound, v. a. To hurt by violence.

Wound'-ing, s. Hurt; injury.

Wound'-er, s. One that wounds.

Wound'-less, a. Exempt from wounds.

Wound'-wort, 141: *s.* A plant.

WOUND'-y, (wōōnd'-ēy, a. Excessive, as "a *woundy* deal" [An old fashioned vulgar word, which folk use the old-fashioned pronunciation of its primitive.]

WOVE, WOVEN.—See To Weave.

WOX, WOXEN.—See To Wax. [Obs.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonant's mish-ūn. i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 163: āūn, 166: thēn, 166

WRACK, *To WRACK*, &c.—See *To Wreck*, &c.

WRAITH, *rāwth*, 157: *s.* The apparition of a person about to die, a northern superstition.

To WRANGLE, *rāng-gl*, 157, 158, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* To altercate; to dispute peevishly; to squabble:—*act.* To involve in quarrel or dispute.

Wrang'-gle, *s.* A quarrel, a perverse dispute.

Wrang'-gling, *s.* Altercation, squabble.

Wrang'-gler, 36: *s.* A perverse disputative person; a name, with the epithet *senior*, given at Cambridge to the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house; the others being called second wrangler, &c.

To WRAP, *rāp*, 157: *v. a.* (*Wrapped* is properly pronounced but wrongly spelled *Wrapt*.) To roll together; to involve; to comprise, to enclose: *To wrap up*, to involve totally. It may be met with improperly used for *To Rap*, to snatch up miraculously, to snatch away by passion or ecstasy.

Wrap'-ping, *s.* That in which any thing is wrapped.

Wrap'-per, *s.* One that wraps; a wrapping.

Wrap'-ras-cal, *s.* An old cant name for a coarse upper coat.

WRATH, *rāwth*, 140: *s.* Anger, fury, rage.

Wrath'-ful, 117: *a.* Angry; raging.

Wrath'-ful-ly, *ad.* Furiously.

Wrath'-less, *a.* Free from anger.

WRATH, (*rōth=rāwth*, 17) *a.* Wrathful, angry.

To WRRAWL, *rāwl*, *v. n.* To cry as a cat. [Spens.]

To WRREAK, *rēak*, 157: *v. a.* (*I wroke* and the *part. Wroken* are quite obs.; and the verb is now regular.) To execute with a purpose of vengeance, to inflict: it may be found mistakenly written for *To Reck*.

Wreak, *s.* Revenge; vengeance; passion.

Wreak'-ful, 117: *a.* Revengeful, angry. [Obs.]

Wreak'-less, *a.* Unrevengeful, weak.

WREATH, *rēath*, 157: *s.* (Compare *To Writhe*.) Something curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.

To WREATH, (*rēathe*, 137) *v. a.* and *n.* To twist, to interweave; to encircle as a garland; to writhe:—*new.* To be intertwined.

Wreath'-y, *a.* Twisted; covered with a wreath.

WRECK, *rēck*, 157: *s.* (This word, by old authors, was as commonly written *Wreck*.) Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence; ruin, destruction; the thing wrecked: it occurs, probably by misprint, for *Wreak*, and sometimes for *Rack*, (vapour.)

To Wreck, *v. a.* and *n.* To destroy by dashing on rocks; to ruin: it is sometimes ignorantly used for *To Wreak*:—*new.* To suffer wreck or ruin.

Wreck'-er, *s.* One who plunders wrecks.

Wreck'-ful, 117: *a.* Causing wreck. [Spenser.]

WREN, *rēn*, 157: *s.* A small bird.

To WRENCH, *rēntch*, 157: *v. a.* To pull with a twist; to strain; to sprain.

Wrench, *s.* A twist; a sprain; a screwing instrument: in obsolete senses, means of compulsion; subtility.

To WREST, *rēst*, 157: *v. a.* To twist, to wring; to take by violence; to distort.

Wrest, *s.* Distortion: Spenser uses it for active moving power; Shakespeare for an instrument to tune with.

Wrest'-er, *s.* One who wrests.

To WRES'-TLE, (*rēs'-sl*, 156, 101) *v. n.* To contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to struggle, followed by *with*: it sometimes appears active by ellipsis of a preposition.

Wres'-ling, *s.* Contention by grappling; struggle; strife; altercation.

Wres'-ler, 36: *s.* One who wrestles.

WRETCH, *rētch*, 157: *s.* A miserable person, applied either with pity or opprobrium; a worthless

person; it is sometimes used with ironical pity or contempt; in old use it appears to have been sometimes applied with tenderness, as we now say *poor thing*!

Wretch'-ed, *a.* Miserable; calamitous; worthless, despicable.

Wretch'-ed-ly, *ad.* In a wretched manner.

Wretch'-ed-ness, *s.* Extreme misery; meanness; despicableness.

WRETCHLESS, *rētch'-lëss*, *a.* Reckless, [Hammond:] and *so* *Wretch'lessness* for *Recklessness* which see.

To WRIGGLE, *rīg-gl*, 157, 101: *v. n.* and *a.* (*To Wrig* is found in some old authors.) To move the body to and fro with short motions:—*act.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion.

Wrig'-gle, *a.* and *s.* Pleasant:—*s.* The motion of one that wriggles.

Wrig'-gler, 36: *s.* One who wriggles.

WRIGHT, *ritë*, 157, 115, 162: *s.* A workman, an artificer, a manufacturer.

To WRING, *rīng*, } 157: *v. a.* and *n.* To twist:
I **WRUNG**, *rūng*, } to force by contortion; to
WRUNG, *rūng*, } squeeze; to writhe; to pinch;
to distress; to pervert:—*new.* To writhe, to twist.

Wring, *s.* Action of anguish.

Wring'-ing, 72: *s.* Action, as of the pressed hands in anguish.

Wring'-er, 36: *s.* One who wrings; specially, one who wrings clothes.

WRINKLE, *rīng'-kl*, 157, 101: *s.* A corrugation or furrow, as of the face; a rumple of cloth; any roughness.

To Wrin'-kle, *v. a.* and *n.* To contract into wrinkles: to make uneven:—*new.* To shrink into wrinkles.

WRIST, *rist*, 157: *s.* The joint uniting the hand to the arm.

Wrist'-band, (*colloq.* *rīz'-band*, 156, 141) *s.* The band of a shirt-sleeve.

WRIT.—See in the next class.

To WRITE, *ritë*, } *v. a.* and *n.* (*Writ* is no
I **WROTE**, *rōtë*, } longer used for the *pret.* and
WRIT'-TEN, *rīt'-tū*, } *part.*, though found in some
of our best authors; and *Wrote*, for the *part.*, is a barbarism.) To express by means of letters; to tell by letters; to engrave; to impress durably; to produce as an author:—*new.* To perform the act of writing; to act as an author; to tell in books; to send letters; to compose: *To write one's self* is to style or call one's self: from the verb, Pope, in a familiar letter, coins the adjective *Writative*, as opposed to *Talkative*.

Writ'-ting, *a.* and *s.* Used for writing, teaching writing:—*s.* Act of forming letters; any thing written; a book; an inscription; in the plural, legal instruments.

Writ'-ter, *s.* One that writes; an author; a clerk.

WRIT, *s.* That which is written, Scripture: in law, a precept by which some one is summoned; a legal instrument.

To WRITHE, *ritë*, 157: *v. a.* and *n.* To twist, to wrest, to distort:—*new.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

To Wrin'-TLE, 101: *v. a.* To wrinkle. [Obs.]

Writ'-zled, *a.* Corruption of *Writthled*. [Spenser.]

WROKEN, *rō'-kn*.—See *To Wreck*. [Obs.]

WRONG, *rōng*, 157: *a.*, *ad.* and *s.* Not right; unfit; unjust; untrue:—*ade.* Not rightly, amiss:—*a.* Deviation from right; error; injury, injustice.

To Wrong, *v. a.* To injure, to do injustice to.

Wrong'-er, 72, 36: *s.* One who wrongs.

Wrong'-ly, *ad.* In a wrong manner.

Wrong'-ness, *s.* Wrong disposition. [Bp. Butler.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ō, i. e. *few*, 55: a. c. i. &c. *mule*, 171.

W'ong'-ful, 117: *a.* Injurious, unjust. Or **Wrongous**.
Wrong'-ful-ly, *ad.* Unjustly.
Wrong'-less, *a.* Void of wrong.
Wrong'-less-ly, *ad.* Without wronging any. [Sidney.]
Wrong'-head-ed, (-héd-éd, 120) *a.* Perverse in understanding: *Wrong-head* is the same
WROTE.—See **To Write**.
WROTH.—See under **Wrath**.
WROUGHT.—See **To Work**.
WRUNG.—See **To Wring**.
WRY, rý, 157: *a.* Twisted, wrested; perverted.
To Wry, *v. n.* and *a.* To be writhed and contorted:
 —*act.* To make to deviate; to distort.
Wry'-ness, *s.* State of being awry or distorted.
WRY'-NECK, *s.* A distorted neck; it is applied as the name of a bird: *Wry-necked*, (*a.*) having a wry neck.

X.

X is popularly the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-fourth: see **W**: at the beginning of words it is pronounced as **Z**; but elsewhere is equivalent to **ks** or **gz**, subject to such changes as these letters are liable to: see **Prin.** 154. As a contraction or sign it is a Roman numeral for ten: and in composition with *t* and other letters it stands for compounds of *Christ*, as *Xmas*, *Xtian*.
XANTHOGEN, zán'-tho-jén, *s.* The base of an acid procured by the action and reaction of carburet of sulphur and potash, and taking its name from the yellow colour of some of its compounds. See *Supp.*
Xan'-thide, *s.* A compound of xanthogen and a metal, with no sensible properties of an acid.
XEBEC, zé'-béck, *s.* A small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean.
XENIUM, zé'-né-üm, (*pl.* *Xe'-ni-a.*) A present given to a guest or stranger; or to a foreign ambassador.
XE-NOD'-O-CHT, (-két, 161) 87: *s.* Hospitality to strangers.
XERODES, zé'-rô-détz, 101: *s.* Something of a drying nature, applied specially to a dry tumor.
XE'-RO-COL-LYR'-I-UM, 90, 129: *s.* A dry collyrium or eye-salve.
XE'-RO-MI'-L-RUM, *s.* A drying ointment.
XE-ROPH'-A-GY, (zé'-rôf'-â-jéy, 163) *s.* The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.
XE-ROPH'-THAL-MY, *s.* A dry soreness of the eyes.
XE-RO'-TES, (-tétz, 101) *s.* A dry habit of body
XIPHIAS, zíf'-é-áss, 163: *s.* The sword-fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.
XI-PHOIN'-ES, (-étz, 101) *s.* The sword-formed cartilage or gristle of the breast-bone: also called the *Xiph'-oid*.
XYLOGRAPHY, xi-lôg'-rd-féy, 87, 163: *s.* Wood-engraving.
Xy-lo'-PI-A, *s.* Bitter wood. [Bot.]
XYSTER, zís'-tér, *s.* A surgeon's instrument for scraping and shaving bones.
XYSTUS, zís'-tus, *s.* A walking place or gallery.

Y.

Y is popularly the twenty-third letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-fifth: see **W**: it is but another form of **I**, being subject to all the changes of this

letter. At the beginning of syllables, whenever the letter following it is a vowel, it now takes the sound formerly denoted by **J**, and is a consonant, being the 58th element of the scheme prefixed: see 58: see also **Principles** 3, 4, 15, 16, and 146.

Y-, é, 105: *A* prefix chiefly of participles and preterites, occurring in old authors, augmenting the syllables with no other effect at present than of giving a quaintness suitable for some species of poetry.

YACHT, yót, [Dutch] *s.* A small ship for pleasure, passage, or state.

YAGER, yáw'-guer, [Ger.] *s.* A horseman.

YAHOO, yá'-hoo, *s.* A word said to have been coined by Swift: Chesterfield uses it for a savage, or one like a savage.

YAM=yám, *s.* A large esculent root growing in tropical climates.

YANKEE, yáng'-kéy, 158: *s.* A cant name for an Anglo-American, limited from the Indian mispronunciation of the word *English*: in America, the inhabitants only of the Eastern states are called by this name.

To YAP=yáp, *v. n.* To yelp, to bark. [L'Estrange.]

YARD=yard, 33: *s.* Inclosed ground adjoining a house.

YARD=yard, *s.* A measure of three feet; a pole as for measuring a yard; the supports of sails.

The compounds are *Yard-arm*, (one half the yard supporting a sail.) *Yard-land*, (a quantity of land varying at different places from 15 to 40 acres;) *Yard-wand*, (a wand to measure with;) &c.

YARE=yäre, *a.* Ready, dexterous, eager. [Obs.]

Yare'-ly, *ad.* Dexterously, skillfully. [Shaks.]

YARN=yarn, 33: *s.* Spun wool; woollen thread; one of the threads of which a rope is composed.

To YARR=yar, *v. n.* To growl or snarl. [Ainsw.]

YARROW, yär'-ró, 129, 125: *s.* A plant which grows on dry banks, otherwise called *Millefoil*.

YATE=yäte, *s.* Gate. [Spenser.]

YAW=yáo, *s.* The African name of a raspberry: in the plural, a severe cutaneous disease brought from Africa into the West Indies.

To YAW=yáo, *v. n.* To deviate from the line of her course, applied to a ship.

YAWL=yáwl, *s.* A small ship-boat.

To YAWL=yáwl, *v. n.* To yell. [Quarles, 1620.]

To YAWN=yáwn, *v. n.* To gape, to oscitate; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

Yawn, *s.* An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness or lassitude; hiatus.

Yawn'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Sleepy, drowsy:—*s.* Act of gaping.

YCLAD, é-cläd', *a.* (See **Y-**.) Clad. [Shaks.]

Y-CLEPED, (é-clépt', 135, 114, 143) *part.* (See **Y-**: see also **To Clepe**.) Called, named. [Milton.]

Y-DRAD, *part.* Dreaded. [Spenser.]

YE=yé, or yé, 176: *pron.* The nominative plural of *Thou*: it is never used but when the plural is really meant, and generally only in the solemn style.

You, yoo, yoo, yé, 125, 176: *pron.* The nominative and accusative plural of *Thou*: it is very often used for *Thou* or *Thee*, but always, properly, with a plural construction: see *Thou*: the first mode of pronunciation occurs only in case of emphasis; the second and third, with various degrees of distinctness, are the usual modes,—the more distinct mode belonging rather to the nominative case, the less distinct to the accusative.

Your, yoor, yoor, yur, 176: *pron.* The possessive form of *You* when the thing possessed follows; otherwise the possessive is *Yours*: the first mode of pronunciation occurs only in case of emphasis; the second and third, with various degrees of distinctness, are the usual modes.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ün, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîsh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: ün, 166: chên, 166.

Your-self, *pron.* The reciprocal form of *You* when used for *Thou* or *Thee*.

Your-selves, 143: *pron.* The reciprocal form of *You* when strictly used.

YEA, yā, 100: *ad.* **Yes**; correlative to *Nay*.

To YEAD.—See **To Yede**.

To YEAN=yēan, *v. n.* To bring forth young, as a sheep: hence *Yeased*, brought forth.

Yean'-ling, *s.* A young sheep.

YEAR=yēre, *s.* The space in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic: it is sometimes improperly used for the plural without the plural termination: *In years*, old.

Yeared, 114: *a.* Containing years. [Disused.]

Year'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Annual:—*adv.* Annually.

Year'-ling, *s.* and *a.* A. beast a year old:—*adj.* Being a year old.

Year'-book, 118: *s.* One of the books of law reports from Ed. II. to Hen. VII., which were taken at the expense of the crown, and published *annually*.

To YEARN, yern, 131: *v. n.* and *a.* To feel great internal uneasiness as from longing, from tenderness, or pity:—*act.* To cause to yearn, to grieve, to vex.

Yearn'-ing, *s.* State of being moved with pity, tenderness, or longing desire.

Yearn'-ful, 117: *a.* Mournful. [Obs.]

YEAST=yēast, *s.* Barm used for leavening bread: froth, spume. *yāp* The old spelling and pronunciation, *Yeast*, seem to have quite yielded to those here given.

Yest'-er, *a.* Frothy, spumy, foamy. [Shaks.]

To YEDE=yēde, } *v. n.* To go, to mar h.
I **YODE**, yōd, 135: } [Spenser.]

YELK.—See **Yolk**.

To YEL, l=yl, 155: *v. n.* and *a.* To cry out with a hideous noise:—*act.* To utter with a yell.

Yell, *s.* A loud hideous outcry.

YELLOW, yēl'-lō, 125: *a.* and *s.* Being of a bright gold-like colour:—*s.* Yellow colour: in the plural number, a disease of horses.

To Yel'-low, *v. a.* and *n.* To render yellow. [Shaks.]
—*neu.* [Dyer.] To grow yellow.

Yel'-low-ness, *s.* The quality of being yellow: it is used by Shakespeare to imply jealousy.

Yel'-low-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

Yel'-low-ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being yellowish.

yāp The compounds are *Yel'-low-loy*, (cant name for a guinea or other gold coin: *Yel'-low-se'-ver*, (a malignant disease: *Yel'-low-golds'*, (a flower: *Yel'-low-ham'-mer*, (a bird: &c.)

To YELP=yēlp, *v. n.* To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yō'-mān, 108: *s.* A man of common rank who by any circumstance of employment or possessions comes next in degree below a gentleman: hence a man of small estate in land: an upper servant in a nobleman's family: a ceremonious title given to soldiers as for their manly bearing: at present, an officer of the king's household: a special title of certain inferior military attendants, who are called *Yeomen of the guard*.

Yeo'-man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.

Yeo'-man-ry, *s.* The collective body of yeomen.

To YERK=verk, 35: *v. a.* and *n.* To jerk: to lash:—*neu.* [B. and Fl.] To move as with jerks.

Yerk, *s.* A jerk, a quick motion.

To YERN.—See **To YEARN**.

YES=yēs, 152: *ad.* A term of affirmation: the affirmative particle opposed to *No*: (see *No*.) *Yes* so; not only so, but more.

YEST, YESTY.—See **Yeast**.

YESTER=yēs'-ter, *a.* That was next before the present day, as *Yester sun*. [Dryden.]

YEST'-TER-DAY, *s.* and *ad.* The day before the present:—*adv.* On the day last past.

YEST'-TER-NIGHT, (-nite, 115) *s.* and *ad.* The last night:—*adv.* On the last night.

YET=yēt, *conj.* and *ad.* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however:—*adv.* Beside; still; once again: at this present time; at least; in a new degree; after all; hitherto, sometimes with *as* before *it*.

YEVEN=yēv'-vn. Used for *Given*, by Spenser.

YEW=yōō, 110: *s.* A tree of tough wood used for bows; and by ancient custom much planted in church yards.

Yew'-en, *a.* Made of yew.

YEX, yēcks, 188: *s.* (Also called *Yux*.) The hiccup: hence *To Yex*, to have the hiccup. [1699.]

YFERE, ē'-fērē, *ad.* Together. [Spenser.]

To YIELD, yēld, 103: *v. a.* and *n.* (*Yold*, *ks* Yielded, is quite obs.) To produce; to render; to afford; to resign; to surrender; to concede; to grant; to emit
—*neu.* To give up; to submit; to give way or place.

Yield'-er, *s.* One who yields.

Yield'-ing, *a.* and *s.* Flexible, accommodating:—*a.* Act of producing; submission.

Yield'-ing-ly, *ad.* With compliance.

Yield'-ing-ness, *s.* Disposition to yield. [Paley.]

Yield'-ance, *s.* A yielding. [Bp. Hall.]

YOKE=yōke, *s.* The wooden bandage placed on the necks of draught oxen to unite them; a mark of servitude or slavery; a chain, a bond; a couple, a pair, in which sense it is used in the plural with the singular termination.

To Yoke, *v. a.* To put a yoke on; to couple; to enslave; to restrain: Milton uses *Yoking* (the participle) with a neuter sense.

yāp The compounds are *Yoke'-mate* or *Yoke'-fellow*: *Yoke'-elm* (a tree) is probably no relation.

YOLD.—See **To YIELD**. [Spenser.]

YOLK, yōks, 116, 139: *s.* (The old form *Yll* appears to have gone out of use.) The yellow part of an egg: some botanists apply the word to a corresponding part in plants.

YON=yōn, *a.* *Yon*, or *Yonder*.

Yon'-der, *a.* Being at a distance within view: *Yon* is the same, but out of use.

YOND=yōnd, *a.* Mad, furious: it may be allied to the previous words with the sense of having the mind at a distance or alienated. [Spenser.]

YORE=yōre, *ad.* Long: *Of yore*, of old time, long ago.

YOU.—See under **Ye**.

YOUNG, yūng, 120: *a.* and *s.* Being in the first part of life, as opposed to old: it is also applied to vegetable life: ignorant, weak:—*s.* The offspring of animals collectively.

Young'-ish, 72: *a.* Somewhat young.

Youn'-ger, (yūng'-guer) } 158, 77: The comparative and superlative of *Young*.

Young'-ly, *a.* and *ad.* Youthful, [Gower:]—*ad.* [Shaks.] Early in life.

Young'-ling, *s.* Any creature in the first part of its *Youngth*, *s.* Youth. [Spenser.]

Young'-ster, *s.* A young person in contempt.

Young'-ker, 158: *s.* A youngster.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Fourde: gātē'-way: chāf mǎn pǎ-pǎ: lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

YOUR, YOURS, YOURSELF, &c.—See with Ye.

YOUTH, *yóuth*, 125 : *s.* The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence, generally reckoned from fourteen to twenty-eight; a young man; young people collectively.

YOUTH^h-ly, *a.* Young. [Obs.] In the Spectator we find *Youthier* as from *Youthy*.

YOUTH^h-ful, 117 : *a.* Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTH^h-ful-ly, *ad.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTH^h-hood, 118 : *s.* State of youth. [Cheyne.]

YPIGHT, *é-pít'*, 115 : *part.* (See Y-) Fixed as by pitching. [Spencer.]

YTTIRIA, *ít'-tré-d*, *s.* One of the earths, (named from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden,) having the appearance of a fine white powder, with no taste or smell: it combines with acids and forms salts.

Yt'-tri-ous, 120 : *a.* Pertaining to yttria.

Yt'-tri-um, *s.* The metallic base of yttria.

YULE=*yûk*, *s.* The name of either of the two great fests of the year in ancient times, *Lammas-tide* and *Christmas*, but used mostly with reference to the latter.

YUX.—See Yox.

Z.

Z is popularly the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet, though really the twenty-sixth: see W: its sound is the 60th element of the schemes prefixed. As an abbreviation or sign, it sometimes stands for 2,000. **ZZ** was a sign or character used for myrrh.

ZACCHIO, *zâc'-kô*, 161 : *s.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAFFRE, *zâf'-fur*, 159 : *s.* The residuum of cobalt after the volatile matters have been expelled by calcination.

ZANY, *zâ'-néy*, *s.* A merry-andrew, a buffoon.

To *Za'-ny*, *v. a.* To mimic. [B. and Fl.]

ZARNICH, *zar'-nick*, 161 : *s.* The name of a genus of fossil that burn with a whitish flame and a smell like garlic.

ZEAL=*zê'-d*, *s.* The generic name of maize.

Ze'-ine, 105 : *s.* A yellow substance approaching in its nature to gluten, obtained from maize.

ZEAL=*zêal*, *s.* Passionate ardour in some pursuit, or in support of some cause.

ZEAL^h-ous, (*zêl'-ûs*, 136, 120) *a.* Having zeal.

Zeal^h-ous-ly, *ad.* In a zealous manner.

Zeal^h-ous-ness, *s.* Zeal.

Zeal^h-ot, 18 : *s.* One carried away by zeal, generally used in dispraise.

Zeal^h-ot-ry, *s.* Behaviour of a zealot. [Bp. Taylor.]

Zeal^h-ot^h-i-cal, *a.* Periciously zealous. [Strype.]

ZEBRA=*zê-brâ*, *s.* An African animal like an ass, but beautifully striped.

ZEBU=*zê-bû*, *s.* A small East Indian bison or sort of ox, with a hump on his shoulders.

ZECHIN, *zê'-kîn*, 161 : *s.* A sequin.

ZED=*zêd*, *s.* The name of the letter Z.

ZEDOARY, *zêd'-ô-âr-êy*, *s.* A medicinal root growing in the East Indies.

ZEINE.—See under Zea.

ZEND=*zênd*, *s.* The language of the Magi and ancient fire-worshippers of Persia. *Zendic*, *a.* *Zendism*, *s.*

Zend^h-a-vest^h-a, *s.* The sacred book of the modern fire-worshippers, ascribed to Zoroaster.

ZENITH=*zên'-ith*, *s.* The point overhead opposite to the nadir.

ZEOLITE=*zê'-lîte*, *s.* The generic name of minerals that appear to froth or *boil* under the action of the blowpipe.

Ze'-o-lit^h-ic, 88 : *a.* Pertaining to zeolite.

Ze'-o-lit^h-i-form, *a.* Having the form of zeolite.

ZEPHYR, *zêf'-er*, 163 : *s.* Strictly, the west wind poetically, any mild soft wind: the full Latin name which Milton uses is *Zeph'yrus*.

ZERO=*zêr'-ô*, *s.* Cipher or 0; hence, the commencement of a scale, especially of a thermometer: the zero of Fahrenheit is fixed at the point at which mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt; that of Reaumur is fixed at freezing-point, or thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit.

ZEST=*zêst*, *s.* A piece of orange or lemon peel used to give flavour to liquor; hence, a taste added for a relish; a relish:—To *Zest*, to give a relish to.

ZETETIC=*zê-têt'-ick*, *a.* That seeks, that proceeds by inquiry, as the *Zetetic* method in mathematics: the ancient Pyrrhonists were called *Zetetics*, or seekers.

ZEUGMA=*zêgw'-mâ*, 110 : *s.* An understood junction of words which are under the same circumstances of construction, by which a verb, adjective, or other part of speech agreeing grammatically with one, is referred by the sense to the other, whether grammatically correspondent or not; as "Here was her chariot, here her weapons," where the verb agreeing with *chariot* is referred by *zeugma* to the substantive *weapons*.

ZIG-ZAG=*zig'-zâg*, *s.* and *a.* A line moving in and out with sharp angles:—*adj.* Having short turns To *Zig'-zag*, *v. a.* To form into sharp turns.

ZIMOME=*zî'-môm*, *s.* A constituent of the gluten of wheat and of other vegetable productions.

ZINC, *zîngk*, 158 : *s.* A metal of a brilliant white colour with a shade of blue. Hence, *Zincography*.

Zinc^h-ky, *a.* Pertaining to or appearing like zinc.

ZIRCON=*zer'-côn*, 18 : *s.* A mineral of the gem order found at Ceylon.

Zir-co'-ni-a, 90 : *s.* An earth obtained from zircon.

Zir-co'-ni-um, *s.* The metallic base of zirconia.

Zir'-co-nite, *s.* A variety of zircon.

ZOCLE, *zôc'-kl*, 101 : *s.* A small pedestal to support a bust or statue; also called a *Zoc'cola*.

ZODIAC, *zô'-dê-âck*, *s.* A great circle of the heavens extending in breadth 10° on each side of the ecliptic, and comprehending all the constellations through which the sun passes: it is used by Milton for a girdle.

Zo-di'-a-cal, 84 : *a.* Relating to the zodiac.

ZONE=*zône*, *s.* A girdle; hence, a division of the earth, as the torrid zone, the two temperate, and the two frigid zones; circuit, circumference.

Zoned, 114 : *a.* Wearing a zone.

Zo'-nar, *s.* A girdle which the Christians and Jews of the Levant are obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mahometans.

ZOOGRAPHY, *zô-ôg'-râ-fy*, 87, 163 : *s.* A description of animals; zoology. See other words in S.

Zo-ôg'-ta-pher, *s.* A zoologist.

Zo'-o-lit^h, *s.* The fossil remains of a petrified animal.

Zo-oi'-o-ny, 87 : *s.* The natural history of the animal kingdom; with a less extensive meaning, the natural history of quadrupeds, and so distinguished from *Ornithology*, *Ichthyology*, *Entomology*, &c., which in the larger meaning of the word are subdivisions of Zoology.

Zo-oi'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in zoology.

Zo'-o-log^h-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.

Zo'-o-log^h-i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to zoology.

Zo-on^h-ic, 88 : *s.* The epithet of an acid obtained from animal substances.

The sign = is used after notice of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission; 164: vîzh-ûn; *i. e.* vision; 165: ôjn; 166: thên; 166.

ZO-ON'-O-MY, *s.* The laws of animal life
ZO'-O-PHOR'-IC, (-fôr'-ick, 88) *a.* An epithet applied to a column supporting the statue of an animal.
Zo-oph'-o-rus, *s.* An ornament bearing animals, the ancient name of the frieze. [Archit.] *pl.* Zoophori.
ZO'-O-PHYTE, (-fîta, 163) *s.* A body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable.
Zo'-o-phy-tol'-o-gy, *s.* Natural history of zoophytes.
ZO-OT'-O-MY, *s.* The anatomy of brute animals; comparative anatomy.
ZO-ot'-o-mist, *s.* One skilled in zootomy.
ZOUNDS, zowndz, 143: *interj.* A contraction of "God's wounds," used originally as an oath; it now expresses anger or wonder.
ZUFOLO, zôôf'-ô-lô, [Ital.] *s.* A little flute or flageolet used to teach singing birds.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: güt'-wáy: cháp'-măn: pd'-pâ': lâw: gôôd: ioo, *i. e. jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mate*, 171.
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ZUMIC = zû'-mîck, *a.* An epithet of an acid procured from many *ascenscent* vegetable substances.
Zu'-mate, *s.* A compound of zumic acid and a salifiable base.
ZY-MOL'-O-GY, *s.* The doctrine of fermentation.
 æ This word, by having *y* in the first syllable where the previous words have *z*, correctly follows the ordinary mode of transferring Greek into Latin orthography, and thence into English.
Zy'-mo-sim'-e-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.
ZYGOMATIC, zî'-gò-măt'-îck, 88: *a.* (Compare Zeugma.) An epithet of that which belongs to or resembles a yoke, as the zygomatic processes in anatomy. *Zy-go'-ma*, *s.* *Zy-go'-ma-ta*, *pl.*
Zy'-go-dac''-ty-lous, 120: *a.* Having the toes yoked, or in pairs, two before and two behind, as the parrot. *Zyg'-o-dac''-tyles* are climbing birds.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE PREVIOUS DICTIONARY, pp. 1—696.

* For the Supplement to the Index of Common Terminations (xliv—lxiv.), see lxx., &c., before the Dictionary.
 The References throughout the Supplement are to the previous Dictionary, unless the abbreviation *Supp.*, *Sup.*, or *S.* indicate the contrary.
 General notices equally applicable to the Supplement will be found at the head of the Dictionary.

ACC

ABAJOUR, ăb'ă-joor, 132: *s.* A sloping aperture for light and air in a prison or vault.
To ABATE. See in *Dict.*
Ab-ă'ta-ble, 101: *a.* That may be abated.
ABDOMINAL. See in *Dict.* *Abdominals* are an order of malacopterygious fishes named from those whose ventral fins are under the *abdomen*.
ABERDEVINE = ă-bēr'ă-dē-vīn, *s.* A small green and yellow finch, the European siskin.
ABIETIC, ă-bē-ēt'ă-ick, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid extracted from the *pinus abies*.
ABRANCHIAN, ă-brăŋg'ă-kē-ăn, 158, 161: *s.* *Abranchians* are worms and leeches so named as an order, from their being *without gills*. See *A-branchians*.
ABSURD. See in *Dict.* *ABSURDUM* is an argument that proves a proposition by showing the absurdity of any other that contradicts it.
To ABY = ă-by', *v.* To abide; to pay. [*Spens.*]
ACALEPHAN, ă-căl'ă-tăn, 163: *s.* *Acalephans* are aquatic and marine zoophites named as resembling *stinging nettles* in their effect on the skin when touched.
ACAMPTASOME = ă-cămp'tă-sôm, *s.* *Acamptasomes* are an order of barnacles and acorn shells, named from those that are *without power to bend or protrude the body*, owing to the nature of the shell. See *A-*.
ACANTHA, &c. See in *Dict.*
A-CAN'THI-A, *s.* An order of *prickle-beaked insects*.
A-CAN'THO-CEPH'ALANS, *s. pl.* *Spiny-headed* intestinal worms.
A-CAN'THO-PHIS, *s.* *Spiny-serpent*, a genus in Australia.
A-CAN'THO-PODS, *s. pl.* *Spiny-legged insects*.
A-CAN'THOP-TER-YO'I-ANS, (-id'ă-gē-ănz) *s. pl.* *Spiny-finned fishes*, Cuvier's first order.
AC'AN-THU'S, 85: *s.* Fish forming a genus of the order mentioned above, having, among other characteristics, a strong movable *spine*, sharp as a lancet, on each side of the tail.
To ACCEPT, &c. See in *Dict.*
Ac-cep'ti-la'tion, 89: *s.* A term applied in civil law to a form of verbal acquittance.
ACCIPITRINE. See in *Dict.*
AC-CIP-I-TRAR-Y, *s.* A catcher of birds of prey.
ACCISMUS, ăck-sîz'-mûs, *s.* Feigned refusal. [*Rhet.*]
To ACCLIMATIZE = ăc-kli'ă-mă-tîze, *v.* To acclimatize, or become accustomed, to the climate.
To ACCORD, &c. See in *Dict.*
Ac-cord'ă-on, *s.* A small instrument in which sounds are produced by bellows acting on metal plates.
To ACCREDIT, &c. See in *Dict.*
Ac-cred'ă-ti-la'tion, *s.* A giving, or assignment, of credit.

ACR

ACERPHALOUS. See in *Dict.*
A-CERPH'ALANS, *s. pl.* *Headless creatures*, applied to a class of mollusks, as the oyster, lamp-cockle, &c. Some naturalists use the term *A-cep'h'ă-lo-phores*, to include the same class and another.
ACER = ăs'-ser, 94: *s.* Generic term for the maple.
Ac'-er-a''ceous, (-ă'sh'ûs, 147) *a.* Epithet of a small natural order of trees including the maple.
A-cer'ic, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid from the maple.
ACERAN = ă-sēr-ăn, *s.* *Acerans* are a family of apterous insects, named as being *without horns or antennae*: the same name is also given to a family of mollusks, which include those that are *without tentacles*. See *A-*.
ACEROSE = ăs'-ser-ôce'', 152: *a.* Chaffy; but applied in bot. to a leaf narrow, stiff, and pungent, like those of fir trees. *Ac'erosa* is another form of the word.
ACETABULUM = ăs'-tê-tăb'ă-lŭm, *s.* A word meaning a little cup or dish, applied as a name to the cavity of the hip-joint; in an insect, to the socket on the trunk in which the leg is planted; and in cuttlefish and other cephalopods, to the suckers on the arms. It originally meant a cup for vinegar; compare *Acid*, &c., in *Dict.*
Ac'-E-TA''RI-OUS, *a.* Epithet of plants fit for the salad bowl.
Ac'-E-TIM'E-TER, *s.* An instrument to measure the strength of vinegar.
Ac'-E-TONE, *s.* Recent name for pyro-acetic spirit.
ACHENIUM, ă-kē-nē-um, 161: *s.* Generic name for a small hard one-seeded fruit, which does not *gape* or open when ripe. See *A-*.
ACHLAMYDACEOUS, ă-clăm'ă-dă'sh'ûs, 147: *a.* Epithet of plants having neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are therefore *without a tunic*, or naked. See *A-*.
ACICULAR = ăc'-ick'ă-lar, *a.* Shaped as a small needle. Hence, *Acic'ularly*, *ad.*
ACID, &c. See in *Dict.*
To A-cid'ă-ify, 6: *v.* To become or cause to become acid. Hence, *Acid'ify'able*, *a.*; *Acid'ify'ation*, *s.*
Ac'-ID-IM'E-TRY, *s.* Measurement of acids by alkali.
ACOLGY, ă-kôl'ă-jēy, *s.* Doctrine of remedies.
ACOTYLEDONOUS, ă-côt'ă-lē'ă-dô-nŭs, *a.* Being without *seed lobes*. See *A-*. [*Bot.*]
ACRIDIAN, ă-crîd'ă-ăn, *s.* *Acridians* are insects of the locust kind.
ACRITE = ăc'-krî'e, *s.* *Acrites* are the lowest division of the animal kingdom, creatures having no discernible nervous system, such as *Spongia*, *Polypi*, &c.
ACROGEN = ăc'-rô-jên, *a.* A plant that grows at its end only, as ferns, &c. Compare *Acrospire* in *Dict.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.
Votools: gât'ă-wây: chăp'-măn: pă-pă': lăw: gôd: j'ô, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.
Consonants. mîsh-ûn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vî-h-ûn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thî, 176: thên, 166.

- ACTINIA**, æc-tīn-ē-d, *s. pl.* Polypi, often called sea-anemones, or sea-anemones, that extend their numerous tentacles like rays from a centre.
- AC-TIN'-O-CA-MAX**, *s.* *Ray-stake*, a name applied to the shells of extinct mollusks that seem to stand between two sorts of rayed creatures living and extinct.
- AC-TIN'-O-CRI-NITES**, *s. pl.* A sub-genus of extinct *crinoidæa* radiated creatures characterized by numerous rows of angular plates.
- AC-TIN'-O-LITE**, *s.* *Ray-stone*, a variety of horn-blende.
- AC-TIN-OM'-E-TER**, *s.* An instrument to measure the intensity of the sun's rays.
- ACUTE**, &c. See *Dict.*
- AC'-u-s'-tion**, 92: *s.* Act of coming to an edge. [Min.] In med., Ac'-u-s'-tion is used for the sharpening of a drug to increase its effect.
- AC'-CU-PUN'-TU-RA'-TION**, *s.* A pricking with a needle,—a common remedy in the east for painful bodily affections.
- ADACTYLE**, ð-dæck'-tīl, 105: *s.* A fingerless extremity. See *A.* [Zool.]
- ADIAPHOROUS**, ði'-e-ā'-ð-rūs, *a.* Indifferent; neutral. *Adiaph'ous*, a rather indifferent. *Adiaph'orists* or *Adiaph'orists* were the more moderate reformers under Melancthon.
- ADONIC** = ð-dôn'-ick, 88: *s.* Pertaining to Adonis; a short verse thus scanned, — — — | — —
- ADOSCULATION**, ð-òs'-ch-ā'-shūn, *s.* The act of grafting, or insertion of a plant into another.
- AER**, &c. See *Dict.*
- AER'-O-DY-NAM'-ICS**, *s. pl.* Science of the motion of the air, and of the powers of the air in motion.
- AER'-O-PHYTE**, (-fīte) *a.* A plant growing in air, in contradistinction to a hydrophyte.
- ÆSTHETIC**, èz-thét'-ick, 103, 88: *a.* Impressing the senses, and denoting the feelings or sentimental part of our nature, as a work of taste: æsthetic criticism stands opposed to prescriptive, or that which judges works of taste solely by their outward conformity to laws derived from what are deemed classical standards. *Æsthetic*, is the same; whence *Æsthetically*, *ad.*
- Æ's-thet'-ics**, *s. pl.* The principles and practice of æsthetic criticism.
- ÆSTIVATION**. See *Estival*, &c., in *Dict.*, and *Estivation* in *Sup.*
- AETHEOGAMOUS**, ð-è'-thè-òg'-d-mūs, *a.* Having an unusual mode of propagation, or marriage,—an epithet of semivascular plants, which, with those called *Amphigamous* or cellular, constitute the division called *Cryptogamous*.
- ÆTIOLOGY**, è'-tè-ol'-o-jy, 87, 147: *s.* The science which treats of causes. Hence, *Ætiology'cal*, *a.*
- AFFAMISH** = æf-fām'-ish, *v. a.* To famish. [Spenser.] Hence, *Affamishment*, *s.*
- AFFICHE**, æf-fēsh, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Placard.
- AFFLUENT**. See *Dict.* The word is used substantively to signify a river that flows towards, and into another.
- AGAMOUS**, æ'-gā-mūs, *a.* Not married, applied to plants not having apparent organs of reproduction,—cryptogamie,—flowerless. See *A.*
- AGAMA** = ð-gā'-mā, *s.* Literally, a creature to be wondered at,—the name of a lizard capable in some degree of changing its colour like the chameleon. It is the generic name of a section of saurians that have no palatal teeth. Hence, *Agamids*, *a.*; the epithet of saurians like to or classing with the agama.
- AGAMI** = æg'-d-my, *s.* An alectoride of tropical America.
- AGERASY**, ð-jè'-rā-see, 169: *s.* The state of being old without infirmity. See *A.*
- AGORA** = æ'-ò-rā, *s.* A market place.
- AGROSTOLOGY**, æg'-ròs-tol'-o-jy, *s.* The science of the grasses.—*Agrostomy*, a word sometimes used by the French for agriculture, does not trace its
- prefix immediately from the same Greek word, but the ultimate etymology of both prefixes is the same.
- AITCH-BONE** = æitch'-l-ònt, *s.* The part of the ox which is cut from between the rump and the backbone. It is variously called and written, *Haunch-bone*, *H-bone*, *Edge-bone*, *Hook-bone*, &c.
- AL-** A prefix of Arabic origin in Alchymy, Alcohol, Alkalest, Alkuran, &c., where it signifies *the*. In Alderman, &c., it is from a Saxon word signifying old. More commonly it is a form of the Latin prefix, *ad*. In other words, as many of those following, it is a component part of Greek or Latin originals, in which the first syllable has lost its distinct meaning.
- ALABASTRUS** = al'-d-bās'-trūs, *s.* A flower bud.
- ALATE** = æ'-lâte, *a.* Winged or bordered by a membranous or leafy expansion.
- ALBUMEN** = æl-bū'-mèn, *s.* A proximate principle in animal and vegetable bodies, named from the white of eggs, in which it is largely found.
- ALBURNUM** = æl-bur'-nūm, *s.* The newly formed and soft part of the wood of certain trees.
- ALDER-LIEFEST**, æl'-der-lēf'-est, *a.* Dearest of all. [Shaks.]
- ALCYON**, æl'-cē-ôn, *s.* Properly *Halcyon*, which see in *Dict.* In the other form, however, it is used by naturalists for the order of birds of which the *Alcedo* or kingfisher is the type. From *Alcyon*, we have *Alcyonites*, a collective term for the spongiiform flint fossils common in flint formations; and *Alcyon'ium*, a Linnæan term for a genus of marine polypes.
- ALDINE**, æl'-dīn, 105: *a.* An epithet of editions of the classics, from the family of *Aldus* Manutius, the first of whom established his press at Venice about 1500, and the editions appeared during the ensuing century, and some of a doubtful character a little later.
- ALECTORIDE** = ð-lèch'-l-ò-ride, *s.* *Alectorides* are birds like the cock, as the *Curassow* and the *Agami*.
- ALEGER**, æl'-e-guer, *a.* Brisk. [Obs.]
- To ALEGGE**, ð-lèd-gē, *v.* To put down or make quiet. [Chaucer.] Hence, *Allegence*, *a.* [Obs.]
- ALIDAD**, æl'-è-dād, *s.* The index of a theodolite instrument which has an angular motion.
- ALIFEROUS**, &c. See in *Dict.* **ALATE**; See in *Sup.*
- AL'-I-VORM**, 92: *a.* Wing-shaped.
- AL'-I-PED**, *a.* and *s.* Wing-footed, as the bat.
- ALISMA**, ð-līz'-mā, 151: *s.* A flower which gives its name to a small natural order of endogenous plants, that are hence called *Alis'maceæ* (m'-sh'us, 147). They form a near approach to ranunculaceous plants among exogens.
- ALIZARIN** = æl'-zā'-rīn, *s.* One of the two colouring principles obtained from madder, *Xanthina* being the other.
- ALKOOL** = æl'-cōol, *s.* A preparation of antimony used by Eastern women to tinge their eye-lashes.
- ALLANTOIC** = æl'-lān-tō'-ick, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from the liquid of the *Al-lan-tois* of a fetal calf; this last being a thin membranous sac developed from the termination of the alimentary canal of the embryo. In some quadrupeds the *allantois* has the form of a sausage, as is indicated by the two Greek words forming the name.
- ALLICE**, æl'-līs, *s.* The shade of the Severn.
- ALLOCHROITE**, æl'-lò-chr-ò'-ite, 161: *s.* A native mineral allied to the garnet, named as having other colours, under the chemist's blowpipe, than its first colour.
- ALLOPATHY**, æl-lòp'-d-thy, 87: *s.* The treatment of diseases by drugs otherwise affecting the system than as the disease affects it,—a term invented in contradistinction to *Homœopathy*. Hence, *Allopathist*, to signify a practitioner who does not adopt homœopathy; *Allopath'ic*, or *Allopathet'ic*, *a.*
- ALMAGEST** = æl'-mā-jést, *s.* Literally, the great construction,—the name given to Ptolemy's work, which completely exhibits the astronomical science of his time.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gate'-way: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'w, i. e. jew, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

ALOSE, ăl'ôzē, *s.* The chad or shad.

ALPHONSINE, ăl-fôn'-sîn, 105: *a.* Epithet of the astronomical tables published under the auspices of Alphonso, king of Castile, in 1488. As a subs., the word sometimes means a surgical instrument invented by Alphonso Ferrier.

ALSINE = ăl'-sine, *s.* Chick-weed.

ALUTACEOUS, ăl'û-tă'-sh'û, 147: *s.* Having the colour of tanned leather. See *Alutatus*.

AMBLYPTE = ăm-blip'-ter, *s.* Obtuse-winged or -finned creature, — applied to a fossil fish, also remarkable for small and numerous teeth set close together like a brush.

AMBRIC = ăm-brô'-ick, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from Am'-bre-in, the fatty matter of ambergris.

AMEER = ă-mê' /, *s.* Arabic term for a nobleman.

AMENTUM = ă-men'-tūm, *s.* In the *pl.*, *A-men-ta*.

A catkin, the male inflorescence of certain plants. Hence, Am'-en-ta'-ceus (sh'ûs, 147,) an epithet of such trees as the poplar.

AMETABOLIAN, ă-mêt-d-bo'-lê-ăn, *s.* *Ametaboliæ* are insects that do not undergo metamorphosis. See *A.*

AMMO : A prefix from *amos*, the Greek word for sand, making a part of several words used in natural history; as Am'-mo-co'-tes, (ă-mô'-tôz) fishes, such as the *Pride* or *Sturge* grig that make the sand their bed; Am'-mo-dytes, such as the *Sand-eel*, that invest themselves in sand; Am'-mon-ites, extinct mollusks, whose name however is derived from the resemblance of their shells to horns on the statue of Jupiter *Ammon*; Am-mon'-i-ti'-dæ, (103) mollusks whose chambered syphoniferous shells have sinuous septa, with lobated margins; Am-moph'-la, insects called *Sand-wasps*, that have a pungent sting.

AMPHI : See in *Dict.*

AM'-PHI-BOL'-IC, *a.* Doubtful. [Min.]

AM'-PHIG'-A-MOUS, 87: *a.* Of doubtful marriage capacity, — epithet of flowers having no sexual organs.

AM'-PHIP'-NEUST, *a.* A reptile having power to breathe both in land or water.

AM'-PHI-POD, *s.* A crustaceous animal of diversely formed feet. Hence, *Amphipodous*, *a.*

AM'-PHI-PRO'-STYLE, *s.* A temple with a portico both in the rear and the front, but without columns at the sides.

AM'-PHI'-RO-PAL, 87: *a.* Turned round upon itself, so as to show both ends. [Bot.]

AM'-PHO-TER'-IC, 88: *a.* Partly one, partly the other.

AMPLEXICAUL, ăm-plêcks'-lê-căwl, *s.* A leaf or bract whose base projects on each side, so as to embrace the stem with its lobes.

ANALCIM = ă-năl'-sîm, *s.* A variety of zoöite which by friction becomes weakly electric.

ANA : See in *Dict.*

TO A-NAS'-TO-MOZE, *v.* To grow together after coming from different directions: literally, to go up into each other's mouth. [Bot.]

A-NAN'-TROUS, *a.* Epithet of the portions of the ecliptic which the signs anciently occupied; literally, up or back, as formerly, among the stars.

ANCHYLOSIS, ăng'-kê-lô'-cis, 158, 161: *s.* A disease in which the joints become rigid.

An-chy-losed, (ăng'-kê-lôst) *a.* Having anchylosis.

ANCIPITOUS, ăn-sip'-lê-tūs, *a.* Having two opposite edges, as a leaf or stem; or opposite angles. *Ancipital* is the same.

ANDARAC = ăn-dă-răck, *s.* Red orpiment.

ANDRÆA, ăn-drê'-ă, *s.* A little moss-like plant that gives its name to others, which are hence called *Andræa*-ceus (ă-sh'ûs, 147) differing from mosses in the want of an operculum and peristome, and in having a four-valved theca.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no regularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

ANDROPETALOUS, ăn'-dîô-pet'-d-lūs, *a.*

Produced by conversion of the male organs into petals. **ANELLIDAN**, ă-nêl'-lê-dăn, *s.* A creature whose body is ring-like, or divided into ring-like segments, as the earth-worm. *Anellid* is another form of the word.

ANELYTROUS, ăn'-lê-h'-trūs, *a.* *Without a sheath* or usual covering; epithet of certain insects. See *A.*

ANION = ă-nî'-ôn, *s.* (See *Ana*.) A chemical element making its way from an electrolyte, or body decomposing by electrical agency, toward the electrode or outlet, called the an'-ode, where, or at the opposite electrode or outlet, called the cath'-ode, such an element finally makes its separate appearance.

ANISO : A prefix, implying unequal, from *a* and *isos*, two Greek words (See *A.*), and making a part of several words in botany and natural history; as, An'-i-sob'-ry-ous, an *adj.*, which means, grown unequally, applied to plants that, having but one cotyledon, grow at first with more for *e* on one side of their axis than the other; An'-i-so-dac'-tyles (tîz, 105), birds whose toes, as those of the nuthatch, are of unequal length; An'-i-so-dy'-a-mous, an *adj.*, which means, having unequal power, applied to the same plants as *Antisbryous*; An'-i-so-sta'-mon-ous, an *adj.*, which means, being unequal or uneven as to the stamens, applied to plants in which the stamens do not correspond with the calyx or corolla in number or power; An'-i-sos'-to-mous, an *adj.*, which means, unequal in the mouths or openings, applied to plants when the divisions of their calyx or corolla are irregular; An'-i-so-tom'-i-dæ (103), a *subs. pl.*, meaning insects unequally or unusually formed, the insects so named, which are of eight genera, having moniliform or beaded horns, sub-elongate, slender at the base, gradually increasing towards the apex, with a terminal club shaped truncate joint.

ANJEVIN = ăn'-jê-vîn, *a.* Of the house of Anjou.

ANNOTINOUS, ăn-nôt'-lê-nūs, *a.* A year old. [Bot.]

ANNUENT = ăn-nû-ênt, *a.* Adapted for nodding, as when one assents. [Anat.] See *Renuent* in *Supp.*

ANODE = ă-nô'-dê, *s.* See *Anion*, above, in *Supp.*

ANOLIS = ă-nô'-liss, *s.* A lizard of the Antilles, remarkable for its power of inflating the skin of the throat. The name is applied generically to several species of agile lizards of the warmer parts of America.

ANONA = ă-nô'-nd, *s.* The custard apple, a tree of hot latitudes, which gives its name to an extensive natural order of exogenous plants, that are hence called An'-o-na'-ceus (sh'ûs, 147).

ANOPILOTHERIUM, ă-nô'-plô-thêrê'-lê-tim, *s.* *Unarmed wild beast*, an extinct animal, characterized by the shortness and feeble size of the canine teeth.

ANOURAN, ă-n-owr'-ăn, *s.* *Anourans* are reptiles, as the toad and frog, which lose the tail on arriving at maturity. See *A.* The proper spelling is *Anuran*, tail-less.

AN-OP'-RY, *s.* Want of sight; sightlessness.

ANSLAUGHT, ă-n'-slăt, *s.* Onslaught. [Beau. & Fletcher.]

ANTHER, &c. : See in *Dict.*

AN'-THÊR-OG'-E-NOUS (ôd'-gê-nūs), *a.* Passing from anthers into horn-like petals, as exemplified in the double columbine.

AN'-THÊR-OID, *a.* Resembling an anther.

AN'-THO'-DI-UM, *s.* Head of flowers, as in a daisy.

AN'-THOX-AN'-THUM (ăn'-thôg-zăn'-thũm, 154) *s.* *Yellow flower*, a dwarf annual, called by the farmer sweet vernal grass.

AN'-THU'-IUS, *s.* A flower forming a tall; a spike of minute flowers, arranged as in the genus *Piper*.

ANTHROPOLOGY, &c. : See in *Dict.*

AN'-THRO-PO-MON' PHOUS, *a.* *Man-formed*, applied to the labellum in some orchideaceous plants, which presents an appearance of arms and legs.

ANTI-, &c. See in *Dict.*

AN-TICH-THON (-tlick-'thôn), *s.* A counter-earth.
AN-VI-CLI'-NAL, *a.* Presenting an axis for lines that slope from it. [Geol.]

AN-TI'-COUS, *a.* Having lobes facing the style; placed so as to face the observr. [Bot.]

AN-TI'-CUM, *s.* A fore-door or porch.

AN-TI-GUG'-GLER, *s.* A small syphon to facilitate the emptying of liquids without agitation.

AN-TI-TRO'-PAL, *a.* Turned contrariwise,—applied in bot. when in a seed the radicle of the embryo is turned to the end furthest from the hilum.

ANTRUSTION, ăn-trûs/-chûn, 147: *s.* A personal vassal or dependent of a king or count among the Franks, and holding land by favour, which in time became hereditary.

APAGYNOUS, ă-păd'-gê-nûs, *a.* Being but once a female—fructifying and then dying, applied to annual plants.

APATITE=ăp'-ă-tî-t, *s.* A name given to a mineral, generally a phosphate of lime, from its deceiving qualities.

APELLOUS, ă-pêl'-lûs, *a.* Without skin. See A-.

A-PRĒ'-A-LOUS, *a.* Without petals, having a calyx only.

APERT, &c. See in *Dict.*

A-PER'-TOR, *s.* A muscle serving to lift or open.

APHANIPTEROUS, ăf'-ăn-îp''-têr-ûs, *a.* Obscurely winged,—applied to such insects as the flea.

APHI'-A-NITE, *s.* Green-stone rock, so called because it does not show its nature at first.

APHIDE = ăf'-îdê, *s.* Aphides are hemipterous insects, commonly called plant-lice. There are other insects that feed on them, which are called *A'phid-îph'agi*, and *A'phidiv'ora*.

APHLOGISTIC, ăf'-lô-jis''-tîck, *a.* Without flame.

APHRITE, ă-fritê, 163: *s.* Froth-stone,—applied as a name to a soft friable carbonate of lime.

APH'-RO-DI'-TA, 92: *s.* An epithet of Venus, as having risen from the foam of the sea, applied as a generic name to a beautiful genus of anellidans.

APIACEOUS, ă-pê-să''-sh'ûs, 147: *a.* Epithet of plants, like parsley, that are otherwise called umbelliferous.

APICULATED, ă-pîck''-û-ls''-têd, *a.* Pointed. [Bot.]

APIOCRINITE, ă-pê-ôck''-rê-nî-t, *s.* A pear-like tily-shaped animal, belonging to a sub-genus of fossil encrinites.

APOCARPOUS, ăp''-ô-car-pûs, *a.* An epithet of carpels that stand away from, that is, do not adhere to each other. See Apo-.

APODAL=ăp''-ô-dăi, *a.* Footless; and, by analogy, without ventral vena. See A-.

Ap'-ouê, *s.* An apodal animal.

Ap'-o-dog''-r-nous (-dôd/-gê-nûs) *a.* Separate (a disk) from the base of an ovary, which is a female part in a plant.

APOLLYON, ă-pôl'-lê-ôn, *s.* The Destroyer.

APOLLINARIAN, ă-pôl'-lê-nîr''-ê-an, *s.* A follower of Apollinaris, at the end of the fourth century, who denied the humanity of Christ, as regards the soul, believing its place to be supplied by the Logos or Word of God; a doctrine which was deemed heretical.

APOROBRANCHIAN, ă-pôr'-rô brăng''-kê-ăn, 158, 161: *s.* *Aporobranchians* are insects wanting in breathing gills or respiratory pores. See A-.

A-POSTERIORI, ă-pôs''-têrê-ô-or''-i, *a.* or *ad.* A Latin phrase, meaning, from the effect, applied to all argument founded on experimented facts, and opposed to *a-priori* argument, or that which begins by supposing truths, and only deduces the consequences they necessarily include.

APOSTASIA, ăp''-ôs-12''-zê-ă, 147. *s.* A plant of India, differing from orchidaceous plants in having a three-celled ovary, and diadromous flowers. It gives its name to a natural order; hence called *Ap''-us-ia-si-s''-ceus* (ă-sh'ûs, 147: *a.*)

APOSTILL=ăp''-pôs''-îl, *s.* A marginal note.

APOTELESMATIC, ăp''-ô-têl-ex''-mô-tîck, 151, *a.* An epithet which means, having or tracing effects, and applied to the art pretended by astrologers.

APPARLEMENT=ăp''-par''-lê-mênt, *ad.* A technical corruption of *parcissement*, "after the manner of." [Law.]

APPERIL=ăp''-pêr''-il, *s.* Peril. [Shaks.]

APPREST=ăp''-prêst', *a.* Pressed close. [Bot.]

A-PRIORI=ă'-pri-ôr''-î: See *A-Posteriori* in *Sap.*

APTENODYTE=ăp''-tên''-ô-dî-t, *s.* (See A-.)

Aptenodytes, or creatures endowed with wings that cannot fly, are a genus of diving web-footed birds, peculiar to antarctic shores, and exemplified by the Patagonian penguin.

AP-TER-AL, *a.* Without wings. *Ap''-ter-âs* are apteral insects, holding various places in different systems of entomology.

Ap''-ter-us, 120: *a.* The opposite of *alate*, or winged, and applied, in botany, to any part of a plant which is destitute of membranous expansions.

APTHOUS, ăp''-thûs, *a.* Epithet of diseases that class with *Aptha* (or *apthia*), commonly called the thrush.

APYROUS, ă-pîr''-ûs, *a.* Resisting fire. See A-.

AQUIFOLIACEOUS, ă-kwê''-fô-lê-să''-sh'ûs, 147: *a.* Epithet of trees like the *aquifolium*, or holly; a natural order of widely-spread exogens.

AQUILARIA, ăk''-wê-lâr''-ê-ă, *s.* *Eagle-wood*; a tree that gives its name to a small order of Indian plants; hence called *Aq''-uî-lâ-rî-s''-ceus* (ă-sh'ûs, 147) that secrete a fragrant resin.

ARACEOUS, ă-ră-sh'ûs, 147: *a.* Epithet of acrid endogenous plants, that class with the *Arum*, and which are also called *A-roi'* de *s''-ceus*, or plants like the *Arum*: they form an order of monocotyledons which approach dicotyledons in the form and veining of their leaves, but have their flowers placed very closely upon a cylindrical axis called a spadix, which is itself enclosed in a peculiar leaf called a spathe.

ARACHNOID, &c. See in *Dict.*

AR-ACH-NI''-DANS, *s. pl.* Apteros spider-like condylopes [Entom.]

A-RA''-NE-I''-DANS, *s. pl.* A tribe of the pulmonary order of Arachnidans.

A-RA''-NE-OUE', 152: *a.* Covered with crossing hairs, like the rays in a spider's web.

ARALIA, ă-ră-lê-ă, *s.* A plant, native of hot climates, differing from apiaceous plants only in having more than two parts in its fruit. It gives the name *A-ră-lê-s''-ceus* (ă-sh'ûs, 147) to an order of exogens.

ARCHIL = ărch'-îl, *s.* Orchil, which see in *Dict.*

ARCHIMANDRITE, ărch''-kê-măn''-dritê, 161: *s.* Chief of a *mandia* or monastery in the Greek church.

ARDISIA, ă-rîz''-ê-ă, 147: *s.* An exogen of warm climes, which gives the term *Ar-dîs-i-ă''-ceus* (ă-sh'ûs, 147), to other trees and herbs of its kind, and these might otherwise be termed woody primulaeous plants.

ARECA = ă-rê-că, *s.* An East Indian palm-tree, whose nuts are chewed as a narcotic.

AREOLA=ă-rê-ô-lă, *s.* The diminution of *arxa*, applied as a name for the ring which surrounds a pustule of small and cow pox.

A-RK''-O-I-X, 103: *s. pl.* The small spaces in o which the wings of insects are divided by the nervures.

A-rê-o-lâ-e, *a.* Divided into small spaces or areolations [Entom.] exhibiting, in a composite plant,

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât'-wây: chây'-măn: pô-pâ': lăw: gôôd: j'ôô, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

- pentagonal areas or spaces when the ovaries drop off. [Bot.]
- A-re-o-la''-tion**, *s.* A small space distinctly bounded by something different in colour or texture, &c.
- ARIL** = *ār''-il*, *s.* The exterior coat of a seed.
- Ar''-illed** } *a.* Having an exterior covering, as
Ar''-il-la''-ted } coffee, &c.
- ARISTOLOGY**, *ār''-is-to-lō''-jē*, *s.* The science of dinners: (*ariston*, a dinner, Gr.) *Quar Rev.* N. 110.
- ARITHMOMETER**, *ār''-ith-mōm''-ē-ter*, *s.* A circular logarithmic scale for the mechanical performance of arithmetical calculations.
- ARMATOLI**, *ar''-mā-tō-lē''*, 170: *s. pl.* A sort of national militia among the modern Greeks, now dissolved. Hence, *Ar''-ma-tol''-ic*, *s.*, the jurisdiction of a chief of armatoli.
- ARM, ARMILLATED.** See in *Dict.*
- Ar''-mil**, *s.* An instrument composed of rings.
- ARTESIAN**, *ar-tē''-zh''-ān*, 147: *a.* Used or discovered in the province of Artois,—the epithet of fountains or wells made by perforating with a small bore, and frequently to a great depth.
- ARTHRODIC** = *ar-thrōd''-ick*, *a.* Relating to the articulation of the joints, (compare *Arthritic*.) and applied especially to that sort of junction in which one bone receives the head of another into a very superficial cavity, so as to allow of motion in every direction.
- AR-THROU''-I-X**, 103: *s. pl.* Algae that have an articulated structure.
- Ar''-thro-dyn''-ic**, 88: *a.* Paining the joints.
- ARTUOSE**, *ar-tū-ōc''*, 152: *a.* Strong-limbed.
- ARUM** = *ār''-ūm*, *s.* Cuckoo-pint or wake-robin.
- ASAPHUS**, *ās''-sā-fūs*, 163: *s.* *Obscure kind of animal*,—a name among fossils of the genus trilobites.
- ASCITES**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- As''-ci**, *s. pl.* The little bags or pouches which enclose the spores of lichens, fungi, &c.
- As-cid''-I-ANS**, 95: *s. pl.* A genus of mollusks, characterized by a body having the form, and commonly the consistence, of a tough leather pouch.
- As-cid''-I-UM**, *s.* A little pitcher-shaped body on the stem of certain plants; in some of them a little hollow leaf.
- ASCLEPIAS**, *ās-clē''-pē-āss*, *s.* A monopetalous exogenous plant, with bifollicular fruit; the stamens adhering to the stigma, and with an acrid milk in the stem: it gives the name *As-clē''-pi-a-da''-ceus* (*clā''-sh''-ūs*, 147), to a great number of species, exceedingly different in appearance.
- ASPARAGUS** See in *Dict.*
- As-PAR-A-GIN** (-jin), *s.* A crystal that forms in asparagus juice.
- As''-PAR-AG''-I-NOUS** (-ād''-gē-nūs), *a.* Epithet of all culinary vegetables that are eaten as asparagus; namely, only the points of their shoots.
- AS PAK''-TIC**, *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from asparagus.
- ASPERGILLIFORM**, *ās''-per-jil''-lē-fārm*, *a.* Formed like the *Aspergillus*, with which holy-water is scattered in Catholic devotions. [Bot.]
- ASPERMOUS**, *ā-sper''-mūs*, *a.* Seedless. See *A-ASSIDENT*, &c. See in *Dict.*
- As''-SI-DE''-ANS**, *s. pl.* An ancient Jewish sect mentioned in *Macc.* i. ii. 42.
- TO ASSIGN**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- As''-SIGN-AT''**, (*ās''-sēn-yā''*, 170) *s.* A sort of bank-note, issued by the revolutionary governments of France towards the end of the last century, and based on the intended sale of the lands newly seized.
- ASTERIATED**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- As''-TER-OPH''-YL-LITE**, 163: *s.* *Star-leaf*,—the name of an extinct fossil plant.

- ASTOMOUS**, *ā''-stō-mūs*, *a.* Mouthless. See *A-AT''*. [Bot.]
- A-THAL''-A-MOUS**, 24: *a.* Bedless,—an epithet of lichens, whose thallus is not furnished with shields for the spores.
- ATHENÆUM**, *āth''-e-nē''-ūm*, *s.* A building dedicated to Minerva, or to learning, of which she was protectress.
- ATHERINE**, *ā-thēr''-īnē*, *s.* The name of a fish very full of sharp *spiky* bones, but yielding good food. The kind it belongs to are in some places called *Nu sats*.
- ATHEROSPERMA** = *ā-thēr''-ō-sper''-mā*, *s.* An incomplete aromatic exogenous shrub, found in New Holland. It gives the name *A-the''-ro-sper-ma''-ceus* (*ma''-sh''-ūs*), to several genera.
- ATOMETER**. See in *Dict.*
- At-mot''-O-GY**, *s.* The doctrine of the relations of heat and moisture.
- AUGITE** = *āw''-jītā*, *s.* *Splendid-stone*,—pyroxene.
- AUTO**: A prefix from the Greek *autos*, meaning self. Compare *Autobiography*, &c., in *Dict.*
- AU''-TO-CAN''-PI-OUS**, *a.* Being fruit itself,—an epithet of such fruit as consists of nothing but pericarp.
- AVANTURINE**, *ā-vōng''-tōu-rēn''*, 170: *s.* A variety of quartz rock, containing spangles.
- AV ENTAYLE** = *āv''-ēn-tāu*, *s.* Visor of a helmet.
- AXIS**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- Ax''-is''-FER-OUS**, 87: *a.* *Bearing a centre, as a wheel*; an epithet of fungi, &c.
- Ax''-is**, *s.* The acute angle formed by the junction of a leaf to its axis.
- Ax''-il-lar-y**, *a.* Growing in an axil. See also in *Dict.*
- AZALEA** = *ā-zā''-lē-d*, *s.* A beautiful plant with trumpet or bell-shaped flowers, which are richly coloured, and, in some species, fragrant.
- AZOTIZED** = *āz''-o-tizēd*, *a.* Epithet of certain vegetable substances that contain azote in a proportion approaching animal substances.
- To BABBLE**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- BAB''-IT-LARD**, *s.* A bird otherwise called the babbling fauvette, or nettle-creeper. As a French word, it is pronounced *bab''-ēl-yar''*.
- BACCARE**, *bäck''-d-rēy*, *interj.* Go back! [Shaks.]
- BACONIAN**, *bā-co''-nē-ān*, *a.* Delivered or established by Lord Bacon; an epithet often opposed to Aristotelian.
- BACULITE** = *bäck''-ū-litē*, *s.* The fossil of a mollusk, whose chambered shell is straight or stick-like.
- BADIGEON**, *bā-dīdž''-ūn*, *s.* A mixture to fill holes in the material on which a sculptor, or other artist, has to work.
- BAIRAM** = *bār''-ām*, *s.* The Easter of Mahometanism, following the fast of Rhamadan.
- BANCO**, *bāng''-ko*, 158: *a. or ad.* A term distinguishing bank from current coin at Hamburg, &c.
- BANDED** = *bān''-dēd*, *a.* Striated across with coloured bands. See *To Band* for the general senses.
- BANGLE**, *bāng''-gl*, 101: *s.* A metal hoop worn as a necklace, or bracelet.
- BARBATE** = *bar''-bātē*, *s.* (Or *Bar''-bel-late*.) Bearded. [Bot.] *Bar-bel''-u-late* is barbate with shorter points.
- BARCAROLLE**, *bar''-cā-rōl*, *s.* A boat song.
- BAS-CHEVALIER**, *bā''-shēv''-d-lēc''*, *s.* A knight, inferior to a knight banneret. [Her.]
- BASK, BASIS**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- BA-SIS''-O-LURE**, *a.* Prolonged or free at the base below the point of origin. [Bot.]
- To BASSET** = *bās''-sēt*, *v. n.* To come (a stratum) from under another by sloping upward. [Geol.]

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: tūn, 166: thēn, 166.

- BASSINET**=bäs'-sē-nēt, *s.* A little bowl; a child's crib or cradle. See *Basenet*.
- BASSORIN**=bäs'-sō-rin, *s.* A constituent part of a gum that comes from *Bass'ora*.
- To BATE**=bāte, *v.* To flutter; see also *Bate* and *To Abate* in *Dict*.
- BATFUL**. See below, under *Batta*.
- BATRACHIAN**, bā-trā'-kē-ān, 161: *a.* Pertaining to a frog, or of the frog kind. As a *subc.*, *Batrachians* include all reptiles which, like frogs and toads, have naked skins and external branches in the early stage of existence. Batrachians that retain the gill apertures throughout life are called *perennibranchiate*.
- BAT'-RA-CHO-MY'-O-MACH''-IA**, (bāt'-rā-cō-mi'-ō-mäck''-yd.) *s.* The battle of frogs and mice.
- BATTA**=bāt'-tā, *s.* Allowance of food, or compensation for it, to troops in India. Compare *Battel*, &c.
- BAT'-FOL**, *a.* Fruitful. [Droyout.]
- BATTUE**, bāt'-too, 170: *s.* A beating up of game before the chase; the game beaten up.
- BAWN**=bāwn, *s.* An enclosure for cattle; a fortification.
- BAYADERE**=bā''-yd-dēr', *s.* Indian dancing girl.
- BDELLOSTOME**, dēl'-o-stōmē, 157: *s.* Bellostomes, or sucking-mouthed creatures, are a genus of cyclostomous fishes.
- BEAR**, &c. See in *Dict*. As used on the stock-exchange, this word means a fortunate speculator. See *Bull* in *Supp*.
- BECHIC**, bē'-kīk, 161: *s.* A cough medicine.
- BEGONIA**, bē-gō'-nē-ā, *s.* A polypetalous exogen, with showy pink or white flowers, and handsome succulent leaves. It gives the name *Bē-gō'-ni-a'-ceous* (-ā-sh'is, 147) to a natural order of plants.
- BEGUIN**, bēg'-wīn, *s.* A woman of the class of those in Germany and the Netherlands that devoted themselves to charity and religious exercises without taking the vows of any order. Men who thus devoted themselves were called *Beg'hards*.
- BEGUM**, bēg'-gōm, *s.* A lady of rank in the East Indies. Indian pron. accents the last syl.
- BENTHAMITE**=bēn'-thām-īte, *s.* A utilitarian of the school of Jeremy Bentham, who died in 1832.
- BETULA**=bē'-tu-lā, *s.* The birch tree, which gives the name *Bē'tu-lā'-ceous* (-lā-sh'is, 147) to a small natural order of plants.
- BI** or **BIS**. See in *Dict*.
- BI'-AU-TIC''-U-LATE**, *a.* Consisting of two joints. [Entom.]
- BI'-AU-RIC''-U-LATE**, *a.* Having two auricles. [Comp. Anat.]
- BI-AX''-AL**, *a.* Having two axes. [Min.]
- BI-CAL''-CD-RATE**, *a.* Armed as with two spurs. [Nat. Hist.]
- BI-COL''-LI-GATE**, *a.* Connected by a web. [Ornith.]
- BI-CON''-JU-GATE**, *a.* In two pairs placed side by side. [Bot.]
- BI-FO''-LI-ATE**, *a.* Having two leaflets.
- BI'-fol-lic''-u-lar**, *a.* Having two follicles.
- BI'-FO-RATE**, *a.* Having two perforations.
- BI'-JU-GATE** or **BI'-JU-GOUS**, 109: *a.* Composed of two pairs, as of leaflets, &c.
- BI-LA''-BI-ATE**, *a.* Collected into two lips.
- BI-LA-MEL''-LATE**, *a.* Divided into two lamellae.
- BI-NATE**, *a.* Growing in pairs.
- BI-NER''-VATE**, *a.* Supported by only two nerves. [Entom.]
- BI-OC''-EL-LATE**, (-ōss-) *a.* Marked as with two eyes.
- BI-PKC''-TI-NATE**, *a.* Having two comb-like margins.
- BI-PKL''-TATE**, *a.* Defended as by a double shield.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāw; gōōd; j'ōō, *i. e.* jew, 55: *a, e, i, &c.* mute, 171.

- BI-PIN''-NATE**, *a.* Doubly pinnate. [Bot.]
- BI-PU''-PIL-LATE**, *a.* Having two dots like pupils in the eye-like spot of a wing. [Entom.]
- BI-RA''-DI-ATE**, *a.* Having two rays.
- BI-REM'', *a.* Ancient vessel of two banks of oars.**
- BI-SER''-RATE**, *a.* Doubly serrated.
- BI-SER''-IOUS**, *a.* Having two bristle-like appendages.
- BI-VEN''-TRAL**, *a.* Having two bellies, as certain mussels.
- BIRT**=bert, *s.* A fish of the turbot kind.
- BIZARD**=bīz'-ard, *s.* A caruation with two stripes of two colours.
- BLACK**, &c. See in *Dict*.
- BLACK''-LET-TER**, *s.* The modern Gothic character in our country called old English, generally used for manuscript books before printing was fully established.
- BLACK-MATCH**, *s.* Pyrotechnical sponge.
- BLARNEY**=blar'-ney, *s.* Persuasive prattle; from a ludicrous custom of kissing a stone at the top of a tower at Blarney, in Ireland, which was supposed to make the person loquacious. [Vulg.]
- BLASTEMA**=blās'-tē-mā, *s.* The germ or principle of growth; in anatomy, the homogeneous, gelatinous, and granular basis of the ovum; in botany, the plumule and radicle, with the connecting parts.
- BLAS''-TO-CAR''-POUS**, *a.* Having the germ in the pericarp.
- BLAS''-TO-DERM**, *s.* The germinal membrane.
- BLOCK**, &c. See in *Dict*. The **BLOCK''-ING-Co''URS** is a finishing course of masonry above a cornice. [Arch.]
- BOLERO**, bō-lāre'-ō, 170: *s.* A dance very popular in Spain, which was named from its inventor.
- BOLTERED**, bōl'-terd, *a.* Pierced as is a bolter. See *To Bolt*, &c. [Shaks.]
- BOMBAX**=bōm'-bāks, *s.* A various tree often of gigantic size in tropical forests, that gives the name *Bom-bā'-ceous*, (-sh'is, 147), to a natural order, remarkable for forming huge buttresses on their sides next the ground. They yield quantities of cotton, but of too short a staple for use.
- BOMBXX**, &c. See in *Dict*.
- BOM''-BI-ATE**, *s.* A salt formed by Bombic acid with a base. Bombic acid (compare *Bombic* in *Dict*), is the acid contained in the silkworm.
- BOOLY**, bōōl'-ēy, *s.* An Irish nomad.
- BOOP**=bōōp, *s.* An acanthopterygian fish, mostly found in the Mediterranean.
- BORAGE**=bor'-āge, *s.* A plant with leaves, esteemed to be refrigerating and cordial, answering, as nearly as can be ascertained, to the *Bugloss* of the ancients. It gives the name *Bor-ag''-i-na''-ceous* (-nā-sh'is, 147), to many species, in general pretty, and some of them very handsome. Most of them have their leaves covered with asperities, whence their old name *asperifolius*.
- BOSSAGE**=bōs''-sāge, *s.* An unwrought projection, intended to have something sculptured on it.
- BOSTANGI**, bōs-iān'-jē, *s. pl.* A class of men attached to the seraglio in Constantinople, formerly as gardeners only, but now fulfilling other functions, and among them, that of body guards. Their chief is called *Bos-tan''-gi Bash''-i*.
- BOTRY**, *a.* A prefix from the Greek word *Botrys*, a bunch of grapes; hence,
- BOT''-RYL-LA''-RI-ANS**, *s. pl.* A family of ascidians of which each example contains several distinct individuals that form a cluster in a circle, their several mouths being in the circumference, with one common vent or aperture in the centre.
- BOT''-ry-oid''-al**, *a.* Clustered like grapes.
- BOT''-RY-O-LITE''**, *s.* Botryoidal silicious borate or lime.

BOULTIN=bôl'-tîn, *s.* The egg or quarter round.

[Arch.]

BOULDER=bôl'-der, *s.* Boulders, often styled erratic blocks, are round stones on the surface, or loosely imbedded in the soil.

BOUTS-RIMES, bôo'-lê-mây', [Fr.] 170: *s. pl.* Rhymes given to be formed into verse.

BRACE, BRACHIAL, &c. See in *Dict.*

BRA'-CHI-O-PODS, (-kê-) *s. pl.* Creatures with parts like hands and feet; the name of an order of acéphalous bivalve mollusks.

BRACHYGRAPHY, &c. See in *Dict.*

BRA'-CHY-CAT'-A-LEC'-TIC, (brâ'-kê-) *a. and s.* Halting short; the epithet, or name of a verse, short by two syllables.

BRA'-CHY-TER-ONS, *a.* Short-winged, specially, when, being folded, the wings do not reach the end of the bird's tail.

BRA'-CHY'S-TO-CHRON, *s.* A curve of such a nature that a body, setting out from a given point, will arrive at another point in a shorter time, by moving in it, than by moving in any other direction. Hence, Bra'-chys-toch'-ron, *a.*

BRA'-CHY-URES, *s. pl.* Short-tailed creatures, as crabs.

BRACT=brâkt, *s.* An altered leaf at the base of a flower on the outside of the calyx, being the first attempt of a common leaf to change into the floral organs.

BRADYPOD, brâd'-lê-pôd, *s.* Bradypods, or slow-footed creatures, is a term applied generically to the family of sloths.

BRANCHIÆ, brân'-gê-ê, 158, 161, 103: *s. pl.* Originally, the gills of a fish, and now applied to all vascular organs of an animal body, having the same destination.

BRANCH'-I-O-PODS, *s. pl.* Crustaceans whose feet fulfil the purpose of gills.

BRANCH-I-OS'-I-E-GANS, *s. pl.* Fishes whose gills are covered with a membrane. See *Dict.* for the adjective.

To BREAK, &c. See in *Dict.* A **BREAK** (brâkê) in rail-road travelling is a screw to break the speed.

BREAST, &c. See in *Dict.* A **BREAST'-SUMMER** (brêst') is a beam which supports an exterior wall.

BRKCCIA, brêt'-châ, [Ital.] 170: *s.* Rock composed of an agglutination of angular fragments. Hence Brêc'-cia, *ad. a.*

BRETTICE, brêt'-tiss, *s.* Brettices are planks to support the strata in coal-mines.

BRICK, &c. See in *Dict.* **BRICK'-NOGGING** is brickwork carried up, and filled in between timber-frames.

BRIZE=brêze, *s.* The breeze or gad fly.

BROME, &c. See in *Dict.* **BRO'-MINE**, (-mîn, 105), is a non-metallic element existing in brome.

BRUTE, &c. See in *Dict.* **BRO'-UM-FUL'-MEN** literally means a harmless thunderbolt, and is applied to anything that loudly, but ineffectually threatens.

BUCCINATOR, bûk'-sê-nâ'-tor, *s.* A muscle of the cheek, called into action in various motions of the mouth, and especially in blowing a wind-instrument. See *Buccellation*, &c.

BUCENTAUR, bu'-sên-tâ-wr', *s.* An ox-centaur, a monster, not half man and half horse, but half man and half ox.

BUCKRAM=bûk'-râm, *s. and a.* Strong cloth stiffened:—*a.* Stiff, formal.

BUFFER=bûf'-ler, *s.* A cushion to deaden the buff, or concussion, between a moving body and another, sometimes, as at the ends of a railway carriage, provided with springs.

BUFONITE=bu'-fô-nîte, *s.* Toad-stone.

BULL (the animal): See in *Dict.* **BULL**, (bôl, 117), as a cant term on the stock-exchange, means a

speculator, who, in settling accounts, has a bad bargain to shake off; in other words, is a loser; as opposed to a bear, or one who, having speculated favourably, is eager to grasp. Hence, a bear account is a settling in favour of the majority of speculators, and a bull account is the reverse.

BULL, (a boss, &c.) See in *Dict.* **BULLATE**, (bôl'-âte), as a term in bot., means having protuberances on the surface.

BUNGALOW=bûng'-d-lô', *s.* A sort of thatched house in India.

BUNNION, bûn'-yôn, 146: *s.* A swelling or bump, particularly on the foot.

BUREAU. See in *Dict.* **BU-REAU'-CRA-CY** means a system of government entrusted to men acting each as head clerk in an assigned department.

To BURK=bûrk, *v. a.* To smother,—the name, so applied in colloquial or low language, of a wretch who was executed at Edinburgh in 1829, for deceiving persons to his house, and smothering them, in order to sell their bodies to the dissecting schools.

BURNET=bûr'-nêt, *s.* A British plant whose leaves remain green all the winter, and, growing on poor calcareous soils, often serves as a food for sheep.

BUSTROPHEDON. See *Boustrophedon*.

BUTTER, BUTYRACIOUS, &c. See in *Dict.*

Bu'-TY-RIN, *s.* A peculiar substance extracted from butter. Hence, Bu ty'-ic (68), epithet of an acid.

CAABA=câ'-d-bd, *s.* The square stone concealed in the temple at Mecca; the temple itself.

CACTACEOUS, cack'-tâ'-h'ûs, 147: *a.* Plants of the *Cactus* kind,—a small natural order of exogens remarkable for their gay and large flowers, and the grotesque forms of some of the species.

CAD. See *To Cadge*, in *Dict.*

CADMIUM, câd'-mê-ûm, *s.* A metal associated with zinc.

CADUCIBRANCHIATE, câd'-dô'-cê-brân'-gê-âte, 158, 161: *s.* *Caducibranchiæ* are creatures that lose their branchial apparatus before arriving at maturity, as frogs.

CÆSIUS. See *Cæsius* in *Supp.*

CAFFEIN=câf'-fê-lu, *s.* The bitter principle in coffee.

CAGUE=câgue, *s.* A Dutch vessel with one mast.

CAHIER, câ'-lê-yây', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A book of loose sheets tacked together; whence, reports of proceedings contained in such a book.

CAIRNGORM, cârn'-gôarm', *s.* Name of mountain in Scotland; applied to designate a rock crystal stone.

CALAMARY, câl'-d-mâr-êy, *s.* The cuttle fish.

CALCAR=câl'-car, *s.* A spur or horn as in the nasturtium. This word must be distinguished from *Calcar* and related words, under *Calx*, *Calces*, in *Dict.*

Cal'-car-ate, *a.* Furnished as with a spur.

CAL'-CR-O-LA'-RI-A, (câl'-sê-) *s.* The generic name of a beautiful herbaceous or shrubby plant, with yellow, orange, or purple flowers; the lower half of which is shaped something like an old-fashioned slipper; whence the name. Compare *Calceated* in *Dict.*

CAL'-CI-TRA'-TION, (câl'-sê-trâ'-shûn) *s.* A kicking.

CALEMBOURG, câl'-êm-bôorg', *s.* A pun, a quibble, named from a foreign count who blundered in speaking French.

CALIPPIC=câ-lîp'-pîck, *a.* An epithet from *Calippus*, who corrected the cycle of *Meton*. See *Metonic*.

CALIXTINE=câl'-icks-tine, *s.* One of the Bohemian reformers, who continued to oppose the church of Rome after the death of Huss, but, founding their opposition chiefly or solely on the refusal of the cup (calix) to the laity, they were more moderate than the Taberites.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

- CALORIC**, &c. See under *To CALIFY*, in *Dict*.
CALOR^U-TOR^U, *s.* A form of the voltaic apparatus to produce intense heat.
- CALOTYPE** = käl'-ô-tîp. *s.* Stamp or impression of the beautiful, — a name given to an improved kind of photography.
- CALYMENE**, käl'-ê-mê-nê, *s.* A fossil crustacean, named as being *one-armed* or obscure in its nature, it having had the power of rolling itself up into a ball.
- CAL-YP-THE^U-A**, *s.* Generic name of a gastropod, so called from its *covering* or shell, which is patelliform, and in the concavity of which adheres a smaller conical shell, like a cup in a saucer.
- CAMBIUM**, cām'-bê-ûm, *s.* A viscid secretion in the bark of certain trees when vegetation commences, which disappears as soon as the new wood and bark have been formed.
- CAMBRIAN**, cām'-bre-ân, *a.* and *s.* Welsh; a Welshman.
- CAMELLIA**, câ-mêl'-lê-d. *s.* A name from Kamel, or Camellus, a botanist who a-sisted Ray, and applied generically to a beautiful evergreen shrub from China and Japan.
- CAMERONIAN**, cām'-e-ro'ⁿ nê-ân, *s.* A Scotch Presbyterian of the strict sect that took its name from Richard Cameron, a minister who was killed in battle against the forces of Charles II.
- CAMISARD**, cām'-ê-zard', *s.* An insurgent, such as those in France, who wore white shirts over their dress in midnight attacks after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Compare Camis, &c., in *Dict*.
- CAMPANILE**, cām'-pê-nê'-lây. [Ital.] 170. *s.* A bell-tower. Compare Campani, &c., in *Dict*.
- CAMPHOR**, &c. See in *Dict*. **CAM-PHENE** or **CAM-PRO-GEN** (163) is a hydrocarbon whose protoxide is camphor; it is identical with pure oil of turpentine.
- CAMPULITROPOUS**, cām'-pû-lîr'-rô-pûs, *a.* Bent down till the apex touches the base. [Bot.]
- CAMWOOD** = cām'-wôod. *s.* A fine red wood.
- CANTERBURY**, cān'-ter-bêr-rê-y, *s.* A name applied to a piece of furniture, being a stand, with divisions in it, to receive portfolios, books in sheets, letters, &c.
- CANELLA** = câ-nêl'-lâ, *s.* Literally, a little cane, — the name of a West Indian tree, and of the aromatic bark obtained from it; it gives the name *Ca-nel-le-a-ceous* (shûs, 147), to a small natural order of plants.
- CANTRED** = cān'-trêl, *s.* A hundred in Wales, that is, a hundred villages.
- CAPERCAILLIE**, câp'-per-caîl'-zê, *s.* The wood-grouse, or cock of the wood, formerly inhabiting the pine forests of Scotland and Ireland, now extinct.
- CAPNOMER** = câp'-nô-mer, *s.* An oily substance obtained from the tar of wood. Compare *Capnomaney*.
- CAPRINE**, &c. See in *Dict*. **CAPRIGENOUS**, (câ-prîd'-gê-nûs) *adj.*, means of the goat kind. **CAPRO-IC**, (88) is the epithet of an acid named from its rank goat-like odour: **CAP-RIC** is another epithet of the same, or a similar acid, the acid being obtained from a soap made with butter.
- CAPTION**, **CAPTATION**, &c. See in *Dict*. **AD-CAP-TAN^U-DUM** is a Latin phrase, often used adverbially, and signifying, merely to captivate.
- CARABOID** = câr'-â-bôid, *a.* Resembling the *Carabus*, — epithet of beetles that, as the *carabus*, defend themselves by discharging an acrid fluid that emits a fetid odour.
- CARAPACE**, câr'-â-pâcê, *s.* The shield or thickest part of the shell of the *crab* and lobster kind, protecting all the vital parts, and forming the anterior division, the abdomen being the other.
- CARBAZOTIC** = câr'-bâ-zot'-ick, *a.* Epithet of an acid, into which, along with oxygen, carbon and azote enter.
- CARBOY** = car'-bôy, *s.* A large glass bottle protected by basket work.
- CARDIACEAN**, car'-dê-3ⁿ-sh'ân, 147: *s.* *Cardiaceans* are mollusks, named from the corkle (cardium), of which the species are numerous.
- CARMAGNOLE**, car'-mân-yôlê', 170: *s.* A name, originally Italian, given by the French soldiers who first engaged in the cause of republicanism.
- THE CARNATIC** = car-nât'-ick. *s.* The country in British India extending from about 8° N. L. nearly 600 miles along the coast bounded by the gulf of Manaar, and by the bay of Bengal, and averaging about 75 miles in breadth.
- CARNELIAN**. See **CORNELIAN** in *Dict*.
- CARPEL** = car'-pêl, *s.* A single or separate pistil when it is one of several that compose the fruit. Compare *Carpology*, &c., in *Dict*.
- CARPHOLITE**, car'-fô-lîta, 163: *s.* *Straw* or *chaff*-stone; a Bohemian mineral.
- CAR-PHOI^U O-GY**, *s.* Literally, a *picking of straws*, applied to the resembling act often observable in a dying person otherwise called *Flocculation*.
- CARTILAGE**, &c. See in *Dict*. **CAR-TI-L-IGIN^U-I-ANS** are a sub class of fishes, of which the internal skeleton never passes from the primitive state of cartilage.
- CARYOPSIS**, kâr'-ê-op'ⁿ-cîss, *s.* That which is a nut or seed in *face* or appearance, — the name of any dry one-seeded fruit, with no distinction between the seed coat and pericarp.
- CASEIC** = kâ-cê'-ick, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from cheese. Compare *Casœus*.
- CASPIAN**, câs'-pê-ân, *s.* A sea-water lake.
- CASSIDEOUS**, câs'-sîd'-yûs, 146: *a.* Having the upper petal dilated into a broad *helmet*-shaped leaf. [Bot.]
- CAS^U-SIDI^US**, *s. pl.* Tortoise-beetles, whose larvæ have an apparatus by which they convert their excrements into a sort of *helmet* or defensive covering.
- CASTOR**: **CASTOR-OIL**. See both words in *Dict*. The substance called *Castor* is also called **CAS^U-TRUM**: it is a secretion found in a bag belonging to the animal; and **Cas^U-TO-RIN** is a chemical principle found in Castoreum.
- CATA-**. See in *Dict*.
- CAT-A-CAUS^U-TIC**. See *Caustic* in *Supp*.
- CAT^U-A-DUPP**, *s.* A water-fall.
- CAT^U-A-VAL^U-CO**, *s.* A temporary structure of carpentry to be decorated by works of art.
- CAT^U-A-PET^U-A-LOUS**, 120: *a.* Having *petals* held together by stamens, which grow to their bases.
- CAT^U-AR-RHINE**, 164: *s.* A monkey of a class characterized by the form of the *nose*, the septum of which is narrow, and the nostrils approximate.
- CAT-AN-TER-ISM**, *s.* A cataloguing of stars.
- To CATCH**, &c. See in *Dict*. A **CATCH-DRUM** is a drum across a declivity; and grass lands furnished with such drums are called *Catch work meadows*.
- CAT^U-**, **CATEGORIC**, &c. See in *Dict*.
- CAT^U-E-GO RE^U-MA**, *s.* A category; *pl.*, **Cat^U-e-go-re^U-ma-ta**.
- CAT^U-e-go-re-mat^U-ic**, *a.* Scholastic epithet of a term that can be used either as the subject or predicate of a proposition, without being accompanied by any other word; in contradistinction to a *syncategorematic* or adjective term, and to a mixed, or many-worded term. Thus *Distinction* is a *categorematic* term, the article *a*, or the *adj. foolish*, is a *syncategorematic* term; and these make up the mixed, or many-worded term, *is foolish distinction*. But late writers use the term *categorematic* more widely, applying it also to a many-worded term that stands, or can stand, as a subject or a predicate.
- To CATENATE**, &c. See in *Dict*.
- CAT^U-E-NAR-Y**, *s.* The curve into which a flexible chain of uniform density and thickness falls, when hanging freely between two points.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.
Vowels: gât'-wâ-y: châp'-mân: pû-pâ': lâw: gôod: jôo, i. e. *far*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

CA-TE'-NU-LATE, *a.* Chained; presenting a *chain-* like series of elevated ridges or tubercles.

CATH-, for **CATA-H**: See in *Dict.* under **CATA-**.

CA-THAR'-TIN, *s.* The active constituent of *senna*.

CA-TH'-ON, *s.* } See explained at *Anion*.

CATTI'-ODK, *s.* }

CATTY, cá't'-tēy, *s.* Chinese weight, $\frac{1}{12}$ lb. Avoir.

CAULIS, &c. See in *Dict.* **CAU'-LO CAR'-POUS**. (120). is an epithet of all such plants as annually produce flowers and fruit on stalks and branches.

CAUTERY, CAUSTIC, &c. See in *Dict.* **CAUS'-TIC** is the special epithet of a curve, to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. *Caustics*, accordingly, are of two kinds; *Catoptrics*, or caustics by reflection, and *Diaustics*, or caustics by refraction. *Leat* is produced in collecting the rays by a caustic curve; and hence the name.

CAVICORN, cáv'-l'-corn, *s.* *Hollow-horn*, the name of a tribe of beasts that include the antelope.

CAV'-I TA'-RIES, 105, 119: *s. pl.* Entozoans or intestinal worms that have an intestinal canal floating in a distinct abdominal cavity.

CEDRELACEOUS, sél'-dré-lá'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* An epithet of trees, which include the cedar of New Holland and the mahogany tree of the Spanish main.

CEDUOUS, cé-dú-ūs, *a.* An old epithet of trees that used to be cut, or lopped.

CELLEPORE=sél-lé-póre, *s.* *Cellepores* are a kind of cellular flexible polytes, having pores in each cell.

CENTRE, &c. See in *Dict.* **CEN'-TRO-BAR'-IC** is a word implying the centre of gravity, and applied to a method of measuring the quantity of a surface or solid.

CEPHALIC, &c. See in *Dict.*

CE-PHAL-O-PODS, *s. pl.* Mollusks that have the head situated between the body and the feet. Some naturalists call them *Ce-phal'-o-phois*. Hence, *Ceph'-a-lop'-o-dus*, *a.*

CE-PHAL-O-TAL'-CEOUS, 147: *a.* Epithet of a small natural order of exogens, growing in marshes in New Holland.

CEPH'-A-LO-THO'-RAX, *s.* A segment, as of arachnids and crustaceans, which includes the head and thorax.

CERASTES. See in *Dict.*

CE-RA'-TI-UM, (-shé-rim, 147) *s.* A term implying the substance or likeness of *horn*, and applied generally to a one-celled, many-seeded, superior linear fruit.

CE'-RA-TO-PHYL-LA'-CEOUS, 147: *a.* Epithet of a small natural order of exogens, which may be regarded as a degeneration of urticaceous plants, and found in ditches, floating with their long leaves, after the manner of conifers.

CE'-RA-TO-PHYTE, *s.* *Cerutophytes* are a family of corticiferous polytes, named from those in which the internal axis resembles *horn* or wood.

CERE, &c. See in *Dict.*

CIL'-RE-OP'-SIS, *s.* Generic name of an Australian goose, having a green cere like naked membrane covering the upper parts of the base of the bill.

CEL'-RO-PLAS'-TIC, *a.* Epithet of the art of modelling in wax.

CERINTHIAN, sél-rín'-thé-ān, *s.* A follower of Cerinthus, a Gnostic of the first or second century, who taught the existence of a higher God than the God of the Jews, and the Father of Christ.

CERNUOUS, sél-nú-ūs, 120: *a.* Drooping. [Bot.]

CERULEAN, &c. See in *Dict.* **CE'-RU'-LIN**, is a name given to indigo when dissolved in sulphuric acid.

CESIOUS, sél-zhé-ūs, 147: *a.* Of a bluish gray colour. [Bot.]

CESTOIDEAN, sést-oid'-l'-ān, *s.* *Cestoideans* are *rh'-a-le* creatures, as the tape-worm.

CESTRACEOUS, sés-tiá'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Epithet of a small group of plants, with foliaceous cotyledons, and valvate corolla. Some have fragrant flowers, especially at night; but others emit an unpleasant odour.

CETACEOUS, &c. See in *Dict.* **CE-TA'-CEANS** (-sh'ānz, 147, 151) are whales and other warm-blooded animals living in the sea, without being true fishes.

CH=TCH. (161.)

See the corresponding head in *Dict.*

CHAMPAN=chām'-pān, *s.* Chinese sailing punt.

CHANTLATE=chānt'-lāt, *s.* A wooden ledge for tiles that serve as eaves to a wall.

CHAPTER. See in *Dict.* **CHAP'-I-TER**, the original form of the word, specially means the capital of a pillar.

CHETAH=ché-tāh', *s.* The hunting leopard.

CHESTON=ché'-tōn, *s.* A sort of plum.

CHIBBAL=chīb'-bāl, *s.* A sort of onion.

CHIBOOK, ché-bōók', *s.* Turkish smoking pipe.

CHICA, ché'-cā, *s.* The red colouring principle used by Indians to dye the skins, extracted by decoction from the leaves of a tree.

CHICH=chīch, *s.* Chick-pea.

CHIFFY. See Jiffy.

CHIMB, chīm, 156: *s.* Edge or brim of a cask

CHIMPANZEE=chīm'-pān-zē', *s.* African orang.

CHINCHILLA=chīn-chīl'-lā, *s.* A rodent mammal of S. America, that supplies a gray fur to the markets of Europe: the fur of the chinchilla.

CHISELS, chíz'-ziz, 151: *s. pl.* The coarser part of bran or flour, after the finer has been separated.

CHITTAH=chī't'-lā, *s.* A statistical account of land in the East Indies. Chit means a note.

CHOKEE=chō-kée, *s.* A chair, a seat, a station. *Chō'-kee-dar*, a man at a station, a watchman. [E. Ind.]

CHOULTRY, chōól'-trēy, *s.* A place of accommodation for travellers in Hindoostan.

CHOUT, chōót, *s.* A fourth by way of tribute formerly levied by the Mahrattas; hence, in the East Indies, an irregular tribute generally.

CHOWDER=chow'-der, *s.* An antiscorbutic from which spruce beer is made.

CHUNAM, chōō'-nām, *s.* Lime. [E. Ind.]

CHUPRANEE, chōō'-rd-ne', *s.* A messenger; an inferior order of police. *Club'-dar* has the same, or nearly the same meaning. [E. Ind.]

CH=SH. (161.)

See the corresponding head in *Dict.*

CHANFRIN, shān'-frin, *s.* Horse's forehead.

CHASSEURS, shās-sur', 170: *s. pl.* Literally, hunters; applied to light infantry, or to horse soldiers.

CHATYANT, shā'-twoy-ōng', *a.* Changing its hues, like the eyes of a cat.

CHAUSEE, shō'-sāy, 170: *s.* A causeway.

CHEVERIL, shév'-ér-il, *s.* Kid-leather.

CHKVRETTE, shév'-rét, *s.* An engine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages.

CHICOREE, chīk'-o-rēy, *s.* Succory, a preparation of which is often mingled with coffee. The word is running into a pure English pron. *Chick'-o-ry*.

CHIFFONIER, shīf'-lō-nēu', *s.* Literally, a receptacle for rags or shreds,—a small ornamental cupboard, in general not a fixture.

CHINGLE. See Shingle.

CHOUAN, shōō'-ōng, 170: *s.* A royalist insurgent in the disturbed districts on the right of the Loire at the time of the first French Revolution.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: thān, 166: thén, 166.

CH=K. (161.)

See the corresponding head in *Dict.*

- CHALAZA**, ká-lá'-zà, *s.* A spot on a seed, indicating where the nucleus is united to the seminal integument.
- CHIASTOLITE**, kí-ás'-tò-líte, *s.* A mineral the angles of whose crystals are acute, like X.
- CHEILOPOD**, kí-lò-pòd, *s.* *Cheilopods* or *Cheilopoda*, are centipedes, with *lips* formed by a pair of teeth.
- CHILONIAN**, kí-lò'-nè-àn, *a.* Brief and compendious, like the style of Chilo.
- CHIMIATER**, kím'-é-á-ter, *s.* An Iatrochemist.
- CHLAMYS**. See in *Dict.*
- CHLAM'-Y-DO-SAU''-RUS**, *s.* *Cloak-lizard*, an animal of Australia, which has a sort of ruff or tippet round its neck.
- CHLAM'-Y-PHORE**, 163: *s.* *Cloak-bearer*, a small sort of armadillo, which is covered by its coat of mail.
- CHLOROUS**, **CHLORINE**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CHLO'-RAN-THA''-CEOUS**, 147: *a.* Epithet, meaning green-flowered, of a small natural order of apetalous exogens, natives of hot climates.
- CHLO'-RI-ON''-IC**, 88: *a.* Epithet of a compound acid.
- CHLO'-RO-CAR-BON''-IC**, *a.* Epithet of a compound acid.
- CHLO'-RO-CY-AN''-IC**, *a.* Epithet of a compound acid.
- Chlo-rom'-e-try**, *s.* The art of testing chloride of lime, for being used in dyeing, by means of an instrument called a *Chlo-rom'-e-ter*.
- CHLO''-RO-PHA-ITE''**, *s.* A mineral green when broken, but changing afterwards.
- CHLO'-RO-PHANE**, *s.* A fluor spar which gives out a pale green light when heated.
- CHLO'-ROX-AL''-IC**, 88: *a.* Epithet of a compound acid.
- CHLO'-U-REF**, *s.* Compound of chlorine.
- CHLOANITE**, có-àn-líte, *s.* *Chloanites* are a genus of extinct zoophytes, so called because their skeleton presents in general a funnel-shaped figure.
- CHOLER**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CHO-LES-TER-IN**, *s.* The matter which is the basis in most gall stones. Hence, *Cho'-les-ter'-ic*, (88) *a.*
- CHONDROLOGY**, cón-dròl'-ò-jéy, *s.* That part of natural history which treats of cartilages. Note, there is a double sense in the Greek word *Chondros*. Compare *Chondrodite* (otherwise written *Chondrodite*) in *Dict.*
- CHO-RO-M'-TER-YO''-IC**, (id'-gè-anz) *s. pl.* A gristly-finned order of fishes.
- CHORAL**, **CHORAGUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CHO-RAG''-IC**, (cò-rád'-gick) *a.* Pertaining to the Cho'-r-ge, who preside the public games at Athens at their own expense.
- CHOROGRAPHY**, &c. See in *Dict.* **CHO-RO-M'-E-TRY** is the surveying or measuring of a district.
- CHREMATISTICS**, cré-mà-dís'-tícks, *s. pl.* The science of wealth, or political economy.
- CHIR-STOM'-A-CHY**, *s.* The learning of useful things; a book of useful extracts.
- CHRYSALEIS**, **CHRYSOLEITE**. See in *Dict.*
- CHYSS'-O-BER-YL**, *s.* Golden beryl, a mineral.
- CHYR'-OG'-RA-PHY**, *s.* The art or act of writing in gold.
- CHYR-SO'-O-AT**, *s.* The doctrine of producing wealth.
- CHYR'-O-PRASK**, *s.* *Gold-leek*, a pale-green silicious mineral.
- CHYR'-O-TYPE**, *s.* A modification of photography.
- CHYAZIC**, kí-áz'-íck, 88: *a.* A word formed

- from the initials of *carbon*, *hydrogen*, and *oxygen*, applied as an epithet of compound acids.
- CIBOUL**, sè-bòul', 127: *s.* Sort of onion.
- CICADA**, sè-cá'-dà, *s.* The grasshopper, properly, an insect which the Americans call a hopper.
- CI-DEVANT**, sèd-vóng', [Fr.] 170: *a.* Before.
- CILIARY**. See in *Dict.*
- Cil'-i-ate**, *a.* Having a margin like the eye of a fish.
- Cil'-io-GRADUS**, *s. pl.* A tribe or science which swim by means of long hairs.
- CINCHONA**, sing-kò-nà, 158, 161: *s.* One of several species, all yielding a bitter ferment, and giving the name *Cin'-cho-na''-cum* (s. 161) a natural order of exogens, natives chiefly of the tropics.
- CIN-CHO'-NI-A**, *s.* A vegetable alkaloid present with quinia in the tree.
- CINDER**, **CINERATION**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CIN'-E-PAC''-TION**, *s.* Reduction into ashes.
- CIN'-E-RA''-RI-A**, *s.* A name given to a great exotic plants of great variety, some of them producing beautiful flowers: most of the species are native of Cape of Good Hope.
- CIRCLE**, **CIRCUM**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CIR'-CUM-IN-CIS''-SION**, (-cèsh'-ùn) *a.* The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.
- CIR'-CUM-JO''-VI-AL-IST**, *s.* Satellite of the planet Jupiter.
- CIR'-CUM-SCIS''-SILE**, (-cís'-sil, 105) *a.* (s. round); in botany, dividing into two parts by a simultaneous transverse separation.
- CIRROUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CIR'-RI-PEDS**, *s. pl.* Curly-footed animals, s. barnacle.
- CIRSOCLE**=ser'-sò-òl, 101: *s.* *Cirsium*, a swelling of the spermatic veins.
- CISSOID**=sis'-oid, *s.* An *egg-like curve*.
- CISTVAEN**, síst'-vā-èn, *s.* Celtic name of a sort of stone coffin sometimes found in barrows.
- CLARITY**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CLAIR'-VOYANCE**, (-sān-yóng'-e' [Fr.] 170) *s.* To mentally, real or pretended, of seeing, or of a mesmeric trance, what is entirely beyond the power of vision in an ordinary waking condition.
- CLAUDICANT**=clāw'-diè-cānt, *a.* Lame.
- Clau'-di-cate**, *v.* To limp to halt.
- Clau'-di-ca''-tion**, (-shūu, 147) *s.* A lameness.
- CLEMATIS**=clè-mā'-tiss, *s.* A plant of many species, named from its having *clématis* or *ortensia* as a trivial name is *Virgin's-bower*.
- CLERODENDRON**=clèrò-dè-nè-dròn, *a.* (Or *Clerodendrum*). A shrubby *ericaceous* plant, admired for its flowers.
- CLINICAL**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CLIN'-I-UM**, 92: *s.* The bed like summit of a floral branch, the torus, or receptacle.
- CLI'-NOW**, *a.* Like or serving as a bed. [A s.]
- CLIPPEA**, clípp'-pè-d, 109: *s.* A *crustacean* shielded by scales, the generic name of the *hermaphrodite*, pilchard, &c. It gives the name *Cli'-pe-ate* to a family of fishes.
- CLY'-PE-ATE**, *a.* Shield-like, scutate.
- CLY'-PE-AS'-TER**, *s.* *Shield-star*, a *crustacean* of a flattened form, with a submarginal vent.
- GLYSMIAN**, clí-mè-àn, 151: *a.* Connected with, or relating to, the deluge.
- COAK**=còk, *s.* An oblong ridge in a piece of workmanship, with a plane between; a *shear* or *coak'ing*, is the operation of joining two pieces of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the *Dict. conar.*

Vowels: gáit'-wáy: chíp'-mān: pà-pà': lāw: gòod: j'wò, i. e. *jeu*, 53: s, e, y, &c. made, 171.

wood by hollowing one so as to suit the projection of the other.

COAMINGS, cōam'ingz, *s. pl.* The raised edges about a ship's hatches.

COCHLEARY, &c. See in *Dict.*

COCK'-LE-AN, (cōck'-lē-ān, 161,) *a.* Hollowed as a cockle shell, or a spoon.

CODEIN = cō-dē'-in, *s.* An alkaline substance in opium.

CENOBITE. See *Cenobite* in *Dict.*

COGNOMINATION, &c. The **COG-NO'-MEN** was the last of three names by which Romans of good family were distinguished; the other two being the *prænomen* and the *nomen*.

COLCHICUM, cōl'-kē-cūm, 161: *s.* Mellow saffron, a bulb supposed to be originally from Colchis.

COLLIMATION: See in *Dict.* A **COL'-LI-MAT'-TOR** is an instrument for ascertaining the horizontal point.

COLZA = cōl'-zā, *s.* A species of cabbage from whose seeds an oil is obtained much used abroad for lamps.

COMOSE = cō-mōcē', 152: *a.* Ending in a tuft or kind of brush. [Bot.] Compare *Comet*, &c., in *Dict.*

COMPANY, COMPANION, &c. See in *Dict.* In a special naval sense, **COM-PAN'-ION** is the wooden porch over the cabin steps.

COMS, cōmz, *s. pl.* Malt-dust. Compare *Coom*.

TO CONCERT, CONCERTO, &c. See in *Dict.*

CON'-CER-TAN'-TE, *s.* The parts of a musical composition that go throughout the whole. The word is anglicized; but by those who affect Italian it is still pronounced *CON'-cher-tān'-tē*.

CONDOTIERE, con-dōt'-tē-tū'-dy, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A mercenary military leader, such as led large armies in Italy in the 14th and 15th centuries. [The plural is *Con'-dot-tier'-i*, (air'-ee).]

TO CONDUCT, TO CONDUCT, &c. See in *Dict.*

Con-duc-tive, 105: *a.* Non-electric, and therefore conducting electricity.

Con'-duc-tiv'-i-ty, *s.* Quality of being conductive.

CONDYL, &c. See in *Dict.* **CON-DYL-O-PEUS**, or **CON-DY-LOPE**, are animals with jointed feet, as spiders and crabs.

CONGRIEVE, cōng'-grēve, 153: *a.* and *s.* The name of Col. Congrieve, the scientific adept in pyrotechny, applied adjectively or substantively to his inventions, as a rocket, a match, &c.

CONE, CONIC, &c. See in *Dict.*

CON'-I-ROSS'-TERS, *s. pl.* Birds with a thick, robust, conical beak, as crows and finches.

CONISTRA = cōn'-lā-tū, *s.* The *arena* or pit of an amphitheatre.

CON-ITR, *s.* A mineral of a *dust* colour.

TO CONNOTE, TO CONNOTATE, &c. See in *Dict.*

Con'-no-ta-tiv', 105: *a.* That notes something, and, along with it, something more, or in addition. Thus the word *man* is connotative: for while it notes any one man, it notes his kind, or all that constitutes him a man. Thus again the word *white* is connotative; for while it notes the quality, white, in any one thing, it notes or implies it in all other white things. On the other hand, *John* and *whiteness* are said to be non-connotative; and we may perhaps exemplify the reason given for this by saying, that they are words incapable of being used in predication otherwise than specially: we cannot say, for instance, "This man is John." by virtue of any general knowledge included in the word, but only by virtue of our special accidental knowledge that such is his name: neither can we say of anything, except of whiteness itself, that "it is whiteness;" for the word *whiteness* is so contrived as to be *immediately* applicable only to our notion or knowledge of what whiteness is, and not *immediately* to the white things from which that knowledge has been derived. In thus

understanding the distinction sought to be enforced by the term Non-connotative, we may see that it arises entirely out of the scholastic doctrine of predication, and its utility or inutilty must be estimated by the utility or inutilty of that doctrine. Whether, with juster views of the nature of the relation between thought and language, *John* and *whiteness*, are not properly deemed connotative as well as *man* and *white*, is a point worth inquiry, though it cannot be pursued here.

CONNUTRITIOUS, cōn'-nū-trish'-ūs, 147:

a. Nutritious by the force of habit.

CONSENT, CONSENTIENT, &c. See in *Dict.*

CON-SEN'-TIAN, (-sh'ān, 147,) *a.* The Roman epithet for those they agreed to consider the twelve chief deities.—Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, —Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo.

TO CONSIGN, &c. See in *Dict.*

CON'-SIGN, (cōang'-sēn, [Fr.] 170,) *s.* A person ordered to keep within certain limits.

CONTRALTO, cōn'-trāi'-tō, [Ital.] 170: *s.* The counter-tenor, or part immediately below the treble.

CON'-TRATE, *a.* Epithet of the wheel in a watch, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other wheels.

CONY, &c. See in *Dict.*—**TO CON'-Y-CATCH** (cūn'-y-catch), in old cant language, means to cheat. Hence *Con'y-Catcher*, *s.*

COPROPIAGAN, cō-prof'-d-gān, 163: *s.* *Coprophagans*, or *dung-eaters*, is the name of a sort of beetles.

COR = cāwr, 37: *s.* The *heart* or vital part of the seed in plants, the *Cor'-culum* of Linnæus. See the general term, *Corn*, and its relations, in *Dict.*

CORIUM, cōr'-ē-ūm, *s.* Skin or integument.

Compare *Coriaceus*.

CORNUS = cōr'-mūs, *s.* A solid roundish underground stem, as in *Crocus*. [Bot.]

CORN, &c. See in *Dict.*—**A CORN'-RENT**, is a rent varying with the price of corn: it may also mean a pepper-corn or nominal rent.

CORONOID = cōr'-ō-noid, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a crow; an epithet applied to the process of the end of the upper jaw. Compare with *Coracoid*. Note: *Corax* is a crow or raven; *Cor'ona*, a crown or rook, both words being Greek.

CORPORAL, CORPSE, &c. See in *Dict.*

COR'-PUS-CHRISTI, (-cris'-tī,) *s.* *Body of Christ*,—the name of the festival celebrating the Eucharist on the Sunday following Trinity Sunday.

COTIDAL = cō-tī'-dāl, *a.* An epithet applied to lines that mark the contemporaneous position of the various points of the great wave which carries high water from shore to shore. [Whewell.]

COUMARIN, cōu'-mā-rin, *s.* A crystalline odoriferous principle extracted from the Tonka bean.

COUSSINET, cōus'-sē-nēt', *s.* The crown stone of a pier, serving as a *cushion* for the first spring or rise of the arch or vault. Also a part of the ornament of an Ionic capital.

CREEL = crēl, *s.* An angler's basket. *CRÉAL* is either the same word, or the name of an instrument for catching fish.

CRENATE. See in *Dict.*

CREN'-EL-LA'-TED, 92: *a.* Indented with embasures, and having loop-holes.

CREOSOTE, crē'-ō-zōtē, *s.* A colourless transparent oily liquid, separable from wood tar.

CRICOID = crī'-coid, *a.* Ring-like. [Anat.]

CRINITE, &c. See in *Dict.*

CRU'-NO, *s.* A cuticular disease imagined to be caused by a hair-like worm.

CRINOIDEAN, crē-noi'-dē-ān, *s.* *Crinoidans* or *lily-like* creatures, are an extinct family of echinoderms that divide into the species *En'crinites* and *Fen'strac'rinites*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants · mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165; vish-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165; ān, 166; thēn, 166.

- CRIPPLE**, &c. See in *Dict.*—**CRIPPLINGS**, are spars or piles of wood set up as supports (crutches) against a house.
- CROCKETS**=crōck'-'ēts, *s. pl.* Ornamental brackets bent or crooked, and running up on the edge of a gable or pinnacle.
- CROCUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CRO-CONIC**, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid evolved from a gas when potassium is prepared from calined tar.
- CROP**, to **CROP**, &c. See in *Dict.*—To **CROP** out, in Geology, signifies to appear on the surface from beneath other strata.
- CROSS**, **CROSIET**, **CRUISADE**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CRO-SKTTES'**, (-zēts), *s. pl.* The returns on the corners of door-cases or window-frames; the small projecting pieces in arch-stones, which hang upon the adjacent stones.
- CROIALUM**=crōt'-d-lūm, *s.* Rattle or castanet.
- CROT-A-LUS**, *s.* Generic name of the rattle snake.
- CROTON**=crōt'-tōn, *a.* Epithet of a very powerful purgative oil procured from a seed of the same name.
- CRYPTIC**, **CRYPTOGAMOUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CRYP-TO-GAM'-IC**, (88), is another form of the *adj.*, applied to plants that never produce sexes.
- CTENOID**, tēn'-oid, 157: *a.* Comb-like. [Geol.]
- Cten-oid'-i-ans**, *s. pl.* An order of fossil fishes.
- CUDBEAR**, cūd'-bāre, 100: *s.* A species of archil used in dyeing.
- CUISINE**, kwē-zēen'-s, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Cookery; cooking arrangements or apparatus.
- CULLET**=cūl'-lēt, *s.* Mass of broken glass.
- CULTCH**=cūltch, *s.* Oyster spawn on stones, &c.
- CULTER**, **CULTRATED**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CUL-TIL-LA'-TION**, *s.* A measuring by pails, as a knife or a culter operates by degrees.
- CUL-TRATE**, *s.* Colter-shaped,—straight on one side, curved on the other.
- To **CUMULATE**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CUM-MU-LUS**, *s.* A mass, a heap; specially, a cloud with a flattened base, and an irregular hemispherical superstructure. A *Cum-mu-lo Stratus*, or twin-cloud, is one more dense than a cumulus, and having large masses rising from a common base.
- CUPULE**=cū'-pūle, *s.* Cupel or little cupola.
- Cū-pu-lil'-er-ous**, 120: *a.* Bearing cupules,—the epithet of a natural order of shrubby exogens, that comprehend the oak, hazel, beech, chestnut, hornbeam, &c.
- CURACOA**, cōre'-d-nō'-d, *s.* A liqueur prepared in great perfection by the Dutch, that derives its name from the island of Curaçoa.
- CURASSOW**=cū-rās'-sō, *s.* A gallinaceous bird whose generic name is *Crax*.
- CURRENTO**. See *Corant* in *Dict.*
- CUR-RIC-U-LUS**, *s.* Course of the year; course of study.—Compare with *Current*, *Curricule*, &c.
- CURRIE**, cūr'-rēy, *s.* A stew highly seasoned, and variously made, but always with the currie powder brought from India.
- CURTAL**=cūr'-tāl, *a.* The curtal friar was the porter of the court-gate of a monastery; a distinct word from *Curtal*, under *Curt* in *Dict.*
- CURTEYN**, cūr-tān'-y, *s.* (Or *CUR-TA'-NA*.) Edward the Confe-sor's pointless sword, an emblem of mercy.
- To **CUT**, &c. See in *Dict.*—**CUT-TING**, in one of its special senses, is an excavation through land, open at the top, and so differing from a tunnel.
- CUT-TER**, *s.* Box holding the quills in a loom.
- CUTCHERRY**, cūtc'-ēr-ēy, *s.* A public office. [E. Ind.]
- CYATHIFORM**, si-āth'-ē-form, *a.* Cup-shaped.
- CYANOGEN**, **CYANITE**. See in *Dict.*
- CY-A-NATE**, *s.* A salt, cyanic acid and a base.
- Cy-an'-ic**, *a.* Epithet of an acid, 26 Cyan. + 8 oxyg.
- CY-A-NOMETER**, *s.* Instrument for ascertaining the intensity of the sky's blueness.
- CY-A-NO'-SIS**, *s.* The blue disease. The whole of the body, and especially the exposed parts, are liable to become of a lead-colour, when, in order to cure some other disease, nitrate of silver is administered.
- CY-AN'-O-TYPE**, *s.* A modification of photography.
- CY-AN'-U-RET**, *s.* Compound formed with cyanogen.
- CY-A-NU'-RIC**, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained by decomposing urea.
- CYCLE**, **CYCLOID**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- Cy'-CLO-SIOMR**, *s.* *Cyclostomes* are a tribe of cartilaginous fishes, named from those that have a circular mouth or lip, as the lamprey. The name is also given to a genus of snails. Hence, *Cy'-clo-stom'-a tona*, *a.*
- CYMA**. See in *Dict.*
- Cyme**, (slmē) *s.* The English form of *Cyma*. It is defined as a form of inflorescence, consisting of a solitary flower seated in the axil of dichotomous ramifications.
- Cy-mose**, 152: *a.* Resembling a cyme.
- CYNARA**=sīn'-d-rā, *s.* A plant which gives the name *Cyn'-a-ra'-ceous*, (-sh'ūs, 147,) to one of the divisions of composite plants, containing the thistle, the artichoke, and others that have the head surrounded by a hard spiny involucre. They are also called *Cyn'-a-ro-ceph'-a-lae*.
- CYPERUS**=sīp'-er-ūs, *s.* A tree which gives the name *Cyp'-er'-a-ra'-ceous*, (-sh'ūs, 147,) to a natural order of endogens inhabiting the marshes and ditches of all countries, and differing from gramineous plants by their stems being solid and angular, not round and fistular.
- CYPHONISM**, sī'-fō-nizm, 163, 151: *s.* A method of punishment among the ancients, which consisted chiefly in pinning the culprit, and then besmearing him with honey.
- CYRENIAN**, sī-rē'-nē-ān, *s.* A native of *Cyre'-ne* but especially applied to any one of the sect of Epicureans established at that place by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates.
- CYST**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- CYS-TI-BRANCH'-I-ANS**, (-brāng'-kē-ānz, 158, 161,) *s. pl.* Bag-gilled,—a family of crustaceous animals named from those that have the branchiæ lodged in vesicular cavities.
- CYTISUS**. See in *Dict.*—**CY-TI-I-SIN** is a poison from the seeds of the *Cytisus laburnum*.
- DACELO**=dāxs'-ē-lō, 92: *s.* A transposition of *Alcedo* to form a generic name for a bird allied to the kingfisher.
- DACTYL**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- DAC-TYL-I-O-GLYPH**, (-glif, 163,) *s.* A ring-like inscription. *Dactylus* is a ring, so named with reference to a finger.
- Dac'-tyl-i-o-gly'-r-aphy**, *s.* Gem-engravings.
- DAC-TYL-OP'-TER-OUN**, *a.* Finger-finned. [Ichthy.]
- DADDOCK**=dāu'-dōck, *s.* Rotten body of a tree.
- DAGUERROTYPE**, dā-gwēr'-rō-tīp, *s.* A process invented by Mons. Daguerre, which produces pictures by the action of light; photography.
- DAHLIA**. See in *Dict.*—**DAH-LINE** (dāy'-lin, 105,) is the same substance as *Induline*.
- DAIS**=dā'-iss=dācs, *s.* (Or *Dai'-is*.) The raised floor at the upper end of the old dining hall; the seat with the canopy over it for those who sat on the dais.
- DALMATICA**, dāl māl'-ē-cē, *s.* Long white gown with sleeves worn over the alb and stole.
- DARIC**=dā'-ick, *s.* Persian gold coin. [Antiq.]
- DASIPUS**, dāz'-ē-pūs, *s.* *Hairy-footed* creature, as the hare, but applied generically by naturalists to animals that include armadillos.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, *i. e.* j'ēw, 55: a, ē, &c. *mute*, 171.

DAS'-I-URR, *s.* *Hairy-tail'd* creature,—the generic name of a carnivorous marsupial.

DATHOLITE=*dā'h'-ō-līte*, *s.* (Or **DAT'-OLITE**.) A mineral of Norway, &c., whose crystals are turbid.

DATURIA, *dā-tur'-ē-d*, *s.* The poisonous principle of the *Datura Stramonium*.

DAUCUS, *dāw'-cūs*, *s.* Generic name for carrot.

DAUK=*dāwk*, *s.* The system of forwarding letters and passengers by bearers stationed at certain distances. It is also spelled *Dawk*. [E. Ind.]

DAUM=*dāwm*, *s.* Copper coin, $\frac{1}{10}$ of a rupee.

DEBACLE, *dēy-bā'-kl*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The breaking up of the ice in a river; a breaking up generally by the rush of waters.

DEBLAI=*dēb'-lāy*, [Fr.] *s.* Earth dug up in one place to fill another, in the latter case called *Remblai*.

DEBRIS, *dēy-brē'*, [Fr.] *s.* Fragments worn off from rocks.

The **DECCAN**=*dēck'-ān*, *s.* The *South*,—a name applied to the country in India between the Nerbudda and Kistna Rivers.

DEFTER-DAR, *dēf'-ter-dar*, *s.* The Turkish chancellor, and his two subordinates.

DEINOTHERIUM, *dē-i-ō-thēr'-ē-ūm*, *s.* Terrible wild beast,—applied to a fossil genus of gigantic pachyderms.

DELCREDERE, *dēl-crē'-dā-rēy*, [Ital.] 170: *a.* Epithet of a commission to a factor, under which he receives an additional percentage to guarantee the solvency of purchasers.

DELEBLE, *DELEKION*, &c. See in *Dict*.

DE'-le-ti'-ious, (-tīsh'-ūs, 147,) *a.* That can have the writing erased.

DELPHINE. See **DAUPHIN**, &c., in *Dict*.

DEL-PHIN'-IC, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from Dolphin oil.

DEL-PHIN'-I-A, *s.* A vegetable alkali from the seeds of the *Delphinium Staphysagria*.

DEMARCH. See below under *Demos*.

DEMIDITONE, *dē-mīd'-ē-tōne*, *s.* Minor third. [Mus.]

DEMOCRACY, &c. See in *Dict*.

DE'-mos, *s.* The people; a borough or ward.

DE'-march, (-mark, 161,) *s.* Magistrate of a ward.

DENT, **DENTAL**, &c. See in *Dict*.

DEN'-TI-ROS'-TERS, *s. pl.* Birds characterized by a tooth-like process in the upper mandible or *beak*, as the butcher bird.

DEONTOLOGY, *dē-ōn-tōl'-ō-jēy*, *s.* Science of whatever is needful to be done,—ethics.

DERMAL. See in *Dict*.

DERM-AP'-TER-ANS, *s. pl.* *Skin-winged* insects,—an order represented by the ear-wig.

DERM-MA-TO-BRAN'-CHI-ATES, (-brāng'-kē-ā'es, 159, 161,) *s. pl.* Mollusks named from those that have *gills* on the *skin*.

DERM-MA-TOL'-O-GY, *s.* Doctrine of the skin, and its diseases.

DERM-MO-SKEL'-E-ION, *s.* The skin skeleton, or outward hard substance that protects parts of the body of most invertebrate animals.

DERRICK=*dēr'-rīck*, *s.* A temporary crane; a double and single block used at the outward quarter of the mizen yard.

To DESCRIBE, &c. See in *Dict*.—A *DESCRIBENT*, is the line, or the superficies, by the motion of which a superficies, or a solid, is described.

DETRITUS=*dē-trī'-tīs*, *s.* Deposits worn from rocks, pulverized, or smaller than *debris*.

DEWAN, *dē-wāw'*, *s.* Financial minister and chief judge under a native prince. [E. Ind.]

DEXTER, **DEXTRAL**, &c. See in *Dict*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: āN, 166: thēn, 166.

DEX'-TRINE, 105: *s.* A matter of gummy appearance from starch, so named because, more than any other body, it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand.

DIA, &c. See in *Dict*.

DI'-AG-NO'-SIS, *s.* That part of medicine which teaches the signs of disease; discrimination by external signs. See *Diagnostic* in *Dict*.

DI'-AL'-I-GE, *s.* The name of a rhetorical figure, by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point: It is also applied as the name of a mineral of a foliated structure, whose natural joints and fractures present different lines, though the fracture is always in one and the same direction. In this last application, the word is liable to be wrongly sounded in three syllables, *Di'-al-lage*, and confounded with the relations of the word *Dial*; which see in *Dict*.

DI'-A-PLAS'-TICS, *s. pl.* Medicines for enabling nature to reform or restore disjoined parts.

DI'-A-SPORR, *s.* A laminated mineral, which disperses or scatters itself when heated.

DI-AS'-TA-SIS, *s.* Separation. [Anat.]

DI'-a-stase, *s.* A substance precipitated from infusions of bruised malt by alcohol, which, by its reaction on starch, tends to separate or develop sugar in the process of malting.

DI'-A-THER'-MAL, *a.* Suffering radiant heat to pass through.

DI'-a-ther'-ma-nous, *a.* The previous word altered in form that it may correspond with the contrasted word *Diaphanous*.

DI'-A-ZE-NET'-IC, *a.* Disjoining,—applied to a tone in ancient Greek music, which disjoined a fourth on each side of it, and made a fifth with either.

DIBOTHRIAN, *di-bō'-thre-ān*, *s.* *Dibothrians*, or creatures having two pits on the head, are a division of one of the kinds of tape worms. See *Di*.

DI-BRAN'-CHI-ATES, (-brāng'-kē-ātes, 159, 161,) *s. pl.* Two-gilled creatures,—an order of cephalopods.

DI-CER-ATES, *s. pl.* Two-horned creatures,—the name of a genus of fossil bivalves; and also of a family of mollusks having two tentacles on the head.

DI'-CHRO-ISM, 161, 151: *s.* The property of assuming two distinct colours according to the direction in which the light penetrates.

DI'-chro-ite, *s.* A mineral exhibiting dichroism.

DICKY, *dīck'-ēy*, *s.* The familiar substitute for Richard, applied as a trivial or vulgar name to several things,—the outside seat of a carriage over the hind wheels,—a false front of a man's dress shirt,—an under garment in female attire, &c.

DIDYMOUS, *dīd'-ē-mūs*, 92, 105, 120: *a.* Twin-like; in pairs. [Bot.] See *Di*.

DIES-NON, *dī'-ēs-nōn*, *s.* Day in which no business is done in a law court.

To DIFFER, &c. See in *Dict*.—**To DI'-FER-EN'-TI-ATE**, (ēi'-shē-āte, 147,) in the language of the higher mathematics, is, to find that infinitely small quantity which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity. Hence, *Di'-fer-ē-ti-a'-tion*, *s.*

DIFFRACTION, *dīf-fāck'-shūn*, 147: *s.* A species of deviation or inflection which the rays of light undergo in passing very near the extremities of any opaque body.

DIGIT, &c. See in *Dict*.

DI'-I-TA'-LIS, 64: *s.* A name given to a genus of plants (foxglove), because the perianth is five-parted.—**DI'-i-ta'-li-a**, is a vegetable alkaloid procured from the leaves of the digitalis.

DI-GIT'-I-GRADES, 103, 151: *s. pl.* Quadrupeds that walk on the summit of those parts of their feet, which are assimilated to fingers or toes, as the dog.

DIGLYPH, *dī'-glīf*, 163: *s.* A projecting face having two hollows or pannels. [Arch.] See *Di*.

DI-ME'-RANS, 103, 151: *s. pl.* *Double-thighed* or jointed creatures, applied as a name to a section of sheath winged insects that have apparently only two joints in each tarsus.

DI-MOR'-PHISM, 163, 151: *s.* The property, in the same definite chemical compound, of having *two* different forms, as the carbonate of lime, which has the forms *calc-spar*, and *aragonite*; hence *Di-mor'-phism*, *a.*

DI'-MY-A-RY, (dī'-mē-ā-rē-y, 105), *s.* *Dimyary* or *two muscled* creatures, are conchifers that have two distinct and separate adductor muscles, and, consequently, two corresponding muscular impressions on each valve.

DI-OS'-CORS. See *Decian* in *Dict.*

DIOPHANTINE, dī'-ō-fān'' ūn, 163, 105: *a.* Invented by Diophantus,—the epithet of certain indeterminate problems relating to square and cube numbers.

DIOPTRIC, &c. See in *Dict.*

DI-OP'-TANE, *s.* A substance that can be *seen through*,—the name of a silicate of copper.

DIOSCOREA=dī'-os-cōrē'-ē-ā, *s.* The plant whose mealy tubers are the *yams*, so important as an article of food in tropical countries; it gives the name *Dī'-os-cō-rē-a* (*scēus* (sh'ūs, 147,) to a natural order of endogens.

DIPHYAN, dīf'-ē-ān, 163, 92: *s.* *Diphyans* or double-beings are a family of acephalans, named from those in which one individual is found lodged in the concavity of the other. See *Di-*.

DI'-LO-NEU'-RANS, *s. pl.* Creatures that have *two nervous* systems, namely, all vertebrate animals.

DI'-NEU-MO'-NI-ANS, *s. pl.* *Two-lunged* creatures,—applied as a name to a division of the spider-kind.

DIPE'-NOUS, 120: *a.* Epithet of wounds which have *two spiracles* or orifices. The English pronunciation is given *Dīpē'-no-ūs*, would be an affectation of Greek, but neither Greek nor English.

DI-PO'-I-A-RI-ZA'-TION, (dē, 105,) *s.* The combination of a new polarizing influence with a former, less properly written *De-polarization*.

DIP-AL'-CEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147,) *a.* Epithet of an order of herbaceous exogens chiefly of the south of Europe, having their stamens distinct, and their ovule pendulous.

DIP-TER-A'-CEOUS, 147: *a.* Epithet of an order of aërobreant exogens, found only in India and the Indian Archipelago, which includes the campilor tree; an order chiefly marked by the enlarged, foliaceous, unequal segments of the calyx investing the fruit.

DIP-TER-AL, &c. See in *Dict.*

Dip'-ter-ans, *s. pl.* An order of insects having for their most conspicuous character *two wings* only, corresponding to the anterior pair, and two short clubbed appendages.

Dip'-ter-yd'-gi-ans, *s. pl.* A family of fishes, named from those which have but *two fins*.

DIP'-TYCH, (-tick, 161,) *s.* A table of two leaves as used by the ancient Romans; if it had more, it was called a *Pol'-yp-tich*.

DIS-: See in *Dict.*

To DIS'-AN-TIC'-U-LATE, *v.* To divide or separate, followed by *from*.

DIS-ING'-TE-GRA-TED, 151: *a.* Reduced, by the action of the atmosphere or other cause, from a whole, into minute particles.

DIS-I-O-GIS'-TIC, 151: *a.* Illogical; undoing by argument what seemed to be previously established by it. In the first sense, at least, if not in the second, the word is ill formed.

DIS-PART, *s.* The difference between the semi-diameter at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle.

To DIS-PAU'-PER, *v.* To put out of the condition of suing in *forma pauperis*, that is, as a poor man who cannot pay fees.

DIS-SEP'-I-MENT, *s.* A partition in plants.

DIS'-TAL, *a.* Relatively distant, and distinctive. [Nat. Hist.]

DIS-TRAC'-TILE, 105: *s.* A connective which allows two unequal portions to divide off from it. [Bot.]

DITRIGLYPH, dīt'-rē-glīf, 92, 105, 163: *s.* A double triglyph. [Arch.] See *Di-*.

DIT-TOL'-O-AY, *s.* A *double reading* or sense. *Dittos* or *dissos*, the former part of the word, is a Greek relation of *Di-*.

DOCTRINE, &c. See in *Dict.*

DOC'-TRI-NAIRE,'' (-nāir, 170,) *s.* A theorizing politician or statesman in France.

DOLERITE=dōl'-ēr-ite, *s.* French term for a volcanic mass composed of distinct grains with much pyroxene.

DOLMAN=dōl'-mān, *s.* A robe which the Grand Seignior used to present yearly to the janizaries.

DOLMEN=dōl'-mēn, *s.* A word formed of two Celtic terms, and signifying *table-stone*, or a table of stones, such as is found among druidical remains.

DOLOMITE, dōl'-ō-mīte, *s.* Crystalline limestone containing magnesia; named from a French geologist. *Dol'-it*, occurs also as the name of a mineral supposed to be decomposed felspar.

DOMINO, dōm'-ē-nō, *s.* A sort of hood; a masquerade cloak; a piece of dotted bone or ivory, used in a game called *domino*.

DOOLY, dōf'-lēy, *s.* A litter or easy palanquin. [E. Ind.]

DIPPING=dōp'-pīng, *s.* A dipping, as of a flight of ducks. [Obs.]

DORSAL, DORSE, &c. See in *Dict.*

DOR-SI-BRAN'-CHI-ATES, (-brāng'-kē-ātes, 158, 161,) *s. pl.* An order of red-blooded worms, named from those whose *gills* project from their *back*, as the sea centipede.

DOSITHEAN=dō-sīth'-ē-ān, *s.* A follower of *Dositheus*, the leader of a sect of people in the first century of Christianity, who were believers in the divine mission of their teacher, and rejected the prophets.

DOUCHE, dōsh, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A jet or current directed to some part of the body.

DOWEL=dow'-ēl, *s.* The pieces of timber to which the felices of a carriage wheel are united, also called the *oak*. To *Dowel*, among shipwrights is a method of coaking. See *Cook* in *Supp.*

DRACINE, drāg'-sin, 105: *s.* A substance obtained from a solution of *dragon's-blood* in alcohol.

DRAC'-O-NIN, (drāck-) *s.* A species of sub-acid obtained from *dragon's-blood*.

DRA-CON'-TIC, *a.* Epithet of the moon's revolution from her ascending node, which was anciently called the *dragon's head*, till she comes to it again.

DRAO'-ON, DRA-GOON', &c. See in *Dict.*

DRAO'-ON-NADES,'' (-nāhd, [Fr.] 170,) *s. pl.* The persecutions of the Protestants by Lewis XIV and his successor. For more general senses, the word takes an English form, which see in *Dict.*

DRAMA, &c. See in *Dict.*—**DRAM'-A-TUR'-GY**, is the science or art of dramatic poetry and representation.

DROITS=droits, 29: *s. pl.* Rights or perquisites, as *droits* of Admiralty, which were perquisites resulting chiefly from the seizure of an enemy's property at the commencement of a war.

DROSOMETER, drō-zōm'-ē-ter, *s.* Dew-measurer.

DRUSE, drōs, 109, 151: *s.* The *Druses* are a people who inhabit the chain of Libanus in Syria. See also the next word.

DRUSY, drōs'-cēy, *a.* Covered [the surface of a mineral] with little swellings or projections. Hollows lined with crystals are called *Drus'-ses*, (-cēz.)

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōw, i. e. *jew*, 55: *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

DUAL, &c. See in *Dict.* **DUAL-ISM**, means a system which refers all things to two sovereign principles, instead of making them the emanation of one.

DUCT, DUCTILE, &c. See in *Dict.*—A **DUCTILIMETER**, is an instrument for measuring the ductility of lead, and some other metals.

DUFFER=dūf'-ter, *s.* A hawk of linen and silks, and especially of smuggled goods. [Loc.]

DUGONG=dū'-gōng, *s.* A whale-like creature, one species of which is found in the Indian Ocean; it is the only known animal without legs that grazes at the bottom of the sea.

DULCAMARA=dūl'-ca-ma'-ra, *s.* Woody-night shade.

DULIA. See in *Dict.*

DU-LOC-HA-CY, *s.* Government under slaves.

DUMOSE=dū-mōc', 152; *a.* Having a compact bushy form. [Bot.]

DUNKER, dūng'-ker, 158: *s.* The *Dunkers* are a Christian sect of North America of abstract and mortified lives, who hold that the sabbath, the sabbatical year, and the year of jubilee, are typical of similar periods in a future state, which will not be one of unmixed torment or bliss, but diversified by periods of purgation.

DUNNAGE=dūn'-nāge, *s.* Loose material, as wool, used as a bed in the stowage of heavy articles.

DUPPER=dūp'-per, *s.* A globular vessel of buffalo's hide in which castor oil is brought from India.

TO DURE, DURA, &c. See in *Dict.*—**DURAMEN** is applied as the name of the heart-wood of timber.

DURBAR=dur'-bar, *s.* Hall of audience; court of a native prince. [E. Ind.]

EAU, *o.* [Fr.] *s.* Water, but meaning spirituous liquor in the combinations *Eau-de-Cologne*, (ōde'-cō-ling';) *Eau-de-Luce*, (ōlt'-lōc';) *Eau-de-Vie*, (ōlt'-vē';) &c. The first two are used as cosmetics; the third (water-of-life) is the French name for brandy.

EBIONITE, ē'-bē-ōn-īc, *s.* The *Ebionites* were a sect, supposed of the second century, believing in Christ as an inspired messenger, but considering him to be a mere man. The origin of the name is uncertain.

EBBOULEMENT, ā-bōul-mōng', [Fr.] 170: *s.* The crumbling or falling away of a wall or rampart.

EC-. A prefix signifying *out of*.

EC-BAZIS, *s.* A treating of things in a preeminent with a view to some event or issue. [Rhet.]

EC-BO-LE, *s.* A going out of one's own discourse, by the digression of using another's words. [Rhet.]

EC-CLĒ-SI-AS-TIC, &c. See in *Dict.*

EC-clē-si-ast, *s.* An assembly called from the world; the person officiating at such an assembly. [Chanc.]

EC-clē-si-an, *s.* One who maintained the principle of church domination over the civil power.

EC-clē-si-ol'-o-gy, *s.* A discourse on church matters, or on church edifices. Hence *Ec-clē-si-ol'-o-gist*, *s.*

ECHINUS, &c. See in *Dict.*—**ECHINODERMS**, (ē-ĭn', 92.) are creatures with rough skins, as the sea-urchin.

EDENTATED. See in *Dict.*—**E-DEN-TATIS** are an order of mammals named from those whose teeth are more or less incomplete.

EFFENDI, ēf'-fēn'-dēy, *s.* A high civil functionary in Turkey, in contra distinction to *Aga*, a military man of rank.

EGERAN=ē'-jēr-ān, *s.* A variety of garnet found near Eger, in Bohemia.

EIDOURANION. See in *Dict.*—An **EIDOGRAPH**, is an instrument to produce a fac-simile,—a copying instrument.

EISTEDDFOD, ī-stēf'-fōd, *s.* The sessions or assembly of the Welch barls.

ELAIDIN, ē-lā'-ē-ān, *s.* A fatty matter produced by the action of nitric acid on certain oils.

E-LA'-IN, *s.* The fluid constituent of oil and fat.

E'-la-od'-ic, 88: *o.* Epithet of an acid produced during the saponification of castor oil.

E-la'-o-lite, *s.* A brittle mineral of a greasy lustre.

ELASMOTHERIUM, ē-lāf'-mō-thēr'-ē-ūm, *s.* *Platoid-beant*, an extinct pachyderm, apparently allied to the rhinoceros and to the horse.

ELATER=ē-lā'-ter, *s.* *Elaters* or *leapers* are a Linnean genus of coleopterous insects; the name is also applied to the spirally-twisted hygrometrical threads that disperse the spores of certain plants.

ELATERIUM, ēl'-d-tēr'-ē-ūm, 92: *s.* A stimulating medicine obtained from the fruit of the squirting cucumber.

EL'-A-TIN, *s.* Active principle of the wild cucumber.

ELATINE, ēl'-d-tīn, 105: *s.* A plant so named as being the *lesser* species of another; a genus of plants that includes the water-wort.

ELCAJA=ēl'-cā-jāh', *s.* An Arabian tree, the fruit of which is an emetic; it also yields an ointment.

ELDORADO, ēl'-dō-rā'-dō, 170: *s.* The golden region,—the imaginary country of unbounded wealth on the New Continent, which long kept up the ardour of Spanish enterprise, now, a general term for any similar possession existing in hope and fancy.

ELECTRE, ELECTRICITY, &c. See in *Dict.*

TO ELEC-TRISE, (-trize, 151.) *v. a.* To subject to an electrical current, so as to detach the negative and positive elements from one another; a process by which cast, is converted into wrought iron. Hence, *Elec-trising*, *Elec-trised*, *participles*.

E-LEC-TRO-IF-NAM'-IC, 105, 88: *a.* An epithet distinguishing the force of an electric current from the static effects of electricity.

E-I-OL'-TRO-LYTE, *s.* A body decomposing by electricity.

E-lec'-trode, *s.* One of the two outlets at which an element of a decomposing body finally makes its separate appearance. See *Anion*.

E-lec'-tro-ly'-sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

E-LEC'-TRO-MET'-AL-LUR-GY, *s.* The art of making copies of any object in copper, silver, gold, and some other metals, by the agency of voltaic electricity. Hence, *E-lec' tro met'-al-lur-gic*, *a.*

E'-LEC-TROPH'-O-RUS, 163: *s.* Bearer of electricity,—a simple but peculiar electrical machine: it consists of two plates, one of which is resinous, and the other metallic.

E-LEC'-TRO-POLAR, *a.* Having one end (a conductor) positive, the other end negative.

E-LEC'-TRO-SCOPE, *s.* An instrument to show the presence of electrical excitement, used in Electro-metallurgy.

E-LEC'-TRO-TYPE, *s.* The instrument chiefly employed in Electro-metallurgy; a copy produced by the instrument.

ELEMI=ēl'-ē ml, *s.* A gum that exudes from a tree in the West Indies.

ELIZABETHAN=ē-līz'-d-bēth-ān, *a.* Pertaining to the times of Queen Elizabeth.

ELLAGIC=ēl-lād'-gic, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid existing in gall nuts along with gallic acid. The word is from *galle* reversed, with the addition of the characteristic *ic*.

ELLIPSE, ELLIPTIC, &c. See in *Dict.*—The **E'-LIP-TIC'-I-TY** (59, 105) of the terrestrial spheroid, is the deviation of its form from that of a sphere.

ELYDORIC=ēl'-ē-dōr'-īck, 88: *a.* Epithet of a method of painting with a vehicle composed of oil and water.

The sign = ' is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: ſhīn, 166: thēn, 166.

- ELYTRA** = ɛ-li'-trǎ, *s. pl.* Sheaths,—the superior or first pair of wings in four-winged insects, so called when they are coriaceous, and serve as a protective covering to the other pair, as in beetles.
- E-ly'-trin**, *s.* A substance in the horny covering of insects.
- ELZEVR** = ɛl'-zē-ver, *a.* Epithet of editions of books published by the celebrated Elzevirs from about 1590 to 1660.
- To EMBANK**, ɛm-bāngk', 158: *v.* To raise a mound of earth or of brickwork, or a mixture of both.
- Em-bank'-ment**, *s.* A protection by means of embanking; a mound on which a way is continued.
- To EMBARK**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- EM-BAR'-CA-DERE**', *s.* Landing-place. [America.]
- EMU** = ɛ' mû, *s.* A struthious bird of Australia.
- ENALIOSAURIAN**, ɛ-nāl'-i-ô-sāw'-rē-ān, *s.* Marine lizard, an extinct animal.
- ENCRINITE**, ɛng'-crē-nīte, 158: *s.* Stone-lily, —a petrified radiated animal, named distinctively from a pentacrinite, as not having five angles, but only one little circle perforated in the centre: it ought to have been *Hemicrinite*: the object itself is the same as a Crinoid.
- ENDO-**: A prefix of Greek origin signifying *within*.
- EN'-DO-CARP**, *s.* The hard lining of some pericarps. [Bot.]
- EN'-DO-GEN**, *s.* A plant whose stems grow by successive additions to the *inside*.
- En-dog'-e-nite**, 64: *s.* A fossil palm-like tree.
- En-dog'-e-nus**, 120: *a.* Belonging to endogens.
- EN-DOPH'-YL-LOUS**, 163: *a.* Evolved (young; leaves) within a sheath.
- EN'-DO-SMOS**', 152: *s.* The attraction of thin fluid by a denser through an animal or vegetable membrane.
- EN'-DO-SIPH'**-O-NITE, *s.* An extinct cephalopod with a chambered convolute discoidal shell, having the *siphon* placed at the inner base of the turns.
- EN'-DO-STOME**, *s.* A mouth or opening through a seed.
- EN'-DO-THR'-CI-UM**, (shē-ūm, 147) *s.* The fibrous cellular tissue lining an anther.
- ENEMA** = ɛ-nē-mā, *s.* A clyster.—The customary pron. is as given: Greek quantity would require ɛn'-ɛ-mā.
- ENERGY**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- EN'-ER-GU'-MEN**, *s.* One acted upon by a devil,—one possessed.
- ENNEATEAL**, &c. See in *Dict.*—**EN'-NR-AD**, is a word signifying something made up of wine.
- ENOPTOMANCY**, ɛn ɔp'-tō-mān-cēy, *s.* Divination by things seen in a mirror.
- ENTASIS** = ɛn'-tā cīs, *s.* The almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column. [Arch.]
- ENTELECHY**, ɛn tēl'-ɛ-kēy, 161: *s.* A term invented by Aristotle to signify the act or energy of that which at other times is conceived to have the power but not the act.
- ENTOMOLOGY**, &c. See in *Dict.* See also **En-**.
- EN-TO-MOS'**-TRA-CANS, *s. pl.* Crustaceans that have an *incised shell*,—a name applied to species having a thin horny integument in the form of a shell, divided into two or more plates. Hence, **En'-to-mos'**-TRA-COUS, *a.*
- ENTOZOON** = ɛn-tōz'-ō-n, *s.* *Entozoons* (the Greek pl. is *En-tōz'-ō-a*) are an extensive series of low-organized creatures, of which the greater part are parasitic on the internal organs of other animals. The prefix *Ento* in this word has the same import as *Endo-*.
- ENTRE'E**, ɛng'-trāy, [Fr.] 170: *s.* In cookery, a dish, generally a made-dish, brought in as an additional or side-dish.
- ENTRESOL**, ɛng'-tr-sôl', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A floor contrived between the ground floor and the principal floor above it.
- ENTROCHAL**, ɛn'-tī-ô-cāl, 161: *a.* Epithet of certain stones (*wheel-stones*) of which vast strata extend over tracts in Northern Europe and America, and which are made up of the bones of eucrinites.
- EOCENE** = ɛ'-ô-sēn, *s.* The *new dawn* of the present animal creation,—a term applied to that division of tertiary strata which contains but a small portion of such shells as belong to living species; distinguished from *Pleiocene* which contains a majority of recent species, and from *Miocene* which contains many, yet a minority.
- EPI-**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- EP'-I-CARP**, *s.* The external layer of the pericarp.
- EP'-I-CAR'**-I-DANS, *s. pl.* A family of crustaceans parasitic upon shrimps.
- EP'-I-CHI-RE'**-MA, 161. *s.* A form of argument in which the premises of a syllogism are laid down and proved, one or both of them, before drawing the conclusion. The pl. is *Ep'-i-chi re'-ma-ta*.
- EP'-I-DOTE**, *s.* A mineral which augments with peculiar inequalities, a triple silicate of alumina, lime, and iron.
- E-PIG'-R-OUS**, (ɛ-pīd'-gē-ūs,) *a.* Growing close to the earth. Compare with *Epigeum* in *Dict.*
- E-PIG'-Y-NOUS**, (ɛ-pīd'-gē-nūs,) *a.* Growing on the summit of the ovarium peculiar to the female flower.
- EP'-I-ME'**-RAL, *a.* Placed on the thigh.
- EP'-I-PHYL'-LOUS**, 163: *a.* Inserted on a leaf.
- E-PIP'-LO-CER**, (-sēd, 101,) *s.* Tumour upon the omentum from rupture.
- EP'-I-SPAS'**-TIC, *a.* Epithet of substances that draw a blister upon the skin.
- E-PIPH'-Y-SIS**, (ɛ-pīl'-ɛ-cīss,) *s.* The process of a bone separated at first by a layer of cartilage from that to which it is attached.
- EP'-I-PHYS'-e-a**, *a.* Having the character of an epiphysis.
- EP'-i-phyte**, *s.* A parasitical plant,—that is, one that grows on a plant.
- EP'-I-SPERM**, *s.* That which is on a seed,—its integumental part.
- E-PIZ'-O-ON**, *s.* *Epizoons*, or creatures that fix themselves on other *animals*. Is the name given to a class that chiefly infests fishes. The Greek pl. is *En-tōz'-ō-a*.
- EQUESTRIAN**, EQUEAL, &c. See in *Dict.*
- EQ'-UI-SER'-TA**, (ɛk'-wē-cēl'-tā,) *s.* *Mare's tail*, a plant. Hence, *Eq'-ui-ser'-tic*, the epithet of an acid.
- ERARIAN**, ɛ-rār'-i-ān, *s.* A sojourner in ancient Rome, who, not being taxed as a citizen, paid such arbitrary sums for his license as the state imposed.
- ERICACEOUS**, ɛr'-ɛ-cā'-sh ūs, 147: *a.* Epithet of a natural order of shrubby exogens, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, of which the *Arbutus* (*Rhododendron*, the *Azalea*, &c. are well known varieties).
- ERICHTHIAN**, ɛ-rick'-thē-ān, *s.* *Erichthian* creatures in the seas of the early or eastern earth, are a genus of long-tailed decapod crustaceans.
- ERINITE**, ɛr'-ɛ-nīte, *s.* A native arseniate of copper.
- ERIMETER**, ɛr'-ɛ-ōm'-ɛ-ter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the size of the fibres of wool, and other such substances.
- ERUGATE**, ɛ' 100-gātē, 109: *a.* Having the wrinkles rubbed out,—smooth. See **E**.
- ERYTHREAN**, ɛr'-ɛ-thē-ān, *a.* Red, used only as the epithet of the sea so named.
- E-RYTH'-RIC**, *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained by the action of nitric on uric acid.
- E-RYTH'-RO-GEN**, *s.* A peculiar substance which, under chemical action, changes from its first colour to a deep purple.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pǎ'-jā: lāw: gōōd: j ū, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

ESCAPADE. See in *Dict.* This word, sounded *ēs'-cā-pād'*, [Fr.] also means an improper action or speech that *escapes* without the person's consciousness.

ETHAL=*ē'-thāl*, *s.* A substance formed during the saponification of spermaceti, taking its name from *ether* and *alcohol*, because it is analogous to those substances in point of composition.

ETHER-IN, *s.* The base of ether.

E-THU'-LE, *s.* A name given by some chemists to the elementary carbon and hydrogen which are the principle of *ether*.

ETIOLOGY. See in *Dict.*

To E'-TI-O-LATE, *v. a.* To *cause* [a plant] to be colourless, by depriving it of light, or cause of colour.

E'-TI-O-LA'-TION, *s.* Act of etiolating; state of being etiolated.

ETRUSCAN=*ē'-trūs'-cān*, *a.* An epithet of works of art formed after the taste of the ancient inhabitants of Tuscany, whose figures in carvings were lean and bony.

EU-, &c. See in *Dict.*

EU'-CHLO-RINE, 161, 105: *s.* *Very green*,—applied as a name to oxide of chlorine.

EU-DY'-A-LITE, *s.* A mineral of the zircon family *easily vanishing* or dissolving in acids.

EU'-DI-OM'-E-K-TER, *s.* Measurer of the open air, or of the oxygen it contains. This, however, is now known scarcely to vary.

EU' PA-TRIN', *s.* A well-born person. [Antiq.]

EURYCHERAS=*ū-riss'-lē-rās*, *s.* *Broad-horn*, applied as a name to a fossil stag.

EU'-RY-NO'-TUS, *s.* *Broad-back*, applied as the generic name to a fossil fish.

EUSTACHIAN, *ū-stā'-kē-ān*, *a.* Epithet of a tube which communicates between the ear and the mouth, so called after the reputed discoverer, *Eustachius*, a latinized Italian name.

EUSTATHIAN, *ū-stā'-thē-ān*, *s.* A follower of *Eustathius*, a monk of the fourth century, whose opinions were condemned by a general council.

EUTYCHIAN, *ū-tick'-lē-ān*, *s.* A follower of Eutyches, an abbot at Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that the human nature of Christ had no distinctness from his divine; an opinion subsequently condemned as heretical.

EVIDENT, &c. See in *Dict.*—**EV'-I-DEN''-TI-AR-Y**, (147) occurs as an *adj.*, with the sense of carrying evidence. [J. S. Mill.]

EX-, &c. See in *Dict.*

EX'-AL-TA''-DO (*-tā'-dō*, 170,) *s.* One of the popular or liberal party in Spain.

EX'-E-AT, *s.* "He may go out;" the permission by a bishop for a priest to go out of his diocese—*A writ, Ne exeat regno*, is one which restrains a person from going out of the kingdom without the king's licence.

To EX-HUME', *v. a.* To bury, to disinter. Hence, *Ex'-hu-ma'-tion*, *s.*

EX'-OY-FIC''-I-O, (*-fish'-lē-ō*, 147,) *a.* or *ad.* By virtue of the office held by the party acting.

EX'-O-GEN, *s.* A plant whose stems *grow* by successive additions to the outside.

EX'-OG'-E-NOUS, 64, 120: *a.* Belonging to exogens. **EX'-O-PHY''-LOUS**, 163: *a.* Epithet of the young leaves of exogens.

EX'-O-SMOS, 152: *s.* Outward impulse or attraction as opposed to Endosmose.

EX-PAR'-TER, *a.* or *ad.* Proceeding from one side only.

EX-PER'-I-MENT, &c. See in *Dict.*

EX-per'-i-men'-tum-CRUS'-cis, *s.* Experiment of the cross,—a decisive experiment, because the cross was an instrument of torture to elicit truth.

EX'-POST-FAC''-TO, *a.* or *ad.* After the fact,—retrospective.

EX-NRRI'-T-ILE, 105: *a.* Joined outwardly to the main body.

EX-STIP'-U-LATE, *a.* Without stipules. [Bot.]

EX-TRA''-DO, *s.* The upper curve of an arch.

EXTRA-, &c. See in *Dict.*

EX-TRAV'-A-GAN''-ZA, *s.* A musical composition, intended to produce effect by its wild irregularity.

EX-TOR''-SAL, *a.* Turned from the part it springs from, as the anther of a flower from its pertaining axis.

FABLIAUX, *fāb'-lē-ō*. [Fr.] 170: *s. pl.* Metrical tales by the poets of the North of France in the 12th and 13th centuries.

FACULÆ, *fāc'-ū-lē*, *s. pl.* Little torches,—applied as a name to the bright spots in the sun.

FAIENCE, *fā'-ē-yōngcē*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The fine porcelain from Faenza, or such as exhibits painted designs in imitation of it.

FASTIGIATE, *fās-tid'-gē-āte*, *a.* Having the branches pressed close to the main stem. [Bot.]

FATA-MORGANA=*fā-tā-mor-gā''-nā*, *s.* The fairy Morgana,—applied as a name to an optical deception which occurs in the straits of Messina.

FATEMITE=*fā'-lē-mitt*, *s.* A descendant from Mahomet's only child and daughter Fatema.

FAUBOURG, *fō'-boor*, 170: *s.* Suburb.

FAUN, &c. See in *Dict.*—The various kinds of animals peculiar to a country constitute its **FAUN''-A**, as the various kinds of plants its **FLO''-RA**.

FAVOSE=*fā-vōcē*, 152: *a.* Honey-comb like.

FAY'-U-LA''-RI-A, *s. pl.* Fossil plants, so named as a genus from the scars on them arranged as honey-combs.

FECAL. See *Fæces*, &c. in *Dict.*

FECIT=*fē-cit*, *v.* "He did it,"—inscribed by the artist, with his name prefixed, on the work.

FELSPAR. See in *Dict.*—**FEL-SPATH-IC**, *adj.*, signifies of or belonging to Felspar.

FENESTRAL. See in *Dict.*—**FE-NES'-TRATE**, is an epithet for the naked transparent spots on the wings of butterflies.

FERINE, &c. See in *Dict.*—**FE'-RE-NA-TU''-RÆ**, (103), are wild, and consequently unappropriated beasts.

FERRO-CYANIC, *fēr'-rō sē-ān''-ick*, *a.* Epithet of an acid in which are iron, cyanogen, and hydrogen.

FE'-RO-CY''-A-NIDE, *s.* A compound of iron and cyanogen. **FE'-ro-cy''-a-nate** is a less proper term for the same compound.

FEK-RU''-GO, 109: *s.* Rust of iron.

FESCUE. See in *Dict.* The word may be met with as a verb, signifying to assist in reuding by a fescue.

FETE, *fāte*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A festival.—*A Fete'-cham-pe''tre* (*shām-pā'-ter*), is a rural festival.

FETICH, *fē-tish*, *s.* A material object in the East revered as a god. Hence *Fē-tich-ism*, which is not exactly the same thing as idolatry, or the worship of images of human shape, but the worship of material substances.

FIBULA. See in *Dict.*—The applied meaning of the word is as given; but in Latin it means a brooch or buckle. Hence

Fib'-u-la''-ted, or **Fib'-u-late**, *a.* Like a brooch.

FIDICINAL, *fē-diss'-lē-nāl*, *a.* Stringed, as an epithet of a musical instrument.

FIGURE, **FIGURAL**, &c. See in *Dict.*

FIG'-U-RAN'', (*-rōng*, [Fr.] 170). **FIG'-U-RANTE''**, (*-rōngt*), *s. m. & f.* An opera dancer that never dances singly, but in groups,—a figure dancer.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *s. e. mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, *s. e. vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

FILICIFORM, fê-lîs'-ê-form, *a.* Fern-shaped.
FILOSE, fê-lôc'-ê, 152: *a.* Ending in a thread-like process. Compare **File**, &c., under **Filaceous**.
FISSURE, FISSURED, &c. See in *Dict.*
FIS'-SI-COS'-TATE, *a.* Having divided ribs.
FIS'-SI-ROS'-TRAL, *a.* Having a cleft beak.
FLABEL, &c. See in *Dict.*
FLA-BEL'-LI-FORM, *a.* Fan-shaped. [Bot.]
To FLAGELLATE, &c. See in *Dict.*
FLA-GUL'-LI-FORM, *a.* Like the thong of a whip. [Bot.]
FLANGE=flang'-ê, *s.* Ledge of the rail, or of the wheel, on a rail-way.
FLAUTIST=flâw'-tist, *s.* A flute-player.
FLEXIBLE, FLERXILM, &c. See in *Dict.*
FLEX'-I-COS'-TATE, *a.* Having bent ribs.
FLEX-U-OSSE, (flêck'-sh'oo-oc', 147,) *a.* Flexuous; wavy.
FLOCK, FLOCCULENT, &c. See in *Dict.*
FLOC'-CI-LA'-TION, (-sê-lâ'-shûn,) *s.* The same as carphology.
FLOC-COSM', 152: *a.* Flocculent.
FLOETS, flu(r)ts, (the vowel prolonged as by the *r*, but the *r* silent: German,) *a.* Epithet of rocks that rest parallel with the horizon.
FLORAL, &c. See in *Dict.*—**FLÔ'-RA** is used to signify the wild or natural flowers of a country: compare *Fama*.
FLUENT, FLUOR, &c. See in *Dict.*
FLU'-O-BOR'-IC, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid, which is a gas obtained from dry boracic acid, and powdered fluor spar.
FLU'-O-HIDE, *s.* A compound of fluorine with an electro-positive element.
FLU'-O-RINE, 105, *s.* An elementary non-metallic substance supposed to exist in fluor.
FLU'-OR-SPAR, *s.* Derbyshire spar.
FLU'-O-TAN-TAL'-IC, *a.* Epithet of an acid derived from fluor spar and tantalum.
FLU'-O-TI-TAN'-IC, *a.* Epithet of an acid from fluorine and titanic acid.
FLUGELMAN. See Fugleman in *Dict.* The latter is the English adaptation of a word otherwise German.
FLUSTRA=flûs'-trâ, *s.* A substance composed of spongy parts of a stony nature that attach themselves to other bodies: it is trivially called *sea-mat*.
FOOT, &c. See in *Dict.* In commerce, the Foot of sugar is that thick and moist part which falls to the bottom of the cask: in which application the word has the regular plural, **Foots**.
FORM, FORMULA, &c. See in *Dict.* To sue in **FOR'-MA-PAU'-PER** is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs.
To FORTIFY, **Fort**, &c. See in *Dict.*
FORTAL'-IOR, (fo'urt-al'-iss, 130, 105,) *s.* An old word signifying a fortified place. **Fort'-ti-log**, and **Fort'** may be found in the same sense.
FOR'-TI-O'-RI, (for'-shê-ôr'-i, 147): An argument *a-fortiori*, is one that infers a weaker proposition from a stronger; as, "If so and so, which is less likely, is true: *a-fortiori*, the proposition sought to be proved, as being more likely, must be true."
FOSSIL, FOSSE, &c. See in *Dict.* A **FOS-SITTE**, (fô-sê', 170,) is a little hollow.
FOX, &c. See in *Dict.* To **FOX**, in old language, was to deceive, to ensnare; hence, to make drunk, to muddle; and hence, perhaps, the modern sense as a verb neuter, with a special application, namely, to become sour in the process of fermentation or ripening.
FRANGIPANE, frân'-jê-pân, *s.* A sweetmeat of almonds, &c.; also, a perfume.
FRANK, &c. See in *Dict.*—**FRANK'-VOL-DAGE**, (frânk'-fôl-dâg'), is a right in the landlord to fold his sheep on the land of his tenant.

FRIGATE. See in *Dict.*—A **FRIG'-s-TOON** is a Venetian vessel with a square stern, and no keel mast.
FRONDE, frôand, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Party opposed to the court in the minority of Louis XIV.; any similar party.
FRONT, **FRONTAL**, &c. See in *Dict.*
FRON'-TA-TED, *a.* Growing broader and broader, (a leaf), the opposite of cusped or pointed.
FROWEY=frô'-ey, *a.* Epithet of timber signifying that it is evenly tempered, and works without splitting or tearing. [Carp.]
FRUCT, **FRUCTED**, &c. See in *Dict.*
FRUC'-TI-COSM', 152: *a.* Having branches as from a common stem, and meeting so as to resemble a cauliflower. [Min.]
FRUMGILD, frûm'-guld, *s.* First payment.
FRUM'-STALL, (-nâw', 112,) *s.* First or chief seat, —the mansion-house. Both words are obsolete.
FUCHSIA, fû-shê'-d, 139, 157: *s.* A genus of plants; the purple Fuchsia is a native of Chili.
FUCUS, &c. See in *Dict.* As a term in botany, Fucus includes many varieties of sea-weed.
FU'-COLD, *a.* A fossil resembling fucus.
FULGENT, FULGURATE, &c. See in *Dict.*
FUL'-GU-RITE, *s.* A vitrified sand tube, supposed to have originated from the action of lightning.
FUMARIA, fû-mârê'-ê-d, *s.* An herbaceous poppy-shaped exogen, that gives the name **Fu-na'-ri a'-ceous**, (sh'ûs, 147,) to a natural order spread over all temperate climates.
FUNAMBULIST, &c. See in *Dict.*
FU'-NA-TED, *a.* Rope-shaped.
Fu-nic'-u-late, *a.* Like a cord.
FURY, &c. See in *Dict.* **FU'-RI-OS'-I-TY**, is a medical term for madness, opposed to Idiocy or *Fa-tuity*.
FUSEE, FUSIL. See in *Dict.*
Fu'-SI-FORM, *a.* Spindle-shaped.
GABRONITE=gâ'-brôn-îts, *s.* A mineral containing a large quantity of soda, yellowish, and of a greasy lustre.
GADOID=gâd'-uid, *s.* *Gadoids* are a family of soft finned fishes, of which the cod may be regarded as the type.
GADOLINITE, gâd'-ê-lê-nîts, *s.* A Swedish mineral containing yttria and oxide of cerium, named from *Gadolin*, who discovered yttria.
GALAXY, GALLACTINE, &c. See in *Dict.*
GA-LAC'-TO-DEN'-DRUM, *s.* The milk or cow tree.
GAL'-AC-TOM'-E-TER, *s.* Instrument to ascertain the quality of milk.
GAL'-AC-TOPE'-O-ROUS, 163: *a.* Milk-conveying.
GA-LAC'-TO-PO-ET'-IC, 88: *a.* Causing the secretion of milk.
GALANTINE=gâl'-ân-tîns, *a.* A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served up cold.
GALBULUS=gâl'-bû-lûs, *s.* A small cone whose scales are all consolidated into a fleshy ball, as in juniper. [Bot.]
GALBA=gâ'-lê-d, *s.* Upper lip of a labiate flower.
GALIUM, gâ-lê-um, *s.* An herbaceous exogen whose torrefied grains are said to be a good substitute for coffee: it gives the name **Ga-li'-a'-ceous**, (sh'ûs, 147,) to a natural order of plants that inhabit the cooler parts of the world.
GALLEY-WORM, gâl'-lêy-wurm, 141: *s.* A well-known myriapodous insect, with a long cylindrical body, capable of being contracted into a discoidal spine.
GALLIVAT, gâl'-lê-vât, *s.* A large rowing boat. [E. Ind.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâc'-wâg: châp'-mân: pô-pâ': lâw: gôod: j'oo, *i. e.* **jew**, 55: a, e, i, &c. **mule**, 171.

To GALLOP, &c. See in *Dict.* **GAL'-LO-PAGE**, (-pāj), is a pace in horsemanship; also a step or dance imitating a gallop.

GALVANISM, &c. See in *Dict.*

GAL'-VA-NOM'-E-TER, s. An instrument for ascertaining the presence of a current of electricity.

GAL'-va-no-Plas'-tic, a. Electro-metallurgic.

GAMMARUS=gām'-mā-rūs, an old name for a lobster, crab, craw-fish, or shrimp.

GAM'-MA-INES, s. pl. A family of amphipodous crustaceans, of which the sand-hopper is the type.

GAM'-MA-RO-LITE, a. A fossil crab.

GANGLION. See in *Dict.* **GAN'-GLI-ON'-ic**, is an epithet arising out of the discovery that the ganglions or natural knots which occur upon the nerves are parts of an important system in the animal economy.

GANGUE, gäng, 189: s. The metallic substance which encloses ore in the vein: it is originally a German word.

GANNET=gān'-nēt, *s.* A bird of the pelican tribe.

GANNISTER=gān'-is-ter, *s.* Sandstone in the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal fields. [Loc.]

GANOID=gān'-oid, *s.* *Ganoïds* are an order of fishes, brilliant from the enamel of their angular scales.

GARANCINE, gār'-ān-sēn, 170: s. An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid, prepared in France.

GARBOARD=gār'-bōrd, *s.* Plank next the keel.

GARGANEY=gār'-gā-nēy, *s.* A sort of duck.

GARROTE=gār'-rōt', *s.* Mode of strangulation in Spain, by twisting a screw while the criminal is seated.

GASTROPOD=gās'-tro-pōd, *s.* *Gastropods* are a class of mollusks, named from those whose belly serves for feet.

GAUGE. See in *Dict.*—**GAUGE**, (gā'g), among its other applications is used to signify the breadth of a railway. This in practice is relatively broad or narrow: the broad gauge is seven feet, the narrow gauge, 4 ft. 8 inches.

GAULT, gōult, s. Stiff blue or black clay between the upper and lower green-sand.

GAVAL, gā'-vā-ā, s. Crocodile of the Ganges.

GAZEBO=gā'-zē-bō, *s.* A word of trivial coinage applied as the name of a sort of summer-house so contrived as to view the surrounding scenery.

GECARCINIAN, jē'-car-sin'-ē-ān, s. Land-crab. Compare *Geomys* below, under *Geotic*.

GEM, &c. See in *Dict.*

GEM-MIP'-A-ROUS, a. Producing buds on the body, which mature and fall off into independent animals, as in water polypes.

To GENDER, GENETHLIACS, &c. See in *Dict.*

GE-NETH'-LI-AC is used substantively as the name of a short poem celebrating a person's birth.

GEOTIC, GEODE, &c. See in *Dict.*

GE'-O-SAU'-RUS, s. Earth-lizard,—the name of an extinct animal, not so named as having lived on land, but with reference to the earth as the fabled mother of the giants.

GEROCOMY. See in *Dict.*

GE-RU'-SI-A, (jē'-rōo'-zhē-d, 109, 147,) s. Assembly of elders.

GESNERA, jēs'-nēr-ā, 151: s. An herbaceous exogen, with a one-celled ovary, simple placenta, and albuminous seeds, which gives the name *Ger'-ner a'-ceous*, (-sh'ūs, 147,) to a natural order of plants, natives of the tropics, some of the more beautiful specimens of which are known in our gardens.

GEYSER, guē'-ser, 103: s. The name of a fountain of spouting boiling water, of which there are several in Iceland.

GHAUT, gāwt, 162: s. A pass in a chain of mountains; the mountain chain itself; a passage down to a river. [E. Ind.]

GHEE=guē, 162: *s.* Clarified butter. [E. Ind.]

GHEBKR, guē'-ber, 162: s. Infidel,—applied by a Turk to a Persian fire-worshipper.

GIAOUR, jowr, 64, 53: s. Dog,—applied by a Turk to an unbeliever in Mahometanism, especially if a Christian; hence, a Christian, in the language of a Turk.

GIGANTIC, &c. See in *Dict.*—**GI'-GAN TOM'-A-CHY, (-kēy)** means, combat with the giants.

GIMBALS, jīm'-bālz, s. pl. A pair of rings, such as those in which the mariner's compass is hung.

GIMBLET, gīm'-lēt, 77, 156: s. A small borer with a screw-formed point. *To gimblet an anchor* is to turn it round by its stock.

GIRONDE, zhē'-roānī', [Fr.] 170: s. A party in the French Revolution of 1790, which was at first strongly republican, but afterwards became moderate, and withdrew from the Jacobins.

GLANCE, &c. See in *Dict.*—**GLANCE**, as an *adj.*, means shining when applied to coal.

GLAND, &c. See in *Dict.*—This word originally means an acorn or chestnut; hence, **GLAN-DI'-FEROUS**, an *adj.*, signifying acorn-bearing, nut-bearing. The term *Glands* is also applied in botany to the brown oval spots found upon the bark of willows and some other plants, indicating efforts to put forth from new roots.

GLAPHYRUS, glāf'-ē-rūs, 163: s. Carved-tail,—the name given to a fossil fish.

GLAUCOMA. See in *Dict.*

GLAU-CES'-CENT, (-sēs'-sēnt,) a. Inclining to be glaucous.

GLAU'-CIC, (-sick,) a. Epithet of an acid found in the plants Teasel and Scabious.

GLAU'-CO-LITE, s. Mineral of a glaucous colour.

GLAU'-COUS, 120: a. Sea-green; having a green bloom.

GLENE. See in *Dict.*—**GLE'-NOID**, socket-like, is an epithet of two cavities in the lower part of the vertebrae of the neck.

GLIRES, glir'-ēz, 101: s. pl. The pl. of the Lat. word *glis*, a dormouse, applied generically to an order of rodents.

GLOBE, GLOBULE, &c. See in *Dict.*

GLOB'-U-LA'-RI-A, s. A shrubby exogen that gives the name *Glob'-u-lā'-ri-a'-ceous*, (-sh'ūs, 147,) to a small natural order that have a great affinity with dip-saceous plants, differing from them only in having a superior ovary.

GLOB'-U-LINE, 105: s. The globules in cellular tissue: minute vesicular granules generally, when of a vegetable nature.

GLOCHIDATE, glō' kē-dāte, 161: a. Covered with hairs, rigid and crooked at the point. [Bot.]

GLOSSOPETRA=gļōs'-sō-pēt'-rd, s. Tongue-stone.

GLUCINE. See in *Dict.* **GLUCOSK', (152,) s.** is the name applied to the sugar obtained from grape, and from starch.

GLYCINE, glī'-sin, 105: s. The knobbed-rooted licorice vetch.

GLYPH, GLYPHIC, &c. See in *Dict.*

GLYP'-TO-DON, s. An extinct fossil animal named from its fluted or sculptured teeth.

GLYP'-TO-THEKE, s. A repository for works of sculpture.

GNEE, nē, 157: s. A species of antelope.

GNEISS, nice, 157: s. Rock resembling granite, but, owing to a prevalence of mica, of a slaty stratified structure.—The pronunciation given is that of an adopted English word:—in German the *g* is sounded

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

as it is by those who may be unable to make its meaning otherwise understood.

GOBIO, gô'-bê-ô, *s.* Ancient name of the gudgeon applied to a genus of fossil fishes.

GODOWN=gô-down', *s.* A corruption of the Malay word *godong*, a warehouse.

GOLTSCHUT, gô'ult-shû't, *s.* A small ingot of gold, in Japan of silver, serving for money.

GOMARITE=gôm'-d rî't, *s.* The *Gomarites* were the followers of *Gomar*, a colleague, but, in doctrine, an opposer of *Arminius* at Leyden.

GOMPHOLITE, gôm'-fô-lî't, *s.* Nail-stone.

GONIOMETER. See in *Dict.*

GON'-I-A-TITES, *s. pl.* A group of shells of extinct cephalopodous mollusks, distinguished as to the shells by angular sutures.

GON'-O-PLAX, 154: *s.* Generic name of a crab characterized by the angular form of the carapace. The tribe are called *Gon'-o pla' cians*, (sh'ân, 147.)

GORTINIAN, gor-tîn'-ê-ân, *s.* One of an American sect resembling quakers.

GOSS. See *Coss*, or *Gorse*, in *Dict.*

GOSSAN=gôs'-ân, *s.* An ochreous substance generally found at the back of a lode containing copper. [Loc.]

GRADE, GRADIENT, &c. See in *Dict.* A

GRA'-DI-ENT on a rail-way, is an ascent or descent from the level.

GRAMINEOUS, &c. See in *Dict.* **GRAM'-I-NA'-CEOUS**, (147,) also occurs as an adj. term in place of Gramineous.

GRAPHIC, &c. See in *Dict.*

GRAP'-TO-LITE, *s.* A mineral having appearances as of writing or sculpture, being a genus of fossil zoophytes.

GRAUWACKE, grow'-wäck-ê, 31: *s.* Gray-rock,—a term designating some of the lowest secondary strata, the chief part of what are sometimes called transition rocks.

GRAVE, To **GRAVITATE**, &c. See in *Dict.*

GRAVES, *s. pl.* Cakes for dogs and other purposes made of the sediment or that which falls to the bottom of melted tallow, being the refuse part.

GRA-VIM'-E-TER, *s.* Instrument for measuring specific gravity.

GRESSORIAL, grês-sôr'-ê-âl, *a.* Epithet of birds whose feet are adapted for stepping, or those which have three toes forward, two of which are connected, and one behind.

GRISTLE, grîs'-sî, 156, 101: *s.* A substance of the animal body next in hardness to bone,—cartilage.

Gris'-ily, (grîs'-lî-y,) *a.* Cartilaginous.—These words must be distinguished from *Grist*; from *Gristly*, (pron. Grîz'-lî-y,) and from *Grizzly*, (somewhat gray,) all of which see in *Dict.*

GROSSULAR. See in *Dict.*—**GROS'-SU-LA'-RI-A**, *s.* is both the name of a plant giving the epithet *Gros'-su la'-ceous*, (sh'ûs, 147,) to the gooseberry order of plants; and is also applied as the name of a green garnet found in Siberia.

GAUGE. See **GAGE** and **GAUGE** in *Dict.*, and **GAUGE** in *Supp.*

GIACUM. See in *Dict.*—**GUA'-I-AC** is the resin which exudes from the tree.

GUANO, gwâ'-nô, 145: *s.* Excrement of birds, so named in South America, where it is sometimes found fifty feet deep.

GUDGEON. See in *Dict.*—**GUD'-GEONS**, in ship-building, are eyes driven into the stern-post to hang the rudder on.

GUEBER. See **GHEBER** in *Supp.*

GUNGE, gûn'-jê-y, *s.* A granary. [E. Ind.]

GUNNEY=gûn'-nê-y, *s.* A coarse sackcloth mat in Bengal from native vegetable fibres.

GURRY, gûr'-rê-y, *s.* A small fort. [E. Ind.]

GYMNASIUM, GYMNO-SO-PHIST, &c. See in *Dict.*

GYM-NAS'-LARCH, (jîm-nâz'-yark, 169, 158,) *s.* The officer who, at his own cost, provided the oil and other necessaries for the Athenian gymnasias.

GYM'-NO-BRAN'-CHI-A, (-brân'-kê-d, 158, 161,) *s. pl.* Creatures with naked, that is, external branchiæ, —applied to worms so characterized.

GYM'-NO-CAR'-POUS, *a.* Having the fruit naked, applied to fungi of fleshy texture bearing their seeds in an open receptacle, as the *Agaricus*.

GYM'-NO-DONTES, *s.* A family of fishes named from those that have protruding jaws, and a naked substance serving for teeth.

GYM-NOP'-TERS, *s. pl.* Creatures with naked wings, applied to a tribe of insects.

GYM-NO'-TUS, *s.* Naked back,—the generic name of the electrical eel.

GYNÆCIAN, GYNARCHY, &c. See in *Dict.*

GYN'-O-BASE, *s.* An elevated part of the growing point of a flower-bud rising between the carpels, and throwing them into an oblique position.

GYN'-O-PHORE, 163: *s.* A stalk bearing ovaria.

GYP=jîp, *s.* A contraction, as it is said, of *gyps*, a culture, used as a cant term for a servant at Cambridge, as *scut* is used at Oxford.

GYPSUM, GYPSEOUS. See in *Dict.*

GYP-SOPH'-I-LOUS, 163, 120: *a.* Epithet of plants that live time, that is, thrive best in it.

GYRE, GYROMANCY, &c. See in *Dict.*

GY'-RA-CAN'-THUS, *s.* Curved spine,—applied as the generic name of a fossil fish, which includes the *Ichthyodorulite*.

GYR'-FAL-CON, *s.* By corruption of spelling to agree with pronunciation *Gerfalcon*, which see in *Dict.*

GY'-RO-OO-NITE, *s. pl.* Mineral bodies, named as being both curved and angular, the fossil seed-vessels of fresh water plants.

HABECK=hâ-bêck, *s.* Instrument for dressing cloth.

HABENDUM=hâ-bên'-dûm, *s.* The second part in a deed or conveyance, the first being the premises.

HABILE, to **HABIT**, &c. See in *Dict.*

HAB'-I-TAT, *s.* The place or haunt of a plant, fish, insect, or other creature.

HADÉ=hâdê, *s.* The deviation or inclination from the vertical of any mineral vein.

Ha'-ding, *s.* The direction of a slip or fault.

HÆCCITY, hêc-sê'-ê-tê-y, *s.* Literally, *thisness*,—a term invented by the schoolmen to signify the essence of individuality.

HAKEMITE=hâ-kém-î't, *a.* See explained at *Ichanic* in *Supp.*

HAKIM, hâ-kém'-î, *s.* A governor; any person in authority. [E. Ind.]

HALOGEN=hâl'-ô-jên, 92: *s.* Generator of salts,—a substance which, by combination with a metal, produces a saline compound.

Ha-log'-e-noun, 61: *a.* Having the nature of a halogen. The simple halogenous bodies or halogens at present known, are chlorine, fluorine, iodine, and bromine. Cyanogen is a compound halogen.

HAL'-O-IDE, *s.* Salt of an oxide.

HAL'-O-SEL, (-zêl, 151,) *s.* See explained at *Oxis*-l.

HAMATE, &c. See in *Dict.*

HA'-MITES, *s. pl.* Fossil cephalopods whose form partially bends in, or becomes hooked.

HAMSTER=hâm'-ster, *s.* A rodent animal some-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gîc'-wâ-y: châp'-mân: pâ'-pâ': lâw: gôôl: j'w, i. e. jêw, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

what larger than a rat, common in the sandy northern regions of Germany.

HAKMATAN=har-măi'-tăn, *s.* A dry parching wind on the gold coast of Africa blowing from the land.

HARMONITE=har'-mô-nî'te, *s.* The Harmonites are enthusiasts that originated at Wurtemberg under one Rapp about 1780, who afterwards went to America. They consider marriage only as a civil contract.

HARMOST=har'-môst, *s.* A Spartan magistrate appointed to superintend a conquered state.

HARMOTOME=har-mô't-ô-méy, 101: *s.* That which divides at the joints—staurolite or cross-stone.

HAUSTELLATE=hăw'-stêl'-lâte, *a.* Having apparatus for suction. [Entom.]

HELICAL, &c. See in *Dict.* under **HELIX**. Hel'-i-cēs, (-nēz, 101.) The plural of Helix.

HELIO-COM=hē'-trîy, *s.* The art of drawing or measuring spiral lines upon a plane.

HELIOCENTRIC, &c. See under **HELIAL**, in *Dict.*

HELIOGRAPHY, 163: *s.* A method of fixing the objects represented in a camera-obscura, by causing the picture to fall on a prepared surface which is affected by the lights of the picture.

HELVETIC=hēl-vêt'-ick, *a.* Swiss.

HELVIN=hēl'-vîn, *s.* Silicate of manganese of a red or yellow colour.

HEMATIN, &c. See in *Dict.* See also **HÆMATIN**.

HEM-CRYMES, 92: *s. pl.* The whole kind of cold-blooded animals.

HE-MANTHUS, *s.* The blood-flower.

HEM-ATHERMS, 92: *s. pl.* The whole kind of warm-blooded animals.

HE-MAT-O-CELE, 101: *s.* A tumour or hernia from extravasation of blood.

HEMER-: A prefix from the Gr. *Hemera*, a day.

HE-MER-O-HAP-TISTS, *s. pl.* Ancient Jewish sect of people that religiously washed themselves every day.

HE-MER-O-BI-ANS, *s. pl.* Creatures that live but a day,—the name of a family of neopterous insects.

HEMI, &c. See in *Dict.*

HE-MIG-A-MON, 87: *a.* Half married,—an epithet of grasses which, of the two forets on a spikelet, have one neuter, and the other uni-sexual.

HEM-I-O-LOG-A-MON, *a.* Half, yet wholly married,—an epithet of grasses which, of the two forets on a spikelet, have one neuter, and the other hermaphrodite.

HEPTACAPSULAR, &c. See in *Dict.*

HEP-TAM-E-RON, *s.* A book treating of things done in seven days.

HERMODACTYL=her'-mô-dăck'-tîl, *s.* Mercury's finger,—a name given to the bulb of the plant iris, employed by the ancients as a cathartic.—Compare **Hermaphrodite**, &c., in *Dict.*

HERODIAN, hē-ro'-dē-ăn, *s.* One of a Jewish sect of people who were believed to have supported Herod in his attempts at innovation in the Jewish religion.

HERNANDIA, her-nă'-dē-d, *s.* A plant which gives the name Her'-nan d'-ceus, (-sh'ûs, 147), to a small natural order of arborescent exogens inhabiting the Indian Archipelago and Guinea, which have fibrous drupaceous fruit, lobed cotyledons, and are involucrated.

HESYCHAST, hē-zē-kăst, 161: *s.* A Quietist,—applied specially to the class of enthusiasts established in some of the Greek monasteries of mount Athos in the 15th century.

HETEROCLITE, &c. See in *Dict.*

HET-ER-O-BRAN'-CHI-ATES, (-brăng'-kē-ates, 158, 161), *s. pl.* A name given to two families consisting of Ascidians and Salps, from the irregularity of their branches or gills.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

HET'-KR-O-CRPH''-A-LOUS, 163: *a.* Having some of the flower heads of one sex, and some of the other. [Bot.]

HET'-ER-O-CER''-CAL, *a.* Irregular in form of tail. [Ichthy.]

HET'-KR-OCH''-RO-MOUS, 161: *a.* Having the forets of the centre, of another colour from those of the circumference. [Bot.]

HET'-ER-OC''-RA-NY, *s.* A pain on one side of the head. See **HEMICRANT**, in *Dict.*

HET'-ER-OC''-A-MOUS, *a.* An epithet of grasses that have the arrangement of the sexes different in different spikelets of the same root.

HET'-ER-O-ME''-RANS, *s. pl.* Insects that have the divisions answering to legs different in structure to one another.

HET'-ER-O-PODS, *s. pl.* Gastropods that have the feet irregular by being compressed.

HET'-ER-OP''-TERS, *s. pl.* A section of hemipters, named from those which have the superior wings terminated irregularly or abruptly.

HET'-ER-OT''-RO-PAL, *a.* Having the embryo turned irregularly or across the seed. [Bot.]

HEXADE, &c. See in *Dict.*

HEX-A-PLE, *s.* A combination of six, applied especially to a work containing six versions of the Old Testament.

HEX-A-PET''-A-LOUS, *a.* Having six petals.

HEX-A-PHY''-LOUS, *a.* Having six leaves.

HEX-A-PODS, *s. pl.* A sub-order of insects that have not more than six legs.

HIERARCH, **HIEROGLYPH**, &c. See in *Dict.*

HI-E-RA-PH''-CRA, *s.* Sacred bitter,—a compound of aloes and a peculiar bark, with honey.

HILE=hîle, *s.* (Or **HI-LUM**.) The eye of a seed, or little black of a bean.

HIPPOCAMP, &c. See in *Dict.*

HIP-PO-TH''-RI-UM, *s.* Horse beast,—a fossil animal found in the miocene formation.

HIP-PU''-RIC, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from horse urine.

HIP-PU-RITES, *s. pl.* Horse-tail stones,—a genus of extinct mollusks characteristic of the rocks of the cretaceous era in countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

HIRCIN=her'-sîn, *s.* A liquid fatty substance in the elain of mutton, which gives the greasy effect to its smell or taste.

HOG, &c. See in *Dict.* To **HOO**, is to scrub [a ship's] bottom; to cut [the mane of a horse] short: as a neuter verb, it means, when said of a ship, to sink towards each end from the middle, so as to be like a hog's back, the opposite of to sag, which is said of a ship that arches downward or has the middle lowest.

HOO'-GING, (-gûng) *s.* Screened or sifted gravel.

HOLIBUT, hól'-ê-bût, *s.* Turbot of the largest sort.

HOLOTHURIAN, hól'-lô-thûr''-ê-ăn, *s.* **Holothurians** are a family of echinoderms with a sub cylindrical elongated body defended by a coriaceous, not spiny, integument. The *Trepang* of Eastern commerce is a dried species.

HOMALIUM, hóm-mă'-lê-ûm, *s.* An arborescent, or shrubby exogen, often of some beauty, related to Passifloraceous plants, but distinguished by the inferior ovary: it gives the name Ho-mă'-li-a''-ceus, (-sh'ûs, 147,) to a natural order of plants.

HOMO=: **HOMŒO**:- Prefixes from the Greek, etymologically identical, but the former is in general understood to mean *same*, and the latter, *similar*. See **HOMŒOMERIC**, **HOMŒOMEROUS**, &c., in *Dict.*

HO-MU-O-P''-A-THY, *s.* A medical doctrine and practice, assuming that minute doses of drugs affecting the patient in the same way with the disease, will dispose nature to cure the disease. "Similar things," so it is said, "bring cured by similar." It is opposed to Allopathy, which see in *Sepp*.

HO'-mō-o-puk''-ic, or **HO'-mō-u-pa-thet''-ic**, *a.* Belonging to Homöopathy.
HO'-mō-op''-a-thist, *s.* An advocate or practitioner of homöopathy.
HO'-mō-CEN''-TIC, *a.* Having a like, or the same centre.
HO'-mō-CEN''-CAL, *a.* Regular (a fish) in the form of its tail.
HO-MOCH''-RO-MOVS, 87, 161: *a.* Having all the florets of the same head of the same colour. [Bot.]
HO-MOQ''-A-MOVS, 87: *a.* Having all the florets of the same spikelet hermaphrodite. Compare Heterogamous in *Supp.*
HO'-mō-GAN''-GLI-ATE, 158: *a.* Having ganglions symmetrically arranged.
HO'-mō-GRAPH, 163: *s.* An instrument of some one kind used in making many signals, as, for instance, a white pocket handkerchief.
HO'-mō-OU''-SI-AN, } (**-OW'-zē-ān**, 151, 147), *s.*
HO'-mō-OU''-SI-AN, } The *Homöosians* and *Homöosians* were the two parties that, in the 4th century, vehemently contended about the nature of Christ, the one making him the same substance (*homö-ousia*) with the Father: the other a similar substance (*homö-ousia*) to the Father.
HO-MOPH''-O-NOVS, 163: *a.* Having sameness of sound with difference of spelling, as *yow* and *see*.—See Homophony in *Dict.*
HO-MOP''-TENS, *s. pl.* An order of insects, also called *Her-mop-ter-ans*, named from those whose wing covers are of a uniform semi-membranous consistency.
HO-MOT''-RO-PAL, 87: *a.* Having the same direction as the body it belongs to, though not straight. [Bot.]
HONG = *hōng*, *s.* Epithet of the merchants who till the monopoly was lately abolished, were appointed by the Chinese government as principals in the trading affairs at Canton.
HOPOE, *hōp''-pou*, *s.* A tennirostral passerine bird with a head-crest of double feathers, which he can erect at will.
HORDIN = *hor''-dē-in*, *s.* The peculiar starchy matter of barley.
HOR''-DR-O'-LUM, *s.* A little boil on the eye-lid somewhat like a *barley-corn*, commonly called a *sty*.
HURRENT, &c. See in *Dict.*
HOR-RI-FI-LA''-TION, 147: *s.* The sensation of shuddering, as of hair standing on end.
HOSPODAR = *hōs''-pō-dar''*, *s.* One of the lieutenants appointed by the Porte to govern the Christian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia.
HOSTEL, &c. See under *Hospitable* in *Dict.*
HO-TEL, *s.* A superior lodging house with the accommodations of an inn.
HOWQUA, *how''-kwā*, *a.* Epithet borrowed from the name of a merchant who was chief of the Hong, and applied to a favourite species of tea.
HUMAN, &c. See in *Dict.* A *HU-MAN''-I-TA''-RI-AN* in theology is the same as a *Pantheist*, which see in *Supp.*
HUMMOCK = *hūm''-mōck*, *s.* A cone-like eminence on land as seen at sea.
HUMULIN = *hū''-mū-lin*, *s.* The narcotic principle of the hop.
HUTCHINSONIAN, *hūt''-chīn-sō''-nē-ān*, *s.* A follower in philosophy of John Hutchison, ob. 1737, who opposed modern science on the ground that it agrees not with the Scriptures, maintaining that these contain a complete system of natural philosophy as well as of religion.
HYADS: *HYALINE*. See in *Dict.*
HY'-A-LITE, *s.* Water-stone, — a yellow or gray variety of uncleavable quartz or opal.

The scholæ entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gātē'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, i. e. *jew*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

HY'-A-LOID, *a.* Watery; transparent.
HYBERNACLE, **HYBERNATE**. See *Hibernial*, &c. in *Dict.*
HYDA: **HYDRO**: Forms of the same prefix from the Greek word *Hydor*, water. See *Hydatis*, &c., in *Dict.*
HY'-DA-TID, *s.* The more English form of *Hydates*, giving the English pl., *Hy'-da-tide*, which are bladder-like endozoa.
HY-DRAN''-GIL-LITE, 81: *s.* Water-claystone, — a name given to native phosphate of alumina under the wrong persuasion that it consists of alumina and water.
HY'-DRO-BROM''-IC, 88: *a.* Epithet of a gaseous acid from hydrogen and bromine.
HY''-DRO-CAN''-BON, *s.* **HY-DR-O-CAN''-BU-RET**, *s.* Names common for the compounds of hydrogen and carbon.
HY'-DRO-CHA-RA''-CEOUS, 161, 147: *a.* Epithet of a natural order of floating endozoa, known by their tripetaloidous flowers with an interior ovary.
HY'-DRO-CHLO''-IC, *a.* The same as *muricatic*.
HY'-DRO-CY-AN''-IC, *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from prussian blue.
HY'-DRO-FLU-OR''-IC, *a.* Epithet of a very corrosive liquid acid obtained from fluor spar and sulphuric acid.
HY-DR-OQ''-U-RET, or **HY'-GU-RET**, *s.* Name common for the compounds of hydrogen with metals.
HY'-DRO-I-E-A''-CEOUS, 147: *a.* Epithet of a small natural order of monoptalous exogens, chiefly inhabiting watery places in the tropics, and having flowers of some beauty.
HY-DROP''-A-TY, *s.* The water curative system invented by Vincent Priessnitz, a peasant of Silesia, consisting in the use of wet sheets and blankets, cold baths of various kinds, and plentiful draughts of cold water.
Hy'-dro-pat''-ic, *a.* Belonging to hydropathy.
Hy-drop''-a-thist, *s.* An advocate or practitioner of hydropathy.
HY'-DRO-PHANE, 163: *s.* A variety of opal which becomes transparent in water.
HY'-DRO-PHIDS, 163: *s. pl.* A section of ophidians, including water-snakes.
HY-DROPH''-I-LIDS, 163: *s. pl.* Lovers of water, — a family of pentamerous coleopterans, belonging to the aquatic beetles, and having wings by which they can transport themselves from one piece of water to another.
HY' DRO-PHYL-LA''-CEOUS, 147: *a.* Water-leaved, — epithet of a natural order of herbaceous American exogens with a one-celled many-seeded fruit.
HY'-DRO-PHYTE, *s.* A plant that thrives in water.
HY'-DRO-SK-I-EN''-IC, *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from seleniuret of iron, and liquid muriatic acid.
HY'-DRO-SUL''-PHATE, *s.* **HY'-DRO-SUL''-PHU-RET**, 13: *s.* Names of compounds formed with hydro-sulphuric acid.
Hy'-dro-sul-phur''-ic, *a.* Epithet implying the substance to be sulphuretted hydrogen. This substance is also called *Hy'-dro thi-on''-ic acid*.
HY'-DROX-AN''-THIC, *a.* Epithet of an acid formed by the re-action of the carburet of sulphur, potash, and alcohol, on the alcohol.
HYGROSCOPE, **HYGROMETER**, &c. See in *Dict.*
HY'-GRO-MET''-RIC, *a.* Epithet of substances which readily become moist and dry with corresponding changes in the state of the atmosphere.
HYLARCHICAL, **HYLOTHEISM**, &c. See in *Dict.*
HY'-LE-O-SAU''-RUS, *s.* Wood lizard, — a fossil reptile which blends the crocodile with the lizard.
HY'-LO-DEN''-DRON, *s.* Wood tree, — a genus of fossil plants.

HYOID=hî'-oid, *a.* Epithet of a bone at the root of the tongue resembling in form the Greek letter *υ*. The prefix *Hy-* is used in composition for any muscle inserted in the hyoid bone, as *Hyo-glossus*, &c.

HYPÆTHRAL, **HYÆTHRIC**. See under *Hypo-*, below.

HYPER, &c. See in *Dict*.

HY-PER'-PRO-PHY, 163: *s.* Supernutrition,—the name of a morbid enlargement of any part of the body.

HYPNOTIC. See in *Dict*.

HYP-NOL'-O-GIST, *s.* The science of the conditions and means of sound sleep. Hence *Hyp-nol'-o-gist*, a professor of hypnology.

HYP-O, &c. See in *Dict*.

HYP-Æ'-THRAL, or **HYP-Æ'-THRIG**, 103: *a.* Under the open air, open to the sky.

HYP'-O-GENE, *s.* Neither formed rocks, or such as have not assumed their present form and structure at the surface of the earth, but under it, apparently by igneous action, and then thrust up from below, as certain granites.

HYP'-O-GE'-OUS, *a.* (Compare *Hypogæum* in *Dict*.) Subterranean, applied to the parts of plants that are under ground.

HYP OS'-TA-SIS, *s.* (See in *Dict*.) This term, at first invented by theologians to signify the Three in One, was adopted by the alchemists to denote their doctrine that *salt*, *sulphur*, and *mercury*, are the three principles of all material things. The *adj.* *Hyp'-o-star'-i-cal*, is liable to follow this meaning.

HYP-OTH'-E-CA'-TION, 147: *s.* Nearly the same thing in civil law, as *Mortgage* in English law.

HYPSONOD=hîps'-ô-lôn, *s.* High-toothed creature,—applied to a fossil of the cycloid order.

IATRO-CHEMIST, i-æ'-trô-kîm'-ist, 15: *s.*

A physician who considers the disorders in the human frame as the effects of chemical relations of the fluids, and applies to them modes of cure founded on this doctrine.

IBEX, i'-bêk's, *s.* Wild goat, but restricted to a species inhabiting the summits of the highest mountains of the old world.

ICHNEUMON, **ICHOLOGY**, &c. See in *Dict*. **ICH'-NO-LITE**, (ick'-lô), *s.* A stone retaining the foot-marks of extinct animals.

ICHTHYOLOGY, **ICHTHYOLITE**, &c. See in *Dict*.

ICH'-THY-O-DONT, (ick'-, 161,) *s.* A fossil fish-tooth of the family of sharks.

ICH'-THY-O-DON'-U-LITE, *s.* Fish-spear,—the defensive du-bone of extinct fossil fishes.

ICH'-THY-OID, *a.* and *s.* Fish-like; a fish-like creature.

ICH'-THY-OPH-THAL'-MITÆ, 163: *s.* A zeolite of pearly lustre resembling the eye of a fish.

ICH'-THY-O-SAU'-RUS, *s.* An extinct animal, partly fish, partly lizard.

ICON-BASILICA, i'-côn-bâ-zî'-ê-cây, *s.* The Royal Image,—a work published immediately after the execution of Charles I., the subject or English title being "The portraiture of his most sacred majesty in his solitudes and sufferings." It appeared as from the hand of Charles himself; but its authenticity is, and has long been questioned.

IDEÆ, &c. See in *Dict*.

I'-DE-O-GRAPH'-IC, 163, 88: *a.* Epithet of a written character which stands for an idea or notion, instead of for a sound as with our letters.

I'-DE-OI'-O-GY, *s.* An inadequate and vague term for what is called the science of ideas. It is also written *Ideology*.

I'-DO-CHASE, (-crâc), *s.* The volcanic garnet, named as mingling the forms of other minerals.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vîsh-ûn, *i. e.* vision, 165: âin, 166: thên, 166.

IDRIALIN, id'-rê-â-lîn, *s.* A fusible inflammable substance found in a mineral from the mines of Idria.

IGNASURIC=ig'-nâ-sûr'-ick, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid found combined with strychnia in St. Ignatius' bean.

IGUANA=ig'-û-â'-nd, *s.* A lizard of a large and beautiful kind, common in the tropical parts of America.

Ig'-u-â'-n-an, *a.* Pertaining to lizards of which the iguana is the type.

Ig'-u-â-n'-o-DON, *s.* Generic name of an extinct gigantic herbivorous reptile, having teeth resembling the iguana's, but thicker.

ILCHANIC, il-kân'-ick, 161: *a.* Epithet of some astronomical tables of the 13th century, dedicated to *Ilchan*, a Tartar prince. There were also *Ha'-kemite* tables of the 10th century, published under *Caliph Hakem*, and others near the same time called *Toletan*, because published at Toledo. So the *Rudolphine* tables were published by Kepler, under the emperor Rudolph, in 1627. *Pruten'ic*, is another epithet of astronomical tables, signifying *Prussian*, and applied specially to some first published in 1551, founded on the principles of Copernicus, who was a Prussian.

IL, &c. See in *Dict*.

IL'-I-I-QUA'-TION, *s.* The melting of one thing into another.

IM, &c. See in *Dict*.

To IM-BARE, *v. a.* To lay bare. [Shaks.]

Im'-PLA-CEN'-TAL, *a.* Having no placenta, as the marsupials.

To IM'-PRO-VISE, (-vêz, 170,) *v.* To speak extemporaneously, particularly in verse.

Im'-prov-vî-sa-to'-re, (-rây, [Ital.] 170,) *s. m.* A male who improvises: in the *pl.* *Im'-prov-vi-sa-to'-ri*, (-rây.)

Im'-prov-vî-sa-trî'-ce, (-trê'-chây,) *s. f.* A female who improvises: in the *pl.* *Im'-prov-vî-sa-trî'-ci*, (-trê'-chây.)

To IM'-pro-vîs'-a-tîze, *v.* A more English form of the verb to improvise. So the English forms of the other words are an *Im'-pro-vîs'-a-tor*, and an *Im'-pro-vîs'-a-trix*.

IN, &c. See in *Dict*.

IN'-DE-HIS'-CENT, *a.* Not opening. [Bot.]

INDIAN. See in *Dict*.

IND'-IAN-ITE, *s.* A mineral ascribed to the Indies, which occurs in granular masses with garnet, felspar, and hornblende.

INDIGO. See in *Dict*.

In'-di-go'-ic, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from Indigo, but different from the Carbazotic acid.

IN'-DI-GO-LITE, *s.* Indigo stone or blue tourmaline.

INDUMENT=in'-dû-mênt, *s.* (See *IN*.) Clothing, restricted in zoology to the plumage of birds.

In-du'-si-al, (-dô'-zhê-zî, 147,) *a.* Put on as clothes; found among the industrial parts of animals, fossil or living.

In-du'-si-um, *s.* The membrane over the sori of ferns.

To IN'-FA-MIZE, *v.* To inflame. [Shaks.]

INFERIOR, &c. See in *Dict*.

IN'-YE-KO-BRANCH'-I-ATES, (-brâng'-kê-âtes, 158, 161,) *s. pl.* An order of gastropods, having the gill under the produced margin of the mantle.

IN'-FRA-LAP-SA'-RI-AN, *s.* A subsaparian.

IN-OP'-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operative, having no effect. So, *In-op'-er-a-tive* may mean want of effect. but in the *Dict* the sense given is that which it takes when the prefix has its positive meaning. See *IN*.

IN'-SEX-SO'-RI-AT, *a.* and *s.* Adapted for perching, an epithet of a great many species of birds from the form of their feet.—*a.* A percher.

IN-SU'-TU, *a. or ad.* In its situation or bed. [Geol. Nat. Hist.]

IN-STA'-TU-QU', *a. or ad.* In its former state. [Polit. Ethics.] Compare with *Uti possidetis* in *Supp.*

IN-TER-, &c. See in *Dict.*

IN-TER-AR-TIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Being between the joints. [Zool.]

IN-TER-IM-AR-TIC, *a.* Existing for an interim. [Quar. Rev.]

IN-TER-MAX'-IL-LAR-Y, *a.* Being between the cheek bones.

IN-TER-MÈDE (mâde, [Fr.] 170,) } *s.* An
IN-TER-MEZ'-ZO (-mêd'-zô, [Ital.] 170,) } inter-
 lude; a dramatic burlesque piece.

IN-TER-SCEN'-DENT, 59: *a.* Holding a mean between an algebraic and a transcendental quantity.

IN-TI'-TU-LED, *a.* Entitled. [Law.]

IN-TRA'-DO, *s.* Inner curve of an arch. [Arch.]

IN-TRO-, &c. See in *Dict.*

IN-TRO-CES'-SION (-sush'-ûn, 147,) *s.* A depression or sinking inwards.

IN-TROSE, *a.* Turned toward its axis. [Bot.]

IPSE DIXIT. See in *Dict.*

IP-SO-FAC'-TO, *ad.* By the fact itself; in the very act.

IP-SO-JUS'-RE, *ad.* By the law itself.

IRIS. See in *Dict.*—The *I-ris* of the eye is the anterior part of the choroid coat with its central perforation called the pupil. It is also the name of a plant. See the following word.

I'-ri-da'-ceous, (-sh'ûs, 147,) *a.* Epithet of a natural order of herbaceous endogens, natives of the Cape and some other places, triandrous, and having the flowers, often very beautiful, turned outwards.

I'-ri-dal, *a.* Having relation to the rainbow; irritated.

ISBRANIKI, **IZ'-brâ-nê'**-kê-y, *s.* The Russian sect otherwise called *Raskolniki*.

ISERIN, **IZ'-êr-in**, *s.* A mineral substance, an oxide of Titanium, named from *Isère* in France.

ISMAELIAN, **IZ'-mâ-ê'**-lê-ân, *s.* The *Ismaelians* were a sect of Mahometans, who maintained that Ishmael was the legal Iman, and not Moussa who was adopted by Ishmael's father.

ISO : See in *Dict.*

I'-SO-CHRO-MAT'-IC, 161, 88: *a.* Having the same colours.

I'-SO-MER'-IC, *a.* Containing the same elements in the same ratio.

I'-SO-GE'-O-THER'-MAL, 64, 67: *a.* Connecting the points of equal temperature in the interior of the earth.

I'-NO-MOR'-PHISM, 163: *s.* The quality of resembling in crystalline form, though differing in component parts. See *Isomorphous* in *Dict.*

I'-SO-POD, *s.* A crustacean which has the legs all alike, and adapted only for locomotion and prehension.

I'-SO-pod'-i-form, *a.* An epithet of the larva of saprophagous hexapods.

I'-SO-PYRE, *s.* Equalizing fire,—applied as the name of a mineral which is a silicate of alumina, lime, and peroxide of iron.

I'-SO-STEM'-O-NOUS, 120: *a.* Having stamens in equal proportion to the petals.

IULIDAN, **yô'-lê-dân**, 146: *s.* *Iulidans* are a family of myriapoda, of which the *Iulus terrestris* or galley-worm is the type.

JABIRA, **jd-bê'-rd**, *s.* A large wading bird of South America, gregarious and migratory.

JACAMAR=**jack'**-â-mar', *s.* A scansorial bird of Brazil, the size of a lark.

JACANA=**jd-ca'-nd**, *s.* A wading bird of the warmer parts of America, about eleven inches long.

JACCHUS, **jack'-ûs**, *s.* A small monkey of South America with thumbs on the hind feet only.

JARL=**jarl**, *s.* A word of Scandinavian origin, implying nearly the same as earl.

JAUARD, **jà-kard'**, *s.* An appendage to a loom, named from the inventor, by which it works figures in silk or muslin.

JACQUERRIE, **zhâck'-â-rê'**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A revolt of the French peasantry,—the *Jacques bonhommes* as they had been derisively called,—which desolated Picardie, Artois, and Brie, in 1336.

JAGHIRE, **jâg'-guêr**, *s.* An assignment during pleasure by the East Indian government of the produce of a piece of land to an individual, generally for military service. The person holding such grant is called a *Jag'-hire-dar*.

JALAP. See in *Dict.*—**JAL'-A-PIN** is a vegetable alkaline principle discovered in Jalap.

JARGOON=**jar-gôon'**, *s.* A variety of zircon.

JEE=**jê**, *a.* A word added to a person's name as a mark of respect. [E. Ind.]

JEEL=**jêl**, *s.* Shallow lake or morass. [E. Ind.]

JEMIDAR, **jêm'-ê-dar'**, *s.* A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army ranking as an ensign.

JERREED=**jêr-rêd'**, *s.* A Turkish blunted javelin, also spelled *Jerrid*.

JEU'-DE-MOTS, **zh'dôod-mô'**, [Fr.] 1:0: *s.* A play on words.

JEU'-D'-ESPRI, (zh'dôo'-dês-prê') *s.* A witty comment; a literary work meant to be a jest.

JEZID=**jê'-zid**, *s.* The *Jezids* are a people living in a mountainous part of Asiatic Turkey, and holding a mixed religion, Manichean, Mahometan, and Zendeic.

JIB. See in *Dict.*—A **JIB'-DOOR**, (-dôr, 108,) is a door that appears part of the wall,—a concealed door.

JOVINIANIST, **jô-vîn'-yâ-nî-t**, *s.* A follower of Jovinian, a monk of the fifth century, who denied the virginity of Mary.

JUBILANT, &c. See in *Dict.*—**JU'-BE-L'-TE**, is the title of the 66th Psalm from its first word in Latin; it is also the name of the third Sunday after Trinity, because that psalm was formerly appropriate to it; and it likewise means a monk or canon fifteen years a professor.

JUGAL, **jô'-gâl**, 109: *a.* Yoke-like; the jugal bone is the cheek bone.

JULIAN. See in *Dict.*—The **JULIAN** period is a chronolog. cal. arrangement of time proposed by Joseph Scaliger, and named in honour of his father *Julius*. It consists of 7980 years.

JUNCOUS, &c. See in *Dict.*

JUN-ca'-ceous, 158, 147: *a.* A small natural order of endogenous plants of which the common rush is the type.

JUN'-ca-gi-na'-ceous, *a.* Another order of endogenous plants growing in marshes, in general aspect like little rushes with minute green flowers.

JUST, **JURIDICAL**, &c. See in *Dict.*

JU'-RE-DI-VI'-NO, *ad.* By divine right.

JU'-RE-HU-MAN'-NO, *ad.* By human law.

JUSTE'-MI-LI-TE' (zh'ôst-mil-yô'), [Fr.] 170,) *s.* The party in the French government taking what is presumed by the party to be the just middle course, between the old monarchical politics, and the new republican principles.

KADARITE=**cad'-â-rîte**, *s.* One of a *Mahometan* sect opposed to the doctrine of predestination.

KADI. See *Cadi*.

KADIASKER=**cad'-ê-âs'-ker**, *s.* (Or *Cadiasker*.) A Turkish judge.

KAKOXENE, **câck'-ôcs-êu**, *s.* (Or *Cakoxene* :

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels : gâte'-wâ-y : châp'-mân : pâ-jâ' : lâw : gôod : j'ô, i. e. *jew*, 55 : a, e, &c. *mule*, 171.

Compare the words under Cachexy (in *Dict.*) *s.* That which is injurious by its sharpness,—the name of a mineral occurring in iron stone.

KALAND = *kāl'-ān-d*, *s.* The kaland or caland, was a lay fraternity in Germany, at first established to do honour to the dead by prayers and a slight repast, but subsequently abolished on account of its excesses.

KANTIAN, *kān'-shē-ān*, 147: *a.* Pertaining to Kant, a German metaphysician, in whose doctrine time and space are not outward things, but parts of the mind; and the understanding, which forms in time and space all outward things out of the materials yielded by the senses, is a distinct faculty from reason, which forms ideas not existing in time and space.

KARMATHIAN, *car-mā'-ān*, *s.* The Karmathians were a Mahometan sect founded by Karmatia, that maintained bloody wars with the Caliphs in the 9th century.

KARPHOLITE, *car'-fō-lite*, 163: *s.* (Or Carpholite.) Shrivelled stone,—a mineral of a yellowish colour and silky lustre.

KAR-pho-sidē'-rite, *s.* Shrivelled star-stone.

KEBLAH = *kēb'-lāh*, *s.* A Mahometan term for the point of the compass in the direction of Mecca.

KEEVER = *kē'-ver*, *s.* A brewing vessel.

KERI-CHETIB, *kēr'-ēy-kē'-tib*, *s.* That which is read, and that which is written,—applied to the marginal correction, and the false reading, in the text of the Hebrew bible.

KHELAUT, *kē'-lāut*, *s.* Robe of honour. [E. Ind.]

KHOTBAH, *kōt'-bāh*, *s.* A form of prayer in the great Mahometan mosques on Fridays at noon.

KIBBLE, *kib'-bl*, 101: *s.* An iron bucket.

KILLADAR = *kīl'-lā-dar*, *s.* Commander of a fort [E. Ind.]

KILLAS = *kīl'-lāss*, *s.* Clay-slate. [Loc.]

KILLINITE, *kīl'-lē-nite*, *s.* A mineral from Killeney near Dublin, which is a hydrated silicate of alumina.

KINKAJOW, *kīng'-kē-jow*, 158: *s.* A plantigrade quadruped of South America, with a long prehensile tail, a short muzzle, and thick woolly hair.

KIOSK, *kē-ōsk*, *s.* A sort of pavilion, open on all sides, in a Turkish garden.

KIRKSCHWASSER, *kerksh'-vōs-ser*, [Ger] *s.* Cherry-water,—liquor obtained by fermenting the small sweet black cherry.

KOLPOD = *cōl'-pōl*, *s.* *Kolpoda* are a genus of polygastric infusories characterized by their flat and sinuous figure.

KOUL = *cōwl*, *s.* A Persian soldier of a noble corps: in the East Indies, a promise or contract.

KOUMISS = *cōw'-miss*, *s.* Spirituous liquor obtained by the Tartars from mare's milk.

KRAMERIC = *krā-mēr'-ick*, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from the root of the *Krameria triandra*.

KROUT = *crowt*, *s.* Cabbage: the term is used in English only as part of the compound word, Sour-kROUT.

KUFIC = *cōf'-ick*, *a.* Epithet of the ancient Arabic letters, so named from Kufa, a town on the Euphrates.

KYRIE = *kīr'-ē-ēy*, *s.* The mass music of any one day, so named because that Greek work, "O Lord," begins every mass.

LABADIST = *lāb'-d-ist*, *s.* One of the religious enthusiasts in the 17th century who followed Labadie, a Frenchman domiciled in Holland, and who were among the Protestants what the Quietists were among the Catholics.

LABEL. See in *Dict.*—*LA-BEL* or *LA-BEL'*. *lum*, in botany, means one segment of a corolla which is lower than the others, and often pendulous.

The sign — is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: *mish-ūn*, i. e. mission, 165: *vizh-ūn*, i. e. vision, 165: *thin*, 166: *then*, 166.

LABRADORITE = *lāb'-rd-dōr'-ite*, *s.* Labrador spar.

LABRIDAN, *lāb'-rē-dān*, *s.* *Labridans* are the bream tribe of fishes, having a single dorsal fin supported in front by spines.

LABYRINTH, &c. See in *Dict.*

LAB'-Y-RIN''-THO-DON, *s.* A reptile of an extinct genus characterized by the *labrynthias* structure of the teeth.

LAC, ("substance," &c.) See in *Dict.*

Lac'-cic, (-sick,) *a.* Epithet of an acid, yellow and crystallizable, separated from stick-lac.—This word must be distinguished from Lactic, which see in *Dict.* under Lactage.

Lac'-cin, (-sin,) *s.* A substance, brittle, yellow, and translucent, discovered in shell-lac.

LACTAGE, &c. See in *Dict.*

Lac'-ti-PUG, *s.* Medicine for dispelling milk.

LACTUCIC = *lāck-to'-sick*, *a.* Epithet of an acid discovered in the *Lactuca virosa*.

LACUSTRINE, *lā'-cūs-trin*, 105: *a.* Arising from a lake, or the former existence of a lake.

LÆMEDIPOD = *lē-mō-di'-pōd*, *s.* Creature whose throat is double-footed,—the generic name of crustacea so having the head confluent with the first segment of the thorax, and supporting the four anterior feet.

LALLATION, *lāl-lā-shūn*, 147: *s.* The defect in speech which substitutes *l* for *r*, and makes *l* too liquid: it is otherwise called *Lam'-da-cism*.

LAMELLÆ. See in *Dict.* under Lamina.

LA-MEL'-I-F-BRAN''-CHI-ATES, (-biāng'-kē-ātes, 158, 161,) *s. pl.* Acephalous mollusks, taking their name from their lamelliform gills.

LA-MEL'-I-CORNS, *s. pl.* A section of coleopterous insects named from the lamellar structure of a part of their horns.

LA-MEL'-I-ROS''-TRALS, *s. pl.* Swimming birds that take their name from the lamellæ of their beaks, as the swan, goose, and duck.

LAM'-I-NA. See in *Dict.*

LAM'-I-NA-BLE, *a.* Extensible (a metal) by being passed between steel rollers.

LAM'-I-NA-RITE, *s.* A fossil focus found near Rochelle.

LAMPERN = *lām'-pern*, *s.* A fish of the lamprey kind.

LAND, &c. See in *Dict.*

LAND'-AM-MAN, *s.* President of the diet; or chief magistrate of a canton in Switzerland.

LAND'-WEHR, (*lānt'-vār*; [Ger.] 170:) *s.* Militia

LAPIDARY, *LAPIN*, &c. See in *Dict.*

LA-PH'-I-I, *s. pl.* Small volcanic stones.

LAP'-I-LA''-TION, *s.* State of being, or act of making, stony.

LATHEN = *lā-teen*, *a.* Epithet of sails, also called shoulder-of-mutton sails, used by small vessels in the Mediterranean.

LATERAN = *lāt'-ēr-ān*, *s.* Formerly the palace of the pope, but since he has resided at the Vatican, dedicated as a church to St. John; and being now called St. John Lateran, is, in Catholic estimation, the metropolitan church of Christendom.

LATEX, *lā'-tēck*, *s.* The vital fluid of plants.

LATITUDE, **LATIROSTROUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*

LA-I'-I-CO''-TATE, *a.* Broad-ribbed.

LA-I'-I-DEN''-TATE, *a.* Broad-toothed.

LA-I'-I-FU''-I-IOUS, *a.* Broad-leaved.

LAUREL, &c. See in *Dict.*

LAUR'-IN, *s.* A fatty matter in laurel leaves.

To LAVE, &c. See in *Dict.*

LA'-VER, *s.* The fronds of certain marine plants potted in order to be eaten.

- LAZAR, LAZARETTO, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- LAZ'-ZAR-U'-NI, s. pl.** The poorer class of Naples, named as having no better refuge than the hospital of St. Lazarus.
- LEAL**=lě'-ăl, *a.* Loyal. [Obs.]
- LECTUAL**=lěck'-tŭ-ăl, 147: *a.* Epithet of such disease as requires confinement in bed.
- LEIACANTHUS, lĭ'-d-căn'' thŭs, s.** Smooth-spined creature,—a name applied to a genus of fossil fishes.
- LEI'-O-SU''-MUS, s.** Smooth-bodied creature,—a name applied to a species of fossil ganoid fish.
- LEPADITE**=lěp'-d-dĭt, *s.* *Lepadites* are shell-fishes, forming an order of cirripeds: they are commonly called goose barnacles.
- LEP'-A-DO-GAS''-TERS, s. pl.** Shell-fishes that adhere by means of their ventral suckers to rocks and stones.
- LEP'-ID-OF''-TER.** See in *Dict.* under Leper.
- LEP'-I-DOIDS, s. pl.** A family of extinct fossil fishes belonging to the oolitic formation, remarkable for seeming to be all scales, these being very large and strong.
- LEP'-I-DOTE, a. and s.** Covered with little scales; [Bot.] *s.* A fossil fish distinguished for its large thick scales, which are rhomboidal and enamelled.
- LEPTO-**: A prefix from *Leptos*, a Greek word signifying slender, slight, or small.
- LEP'-TO-CRPH''-A-LANS, (-sěf-) s. pl.** A family of apodal malacopterygian fishes named from their small heads.
- LEP-TOL'-O-ŌY, s.** Discourse on small matters.
- LEUCOPETRIAN, l'w'-cō-pět''-rě-ăn, s.** A follower of *Leucopetrus*, a fanatic of the 12th century, who rejected the outward ceremonies of religion, and spent all his time in prayer and meditation.
- LEWIS, l'w'-ls, 109: s.** From the name of the inventors,—an instrument for moving stones,—a kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth.
- LEX-TALIONIS, lěcks'-tă-lě-ŏ''-niss, s.** Law of retaliation.—a Latin compounded noun.
- LEYDEN, lě'-dn, a.** Name of a town in Holland applied as the epithet of a phial whose electrical properties were discovered at Leyden in 1746.
- LIAS**=lĭ'-äss, *s.* An argillaceous limestone, the lowest of the oolitic series, full of various and peculiar fossils.
- LIBELLULINE**=lĭ-běl''-lŭ-lĭne, *s.* *Libellulines* are a genus of neuropterous insects of which the dragonfly (*Libellula*) is the type.
- LIBER**=lĭ'-ber, *s.* The newly-formed inner bark of exogenous. [Bot.]
- LICHEN.** See in *Dict.*
- LICH'-EN-IN, (litch'-ĕn-in), s.** A substance allied to starch extracted from Iceland moss, which is one of the lichens.
- Li-chen'-ic, 88: a.** Epithet of an acid peculiar to some of the lichens.
- LIGNUM, LIGNEOUS, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- Lĭ'-ni-ŭ-ca''-tion, s.** Act or state of making or becoming wood.
- Lĭ'-NI-FR''-DOUS, a.** Destructive to wood. [Entom.]
- LIGULA**=lĭ'-ŭ-lă, *s.* A latchet, a little strap, (compare Ligament, &c., in *Dict.*) applied in botany as a name for the membranous expansion from the top of the petiole in grasses.
- Lig'-u-late, a.** Strap-shaped. [Geol.]
- LIMBATE**=lĭm'-băt, *a.* Bordered. [Geol.]
- LINE, LINEN, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- LIN'-A-MENT, s.** A tent of lint or linen used for wounds: a word that must be distinguished from Liniment, which see in *Dict.*
- LIN'-E-O-LATE, a.** Marked with little lines. [Geol.]
- LIPAROCÉLE**=lĭp''-d-ro-sěl', 101: *s.* A tumour of the nature of a rupture, from excess of fat.
- LITHIC, LITHARGE, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- LITH'-O-DOSES, s. pl.** Mollusks having their *h. uni* in stones or rocks.
- Lith'-ŭd'-ŏ-mous, 120: a.** Living or building in rocks or stones.
- LITH'-ŪŒ'-E-NOUS, (-ŏd'-gě-nŭs,) a.** Stone-producing, applied to animals that form coral.
- LITH'-ŪI'-DAL, a.** Having a stony form or structure.
- LITH'-O-PHYTES, (-ŭt,) s.** Stony-plants,—corals.
- Lith'-oph'-y-tous, a.** Stone-engendered.
- LITUIFORM, lě-tŭ-ŭ-form, a.** Clarion-shaped.
- Lit'-u-ite, s.** The lituiform chambered shell of an extinct cephalopod or mollusk.
- LIVRAISON, lĕv''-răv-zŏng'. [Fr.] 170: s.** A number or part of a book delivered toward completing the whole.
- LOBE, LOBULE.** See in *Dict.*—**LO-BATE** is the *adj.*, and means furnished with lobes.
- LOCAL, &c., also LOCOMOTIVE, &c., and LOCUMENT.** See in *Dict.*
- Lo'-co-ro''-co, s.** (ant name in America for an extreme American partizan, whether a democrat or tory.)
- In Lo'-co-PA-REN''-TIS, ad.** In place of a parent.
- Loc'-u-LOUS, 92: a.** Having cells.
- Loc''-u-LI-CI'-DAL, a.** Cutting through the back of the cells, applied to a fruit when such is its mode of dehiscence.
- Lo'-CUM-TEN''-ENS, s.** One who acts for another, as an in-er for the officer above him.
- To LOLL, To LOLLUP.** See in *Dict.*
- Loi'-LI-POP, s.** Trivial or vulgar name for a confection rolled up, not stiffened, and easily dissolving in the mouth.
- LONGCHOPTER, lŏng'-cŏp-ter, 158, 161: s.** Lance-winged creature,—generic name of some fossil plants.
- LONG, LONGIMANOUS, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- LON'-GI-CORNS, (lŏn'-jě-corn,) s. pl.** Generic name of long-horned beetles.
- LON'-GI-PALPS, s. pl.** Generic name of beetles with long feelers, though short wings.
- LON'-GI-ROS'-TERS, s. pl.** Generic name of wading birds with beaks remarkable for length and tenuity.
- LOPHO-**: A prefix from the Gr. *Lophos*, a tuft.
- LOPH'-O-BRAN''-CHI-ATES, (-brăng'-kě-ătes, 158, 161,) s. pl.** An order of osseous fishes having tuft-like gills.
- LOPH'-OTRS, s. pl.** A genus of fishes with a short head, surmounted by an osseous crest or tuft.
- LO-PHYR'-O-PODS, s. pl.** Crustaceans with cylindrical or conical twisted feet.
- LORRY, lŏr'-ĕy, s.** A small waggon used for the workmen in constructing railways.
- LUCID, &c.** See in *Dict.*—A **LŪ-CIM'-R-TER**, is an instrument for measuring the different quantities of light from different bodies.
- LUPINE.** See in *Dict.*—**LŪ-PIM-IN**, is a substance of gummy appearance obtained from lupines.
- LUPULIN l'w'-pŭ-lĭn, 109: s.** The bitter aromatic principle of the *Humulus lupulus* (in *Dict.*) which gives the name *Ly' co-pod'-e-a''-ceus, (-sh'ŭs, 147,) to*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gât'-wáy: chăp'-măn: pđ-pă': lăw: gŏod: j'wŭ, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, t, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

the club mosses, plants inferior in organization to those called coniferous, though resembling some of them in foliage. The name *Lycopodium* is also applied to a fine yellow dust or powder, being a seed of one of the club mosses.

LY-CO'-SA, 151: Wolf-spider, the epithet of a genus, of which the Tarantula is a species.

LYNCH=linch, *a.* Epithet borrowed from the name of a Virginian farmer, who signalized himself by chasing a thief, catching him, tying him to a tree, and flogging him with his own hand; hence, *Lynch Law*, is law taken into one's own hands.

LYTHRUM=lithrūm, *s.* A plant which gives the name *Lythrum-corymbosum*, (*sh'ūs*, 147,) to a natural order of polypetalous exogens, one species of which furnishes rose-wood to the cabinet maker, and another *henna*, a colouring cosmetic, to the ladies of the east.

MACEDONIAN, mäs'-sè-dō'-nè-än, *s.* In theology, a follower of Macedonius, a bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century, who denied the distinct existence of the third person of the Trinity.

MACERODUS, mäs'-cèr-ò-dūs, *s.* *Subrotia*,—an extinct mammal allied to the bear.

MACIGNO, mäs'-sènc-yò, [Ital.] 170: *s.* A hard siliceous sandstone.

MACLE, mäs'-kl, 101: *s.* Chiasolite; diagonal black spots in a mineral.

MACMILLANITE=mäs'-míl'-j-níte, *s.* One of the assumed reformed sect of Presbyterians in Scotland, at the head of which John McMillan was placed in 1706.

MACR-, **MACRO-**: A prefix from the Gr. *Macrus*, long. See Macrocosm; Macrology; in *Dict.*

MA'-CRAU-CHU'-NI-A, 161: *s.* Long-necked animal,—applied as a name to an extinct mammifer.

MA'-CRO-DAC'-TYL, *s.* Long-toe,—a name applied to wading birds classing with the jacanas.

MA'-CROM'-E-TER, *s.* An instrument to ascertain the distance of inaccessible objects.

MA'-CROPH-THAL'-MUS, 143: *s.* Long-eyed creature,—applied as a name to a fossil fish.

MA'-CRO-NÆ'-A, *s.* A breathing only at intervals by reason of disease.

MA'-CRO-PO'-M-A, *s.* Creature with a long lid, or gill cover,—applied as a name to a fossil fish of the ganoid order.

MA'-CRO-P-TER-US, *s.* Long-winged or long-finned creature,—applied as the name of a circular-jointed fossil fish.

MA'-CRO-PY-GOT'-TER-US, *s.* Long cubit-finned creature,—applied as the name of a fossil fish.

MA'-CRO-SPOND'-Y-LUS, *s.* Long in the *spondylus*, or spine of the back,—applied as the name of an extinct reptile.

MA'-CROU'-MANS, *s. pl.* A section of decapod crustaceans, named from the length of their tails.

MA'-CROU'-RONS, 120: *a.* Long-tailed.

MADIA, mäs'-dè-d, *s.* The name of an oil-plant inhabiting South America and California.

MAGELLANIC, mäs'-sèl-län'-ick, 77, 89: *a.* Epithet applied to three clouds or nebulæ, first noticed by Magellan, in the antarctic sky.

MAGILP, mäs'-gülp, 77: *s.* Mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish, used by artists.

MAGMA=mäs'-mäs, *s.* A thick mixture,—applied to an oil, or a confection.

MAGNET, &c. See in *Dict.*

MAG-NE-TOM'-E-TER, 87: *s.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of terrestrial magnetism.

MAO'-NET-O-MO'-TER, 87: *s.* Magnet mover,—a term applied to a volcanic series of two or more large plates.

MAHABARATA=mäs'-háb'-d-rä'-täs, *s.* The name of an ancient Hindoo epic poem, the subject of which is a long civil war between two dynasties of ancient India.

MAJORAT=mäs'-jò-rät', *s.* In continental law the right of succession to property according to age.

MAJUSCULE=mäs'-jüs'-cùle, *s.* A capital letter. [Diplom.]

MALACHITE, mäl'-d-kite, *s.* The blue and green carbonate of copper.

MALACO-: A prefix from the Gr. *Malacos*, soft. See Malacostomus in *Dict.*

MAL'-A-CO-LITE, *s.* Soft stone; a variety of augite.

MAL'-A-CO-DERMS, *s. pl.* A family of serricorn beetles named from those that have soft skins or bodies.

MAL'-A-COI'-O-GY, *s.* The science of the mollusks, or soft-skinned creatures.

MAL'-a-coi'-o-gist, *s.* One versed in malacology.

MAL'-A-COP'-TER-RO'-I-ANS, (-id'-jè-änz), *s. pl.*

A division of fishes named from their having the rays that support the wings (fins) soft, except the first ray, while they have an internal osseous skeleton.

MAL'-A-CUS'-TRA-CANS, *s. pl.* A division of crustaceans named from those that are covered with a softer shell or crust than mollusks, but with a firmer covering than entomostracans.

MALIC, &c. See in *Dict.*—**MA-1.Æ'-IC** acid is obtained by distilling malic, at the temperature of about 400°.

To MALINGER, mäs'-lìng'-gur, 158, 159: *v. n.* To be, or pretend to be, *malinger* [Fr.], that is poorly or sickly; said of a soldier avoiding his duty. [House of Com., July, 1845.]

Ma-lin'-grer, *s.* One who malingers.

Ma-lin'-gring, *s.* Act of a malingering.

MALLOTUS=mäl'-lò'-tüs, *s.* Generic name of a fossil fish, from its seeming hairy or woolly.

MANATEE=mäs'-dè-tè', *s.* The sea-cow. The generic name is *Ma-na'-ti*.

MANDIBLE, *To MANDUCATE*, &c. See in *Dict.*

MAN-DIB'-U-LATES, *s. pl.* Insects named from those that preserve their organs of mastication to their last stage of metamorphosis.

MANDISK=mäs'-dísk, *s.* The plant casavi, of which tapioca is one of the products.

MANDORE=mäs'-dòr, *s.* A sort of four-stringed lute.

MANDRILL=mäs'-d-ril, *s.* A large fierce baboon of Africa.

MANICATE, mäs'-è-cäte, *a.* Having hairs interwoven into a mass that can be easily separated from the surface. [Bot.]

MANITRUNK, mäs'-n'-trüngk, 158: *s.* The anterior segment of the trunk of an insect, on which the head turns.

MANOVERY, mäs'-nò'-vèr-ey, *s.* A law term for a *manœuvre* or handy-work to catch game illegally.

MANSARD=mäs'-sard, *a.* Epithet of a roof peculiarly curved or bent, being the name of the architect who invented it.

MARCIONITE, mäs'-shè-ò-níte, 147: *s.* A follower of Marcion, who, in the 2nd century, endeavoured to mingle with the Christian doctrine the oriental notion of two conflicting principles, and maintained that the God of the O'd Testament was a middle power, neither wholly good nor evil.

MARGARITE, **MARGARINE**, &c. See in *Dict.*

MAR'-GA-RIT'-IC, *a.* Epithet of one of the acids resulting from the saponification of castor oil.

MAR'-GA-RONE, *s.* A fatty product obtained by mixing and then distilling margaric acid and quicklime, which crystallizes in pearly scales.

MARONITE=mäs'-ò-níte, 92: *s.* A follower of Mars, who adopted in the 7th century the opinions of the Monothelites, that Christ had not any will as a man, but only a will as one person with the Father.

MARROON=mäs'-ròön', *s. or a.* A very deep red colour, with a brownish cast, something resembling

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish ün, *i. e.* mission 165: vîzh-ün, *i. e.* vision, 165: thin, 166: thên, 166.

a dark chestnut; it is generally though wrongly spelled *Maroon* or *Marone*. See also *Morone* in *Dict.*

MARSALA, *mar'-sà-là*, *s.* A white wine from a place of the same name in Sicily.

MARSUPIAL, *mar-sù'-pè-ál*, *s.* *Marsupials* are implacental mammiferous quadrupeds, having a *marsupium* or pouch in which they carry their young, as the kangaroo and the opossum.

MAR-SU-PITES, *s. pl.* An extinct genus of animals allied to the crinoideans, and named from their resemblance to a pouch or purse.

MASCAGNIN, *màs-càn'-yìn*, *s.* The native sulphate of ammonia discovered by Mascagni, occurring in volcanic districts.

MATERIAL, &c. See in *Dict.*

MA-TER'-I-KI, (*mâ-târ'-ê-él*, [Fr.] 170,) *s.* All that, to the senses, makes up an armament, in contradistinction to the *Personnel*, or the rank, abilities, duties, qualities, of the several individuals.

MATHURIN=*mâth'-ù-rin*, *s.* One of a religious institution founded by Innocent III. for redeeming Christians from Turkey.

MAXY, *mâck'-bèy*, *s.* A degeneracy in a vein of tin ore into a substance of the marcasite kind.

MEAR=*mêre*, *a.* Boundary, as *meas* stones, such as are set up in open fields.

MECHANIC, &c. See in *Dict.* The *ME-CHAN'-I-CO-CHEM'-I-CAL* sciences, are those which have a bearing both upon mechanical and chemical principles, as Magnetism, Electricity, and Galvanism.

MECHLOIC, *mè-clô'-ick*, *a.* Epithet of an acid compounded of meconia and chlorine. See *Mecouium*, &c., in *Dict.*

ME-CO-NIN, *s.* A white fusible substance obtained from opium.

MEDAL, &c. See in *Dict.*—*MED'-AL-LUR'-GY*, is the working or making of medals.

MEDIA, *MEDIAL*, &c. See in *Dict.*

ME'-DI-Æ'-VAL, *a.* Pertaining to the middle ages. To *ME'-DI-A-TIZE'*, *v. a.* To make mediately instead of immediately dependent,—to annex a smaller state to a greater when both are dependent on one still higher. Hence, *ME'-di-at'-i-zà'-tion*, *s.* The terms arose out of the practice among states under or formerly under the German empire.

MEDUSÆ, *mè-dô'-sê*, *s. pl.* A genus of marine radiated animals without shells; so called because their organs of motion spread out like the snaky hair of the fabulous Medusa: they are commonly known by the names of sea-blubber, or jelly fish.

MEER, for *MEERE*, a lake. See in *Dict.*

MEER'-SCHAUM, (*-showm*, 32,) *s.* Literally, sea-foth, applied as a name to a hydrate of magnesia combined with silica, otherwise called Turkish tobacco-pipe clay. Also the name of the pipe, or of a Turkish pipe generally.

MEGA, **MEGALO**—: Prefixes from the Gr. *Megas*, *Megalos*, great. See *Megacomm*, *Megalopolis*, &c., in *Dict.*

MEG'-A-LICH'-THYS, (*-lick'-thiss*, 161,) *s.* Great-fish,—applied as a name to an extinct genus.

MEU'-AL-O'-DON, *s.* Great-toothed animal,—the generic name of a fossil fish.

MEU'-AL-OPH'-O-NOUS, 87, 163, 120: *a.* Having a great voice.

MEU'-AL-OP'-TER-ANS, *s. pl.* A family of neuropterous insects, named from those that have large wings horizontally folded.

MEU'-AL-O-SAU'-RUS, *s.* Great lizard,—applied as a generic name to an extinct genus of gigantic saurians, some specimens of which are from forty to fifty feet in length.

MEU'-A-NYX'-TER-ANS, *s. pl.* Great bats,—a tribe found in the warm parts of Africa and Asia, some of which are called flying foxes.

MEU'-A-PHYTE, (*-fit*, 163,) Great plant,—a fossil.

MEU'-A-SCOPE, *s.* An optical instrument for viewing large bodies, as the microscope is for viewing small.

MEU'-A-STOMES, *s. pl.* A family of univalve shelled animals, named from those which have a very large aperture or mouth.

MEGARIAN, *mè-gâr'-ê-ân*, *s.* (Or *Me-gar'-ic*) *a.* Founded at Megara by the disciples of Socrates after his death,—the epithet of a school so established.

MEIO—: A prefix from the Gr. *Meios*, less. See *Meionite*; *Meiosis* in *Dict.*

MEI'-O-CENE, or *MI'-O-CENE*. See explained at *Eocene* in *Supp.*

MEIWELL, *mi'-wèl*, *s.* A sort of small codfish.

MEKHITARIST=*mèck'-hît'-d-rî-t*. *s.* One of the congregation of Armenian monks founded by Peter Mekhitar, who live on the island San Lazzaro in Venice, and publish works of theology, literature, and general science.

MELA, **MELAN**—: A prefix from the Gr. *Meis*, *Melan*, black. See *Melanopode*, &c., in *Dict.*

MEL'-A-NOT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to *Melanosis*, a disease distinguished by the deposition of a soft morbid black or dark brown matter.

MEL-AN'-TER-ITE, *s.* One of the names of native sulphate of iron.

MEL-AN-TH'-CEOUS, (*-sh'us*, 147,) *a.* Epithet of an order of eudogenous plants, most of them poisonous, with a regular six-parted inferior perianth, and six stamens with the anthers looking outwards. White hellebore and meadow-saffron are among the species.

MEL'-A-SOMES, *s. pl.* Black bodies,—the generic name of a tribe of coleopterous heteromera.

MEL'-A-STO-ME'-CEOUS, (*-sh'us*, 147,) *a.* Epithet of a natural order of tropical exogens with polypetalous flowers and strongly ribbed leaves, some of them bearing berries, the juice of which stains the mouth black; whence their name.

MELCHISEDECIAN, *mèl-kîz'-i-dè'-sh'ân*, 161, 147: *s.* One belonging to some one of the sects that, at different times, have entertained particular views of the character and office of Melchisedek, founded on the language of St. Paul to the Hebrews; some of these people regarding Melchisedek even higher than Christ.

MELCHITE, *mèl-kîte*, 161: *s.* Anciently, a royalist partisan who endeavoured to put in execution the order of the emperor Marcian against the Eutychians; at present it designates those of the Oriental Christians who are neither Jacobites nor Nestorians.

MELETIAN, *mè-lè'-sh'ân*, 147: *s.* A follower of Meletius, a bishop deposed in 306 on a charge of sacrificing to idols.

MELL or **MELI**, &c. See in *Dict.*

MEL-IC'-RA-TOR'-Y, *s.* A mixture of honey, a kind of mead.

MEL-IL'-GO, *s.* That which the bees collect before it is honey; also, the juice of the unripe grape.

MEL-LIPH'-A-GANS, 163: *s. pl.* Honey-eaters, or birds that feed on the nectar of flowers, a family of temnosteres. Hence, *Mel-liph'-a-gosa*, *a.*

MELLON=*mèl'-ôn*, *s.* A lemon-yellow substance obtained by heating dry bisulphuret of cyanogen. See *Melon*, a distinct word, in *Dict.*

MELOLONTIDAN, *mèl'-ô-lôn'-thè-dân*, *s.* *Melolonthidans* are a family of coleopterous insects of which the May-chaffer (*Melolontha*) is the type.

MELT, as part of a fish, see *Milt* in *Dict.*

MENILITE=*mèn'-il'-îte*, *s.* A mineral resembling a semi-opal, found at Menil Montant, near Paris.

MENISCOID=*mè-nîs'-coid*, *a.* Concavo-convex. *Meniscus* is a lens concave on one side, convex on the other.

MENISPERMIC=*mèn'-is-per'-mick*, *a.* Epithet of an acid found in the ceculus indicus (*menispermum ceculus*).

MENOLOGY, **MENSES**, &c. See in *Dict.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâc'-wây: châp'-mân: pâ-pâ': lâw: gôôd: j'oo, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a. e. i, &c. mute, 171.

TO MEN'-STRU-ATE, *v. n.* To have menses. Hence, Men'-stru-a'-tion, *s.*

MERCAPTAN=mer-căp'-tăun, *s.* A compound of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen, which acts forcibly upon (takes captive) *mercury*.

MERGANSER=mer'-gân-ser, *s.* A bird like a duck, but with a thinner and more cylindrical beak, and having each mandible armed at its margins with small pointed teeth directed backwards.

MERINO, mè-rê'-nô, *s.* A Spanish sheep with remarkably fine wool; the cloth made with the wool.

MEROPIDAN, mè-rôp'-ê-lân, *s.* *Meropidans* are perching birds, of which *Merops*, the bee-eater, is the type.

MERULIDAN, mè-r'w'-lê-dăun, 109: *s.* *Merulidans* are the dendrostrual perchers, of which *Merula*, the thrush, is the type.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, MESIAL: See *Meso*, &c., below.

MESMERISM, mēz'-mēr-izm, *s.* Animal magnetism, so called from Mesmer, a quack who practised in Paris about 1784.

MESO- or **MES-**: A prefix from the Gr. *Mesos*, middle. See *Mesentery*, &c., in *Dict*.

MES-EM-BRY-AN'-THE-MUM (mēz-151), *s.* Flower that grows from a middle or centre,—generic name of a very large genus of succulent Cape plants. They are included in an order called *Mes'em-bry-a'-ceous*, (*sh'is*, 147.)

MES'-I-AL, (mēz'-ê-âl or mēzh'-ê-âl, 147), *a.* Middle.

MES'-O-LABE, *s.* An ancient instrument for taking the mean proportional between two given lines in the problem of the duplication of the cube.

MES'-O-LITE, *s.* Intermediate stone, called also needle-stone.

MES'-O-THO'-RAX. See explained at *Prothorax*.

MES'-O-TYPR, *s.* Middle pattern,—applied as a name to the mineral also called natrolite.

META-, &c. See in *Dict*.

MET'-A-BO'-LL-ANS, *s. pl.* A sub-class of insects, including all that undergo transformation.—Compare *Metabola* in *Dict*.

MET'-A-GAL'-LIC, *a.* Epithet of an acid transformed from *gallic* acid by great heat.

MET'-A-PHOS-PHOUS'-IC, 163, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid transformed from phosphorus by burning it.

MET'-A-MOR'-PHIST, *s.* One who holds that the body of Jesus was transformed into deity at the ascension.—Compare *Metamorphosis*, &c., in *Dict*.

MET'-A-THO'-RAX. See explained at *Prothorax*.

MET'-A-TOME, *s.* The space cut in between each dentil. [*Archit.*]

METHYLENE, mēth'-ê-lâne, *s.* A hydrocarbon which forms the basis of pyroxicil spirit.

METRONOME=mētr'-rô-nôme, *s.* An instrument for measuring musical time. Compare *To Mete*, &c., in *Dict*.

MEZZANINE, mēz'-zî-nēne, *s.* A little window less in height than in breadth, generally in an attic.

MICRO-: A prefix from the Gr. *Micro*, little. See *Microcosm*, &c., in *Dict*.

MIC'-RO-AN'-THUS or **MIC'-CRAN'-THUS**, *s.* Small-spine,—generic name of the *smurdis*, a fossil fish.

MIC'-CRO-CEPH'-A-LUS, *s.* Little-head,—generic name of the *beryx*, a fossil fish.

MIC'-CRO-DAC'-TYL, *s. pl.* The *short-toed* genus of wading birds.

MIC'-CRO-DONS, *s. pl.* A genus of extinct fishes, named from their short thick teeth.

MIC'-CRO-PHONE. See *Microcosmic* in *Dict*.

MIC'-CRO-PH-HAL-MY, 143: *s.* Morbid smallness of the eyes.

MIC'-CRO-PHYLL'-LOUS, *a.* Small-leaved, applied to a fossil palm.

MIC'-CRO-PHY-CHY (-sê-kêy) *s.* LITTENESS of soul.

MIC'-CRO-PYLE, *s.* A little gate, the name given in botany to the perforation through the skin of a seed over against the apex of the nucleus.

MILESIAN, mi-lê'-sh'ân, 147: *s.* A descendant, according to Irish legendary history, of Milesius a king of Spain, whose two sons conquered Ireland, and established a new nobility 1300 years B. C.

MILLERITE, mil'-lêr-ite, *s.* One of the followers of Miller, who in America are awaiting his prediction of the immediate end of the world.

MILLENARY, **MILLION**. See in *Dict*.

MIL'-LI-O-LITE, *s.* A shell so small that *thousands* lie in a very small space. Hence *Mil'-li-o-lit'-ic*, *a.*

MILVINE=mil'-vine, *s.* *Milvines* are a family of raptorial birds, of which the kite (*Milvus*) is the type.

MIMOSA, mē-mô'-zê, 151: *s.* The name of a division of the leguminous order in botany, which includes the *sensitive* plants. Compare *Mime*, &c., in *Dict*.

MINNESINGER=mîn'-nê-sîng'-er, 72: *s.* Love-singer,—one of the ancient German poets.

MINOVERY. See *Manoeuvre* in *Supp*.

MIOCENE. See *Meiocene*; and explained at *Eocene*; both in *Supp*.

MIQUELET, mick'-wîl-êt, *s.* A Spanish partisan soldier.

MIRZA=mer'-zê, *s.* This word in the East when prefixed to a name implies secretary or high civil officer; after a name, it implies prince.

MITCHELS, mitch'-ê-lîz, *s.* A proper name applied to Purbeck stones from fifteen inches to two feet square, hewn and ready for paving.

MITHRAS=mî'-thrâss, *s.* The Persian god of fire.

MODIOLAR, mô'-dê-ô-lar, *a.* Shaped like a bushel measure. [*Geol.*]

MOGRABIAN, mô-grâ'-bê'-ân, *s.* One of the Turkish infantry raised from the peasants of North Africa.

MOLE, **MOLECULE**, &c. See in *Dict*.

MO-lec'-u-lar, *a.* Consisting of molecules, minute.

MOLENDINACEOUS, mô-lên'-de-nâ'-sh'ûs, 147: *a.* Shaped like the mill of a mill. [*Geol.*]

MOLLAH. See *Moollah* in *Supp*.

MOLLUSK=môl'-lûsk, *s.* (Compare *Mol-lus'-en*, the Latin form for *Mollusks*, under *Mollusc* in *Dict*.) Generic name of an animal having a ganglionic nervous system, with the ganglions or medullary masses dispersed more or less irregularly in different parts of the body, which is *soft* and inarticulate. Many of the aquatic species are covered with a heavy shell; and nearly all have an extensive fold of the skin reflected over the body, which it covers like a mantle.

MOL-LUS'-COUS, *a.* Soft-bodied.

MOMIER, mûm'-mê-cr, 116: *s.* (Compare *Momery* or *Mummery* in *Dict*.) A name applied to a puritan of the Calvinistic church of Switzerland.

MONGOOSE, mông'-gô-ose, 158: *s.* The *Mascassar* fox.

MONILIFORM. See in *Dict*.—The word is applied substantively as a name to a species of fossil fish.

MO-NIL'-I-FER, *s.* Necklace-bearer,—a species of fossil fish also named *Nemacanthus*.

MONO-: A prefix from the Greek word *Monos*, one, sole or alone. See *Monoceros*, &c., in *Dict*.

MON'-O-CARP, *s.* A plant that bears *fruit* but *once*, as the American aloë.

MON'-O-CHRON'-IC, 161, 88: *a.* Existing at one and the same time with something else.

MON'-O-LITH, *s.* A pillar consisting of a *single stone*, or other large object of a corresponding character. Hence *Mon'-o-lith'-ic*, *a.*

MON'-O-MAN'-NI-A, *s.* Madness on one subject only.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mîsh-ûn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

MUN'-o-ma''-m-ac, s. A person afflicted with monomania.

MUN'-o-mr''-hans, s. pl. Coleopterous insects having, or supposed to have, only a single division (part or joint) at the tarsus.

MO-NOM'-i-a-h-y, s. *Monomiaries* are bivalves which have only one adductor muscle.

MON'-o-neu''-hans, s. pl. Animals which were believed to have only one system of nerves, as mollusks and insects.

MON'-o-pleu''-ro-bran''-chi-ans, (-bräng'-kê-ânz, 158, 161, s. pl. Mollusks that have gills on one side only.

MON'-o-rhymk, 164: s. A composition in verse that has one rhyme only.

MON'-o-thai''-a-man, s. A univalve shell having but one chamber.

MON'-o-tre''-mates, s. pl. A tribe of ovo-viviparous mammals having but one outlet for both the excremental and generative products.

MON'-o-tri''-glyph, 163: s. An intercolumniation, with only one triglyph over it. [Archit.]

MONT-DE-PIE'TE', môngd'-pê'-â-tây. [Fr.] 170: s. Mount of piety.—a public establishment for lending money to the needy on moderate interest.

MUN'-tem, s. The procession to the mount, (ad montem,) the accompanying ceremonies, and custom of begging money under the name of salt, every third year on Whit Tuesday at Eton.

MOOLAH=moöl'-dâ, s. A Turkish judge of high rank; a doctor or interpreter of laws in some other parts of the East.—*Mulla*, which see in *Supp.*, is the same in sound, but different in meaning.

MORGANATIC = mor'-gd-nât''-ick, a. An epithet of obscure derivation applied to a marriage between a man of high, and a woman of humble rank, under a stipulation that she shall not share in the rank, or inherit the possessions of her husband.

MORQUE, mörg, [Fr.] 170: s. A place for exposing the bodies of persons found dead, in order to their being owned.

MORMO. See in Dict.

MOR'-mon, s. A bird otherwise called a puffin, which seems to wear a grotesque mask, owing to its peculiar beak.—See also the next word.

MORMON = mor'-môn, s. The *Mormons* or *Mormonites* are people in the United States that follow two brothers of the name of Smith, who assert that an angel revealed to the elder of them where lay concealed a book written by Mormon, a holy Jew, who, on the dispersion of the tribes of Israel, led a band to America, the descendants of which band were destroyed by the Indians A. D. 420, except one person who escaped and hid the sacred book: this book Smith declares he translated by inspiration, and it is added to the Bible used by his followers. Both the Smiths were lately killed in some tumults which their doctrines created. Hence, *Mor'-mon-ism, s.*—See also the previous word.

MORPHOLOGY, mor'-fôl'-ô-jy, 163: s. That part of physiology which treats of the *forms* of organized beings, their causes, and metamorphoses.

MOSASAURUS = mō'-zâ-sau''-rûs, s. Lizard of the Meuse, (Mosa.) a fossil animal eight yards long.

MOSCHUS, mōs'-kûs, 161: s. The goat, commonly called the musk cat.

MOSLEM = mōz'-lêm, 151: s. A mussulman.

MOYA = moy'-yd, s. Mud from a volcano.

MUDAR = mû'-dar, s. (Or *Mu-dar'*.) A plant of the aclepyraceous order used in India as a medicine for scrofula.

MU'-dan-in, s. A chemical substance obtained from mudar, which softens by cold and hardens by heat.

MUEZZIN = mü'-êz'-zîn, s. The officer that summons to prayers in Mahometan countries.

MUGIL. See in Dict.—*MU'-GIL-OIDS*, *see like* the mullet, are a family of acanthopterygians.

MULLA, mööl'-lâh, 21: s. One of the priesthood in Tartary.—a class distinct from the remaining two, the nobility and the peasantry. The word must be distinguished from *Moolah*, which see in *Supp.*

MULT-, MULTI- A prefix from the Latin *Multus*, much, many. See *Multangular*, &c., in *Dict.*

MUL'-ti-AR-TIC'-u-LATE, a. Having many joints. [Nat. Hist.]

MUL'-ti-CA-RI''-NATE, a. Having many keel-like ridges. [Conehol.]

MUL'-ti-DEN''-TATE, a. Having many teeth, or teeth-like processes.

MUL'-ti-GRAN''-u-LATE, a. Many-grained.

MUL'-ti-NO''-DATE, a. Having many knots.

MUL'-ti-RA''-DI-ATE, a. Having many rays.

MUL'-ti-SPI''-RAL, a. Exhibiting many spiral coils round a centre. [Conehol.]

MUL'-ti-STRI''-ATE, a. Marked with many streaks. [Nat. Hist.]

MUL'-ti-SUL''-GATE, a. Having many furrows.

MUL-TUN''-GU-LATE, 158: s. Having the hoof divided into more than two parts.

MULTOCA = mü-l-tō'-câ, s. The book of Turkish laws.

MUNCERIAN, mün-sêr'-ê-ân, s. One of a sect of people in Germany who were anabaptists in religion, and levellers in politics.

MURENOID, mü-ê'-noid, s. *Murenoids* are a family of apodal fishes, including the eel, and the *muræna*, which the eel is like.

MURE, MURAL, &c. See in Dict.

MU'-RI-FORM, a. Wall-formed; resembling the bricks in the wall of a house.

MUSA, mü'-zâ, s. Generic term for the plantain and the banana, giving the name *Musa'caous*. (sh'is, 147.) to a natural order of plants, differing from the orders that yield ginger, arrow-root, and similar substances, by having several stamens instead of one only.

MUSCARIFORM, müs-câr'-ê-form, a. Brush-shaped.

MUSCHEL-KALK, mösh'-êl-câlk', [Ger.] s. Shell limestone. [Geol.]

MUSCIPID = müs-sick'-â-pid, s. *Muscipids* are dentirostral passerine birds with a depressed beak having hairs at the base, and the point more or less hooked and emarginate: they are in general cruel and predatory birds.

MUTABLE, &c. See in Dict.

MU'-TAGE, s. A process to change or arrest fermentation in the must of the grape.

MU-TA'-tis-MU-TAN''-dis, ad. Those things being interchanged in circumstances, which the argument requires to be so changed.

MUSARABIC, mü'-zâ-râb''-ick, a. Imitating or following the customs of the Arabs, an epithet applied to the Christians who lived under the Moors in Spain, and to the liturgy they used.

MUSNUD, müs'-nüd, 151: s. The throne; sovereignty. [E. Ind.]

MYLIOBATE, mi'-lê-ô-bât, s. *Myliobates* are a genus of fossil rayed fishes, named from a resemblance to a mill-stone-mounter, or grinder.

MYRIAD, &c. See in Dict.

MYR'-i-A-CAN''-THUS, s. Myriad-spined creature.—the generic name of fossil fishes whose ichthyodorulites are found in lias.

MYR'-i-A-PODS, s. pl. A class of articulate animals named from those that have an indeterminate number of jointed feet equalling the articulations of the body.

MYR'-i-PRIS''-TIN, s. Generic name of fossil fishes, assimilated to a multitude of saws.

MYRISTICA, mê-ris'-tê-câ, s. Generic name of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gâ'te-wây: cháp'-mân: pâ'-pâ': lâw: gôôd: j'w, i. e. *jevo*, 55: a, t, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

the tree which furnishes mace and nutmeg, and gives the epithet *Myristica-ceus* (-sh'ūs, 147;) to a natural order of arborescent tropical endogens.

MYRMECOPHAGAN, mer'-mē-cōf'-d-gān, 163: *s.* *Myrmecophagans* are a genus of edentate quadrupeds that feed on ants.

MYN-MY'-E-ON, *s.* Antlion,—the generic name of an insect.

MYTILITE, MYTILOID. See in *Dict.*

MYT'-I-LA'-CE-ANG, (-shē-ānz, 147,) *s.* A family of mollusks having the mussel for its type.

MYXINE, micks'-in, *s.* Generic name of cyclostomous fishes that have a slippery mucous integument: the glutinous hag is one of the species, commonly met with in the interior of a cod, on whose flesh it has been preying.

NACARAT=näck'-d-rāt, *s.* Mother-of-pearl hue, —a pale red colour with an orange cast; a linen fabric of the hue nacarat.

NAGELFLUH, nāw'-gl-f'fl'uo', *s.* German term for a conglomerate of the tertiary series, whose inclosed pebbles appear like ranges of nail heads: it is also called gompolite and pudding-stone.

NAPHTHA. See in *Dict.*

NAPHTHAL-A-MIDE, 143: *s.* See Naphthalin below.

NAPh-thal'-ic, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid. See the next word.

NapH-thal-in, *s.* A substance formed during the destructive distillation of pit coal for the production of gas, and obtained by re-distilling the coal tar. From this is obtained Naphthalic acid; and from one of the salts, namely the Naphthalate of Ammonia, is obtained by distillation the compound called Naphthalamine.

NAPIFORM, nā'-pē-form, *a.* Turnip-shaped.—It must be distinguished in pronunciation and meaning from *Nappy*, &c.

NAPLES-YELLOW, nā'-plz-yē'l'-lō, *s.* A fine pigment from Italy, said to be a mixture of the oxides of antimony, lead, and zinc.

NATVY, nāt'-tēy, *s.* Neatly fine, spruce. [A low word.]

NECROLOGY, &c. See in *Dict.*

NE-CROPH'-A-GANS, 163: *s. pl.* A family of elavicorn beetles, named from those that feed on dead animals.

NE-CROPH'-O-LIS, *s.* City of the dead,—a cemetery.

NE-EXEAT, né-écks'-ē-āt, 147: *s.* A writ to the effect that the person go not out of the jurisdiction of the power issuing it.

NEMATOIDEAN, nē-mā-toi'-de-ān, *s.* *Nematoideans* are an order of intestinal worms named from those that are like a filament.

NEMEAN=né-mē-ān, *a.* (Or Nemæan). Pertaining to Nemea, an ancient city of Argos in Greece.

NEODAMODE, &c. See in *Dict.*

NE'-O-PLA'-TON-IST, *s.* A Platonist of the new school that flourished in the fourth and fifth centuries, when Platonism was mingled with tenets variously derived.

NEPHELINE, nēf'-e-līn, *s.* A mineral whose transparent fragments become cloudy when put in nitric acid.

NEPHELOCOCYGIA, nēf'-ē-lō-cōck-sidge'-yā, [Gr.] *s.* The cloud-city of the enckoos. [Aristophanes.]

NEREIDEAN=nē-rē-ē'-lē-ān, *s.* *Nereid-eans* are a family of dor-ibranchiate annelidans of which the genus *Nereis* is the type.

NEROLI=né-rō'-lēy, *s.* Essential oil of orange-flowers.

NERVE, &c. See in *Dict.*

NER'-VINE, (-vīn, 105,) *s.* Medicine for the nerves.

NER'-VURE, *s.* One of the corneous tubes for ex-

panding the wing in insects, and keeping it tense, and also for affording protection to the air-vessels: in botany, a vein on a leaf.

NEXILE=nēcks'-īl, *a.* Entwined.

NIBELUNGEN-LIED, nē'-l-ēl-dōng'-ēn-lēd, *s.* The lay of the *Nibelungen*, the most ancient existing monument of German epic poetry.

NITSCHANDI, nīts-chān'-dēy, *s.* Secretary of state in Turkey.

NIZAM, nē-zām', *s.* Originally, a chief minister of state; but the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Deccan is the sovereign, his ancestors having taken in fee the territory granted them as jaghire.

NOETIAN, nō-ē'-sh'ān, 147: *s.* A follower of Noetius, the master and precursor of Sabellius. See Sabellian in *Dict.*

To NOG=nōg, *v. a.* To secure by a tree-nail, —applied to a shore which supports a ship on the slips while building: also, to fill in by brickwork carried up between upright pieces or quarters. See Nogging in *Dict.*

NOLITION, &c. See in *Dict.*

NOI'-L-E-PRōN'-E-QVI, 183: *s.* A legal acknowledgment by a plaintiff that he will not further prosecute as to some or more counts, or as to the whole of the action.

NOMARCH, nōm'-ark, 161: *s.* Administrator of law. Compare Nomothetic in *Dict.*

NOU'-O-THETE, *s.* A law-giver.

NON. See in *Dict.*

NON-CON-NO-TA-TIVE, *a.* See Connotative in *Supp.*

NON'-EST-IN-VEN'-TUS, *a.* Not found. [Law.]

NON-NAT'-U-RAL, *a.* Not in a literal, but in a figurative sense. See Non-Naturals (*s. pl.*) in *Dict.*

NON-PE-RI-OD'-IC, *a.* Dividing into two or more periods.

NON-SQU'-UI-TUR, (-sēck'-wē-tur,) *s.* A consequence in form of expression, which is rationally no consequence at all.

NOPAL=nō'-pāl, *s.* The plant on which the cochineal insect chiefly breeds.

NOSTALGIA, nōs-tāl'-jē-ā, *s.* A desire of return to one's country so painful as to be a disease. The word is no etymological relation of Nostology, &c., the first syllable meaning return, and the other part of the word grief or pain.

NOTAGOGUE, nō-tā-gōg, 107: *s.* That which bears or bore something on its back,—the name of a genus of fossil fishes.

NO'-TI-DAN, *s.* Shrivel-backed creature,—generic name of fossil fishes of the placoid order.

NOYADES, nōw'-yād, [Fr.] 170: *s. pl.* Drownings,—applied distinctively to those of the French Revolution of the last century, when the victims were crowded into boats, which were sunk by drawing out a plug.

NUCAMENTOUS, nū-cā-mēn'-tūs, *a.* Having the characteristics of a nut, or a nut-tree.

Nū'-CLE-I, *s. pl.* The plural of Nucleus, which see in *Dict.*

Nu'-cle-i'-form, *a.* Nut-like; resembling the nuclei of certain zoophytes.

Nū'-CULE, *s.* A small, hard, nut-like pericarp. [Bot.]

NUDE, &c. See in *Dict.*

NU-DI-BRAN'-CHI-ANS, (-hīng'-kē-ānz, 158, 161,) *s. pl.* An order of mollusks, which have the gills naked, or exposed on some part of the back.

NULLAH, nūl'-lāh, *s.* Streamlet; canal. [E. Ind.]

NULL, NULLIBIETY, &c. See in *Dict.*

NUL'-LI-PORES, *s. pl.* A family of lithophytous polypes, presenting no visible pores on the surface of their axis.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165: ān, 166: thēn, 166

NYCT-: Prefix from the Greek *Nyx*, *Nyctos*, night. See *Nyctalops* in *Dict.*

NYC'-TA-GA-NA''-CEOUS, (-jē-nā'-sh'ūs, 147.) *a.* Generated or growing in the night,—an epithet of certain plants.

NYC-THE-MER, *s.* The revolution of the earth on its axis, which completes the *night and day*, commonly called the solar day of 24 hours.

NYLGHAU, nīl'-gāu, *s.* The blue lull of the East Indies.

NYMPHÆA, nīm-fe'-d, *s.* The generic name of the water-lily, which gives the epithet, *Nym'-phæa''-ceous*, (-sh'ūs, 147.) to a natural order of polypetalous polyandrous exogens, with the sides of the cells of the fruit covered with numerous seeds. In some of the species, the flowers are the largest in nature, measuring as much as four feet in circumference.

OBELISK. See in *Dict.*

OB'-E-LUS, *s.* A mark so named from its resemblance to a needle: it is the modern dash, (—) indicating something wanting in the context.

OBCONICAL, ob-cōn'-ē-cāl, *a.* Rather conical; also, inversely conical.

OBNUCIATION, ob-nun'-cē-sh'ūn, 147, 150: *s.* Denunciation, in contradistinction to *an-nu-nation*, terms used by the ancient augurs.

OBSCURE, &c. See in *Dict.* **OB-SCU-RANT**, is a German nickname for one who opposes modern enlightenment. Hence, *Ob-scu-rant-ism*.

OBSIDIAN, ob-īd'-yān, 146: *s.* A volcanic product, so named by Pliny from *Obsidius* who discovered it. It is now commonly called volcanic glass.

OBSIDIONAL, under *To Obscure* in *Dict.*—An obsidional crown was one formed of grass from the ramparts, and given to the general who raised a siege. Obsidional coins are such as have been struck in besieged places to supply the want of current money.

OCCASION, &c. See in *Dict.*—**OC-CA-SION-AL-ISM**, is a term applied to the metaphysical doctrine which maintains a uniformity of *occasions* or causes, by asserting that God, and not man's will is the cause of human actions, as well as of other effects.

OCEAN, &c. See in *Dict.*

O'-CE-AN''-I-DES, (ō'-shē-ān''-ē-tēcz, 147, 101.) *s. pl.* Sea-nymphs; in conchology, sea-shells in contradistinction to *Na'-iads*, or *Na'-iades*, fresh water shells. The English form of the word is *O'-cean-ids*.

OCHREA, ō'-crē'-d, 161: *s.* A union of two stipules round the stem. [Bot.]

OCTACHORD, &c. See in *Dict.*

O'-TO-PODS, *s. pl.* A tribe of dibranchiate cephalopods named from those which have only eight feet; also a sub-order of apterous insects named from those similarly provided.

OCTOIS, ōck'-tō-dh, [Fr.] 170: *s.* The grant by the French government to a town to levy a duty or toll on goods that enter it.

OCYTHOE, ō'-sīth'-ō-ēy, *s.* *Swift-runner*,—the name given to a cephalopod supposed to construct and inhabit the argonautic shell.

ODALIQUE, ō'-dāl'-ēck', *s.* A female chamber-lane attendant on the females of higher rank than herself in a Turkish household.

ODERITE=ō'-dēr-ite, *s.* A variety of black mica.

ODEUM=ō-dē'-ūm, *s.* A building appropriated to musical or theatrical uses. The Greek form of the word is *O-de-on*. Compare *Ode* in *Dict.*

ODOMETER=ō-dōm'-ē-ter, *s.* A perambulator or road-measurer.

ODONTALGY, &c. See in *Dict.*

O'-DUN-TAS''-PIS, Bucker tooth,—the name of a fossil fish.

O'-DON-TOP''-ER-IS, *s.* Tooth winged plant,—generic name of a fossil.

O-DON'-TO-STOM''-A-TOUS, *a.* Having mandible in the mouth. [Entom.]

ODOUR, *ODORATE*, &c. See in *Dict.*

O'-DO-RIN, *s.* A product, having a very strong smell, of the re-distillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone.

GENOTHIONIC, ē-nōth'-ē-ōn''-ick, *a.* Epithet of an acid formed during the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol. *Sulphonie* is an equivalent term.

OGYGIAN, ō-gūid'-jē-ān, *a.* Happening in or pertaining to the time of *Ogyges*, king of Thebes in Attica, B.C. 1760.

OLIVILE, ol'-ē-vīle, *s.* An amylaceous or crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive tree.

OL'-I-VINE, *s.* A chrysolite of an olive green colour.

OMBROMETER=ōm-brōm'-ē-ter, *s.* The same as a pluviometer.

OMOPATE. See in *Dict.*

OM'-O-COT''-Y-LE, *s.* The cavity in the shoulder blade which receives the shoulder bone.

OMONYMY. See *Homonymy*.

ONAGRACIOUS, ōn'-d-grā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Epithet, meaning wild but reclaimable, of a group of plants, which, in their complete condition, are remarkable for having the parts of their flowers arranged in fours. The type is highly developed in the *fuchsias*.

ONISCUS=ō-nīs'-cūs, *s.* Generic name of the woodlouse, giving the name *On'-is-cids* (-sīdz), to a family of isopodous crustaceans.

ONOMASTICON, ōn'-ō-mās''-tē-cōn, *s.* A dictionary, a lexicon.

OOLITE=ō'-ō-līte, *s.* Egg stone, or oriform limestone, assimilated, in the specimens that first occurred, to the roe of a fish: it is a variety of concretion carbonate of lime.

O'-o-lit''-ic, 88: *a.* Of the nature of oolite; classed with oolite.

OPERA, *To OPERATE*, &c. See in *Dict.*

OP'-ER-AM''-ETER, *s.* An instrument to measure the rotations of, and the work done by a cotton mill.

OPHIDIAN, &c. See in *Dict.*

OPH'-I-CAL''-CIC, (-sīck,) *a.* Epithet of a rock composed of marble and *serpent stone*.

OPH'-I-CLEIDE, (-clīdz) *s.* A *serpent-formed* wind instrument, the largest of the trumpet kind in use.

O-PHIU''-I-ANS, *s. pl.* An order of reptiles, including all the *serpentine* species.

O-phid''-i-ous, *a.* Snake-like.

ORANGE, &c. See in *Dict.* **OR'-ANGE-MEN** are a society instituted in 1795 in Ireland to uphold Protestant ascendancy, and suppressed by parliament in 1837. The allusion is, to William III. of the house of Orange.

ORCHIS. See in *Dict.* **OR'-CHI-DA''-CEOUS**, (sh'ūs, 147.) is the epithet of a natural order of herbaceous endogens with testicular-formed roots. They are well known for the singular form of their flowers. The *Vanilla* is an example.

ORGANZINE, or'-gān-zēn', *s.* Silk from the cocoons washed, spun, and thrown in a particular manner: it was formerly imported from Italy.

ORISMATOLOGY, ō-rīz'-mā-tōi''-ō-jēy, *s.* A discourse on, or statement of, terms and *definitions*.

ORNISCOPIST, &c. See in *Dict.*

OK'-NI-THIC''-NITE, *s.* Footmark of a bird in sand-stone.

OK'-NITH-O-CEPH''-A-LOUS, *a.* Bird-headed.

OK'-NITH-O-COP''-RUS, *s.* Bird dung,—guano.

OK'-NITH-O-RYN''-CUS, *s.* Bird-snout,—the platypus, an animal of Australia.

ORTH-, **ORTHO-**: A prefix from the Greek *Orthos*, straight, right. See *Orthodox*, &c., in *Dict.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōod: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

OR'-THITE, s. A mineral occurring in *straight* rays or layers in Scandinavian granite.

OR'-THO-CER'-A-TITE, s. pl. (Or Orthocerates.) Straight-horns, a family of cephalopods with chambered shells, which are continued straight after commencing with a greater or less curvature.

OR'-THO'-TERNS, s. pl. (Or Orthoterns.) An order of insects named from those which have the wings, when at rest, disposed in straight longitudinal folds.

ORYCTEROPE, ð-rick'-tër-ÿp. s. *Digger* with the foot,—generic name of an edentate mammal of Africa commonly called the ground-hog. Compare with Oryctoglossus, &c.

To OSCILLATE, &c. See in *Dict.*

OS'-CIL-LA-TO'-RI-A, s. pl. Minute filamentous organized beings, with a power of oscillatory motion.

OSIANDRIAN, ð'-ð-än'-drë-än, 151: s. A follower of Oslander, who differed both from Luther and Calvin as to the efficient cause of justification.

OSSEOUS, &c. See in *Dict.*

OS'-SE-ANS, 147: s. pl. Fishes that have a true bony skeleton,—a primary division of ichthyology.

OS'-SE-LET, s. A hard excrescence in a horse's knee.

OS'-TE-OG'-EN-Y (-ôl-gë-) s. The production and growth of bones.

OSTRACISM, OSTRACITE, &c. See in *Dict.*

OS-TRA'-CE-ANS, (-sh'ânz, 147.) s. pl. The family of bivalves, of which the oyster is the type.

OS-TRA'-CE-ON, s. Generic name of the trunk-fish.

OS'-TRA-CODES, s. pl. (Contraction of *Ostracodes*.) A family of Entomo-tracans named from those which have the shell so folded as to seem like an oyster shell.

OTACOUS'TIC, OTALGIA. See in *Dict.*

OT'-TAU-HOR'-A, 164, 103: s. A discharge from the ear.

O'-TO-LITH, s. Ear-stone,—a chalky concretion in the molluscous tribe of animals, imperfectly serving as the ears of mammals.

OTTAVA-RIMA, ðt-tâ'-vâ-rë'-mâ. [Ital.] 170: s. A stanza of eight lines, the rhymes being two alternate triplets, and a couplet at the end.

OUROSCOPY or OUROLOGY. These words are no relations of Ouranography in *Dict.* They should all be spelled without the *O* in the first syllable. See, accordingly, *Uroscopy* or *Urology* explained at *Uroscopy* under *Urine* in *Dict.*

OUT', &c. See in *Dict.*

OUT'-CROP, s. Exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface.

OUT'-LI-ER, s. Stratum originally a part of, but detached from, a main mass of similar beds.

OVAL, OVATE, OVIPAROUS, OVO-, &c. See in *Dict.*

O'-VAL-BU'-MEN, (i. e. Ovo-albumen), s. White of an egg.

O-VIP'-ER-OUS, 120: a. Egg-bearing,—epithet of the pouch, or any part of a crustaceous or other animal, destined to carry the eggs.

O-VIP'-ER-OUS, 64: a. The same as oviferous.

To O'-VI-POS'-IT. (-pôz'-it.) v. To conduct its eggs (speaking of an insect) to its appropriate nidus.

O'-VI-POS'-IT-OR, s. The instrument in a female insect for ovipositing.

O-VO-VI-VIP'-A-ROUS. a. Producing young alive, and yet from an egg: the mode of generation with mammals among mammals; with the viper and salamander among reptiles; with the blenny and dog-fish among fishes; with some of the bivalves among mollusks; and with the scorpion and the flesh-fly among insects. The earth-worm and some of the intestinal worms, are also ovoviviparous.

O'-VUL-E, s. A small pellucid pulpy body borne by

the placenta of a plant, and gradually changing into a seed.

O'-vu-lum, s. Ovula. It is also applied as a generic name of a pectinibranchiate gastropod, characterized by an oval-formed shell.

OWENITE = O'-wën-ite, s. The Owenites are followers of Robert Owen, who proposes to re-organize society by banishing old motives of action, including religion in any of its special forms, and establishing the social edifice on his own views of co-operation and mutual usefulness.

OXALIS. OXYGEN. See in *Dict.*

Ox-a'-li-da''-cons, (sh'üs, 147.) a. Epithet of plants of the sorre kind.

Ox'-Y-SAL, (-zël, 151.) s. A salt distinguished from a halosel, the former consisting of an oxygenized acid and an oxide, the latter consisting of one of the halogens combined with a metal.

Ox'-Y-DEA''-IC, s. pl. Medicines to sharpen the sight.

Ox'-Y-O'-PY, s. Preternaturally acute vision.

Ox'-Y-PHLEG''-MA-SY, (ßëg'-mä'-zëg.) s. Acute inflammation.

Ox'-YPH-O-NY, 163: s. Acuteness of voice.

Ox'-Y-PRO''-RUS, 120: a. Having the hind feet shaped as a sharp hatchet. [En'tom.]

Ox''-Y-REO''-MY. s. Acid eructation.

OZOCERITE = ôz'-ô-sërë''-it, s. A fossil wax of Moldavia,—smelling-wax,—so named from its bituminous odour. Compare with Ozæna.

PACHA. See in *Dict.*—**PA-SHA''-LIC (pâ-shâw'-lick)** is the province or office of a pasha.

PACHY-: Initial syllables from the Gr. Pachys, thick. See Pachydermatous in *Dict.*

PACH'-Y-COR''-MUS, (päck'-ë-coi''-müs, 161.) s. Thick-body,—the generic name of a fossil fish.

PACH'-Y-DERMS, s. pl. Pachydermatous animals.

PACH''-Y-GLOS''-SATES, s. pl. A family of parrots named from those which have a thick protractile tongue.

PACH'-Y-OP''-TER-OUS, 120: a. Thick-winged.

PACH'-Y-OTR. s. Thick-ear,—the generic name of a family of bats.

PADISHA, pâ-dë-shâ'', s. Sultan or prince. (Turkey.)

PAGURIAN, pâ-gûrë'-ä-än, s. *Pagurians*, commonly called hermit-crabs, are a tribe of macrurous decapod crustaceans.

PALÆO, or PALZO-: Initial syllables from the Greek word Palæos, ancient. See Paleography, Paleology, in *Dict.*

PA-I-Æ''-O-NIS''-CUS, s. The ancient oniscus,—the generic name of a fossil fish.

PA'-I-Æ-ON-TOL''-O-GY, s. (Or Paleontology.) That part of geology which treats of the condition of the ancient world.

PA-LÆ''-O-SAU''-RUS, s. Ancient lizard.

PA-I-Æ''-TI-OL''-O-GY, s. The science which explains the past conditions of the earth by the laws of causation.

PALEA = pâ'-lë-d, s. An inner bract of the inflorescence of a grass; also, a bract upon the receptacle of a flower-head of a composite plant. The *pl.* is *Paleæ* (103.)—Compare with Palæaceous and Palæous in *Dict.*

PALI-: Initial syllables from the Greek Palim, again. See Palindrome, &c., in *Dict.*

PA-LIL''-LO-GY, s. A repetition of the same words in order to give force in speaking.

PAL-IMP-SERT, s. A parchment that has been twice prepared for writing; that is, a parchment from which, if the top writing be removed, another writing may be found underneath.

PALL, PALLIAMENT, PALLIATE. See in *Dict.*

PAL'-LI-AL, a. Pertaining to a mantle, specially the mantle of shell-fishes.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vish-ün, i. e. vision, 165: shün, 166: thün, 166.

PAL'-LI-ER, s. A broad, spreading stair or step among others narrower.

PAL'-LI-O-BRAN''-CHI-ATES, (-brāng'-kē-ātes, 158, 161.) s. pl. An order of acephalous mollusks, named from those whose gills are situated on the internal surface of the lobes of the mantle.

PALP=pālp, s. The feeler of an insect. Compare with Palpable, &c.

PAL-PA'-TOR, s. Generic name of a clavicorn beetle with very long palps.

PALPEBROUS, pāl'-pē-brūs, a. Having large brows. (Nat. His.)

PALUDINOUS, pāl'-lū'-dē-nūs, 109: a. Marshy; it is the generic epithet of fresh water mollusks inhabiting marshes.

PANARMONION. See under Pant-, Pan-.

PANDOUR, pān'-door, 52: s. An Hungarian infantry soldier.

PANT-, PAN-: Initial syllables from the Gr. *Pas*, *Pasa*, *Pan*, *Pantos*, signifying all. See *Pan-*, &c., in *Dict.*

PAN'-AR-MO''-NI-ON, s. A wind-instrument of the ancient Greeks resembling an organ.

PAN'-DA-NA''-CEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147.) a. Epithet of a natural order of arborecent exogens inhabiting most of the tropical islands of the old world, and having the aspect of gigantic pine-apples: they are familiarly called screw-pines.

PAN-DORE. See in *Dict.*

PAN-du-rate, a. Shaped as a pandore or a fiddle.

Pan-du'-ri-form, a. Oblong, with the sides below narrowed, as dock. [Bot.]

PAN-OP'-TI-CON, s. A building so contrived that an inspector is able to see all that is done in it.

PAN-STE'-RE-O-RA''-MA, s. A model of a town or country, all in some solid substance.

PAN'-TO-CHRO-NOM''-E-TER, s. An instrument combining the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal time dial.

PAN'-TO-LO''-GI-A, s. A work on universal learning.

PAPAVEROUS. See in *Dict.*—**PA-PAV''-ER-A''-CEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147.)** is an *adj.* signifying poppy-shaped.

PAPIER-MACHE', pāp'-yā-mā''-shāy, [Fr.] 170: s. Literally, chewed paper, a substance made of paper beaten to paste, mixed with size, and formed into some desired shape by a mould.

PAPILLÆ, pā-pil'-lēc, 103: s. pl. The fine terminations of the nerves, especially of the tongue and skin. Compare with *Pap*, *Papillary*, &c., in *Dict.*

PARA-: See after the next word.

PARAFFINE = pā'-āf-fīn, s. A substance contained in the product of the distillation of the tar of beech-wood, remarkable for its chemical indifference, whence its name, which signifies *little akin* to any thing. (*Parum affinis*).

PARA-: See in *Dict.*

PAR'-A-CROS''-TIC, s. An acrostic formed from that which is placed *close* to it,—namely, the letters that compose the first line.

PAR-A'-LI-AN, s. A dweller near the sea.

PARAMO. See lower in *Supp.*

PAR'-A-NAPH''-THA-LIN, 143: s. A substance closely resembling naphthalin.

PAR'-A-NE''-TE, s. A term of ancient music.—the next sound to the acutest of the ancient diapason or octave.

PAR-AN''-THIN, 105: s. Scapolite,—named as a mineral that may be placed by the *side* of a flower for its beauty.

PAR'-APH, 163: s. The flourish with, or by the side of a signature.

PARAMO, pā-rā'-mō, s. A mountainous district covered with stunted trees, and exposed to the perpetual effect of damp cold winds. [S. America.]

PARANAPHTHALIN, PARANETE, &c. See above, in *Supp.* under *Para-*.

PARGASITE = par'-gē-cīt, s. A variety of actinolite from Pargas in Finland.

PARIAN, pā'-ē-ān, a. Obtained from the Isle of Paros,—the epithet of a marble, and also of certain chronicles, concerning which, see *Arundelian* in *Dict.*

PARIAH, pā''-ē-ā'h, s. One who has no caste among the Hindoos: also written *Paria*, and *Parier*.

PARMENIANIST. par-mēn''-ē-ā''-nist, s. A Donatist, so named from Parmenianus, bishop of Carthage in the 4th century.

PARODICAL, pā'-dōl'-ē-cāl, a. (See *Par-*). By the way,—an epithet in algebra for the indices of powers that ascend or descend in arithmetical progression.

PAR'-O-MOL''-O-GR, s. That which is *near* to a confession,—a figure of speech by which an orator concedes something in order to strengthen his own argument.

PAR-ON''-Y-MOUS, 105, 120: a. See in *Dict.* Beside the meaning there given, this epithet is applied to a term allied grammatically to another, as *grammarias* to *grammar*, *firmness* to *firm*.

Par-ou-yne, (-in, 105.) s. A paronymous word.

Par-on''-y-my, s. The quality of being paronymous. Compare with Homonymous, &c., and Synonymous, &c.

PARR = par, s. A salmon up to the end of its second year, before it loses its dark lateral bars by the superaddition of a silvery pigment.

PARSE = par-sē, s. A descendant of the ancient fire-worshippers or Persian refugees, driven by Mahometan persecution into various parts of India, and settled in several places, especially Bombay.

To PARTICIPATE, &c. See in *Dict.*

PAR'-TI-CEPS-CRIM''-INIS, s. A participator in the crime,—an accomplice.

To PASS, &c. See in *Dict.*

PASSE'-PAR-TOUR', (pass-par-tūr', [Fr.] 170.) s. A master-key, or other means of passing to all parts; also, the name given to a plate or wood block, whose centre part is entirely cut out, leaving only a border on which some ornamental design is engraved, to serve as a frame for whatever may be placed in the centre.

PASSE-VO-LANT', (-lōng, [Fr.] 170.) s. A flying passer by,—a man not in the service who stands to be mustered in a regiment; also, the imitation of a piece of ordnance.

PASSIBLE, &c. See in *Dict.*

PAS'-SI-FLO-RA''-CEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147.) a. Epithet of the passion-flower order of plants, having showy flowers furnished with numerous rays of brilliant colours between the corolla and the stamens.

PASTOR, PASTORAL, &c. See in *Dict.*

PAS'-TO-RA''-LIS, (-ā'-lāy, [Ital.] 170.) s. An air of gentle modulation in imitation of the airs which shepherds are supposed to play; a dance or figure in a dance.

PATOIS. pāt'-wāw, [Fr.] 170: s. Dialect, provincialism.

PATRIARCH, PATRICIAN, PATRIOT, &c. See in *Dict.*

PA'-TRI-PAS''-SI-AN, (-pāsh'-ān, 147.) s. One who, by not distinguishing between the persons of the Trinity, is reduced to allow that the *Father suffered* on the cross.

PA-TRIS''-TIC, a. Pertaining to the fathers of the church.

PAULICIAN, pāw-līsh''-ān, 147: s. One of a Christian sect much persecuted in the East during the 9th and 10th centuries. They rebutted the charge of Manicheism, and seem to have attempted genuine reforms on some doctrinal points: their name was derived from Paulus, one of their leaders.—Another much

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pō-pā': lāw: gōd: j'wō, i. e. *jeu*, 55: a, e, i, &c. *mute*, 171.

earlier sect called Paul'-ian-ists, from Paulus of Samo-sata, bishop of Antioch in the third century, were Sa-oellians, and must be distinguished from the foregoing.

PAXILLOSE, pæk's-il-lôc'', 152: *a.* Resembling a little stake. [Gysl.]

PECCORY, pèck'-ôr-êy, *s.* Tajouka,—a sort of hog in S. America. The generic name is Peccari.

PECORA, pèck'-ô-râ, *s. pl.* Ruminating animals.

PECTATE=pèck'-tât, *s.* A salt,—pectic acid with a base.

Pec-tic, a. Epithet of an acid obtained from vegetables, and so called from its gelatizing (thickening) property.

Pec'-tin, s. Vegetable jelly.

PECTINAL, &c. See in *Dict.*

PKC'-TI-NI-BRAN''-CHI-ATES, (-bräng'-kê'-âtes, 158, 161.) *s. pl.* An order of gastropods having gills composed of fringes like the teeth of a comb.

PECILITE, PÉCILPOD. See Pécilite, &c., in *Supp.*

PEDATE, &c. See in *Dict.*

PKD'-I-CRI, *s.* One of the ramifications of the peduncle.

PKD''-I-CRI'-LATES, s. pl. (See in *Dict.* the *adj.* as used in botany.) An order of echinoderms having vesicular organs denominated feet projecting from various parts of the surface of the body.

PKD'-I-MANES, s. pl. A family of marsupials which include the opossum as the type, so called from their hind feet being furnished as for hands, namely by an opposable thumb.

PKD'-I-PALPS, s. pl. Feet-feelers,—a tribe of arachnids with feelers in the form of pincers; as the scorpion.

PE-DUN''-CU-LATES, 158: s. pl. An order of cirripeds that have the body supported by a flexible tubular stem.

PELARGONIUM, pèl'-ar-gô''-nê-üm, *s.* Generic name of a plant, which, with other species, includes the geranium, and the crane's-bill.

PELL-MELL=pel'-mèl'', *adv.* With hurry and confusion.

PELVIS. See in *Dict.*—PKI'-VIC is the *adj.*, meaning, of or pertaining to the pelvis.

PEMMICAN, pém'-ê-căn, *s.* Cooked or prepared food taken out in long voyages.

PENATES, pè-nâ'-têz, 101, 151: *s. pl.* Household gods.

PENICILLATE, pèn'-ê-cil''-ât, *a.* (Compare with Pencil.) Supporting a bundle or bundles of diverging hairs. [Bot.]

PENTA-: A Greek word signifying five. See Pentacapsular, &c., in *Dict.*

PERN-TAC'-RI-NITES, s. pl. A tribe of echinoderms named from those in which a column supporting a disk is terminated by five jointed arms. Most of the species are extinct.

PERN'-TA-ME''-RANS, s. pl. A section of coleopterous insects, named from those which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg. Hence, Pern'-ta-me''-rous, *a.*

PERN-TAP-TOFE, s. A noun having five cases.

PENTELICAN, pèn-tèl'-ê-căn, *a.* Epithet of the beautiful-marble quarries at mount Pentelicus near Athens.

PERCOID=per'-coid, *s.* Percoids are a tribe of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the perch (perca) is the type.

PERENNIAL, &c. See in *Dict.*—PER-EN'-NI-BRAN''-CHI-ATES (-bräng'-kê'-âtes, 158, 161.) are batrachian reptiles named from those that preserve their branchial apparatus throughout life.

PERGAMENIOUS, per'-gâ mè''-nê-üs, *a.* Resembling parchment. [Entom.]

PERI-: See in *Dict.*

PERI'-I-CHETE, (-kê'te, 161.) *s.* That which is a-

round the bristly part, namely, the leaf or leaves at the base of the fruit-stalk in mosses. It is also spelled PER'-I-CHÊ''-TI-AT, and Peri'-i chm''-ti-um.

PERI-C'-O-PE, *s.* An extract from the Bible or other book.

PER'-I-DROME, s. A course or communication all round an edifice.

PER-IO''-O-NK, s. That which is around the fructifying or generating parts,—another name for the perianth.

PERI'-I-STOMES, s. pl. A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, named from those which have the margin of the mouth continued all round. The term is also applied to a curious set of processes surrounding the orifice of the throat of a mussel.

PERONATE=pèr'-ô-nâ'te, *a.* Laid thickly over with a woolly substance ending in a sort of meal; literally the word means, wearing a high shoe. [Bot.]

PERRON=pèr'-rôn, *s.* A stair-case outside a building, or the steps in front of a building that lead to the first story.

PERSIAN. See in *Dict.* PER'-SIANS are male figures supporting entablatures, as Caryatides are female figures.

To PERSIST, &c. See in *Dict.*—PER-SIST'-ENT the *adj.*, is scarcely used in a general sense, but is specially applied in botany to leaves remaining on the plant till the fruit is ripe, or after the summer is over.

PERSON, TO PERSONATE, &c. See in *Dict.*

PER'-SON-ATE, as an adjective used in botany, is the epithet of plants, (some of them fetid and poisonous, and a few aromatic,) that have gaping grinning petals, like an ugly mask.

PESSOMANCY, pès'-sô-măn-cêy, *s.* Divination performed by means of pebbles.

PETAL, &c. See in *Dict.*

PET-AL'-I-VOHM, 87: a. Shaped as a flower-leaf.

PET'-AL-OC''-ER-ANS (-ôas-), s. pl. A tribe of coleopterous insects, named from those whose antennae or horns terminate in a leafy mass.

PKTAURIST, pèt'-â-o''-rist, *s.* Generic name of a marsupial named from its power to extend the tail, and to take leaps through the air like the flying squirrel.

PETROBRUSIAN, pèt'-rô-brûsh''-yăn, 147: *s.* A follower of Peter de Bruys, a heretic or reformer of the 12th century in the south of France.

PETTAH=pét'-tâh, *s.* The outer part of a fortified town, or that part which is beyond the citadel. [E. Ind.]

PHACOID, fâ'-coid, 163, 30: *a.* Lentil-shaped. [Anat.]

PHALANGER, fâ-lân'-jer, *s.* (Compare with Phalangium, and Phalanx, in *Dict.*) Generic name of an opossum in New Holland, so called because the phalanges of the second and third toes of the hind feet are partially united.

PHÆNO-: Initial syllables from the Gr. Phæno, I show or manifest. See Pheno.

PHAN-, PHANTO-: Initial syllables from Greek words related to the foregoing. See Phantasm, &c., in *Dict.*

PHAN'-I-K-RO-GAM''-IC, a. Phenogamian, which see in *Dict.* under Phenomeuon.

PHAN'-I-K-RO-NEU''-RANS, s. pl. Animals whose nerves are distinctly eliminated or made plain.

PHASCOLOME, fâ'-cô-lômc, *s.* Pouch-monster,—the generic name of the marsupial commonly called the wombat.

PHENECIN, fè'-nê-sîn, *s.* The purple powder precipitated when sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water. Compare with Phenicopter and Phenix.

PHIGALIAN, fi-gâ'-lê-ăn, *a.* Epithet of marbles discovered near the site of Phigalia in Greece.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ün, i. e. mission, 165: vizh-ün, i. e. vision, 165: shîn, 166: thên, 166.

PHIL-, PHIL-: Initial syllables from the Gr. *Philo*, I love. See Philadelphian, Philanthropy, &c., in *Dict.*
PHIL'-AN-THRO'-PI-NISM, *s.* A name given to a system of education professing to be conducted on natural principles, as tried in Germany in the last century.
PHLEBO-: Initial syllables from the Gr. *Phleps*, Phlebos, a vein. See Phlebotomy, &c., in *Dict.*
PHLEK-BOI'-TER-ous, 120: *a.* Epithet of insects with veined wings.
PHLEB'-OR-RHAGE, 164: *s.* Rupture of a vein.
PHLEGMON, &c. See in *Dict.*
PHLE-GRÆ'-AN, *a.* Burned,—an epithet of places, exhibiting marks of igneous action.
PHOCACEAN, fō-cā'-shē-ān, 163, 147: *s.* *Phocæans* are the family of amphibious mammals, of which the seal (*phoca*) is the type
PHO-CE'-NA, 59: *s.* A porpoise; also applied to a genus of dolphins.
Pho-ce'-nin, *s.* A fatty matter contained in the oil of the porpoise.
Pho-cen'-ic, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from phenin.
PHOLADEAN, fō-lā'-dē-ān, 163: *s.* *Pholades* are a family of bivalves, commonly called hock-fish, remarkable for the hiding places which they excavate in rocks and clay.
PHOLIDOPHOROUS, fō-lē-dōf'ō-d-rūs, 163, 120: Epithet (scale-bearing) of a remarkable genus of fossil fishes.
PHONIC, &c. See in *Dict.*
PHO-NET'-IC, *a.* Phonic.
PHO'-NO-LITE, *s.* Clink-stone.
PHORONOMICS, fōr'ō-nōm'ī-cks, 92: *s. pl.* The science of the laws of motion, also called *Phor' o-nō-mi-a*. The terms are now disused.
PHOSGENE, &c., **PHORIOLOGY**, &c. See in *Dict.*
PHO'-TO-GEN'-IC, 88: *a.* Generated by the action of light.
Pho'-to-graph, *s.* A photogenic drawing.
Pho-tog'-ra-phy, 87: *s.* The art of making pictorial impressions, by the action of light, u: on a prepared surface, and fixing them by chemical agents. Hence, *Pho'-to-graph'-ic*, (88), *a.*
PHRATRY, frā'-trēy, *s.* Subdivision of a tribe in ancient Athens.
PHTHONGOMETER, thōng-gōm'ē-ter, 163, 157: *s.* A measure of vowel sounds.
PHYLE, fīlē, *s.* A tribe. [Ancient Athens.]
PHY'-LARCH, 161: *s.* Ruler of a tribe.
PHYLLITE, &c. See in *Dict.*
PHYLL'-LODE, *s.* (Contracted from *Phyll'-oide*.) A petiole transformed into a flat leaf-like body: the Latin form of the word is *Phyllo'dium*.
PHYLL'-LO-NYCT'-TER-ANS, *s. pl.* *Foliated-bats*, a species having the ears and nose complicated by grotesque and variously figured membranous foliations.
PHYLL'-LOPH'-A-GANS, 87: *s. pl.* *Leaf-eaters*, the generic name of a tribe of marsupials: also of a tribe of beetles that live by suction of the tender parts of vegetables.
PHYLL'-LO-PODS, *s. pl.* Generic name of a tribe of crustaceans, so called from the flattened leaf-like form of the feet.
PHYLL'-LO-STOMES, *s. pl.* Generic name of a family of bats, so called from the leaf-like appendage of the mouth, supported by the nose.
PHYSA, fī'-sā, *s.* A bubble, a bladder,—applied as the generic name to fresh-water snails having a thin, and seemingly inflated shell. See *Physalite* in *Dict.*
PHYS'-A-LIS, (fīs'-d-līs), *s.* An accephalan assimilated to a large bubble, commonly called the Portuguese man-of-war.
PHY'-O-CER'-R, 101: *s.* A windy rupture.

PHYS'-O-GRADES, *s. pl.* Animals that move in swimming by means of air bladders.
PHYSICAL, &c. See in *Dict.* A **PHYS'-I-CIST**, (fiz'-sist) is a natural philosopher, a meaning which would probably be implied by *Physicians*, if this word had not become fixed in a special sense. See it in *Dict.*
PHYS'-I-OG'-O-NY, 87: *s.* The creation of the whole system of nature.
PHYSOCELE, **PHYSOGRADES**. See above under *Physa*.
PHYTIVOROUS, &c. See in *Dict.*
PHY-TIPH'-A-GANS, 87: *s.* A tribe of cetaceous mammals: the term is synonymous with *Herbivorous*. The former is also applied to a section of trachealipod mollusks.
Phy-top'h-a-gous, *a.* Herbivorous or plant-feeding.
PHY'-TO-SAU'-RUS, *s.* Plant-lizard,—a fossil reptile of the red sandstone group.
PHY-TOT'-O-MIST, 87: *s.* A dissector of plants.
PHY-TOT'-O-ONS, *s. pl.* Zoophytes.
PIARIST=pī'-d-rīst, *s.* One of a religious order founded at Rome early in the 17th century, and bound by vows to the work of education.
PICAMAR=pīck'-d-mar, *s.* The bitter principle of tar.
PICARD=pīck'-ard, *s.* The *Picards* were followers of *Picard*, who, in the 15th century, styled himself the new Adam, and attempted to revive the absurdities of the Adamites of the 2nd century: this was in Bohemia, though *Picard* was a native of Flanders.
PICCOLO=pīck'-ō-lō, *s.* A word signifying *little*, applied substantively to a shrill musical instrument, most commonly a pipe.
PICOTTEE=pīck'-ō-tē', *s.* A carnation having petals notched at the edges, and spotted instead of striped, upon a ground most commonly yellow.
PINITE=pī'-nīte, *s.* A soft crystallized mineral from *Pini* in Saxony.
PINNA=pīn'-nd, *s.* A fin or wing, applied as the generic name to an accephalous mollusk commonly called the wing-shell. See *Pinnated*, &c., in *Dict.*
PIN'-NATE, *a.* Having the toes bordered by a scolloped membrane, as the coot: in botany, divided into pairs of leaflets.
PIN-NAT'-PEDS, *s. pl.* Birds belonging to an order of those that have the digits bordered by membranes.
PIN'-NI-PEDS, *s. pl.* Crabs belonging to a section in which are comprehended those that have the last pair of feet, if not more, terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming.
PIN'-NO-THERES, *s. pl.* Small parasitic crabs that take up their abode in the shell of the pinna, and other bivalves.
PIN'-NULE, *s.* A lateral division of a primary division into rays.
PIPKRACEOUS, pī'-pēr'-ā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Epithet of the order of exogens, natives of hot climes, which include the pepper-tree, (*Piper*). Compare with *Piperin*.
PITTACAL, pīt'-tā-cāl, *s.* A fine blue substance obtained from the heavy oil of tar.
PITYRIASIS, pīt'-ē-rī'-d-cīss, *s.* A *bran*-like eruption unattended by inflammation, and, when it affects infants, called *dandruff*.
PLY'-Y-ROID, *a.* Resembling bran.
PLACOID=plāck'-oid, *a.* Having the skin (fossil-fishes) covered irregularly with what seem like covered plates.
Pla-coi'-de-ans, *s. pl.* Placoid fossil-fishes.
PLAGAL, plā'-gāl, *a.* Oblique, applied in music to melodies whose principal notes lie between the fifth of the key, and its octave or twelfth.
PLA'-GI-HK'-DIAT, *a.* Having oblique sides. [Min.]
PLA'-GI-O-STOMES, *s. pl.* Oblique-mouthed crea-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāc'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, t, i, &c. mute, 171.

- tures,—generic name of a tribe of cartilaginous fishes, so called from those that have the mouth situated transversely beneath the snout.
- PLANCHET**=plānch'-ēt, *s.* The piece of metal destined to receive the stamp which is to make it a coin.
- PLANER-KALK**=plān'-er cālĕ, *s.* A German name for upper green-sand.
- PLANGENT**=plān'-gēnt, *a.* Boating in the manner of a wave. [H. Taylor.]
- PLANIPENNATE**, plān'-ē-pēn'-ī-āt, *s.* (Compare with Plane, &c., in *Dict.*) *Planipennates* are a tribe of neuropterous insects named from those that have flat-wings, of which the inferior pair almost equal the superior ones.
- PLANT, PLANTAIN.** See in *Dict.*
- PLANT-I-GRADE, a.** Moving on the soles of the feet. It is the epithet, and the generic substantive name of a tribe of carnivorous mammals.
- PLAT, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- PLAT-A-NIST, s.** A large fish of the Ganges like a dolphin.
- PLAT'-IC, a.** Wide as a road,—the epithet of a ray passing from one planet to another, when the direction does but just fall within the other's light.
- PLAT'-I-NA-MOHR**, (-mōr), *s.* Black platina.
- PLAT'-I-FUDR, s.** Broadness.
- PLAT-Y :** Syllables from the Greek *Platys*, broad.
- PLAT'-Y-CY-PH'-A-I-OU**, *a.* Broad-headed,—epithet of a species of the asaphus, a trilobite.
- PLAT'-Y-CY'-NITH, s.** A lily-shaped animal with a broad flat scapula.
- PLAT'-Y-LITH'-IC, a.** Epithet of a water-filterer from the form of the stone employed.
- PLAT'-Y-U'-DON, s.** Flat-tooth,—the name of a species of ichthyosaurus.
- PLAT'-Y-POD, s.** A broad-footed animal.
- PLAT-YU'-TEIT, s.** Broad-ūn,—applied to a species of star fish.
- PLAT'-Y-RHINK, s.** Broad or flat nose,—generic name of an ape having the nostrils widely separated.
- PLAT'-Y-SOME, s.** Flat-body,—generic name of a coleopterous insect found under the bark of trees.
- PLEBISCIT**=plē-bis'-sit, *s.* A decree of the people. [Rom. Hist.]
- PLECTOGNATH**=plēck'-tōg-nāth, (The *g* may be silent: 157.) *s.* *Plectognaths* are an order of fishes, named from those that have the jaws so formed as to seem folded. Hence *Plec-tog-nath'-ic* or *Plec-tog-na-thous, a.*
- PLECTROPOME**=plēck'-trō-pōme, *s.* *Plectropomes* are a genus of percid fishes, characterized by having a part of the lid of the gills divided into a series of spines, so as to seem like the rowel of a spur.
- PLECTRUM**=plēck'-trūm, *s.* The small ivory instrument with which the ancients struck the lyre.
- PLEIOCENE.** See **PLIOCENE**; and explained at *Eocene*.
- PLENAL, &c.** See in *Dict.* **PLEN'-I-CORNS** (92): are a tribe of ruminants named from those that have the horns full or solid, like the antlers of a deer.
- PLESIOMORPHOUS**, plē'-zē-ō-mor'-fīs, 163: *a.* Being near in form. Hence *Ple'-si-ō-mor'-phism, subst.*, a term used in speaking of crystals.
- PLE'-SI-Ō-SAU'-RUS, s.** (Or *Ple'-si-Ō-saur*.) Generic name of an extinct saurian, remarkable for its length of neck, and taking its designation from being near to a lizard in kind.
- PLEURACANTH**, plē'-rā-canth, 109: *s.* *Spine-side*, generic name of a fossil fish.
- PLEU'-MO-NEC'-TID, s.** *Swimmer* on its side,—the generic name of the sole.
- PLEU'-MO-SAUH, s.** Animal with the side of a lizard,—the generic name of an extinct saurian.
- PLEU'-MO-ROME, s.** A fossil shell divided at the side, or having the opening there.
- PLICATURE, PLICATE, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- PLI'-CI-PEN'-NATES, s. pl.** A tribe of neuropterous insects, named from those which fold the inferior wings longitudinally, these being wider than the others, as in the caddis fly.
- PLIOCENE, or PLEIOCENE**, pli'-ō-sēnc. The word in both ways of spelling has the same pronunciation. Mr. Lyell, the author of the word as of the system, spells in the more English way *Pliocene*; and, correspondingly, *Miocene*. See the explanation of both at *Eocene*.
- PLUMBAGIN**=plūm-bā'-gin, *s.* A crystallizable substance extracted from the root of a tree called *Plum-bago*.—Compare with *Plumb*, &c., in *Dict.*
- PLUTONIAN, &c.** See in *Dict.*—**PLU-TON'-IC** Rocks, are those consisting of granite, porphyry, &c., which are supposed to have consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface, and are, in this sense, distinguished from volcanic rocks, which have consolidated upon or near the surface.
- PNEUMATIC, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- PNEU'-MO-BRAN'-CHI-ATES.** (-brāng'-kē-ates, 153, 161.) *s. pl.* An order of gastropodous mollusks, to which this name, *air-gilled* creatures, is generically applied.
- PUCULIFORM**, pōck'-ū-lē-form, *a.* Cup-shaped. [Geol.]
- PODESTA**=pō-dēs'-tā, *s.* A person having power or authority,—the name of a magistrato in Genoa and Venice.
- PODOCARYA**, pōd'-ō-cār'-ē-d, *s.* A fossil having on its foot or stalk the seeds or nuts of reproduction.
- POECILITE**, pē'-sil-ite, *s.* *Variegated sandstone*,—the type of the group of strata inferior to the oolites. Hence, *Pōc-il-ite'-ic, a.*
- PŌC-IL'-O-POUS, s. pl.** An order of crustaceans, named from those whose feet are variegated as to form and use.
- POLAR, &c.** See in *Dict.*—A **PO-LAR'-I-SCOP** is an instrument used in showing the phenomena of polarization.
- POLDER**, pōl'-der, *s.* Land gained from water by canals and other draining.
- POLKA**, pōl'-kā, *s.* An Hungarian dance lately fashionable in France and England.
- POLL**=pōl, *s.* The multitude at Cambridge who do not try for honours, but are contented to pass for a degree. The word is allied etymologically to the following class [A cant or local word.]
- POLY :** See in *Dict.*
- POL'-Y-A-DEI'-PHOUS**, 163, 120: *a.* *Many-brothered*,—having the stamens combined into more than two parcels. [Bot.]
- POL'-Y-AN'-DROUS, a.** *Many-husbanded*,—having more than twenty hypogynous stamens. [Bot.]
- POL'-Y-CHRON'-I-ŌUS**, 161: *a.* Chronic, the epithet of a long-enduring disease. [Med.]
- POL'-Y-GAS'-TRI-ANS, s. pl.** The most minute and simple class of infusories, devoid of spinal marrow, having no vascular or respiratory organs, but having many stomachs, from which characteristic they take their name.
- POL'-Y-G-NOM'-E-TRY, s.** The doctrine of polygons, as trigonometry of triangles.
- POL'-Y-MIG'-NITE, s.** A mineral so called in allusion to its many constituents.
- POL'-Y-NEMR, s.** An abdominal fish, so named because it divides into many kinds.
- POL'-Y-OM'-MA-TOTS, a.** Many-eyed. [Geol.]
- PO-LYP'-A-ŌUS**, 87: *a.* Bringing forth many,—applied as a generic distinction to one of the great divisions of the radiate animals.
- PO-lyp'-a-ry**, in the *pl.* **PO-lyp'-a-ies, s.** Poly-parous creature or creatures.
- POL'-Y-PE, s.** A *many-footed* polyparous creature. The English plural is *Poly'-y-pes*, (pōl'-ē-pēs:) the latinized plural, *Pol'-y-pi*. See *Polypus* in *Dict.*

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: 'mish ūn, i. e. *mission*, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. *vision*, 165: thīn, 166: thēn, 166.

PO-LYPH¹-A-GOUS, 87: *a.* Omnivorous.
PO-LYPH¹-O-RITE, *s.* A many-pored fossil plant.
POI¹-Y-P-RE¹-NOUS, *a.* Containing many kernels or seeds,—epithet of certain fruits.
POI¹-Y-THAL¹-A-MOUS, *a.* Many-chambered. [Conchol.]
POI¹-y¹-thal¹-ma¹-ceans, (-sh'ânz, 147.) *s. pl.* An order of cephalopods.
POI¹-Y-ZO¹-NAL, *a.* Epithet of a burning lens constructed of several zones or rings.
PO-LYZ¹-O-ON, 87: *s.* A compound animal, or one that unites many animals in a single frame.
POPPET = **pôp¹-pêt**, *s.* A perpendicular piece of timber fixed on the fore and aftmost parts of the bulge-ways to support the ship when launching. See also Puppet both in *Dict.* and *Supp.*
POODLE, **pôô¹-dl**, 101: *s.* The familiar appellation of the small rough water dog.
POOLER = **pôô¹-er**, *s.* An instrument to stir a tan-pit.
PORISTIC, &c. See in *Dict.* A **POR¹-ISM** is a general theorem drawn from one already established; or a proposition that conditions may be found to render a certain problem capable of innumerable solutions.
POROCELE, **pôr¹-ô-sêl**, 101: *s.* A rupture proceeding from hard matter.
PO-ROT¹-IC, 88: *a.* Converting part of the food into hard matter. [Med.]
To PORT, &c.; **PORT** (a gate), &c. See in *Dict.*
PORT¹-TATE, (**pôr¹-t**, 130.) *a.* Epithet of a cross not erect, but placed athwart, as if borne on a man's shoulders. [Her.]
PORT¹-RO-KEN, 130, 114: *a.* Having the circuit or liberties of the gate, that is, being within the city gate in point of privileges, though without it in point of fact.
POSOLOGY, **pô zô¹-ô-jêy**, 151: *s.* The science of the quantities proper in medical doses.
POST, (posited). See in *Dict.*—A **POST-CAP¹-TAIN**, is a captain placed for the first opportunity of regular preferment, being the naval rank next above that of a commander.
POST, (after). See in *Dict.*
Pos¹-TIQUE, (**pô¹-têk**), *s.* An ornament of sculpture superadded, after the original plan has been completed.
POST-VEN¹-TION-AL, 89: *a.* An epithet for a change of the moon when it happens after some great movable feast, or remarkable planetary aspect.
POTERIOCRINITE, **pô-têr¹-ê-ô-crî¹-nîte**, *s.* A case-like lily-shaped animal in fossil remains.
POULDRON = **pôul¹-drôn**, 108: *s.* That part of a suit of armour which covers the shoulder.
PRAXEAN, **prăcks¹-ê-ân**, 147: *s.* One of the followers of Praxeas, an Asiatic heresiarch of the 2nd century, who denied the plurality of persons in the godhead.
PREDAL, **PREDACIOUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*
PRE-DA¹-CRANS, (-sh'ânz, 147.) *s. pl.* Ferine beasts,—the Carnassiers in the system of Cuvier.
PREDY, **prê¹-dêy**, *a.* Epithet of ship when cleared and ready for an engagement.
PREFLORATION, **prê¹-fôr¹-r¹-shûn**, *s.* (See *Pre.*) The arrangement of the parts of the flower before they expand, also called evagination.
PRE-MORSED, (-môr¹-s, 143.) *a.* Seeming as if bitten off,—epithet applied in botany to a root or a leaf.
PRENDER = **prên¹-der**, *s.* The power or right of taking a thing before it is offered. [Law.]
PREOPERCULUM = **prê¹-ô-per¹-cû-lûm**, *s.* (See *Pre.*) The forelid or operculum in a moss.
To PRE-PAY¹, *v. a.* To pay before-hand, especially the postage of a letter.

Pie-pay¹-ment, *s.* Payment in advance.
PRESBYOPY, **prêz¹-bê-ô-jêy**, 151: *s.* Old-sight,—the defect in vision when near objects are seen indistinctly, but distant more plainly.
To PRESS, &c. See in *Dict.*
PREN¹-SI-NOS¹-TERS, *s. pl.* A tribe of wading birds named from those that have flattened or compressed beaks.
PRESTIGE, **prês¹-têzh**, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Charm, fascination. In the plural, the pronunciation is anglicized. See in *Dict.*
PRIMAL, &c. See in *Dict.*
PRI¹-MA-YA¹-CI-E, (-fâ¹-shê-êy, 147.) *ad.* At the first aspect. [Latini.]
PRI¹-MAH¹-IES, *s. pl.* The largest feathers of a bird's wing. See the adjective word in *Dict.*
PRI¹-MATES, *s. pl.* The first order in the class mammalia, comprehending man, the lemur, the ape, and the bat. See also in *Dict.*
PRI¹-MINE, 105: *s.* The external integument of the ovule. [Bot.]
PRI¹-MUL¹-A¹-CEOUS, (-sh'ûs, 147.) Epithet of a natural order of herbaceous exogens, which include, among other species, the cowslip, primrose, auricula, acrid cyclamen, anagallis, and pimpernel.
PRISTACANTHUS = **prîs¹-tâ-cân¹-thûs**, *s.* Creature with a spine like the teeth of a saw,—generic name of a fossil fish.
PRIS¹-TO-DON¹-TUS, *s.* Saw-tooth,—generic name of a fossil fish.
PRO: See in *Dict.* **PRO¹-RE-NA¹-TA**, is a Latin phrase often used adverbially in English to signify, "for the occasion that has sprung or may spring up."
PRO-TËM-PO-RI is another Latin phrase used to signify, "for the time only."
PROBOSCIS. See in *Dict.*
PRO¹-BOS-CID¹-I-ANS, *s. pl.* A family of pachydermatous mammals, named from those that have the nose prolonged into a trunk, as the elephant and mastodon.
PRO¹-BOS-CID¹-I-VOHM, *a.* Like a proboscis.
PROCELLOUS. See in *Dict.*
PRO¹-CEL-LA¹-RI-ANS, *s. pl.* Storm-birds, the generic name of web-footed fowls, of which the Peterel (little Peter because he walks on the sea) is one.
PROCRUSTEAN = **prô¹-crûs¹-tê¹-ân**, 88: *a.* With the cruelty of the robber Procrustes, who placed his victims on an iron bed, stretching those who were too short for it, and docking those who were too long.
PRODROME. See in *Dict.*—**PRO¹-DRO-MUS** is the Latin form in **PRO¹-DRO-MOUS** (120) is the correspondent adj., signifying forerunning.
PROEM, &c. See in *Dict.* **PRO¹-E-MI-UM** or **PRO¹-E-MI-UM** is the Latin form.
PROGNATHOUS, **prôg¹-nâ¹-thûs**, *a.* Having the jaw-bones coming forward, as in a negro.
PRONAOS = **prô¹-nâ-ôss**, *s.* Front porch of a temple.
PROPEDEUTIC, **prô¹-pê¹-dû¹-tîck**, *a.* Preparing for a study by previous learning. Hence, **PRO¹-pê¹-dêu¹-tîcs**, *s. pl.*, preliminary learning.
PROPTERYGIOUS, **prôp¹-têr¹-îdgê¹-ê-ûs**, *a.* Four-finned,—epithet of a species of thynnus, a fossil fish.
PROSENCHYMA, **prôz¹-êng¹-kê¹-mê**, 158, 161: *s.* Cellular tissue in plants, so named in contradistinction to parenchyma, the spheroidal sacs for the conveyance of fluid matter being lengthened into bags acute at each end.
PRO¹-en-chym¹-a-tous, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of prosenchyma.
PROSOPOLEPSY, &c. See in *Dict.*
PRO¹-O-PÔ¹-MA-PHY, 87: *s.* A vivid description of a person, or other animated object. [Rhet.]

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gât¹-wáy: cháp¹-mân: pâ¹-pâ¹: lâw: gôôd: jôô, i. e. jêw, 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

PROSPHYSIS, prôs'-fê cis, *s.* A growing together of two parts, as of two fingers.

PROTEGE, prô'-tâ-zhâ', [Fr.] 170: *s.* One under the patronage of another: if the party is a female, the word, without change of pronunciation, is *Protegee*.

PROTEINE, prô'-tê-in, 105: *s.* (Compare with *Proto*, &c.) A modern term, etymologically, as well as in meaning, distinct from *Protein*; being the name of a substance in the animal body considered as the original or *foremost* organic product in the formation of fibrin, albumen, and almost all animal tissues.—The final *e* in the spelling is unnecessary, and custom will soon drop it.

PROTHORAX, prô'-thô-ricks, *s.* The foremost of the three thoracic segments in insects, the other two being the meso-thorax or middle thorax, and the meta-thorax or aftermost thorax.

PROTOGINE=prô'-tô-jine, *s.* (Compare with *Proto*, &c.) Primitive granite, a variety in which talc takes the place of mica.

TO PROTRACT, &c. See in *Dict*.

Pro-trac'-tâie (-tîl, 105), *a.* That can be lengthened.

PROXENE, prôcks'-ênê, *s.* Superintendent of strangers in an ancient Greek city.

PRUDHOMME, pr'ô-dôm', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A discreet man, officially selected for some equitable duty in his neighbourhood.

PRUTENIC, prou-tên'-ick, 109, 88: *a.* See explained at *Ilchauc*.

PSUDO-, &c. See in *Dict*.

PSU'-DE-PIG'-RA-PHY, (sô'-dê-, 157,) *s.* The practice of ascribing false names as authors to works.

PSU'-DO-BLEP'-SIS, *s.* False vision.

PSU'-DO-BULB, *s.* An enlarged stem scarcely differing from a tuber, except in being formed above ground.

PSU'-DO-DIP'-TER-AL, *a.* Giving the appearance of a double wing in a building by omitting an intermediate range of columns which would complete each wing.

PSU'-DO-MOR'-PHOUS, *a.* Deceptive in form or appearance. [Geol.]

PSU'-DO-PODS, *s. pl.* A tribe of polygastric infusories named from those in which the body, by various contractions and changes of form, has the appearance of having feet.

PSU'-DO-SCOR'-PI-ONS, *s. pl.* A family of arachnidans, named from those that have an oblong body, with two or four eyes, and six or eight legs, as the book crabs.

PSU'-DOTH'-Y-RON, 87: *s.* A false door. [Arch.]

PSILANTHROPIST, sî-lân'-thô-pîst, 157: *s.* One who believes that Christ was a mere man, and lays stress on the Resurrection rather than the Crucifixion.—a Unitarian, Humanitarian, or Socinian.

PSITTACEOUS. See in *Dict*.

PSIT'-TA-CINES, (sît'-â-sînz, 157,) *s. pl.* Generic name of the parrot tribe.

PSYCHROMETER, sî-crôm'-ê-ter, 157, 61, 87: *s.* A measurer of the degree of coolness or tension in the vapour of the atmosphere.

PSYCH'-RICS, (sick'-ticks,) *s. pl.* Refrigerating medicines.

PTER-: Initial syllable from the Greek *Pteron* or *Pteryx*, a wing.

PTER'-O-DAC'-TYLES, (têr'-ô-dâck'-tîlz, 157, 105,) *s.* Wing-fingered creatures,—generic name of extinct flying reptiles found in the lias formation.

PTER'-O-PODS, *s. pl.* A class of mollusks named from those which have a wing-shaped expansion on each side, serving for feet.

PTER'-YG'-IANS, (têr'-îdg'-yânz,) *s. pl.* A group of mollusks having wing-like expansions of the skin.

PTER'-Y-GOIDS, *a.* Wing-like. [Anat.]

PTYCH-: Initial syllable from the Greek *Ptyche*, a fold.

PTY'-CHA-CAN''-THUS, (t'-kâ-, 157, 161,) *s.* Generic name of a fossil fish having a *folded-spine*.

PTY'-CHO-DUS, *s.* Folded-tooth,—generic name of a fossil of the shark family.

PTY'-CO-LEP''-SIS, *s.* Folded scales,—generic name of a fossil fish.

PUGGING, pûg'-guîng, *s.* Stuff made of plaster, laid under the boards of a floor to deaden the sounds between floor and floor.

PULMO: a Latin word signifying a lung. Compare *Pulmonary*, &c., in *Dict*.

PUL'-MO-BRAN''-CHI-ATE, (-brâng'-kê-âte, 158, 161,) *a.* Having *lungs* breathing at the *gills*.

PUL'-MO-GRADES, *s. pl.* A tribe of accephalans named from those gelatinous species which swim by the contraction of the vesicular margin of the disk-shaped body, where respiration also probably takes place.

PUL'-MON-IPH''-ER-OUS, 163: *a.* Having lungs.

PUL'-MON-AR-IES, *s. pl.* An order of arachnidans named from those which breathe by means of pulmonary sacs or lungs. See the general, and an applied meaning of the adjective in *Dict*.

PUL'-MON-ATEM, *s. pl.* An order of gastropodous mollusks named from those which breathe air, to which the blood is exposed while circulating through a vascular network that lines the bronchial cavity.

PULVINATE, pûl'-vê-nât, *a.* Cushioned. [Geol.]

PUNJAUB, pûn-jâub', *s.* The country of the five rivers, which flow by one stream into the Indus,—the most northerly part of India, and at present under the dominion of a native prince.

PUNNET=pûn'-nêt, *s.* A small but broad shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.

PUPA. See in *Dict*.—This word, beside the meaning given in *Dict*, (a chrysalis,) is applied as a generic name to a larval snail from its resemblance to the chrysalis of an insect.

Pupe, *s.* The English form of the previous word, is applied as the generic name of the oviform nymph of lepidopterous insects, and also of metabolian insects when at the second stage of metamorphosis.

Pu-pip'-a-rous, *a.* Producing young in the condition of a pupa or nymph, as the forest fly.

Pu'-pi-pares, *s. pl.* Pupiparous insects.

Pu'-pi-vores, *s. pl.* Insects that feed on pupae.

PURANA=pû-ra'-nd, *s.* Collective term for books explaining the Shastras. [Oriental.]

PURPURE, &c. See in *Dict*.

PUR-PU'-RI-FERS, *s. pl.* A family of gastropodous mollusks named from the species which secrete the purple substance forming the celebrated dye of the ancients.

PUSEYISM, pû'-zê-y-izm, 151: *s.* The views, unfavourable to the English reformers, which Dr. Pusey and others have opened at Oxford, in which it is proposed to carry back the discipline and doctrine of the church of England to an imagined period, when there would have been no ground of separation between it and the church of Rome.

Pu'-zey-ist, or **Pu'-zey-ite**, *s.* One holding the principles of Puseyism.

PYC-NITE=pick'-nîte, *s.* A prismatic mineral, named from its closeness or thickness. Compare with *Pycnostyle* in *Dict*.

PYLORUS, &c. See in *Dict*.

PYL'-O-BID''-E-ANS, *s. pl.* A tribe of lamellibranchiate bivalves, named from those that seem to be guards of two doors, by having their shell open at both extremities.

PYR-: See in *Dict*.

PYR-AL'-IO-ITE, *s.* Another form of the word *Pyrallite*, which see in *Dict*.

PYR'-O-A-CET''-IC, *a.* Epithet of a liquid spirit

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vîzh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: AIn, 166: thên, 166.

formed during the destructive distillation of acetate of lead.

Pyro-ac'id, *s.* An acid modified by the action of heat; as **Pyro-gal'lic**, **Pyro-mal'ic**, and **Pyro-tar'tar'ic** acids.

Pyro-CHLORIC, 161: *s.* A substance made green by fire,—the name of the octahedral ore of titanium.

Pyro-RO-RONOUS, (ōdgr'-ē-nūn), *a.* Generated by fire, igneous.

Pyro-ULF'ATE, 109: *s.* A mineral that resolves by heat into oxygen and a sub-oxide.

Pyro-MON'-PHITE, 163: *s.* Native phosphate of lead, which changes its character when heated before the blowpipe.

Pyro-O-NOM'ICS, *s. pl.* The science of the properties and operations of heat.

Pyro-OR'THITE, *s.* A mineral like orthite, but differently affected by heat.

Pyro-OR-MALITE (ōz'-) *s.* A native submuriate of iron, which, when heated, exhales the odor of chlorine.

Pyro-SOMES, *s. pl.* Fire bodies,—the name of compound ascidians remarkable for emitting a splendid phosphoric light.

Pyro-OX-YI'-IC, *a.* Epithet of a spirit, also called **pyro-liq'uous** spirit, and improperly called naphtha. A substance detected in this spirit is called **pyro-x'ylin**.

QUADR: See in *Dict.*

QUAD-RI-CORNS, (kwōl'-rē-coinz, 140.) *s. pl.* A family of apterous insects, named from those that have four horns or antennae.

QUAD-RI-PORES, *s. pl.* A family of sessile cirripeds, named from those in which the operculum or covering of the tube is composed of four valves.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-ALS, *s. pl.* A tribe of crabs, having the shell more or less square. See the word as an *adj.* in *Dict.*

QUAD-RI-PEN'-NATES, *s. pl.* A section of anelytous insects, named from those that have four wings.

QUAD-RI-SUL'-CATR, *a.* Having the hoof divided into four parts, corresponding to the four digits:—substantively, an animal so characterized.

QUAD-RI-VI'-TUM, *s.* See the general sense of the *adj.* **Quadrivial**, in *Dict.*, and the applied sense of the present word at *Trivium* in *Supp.*

QUAD-RI-PE'DAL, *a.* Epithet of the signs in astronomy which represent *quadrupeds*; for which last word see *Dict.*

QUAGGA, kwāg'-gā, *s.* A soliped allied to the zebra.

QUAQUAVERSAL, kwā'-kwā-ver'-sāl, *a.* Having a circular dip in every direction, as in volcanic cones.

QUART, &c. See in *Dict.*

QUART-TINE, (kwōr'-tīn, 140, 105,) *s.* The fourth or innermost integument but one of the ovule. [Bot.]

QUART-TO-DUC'-I-MANT, 59: *s.* One of those religionists, who, at different times in the history of the church, have persevered in keeping Easter on the 14th day of the paschal moon, as the Jews, instead of the Sunday next following.

QUARTZ, &c. See in *Dict.*—**QUART-ZONK'** (kwōr'zōn', 152.) is another form of the *adj.* **Quartz**.

QUASIMODO, kwā-zim'-ō-dō, 140, 87, 151: *a.* Epithet of the first Sunday after Easter, because the Introit for the day begins with those words.

QUERCITRON, kwēr'-cē-tron, 140: *s.* The internal bark of the *quercus tinctoria*, a tree of North America yielding a yellow brown tincture for dyeing.

QUID, &c. See in *Dict.*—**QUID-PRO-QUO'** is a Latin phrase that means a taking of one thing for another,—a mistake, an inadequacy. The French write *Qui-pro quo*, and sound it *ke'-pro ko'*.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: clāp'-mān: pā'-pā': lāw: gōd: j'ōō. *i. e. jeto*, 55: *a, e, i*, &c. *mute*, 171.

QUINIA, kwīn'-ē-d, 140: *s.* A vegetable alkaloid present with cinchonia in a tree called cinchona.

QUINT, kīngt, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A sequence of five cards.

QUINTILIAN, kwīn-tīl'-yān, 140, 146, *s.* The Quintilians were the followers of a woman named Quintia, who, in an early age of the Christian church, attributed extraordinary gifts to Eve for having eaten of the tree of knowledge, and required that women should be admitted to be priests and bishops.

QUINTINE, kwīn'-tīn, 140, 105: *s.* The *foli* or innermost envelop of the ovule. [Bot.]

QUINZAIN, kwīn' zén, 140, 119: *s.* The fifteenth day after a feast, including the day itself.

To QUIT, &c. See in *Dict.*

QUITE, (kwīte, 140.) *ad.* With complete quittance,—clearly, fully, completely.

QUOD, kwōd, 140: *Lat. pron. neuter.* What or which, as in the phrase *quod vide* (or *q. v.*) "which see." It also occurs for *Quod*. See this last in *Dict.*

QUOIN, coin, *s.* A corner: the same as *Coin* or *Coigne*; also, a loose piece of wood used to adjust the elevation of a cannon.

QUO-WARRANTO, kwō-wōl'-rōn-tō, 140: *s.* A writ calling on a person to show by what title he holds some office or franchise.

RACE, RACEME, &c. See in *Dict.*

RAC-EM'IC, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid in the tartar from grapes, associated with the tartaric.

Rac-i-mil'-er-ous, 92: *a.* Bearing clusters.

RACHIS, ra'-kiss, 161: *s.* A spine, applied in botany as the name of the axis of inflorescence, and also as the name of the petiole of a fern leaf; and in zoology, as the name of the vertebral column of mammals and birds. In botany, it is often abbreviated into *Rach*.

RACOVIAN, rā-cō'-vé-ān, *s.* A Polish unitarian, named from Racow, a small city in which the sect abounds.

RADIAL, **RADIUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*—**RA'-DIUS-VEC'-TOR**, is a right line from the centre of force of any curve in which a body is supposed to move by centripetal force, to that point of the curve where the body is supposed to be.

RAIL=rāi, *s.* The rails in a cart are the rails at the top.

RAG, &c. See in *Dict.*—**RAG'-ULEN**, a term in heraldry, means having a ragged appearance like the limb of a tree that is lopped of its branches.

RAISONNÉ, rā'-zōn-nāy', [Fr.] 170: *a.* A catalogue raisonné, is one that classifies and explains its subjects.

RAMADAN=rām'-ā-dān', *s.* (Or *Rhamadan*.) The Mahometan Lent.

RAMAYANA=rām'-ā-s'-nd, *s.* The oldest of the two great Sanscrit poems: it describes the life and actions of *Rama*.

RAMENTS. See in *Dict.*

Ra'-ment, *s.* A bristle-shaped leaflet placed in the angle of the petiole, as on the oak.

Ra-men'-ta, *s.* The Latin original of the previous words, applied as above, or as the name of a ragged chaff-like hair growing on the petiole of ferns.

RAMIST=rā'-mī-t', *s.* A follower of *Ramus* in logic and philosophy, an opposer of *Aristotle*—*Ramus* perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

RANA=rā'-nā, *s.* Generic name of the frog.—Compare with *Ranula* in *Dict.*

RA'-NAN-ITES, *s. pl.* A sect of *Jews* who venerated frogs, because they plagued *Narash*.

RA'-NINE, *a.* Epithet of the veins otherwise called the frog veins, under the tongue.

RANKEE=rān'-nēe, *s.* Queen. [East Ind.] It is sometimes written *Ranny*. The correspondent male form is *Rana*, a title only of the highest Hindoo sovereigns.

RANUNCULUS. See under *Ranula* in *Dict.*

Ra-nun'-cu-la'-ceous, (rā-nūng'-cū-lā'-sh'ūs, 158, 147.) *a.* Epithet of an order of exogens, almost always herbaceous, which comprehend, among many others, larkspur, ranunculus, anemone, and peony.

RAPHÉ, rā'-fēy, *s.* Literally, a suture, but applied, in botany, to the line of communication between the hilum and the chalazæ.

RA'-PHIDES, 163: *s. pl.* Needle-like transparent bodies lying in the tissue of plants, being the crystals of various salts.

RA'-PHI-O'-DON, *s.* Needle-tooth,—the generic name of a fossil fish, a species of odontaspis.

RAP, RAPE, RAPTER, &c. See in *Dict.*

RA'-P-TORS, or **RA'-P-TO'-RI-ALS,** *s. pl.* Generic name of birds that live by prey, characterized by a strong curved beak, and robust short-taloned legs.

To RASE, &c. See in *Dict.*

RA'-SANT, (-zūt, 151.) *a.* Epithet applied in fortification to anything that will scratch, scour, or clear.

RA-SU'-RI-ALS, 151: *s. pl.* Gallinaceous birds, or scratchers, having strong feet and obtuse claws for scratching up grains and other substances.

RASCOLNIK, rāw-cōl'-nick, *s.* A dissenter from the Greek church in the Russian dominions.

RASORIAL. See above under *To Rase* in *Supp.*

RAY, &c. See in *Dict.*

RAYS, *s. pl.* Fishes of a horizontally-flattened, and broad, disk-shaped body, which is chiefly composed of the immense pectoral fins, the branches of which diverge, like the rays of a fan.—The word is the same as *Ray*, allied to *Radius*.

RAYAH = rā'-ydh, *s.* A non-Mahometan subject of Turkey, paying a capitation tax.

REALGAR = rē'-āl'-gar, *s.* Red orpiment.

To REAM = rēam, *v. a.* To increase the bore or size by means of an instrument, said of a hole in blockmaking.

RECALCITRATION, rē-cāl'-cē-trā'-sh'ūn, *s.* (See *Re-*.) A kicking again, a renewed kicking. [Walt. Scott.]

RECHABITE, rē'-cā-bite, 161: *s.* One of the descendants of Rechab among the ancient Jews; (Jer. xxxv.) As they drank no wine, the name has been assumed by some modern *Tee-totalers*.

RECTUM = rēck'-tūm, *s.* The last of the large intestines, named by the old anatomists for the wrong idea that it is straight.

REDAN, rē'-dān, *s.* A kind of rampart in advance of the principal works. [Fortif.]

To REDDEM, REDEMPTORY, &c. See in *Dict.*

RE-DEMP'-TOR-ISTS, 156: *s. pl.* A religious order formerly of Naples, now of Austria, bound by the usual monastic vows, but specially devoted to the education of youth.

To REFER, REFERENCE, &c. See in *Dict.*

RE'-RER-AN'-DI-AR-Y, *s.* A public officer formerly charged with the duty of procuring and executing diplomas and charters.

To RE-INFORCE, rē'-in-to'-urce, 47, 130: *v. a.* (See *Re-*.) To enforce anew, to strengthen with new assistance or support.

Re-in-force'-ment, *s.* A supply of new force, particularly of troops or ships.

REITER, n'-ter, [Ger.] *s.* A rider,—a cavalry soldier.

RE-MBLAI, rōng'-blay, [Fr.] 170: *s.* See explained at *Deblai* in *Supp.*

REMIFORM, rēm'-e-forin, 92: *a.* Oar-shaped. [Leot.]

REM'-I-GES, *s. pl.* The quill-feathers in a bird's wings, assimilated to oars.

REM'-I-PEDS, *s. pl.* An order of coleopterous insects,

named from those that have *terra* adapted for swimming.

RENUENT = rēn'-ū-ēnt, *a.* Epithet of a pair of muscles which serve to throw the head back: opposed to *assuent*. Compare with *Renounce*, *Renunciation*, &c. in *Dict.*

REPETEND = rēp'-ē-tēnd', *s.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs, and would go on for ever.—Compare with *Repeat*, *Repetition*, &c. in *Dict.*

REPSILVER = rēp'-sil-ver, *s.* Money anciently paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the service of reaping his corn.

RETICLE, RETIFORM, &c. See in *Dict.*

RE'-TI-AN-IES (rē'-tē-ār-lz, 105.) *s. pl.* Generic name of spiders that spin a net.

RE'-I-PEDS, *s. pl.* A name, in a binary system, of birds that have the skin of the tarsi like net-work.

RE-ROSE', 152: *a.* Having reticulated veins. [Bot.]

RETINASPHALT = rē'-in-s'fālt, *s.* A natural combination of resin and asphalt found in the Bovey coal in Derbyshire. See *Retinite*, which has the same meaning, in *Dict.*

RETIPEDS, RETOS, &c. See above in *Supp.*

REVEITEMENT, rēv-ātē-mōng, [Fr.] 170: *s.* A strong wall of brick or stone round the lower outside part of a rampart.

RHACHEOSAURUS, rā'-ké ō-sāw'-rūs, 164: *s.* Rock-lizard

RHACHIALGY, rā'-kē-āl'-jēy, 164: *s.* A pain in the spine of the back.

RHAMADAN. See *Ramadan* in *Supp.*

RHAMNACEOUS, rām-nā'-sh'ūs, 164, 147: *a.* Epithet of a natural order of arborescent exogens, named from the *Rhamnus* or *Rheinberry*.

RHAMPHASTOUS, rām-fās'-tūs, 164, 163: *a.* Having an enormous beak,—epithet of the scansorial birds called *Toucans*.

RHAPONTICIN, rā-pōn'-tē-cin, 164: *s.* A substance obtained from the *Rheum reponticum* in the form of yellow scales.

RHEIN, rē'-in, 164: *s.* An inodorous bitter substance of a yellow colour obtained from powdered rhubarb.

RHE'-UM, *s.* Generic name of a tree which includes the rhubarb tree. The word in this sense must be distinguished from *Rheum* as given in the *Dict.*, though they have the same etymology.

Rh'-u'-mic, (rō'-mic, 164, 109.) *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from rhubarb stalks.

RHIZANTHACEOUS, rī'-zān-thā'-sh'ūs, 164, 147: *a.* Epithet of plants which occupy a station between the sexual and asexual species; they have scarcely any spiral vessels, and are named as seeming to have only a *root* and a *flower*, though some are very large.

RHI'-ZOME, *s.* A root-stalk. The full word is *Rhizoma*.

RHI-ZOPH'-O-ROUN, 164, 163, 120: *a.* Root-bearing,—epithet of a genus of plants, comprehending the mangrove tree of the East Indies.

RHI'-Z-STOM'S, *s. pl.* A genus of medusæ, which receive nutriment by minute pores, analogous to the stomata of plants, situated in root-like appendages.

RHONCUS, rōng'-cūs, 164, 158: *s.* A rattling or wheezing sound, especially as ascertained by the stethoscope. [Med.]

RHYNCHOPHORE, rīng' cō-lōre, 164, 158, 161, 163: *s.* *Rhynchophores* are a family of coleopterous insects, named from those that bear a head in the form of a large beak or proboscis.

RIAL = rī'-āl, *s.* (For *Royal*.) A gold coin value 10s. in the reign of Henry VI., and 15s. in that of Elizabeth. It has long been out of use.

RICE. See in *Dict.*—**RICK-PAT'-PER** is not prepared from Rice, but is a membrane of a broad fruit tree.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ūn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vigh-ūn, *i. e.* *vision*, 166: thūn, 166: then, 166

- RICINIC** = rī-sin' ick, 88: *a.* Epithet of one of the acids obtained from castor-oil.
- RINGENT**, rin'-jēnt, *a.* Grinning or gaping.—the epithet of a corolla, the border of which is divided into two parts by a *gape* or opening. [Bot.]
- ROCAILLE**, rô-kă'-il, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Shell-work in architecture.
- ROUAMBOLK** = rôck'-âm-bô'k, 81: *s.* A sort of mild garlic.
- ROCELLIC** = rô-sēl'-lick, 88: *a.* Epithet of an acid obtained from the *Rocella tinctoria*.
- ROCHELLE-SALT**, rô-shēl'-să'lt, *s.* The tartrate of soda and potassa, named from Rochelle in France.
- RODENT** = rô'-dēnt, *a* and *s.* Gnawing:—*s. pl.* *Rodents* or *Gill'-res* are an order of unguiculate mammals. See *Gill'es* in *Supp.*
- RODGE** = rôd'je, *s.* A water-fowl less than a duck.
- TO ROLLOCK** = rôl'-lick, *v.* To roll or stagger, and be *frivolous*, a word of modern coinage and trivial use.
- RONDELETIA**, rôn'-dē-lē'-shē-ā, 147: *s.* Generic name of a plant of the class Pentandria, and the order monogynia, named after the naturalist Rondelet.
- ROOT, &c.** See in *Dict.* To **ROOT**, as a verb neuter, signifies to fix the root; to turn up the earth; to sink deep: as a verb active, to fix deep in the earth, or as in the earth;—with *up* or *out*, to eradicate; to destroy.
- RORQUAL**, rôr'-kwôl, 168: *s.* A sort of whale that has a platted belly.
- ROSE, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- RO-SAL-CEOUS**, (rô'-sh'ūs, 151, 147.) *a.* Rose-like,—an epithet applied to a corolla having four or more petals inserted into the receptacle by a short broad claw, as in the wild rose.
- ROS-U-LATE**, 92: *a.* Having the leaves arranged in little rose like clusters.
- ROSTEL** = rôs'-tēl, *s.* (Compare with *Rostral*, &c., in *Dict.*) A little beak or snout, but applied in botany as a name for that part of the germ of a new plant which descends into the earth, and becomes the root.
- ROSTRAL-LOUS**, *a.* Having a little beak. [Fossils.]
- ROTA, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- ROU-TI-VENS, s. pl.** A class of highly-organized infusorial animals, commonly called *wheel-animals*.
- ROU-TIF-ER-OUS, a.** Wheel-bearing.
- ROUGE.** See in *Dict.* **ROUGE-ET-NOIR**, (rôzh'-ā-nwôr'', [Fr.] 170.) is a game of cards so called from the colours, *red* and *black*, on the cloth it is played on.
- RUDOLPHINE**, rôo-dôl'-fin, 109, 163: *a.* See explained at *Ilchenic* in *Supp.*
- TO RUMINATE, RUMINANT, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- Ru'-mi-nal, a.** The same as *ruminant*, but the special epithet of the fig-tree under which the wolf suckled Romulus and Remus. *Ruma* or *Rumen* means a teat or dug.
- Ru'-mi-na'-ted, a.** In a special sense,—pierced by numerous perforations; full of chaffy matter like a nutmeg. [Bot.]
- RYACOLITE** = rī-ăck'-ô-lit, 87: *s.* Steam-stone or glassy felspar.
- RYOT, rī'-ôt, s.** A farmer in Hindoostan.
- SAC** = săck, *s.* (Compare with *Sack* in *Dict.*) A pouch or little sack. [Chirur.]
- Sac'-ca-ted, a.** Having the water (from dropsy) encysted: in conchology, gibbous towards the summit.
- Sac'-cule, s.** A little sac.
- SACCHARINE, &c.** See in *Dict.*
- Sac-char'-ic, (-kăr'-ick, 88.) a.** Epithet of an acid formed along with oxalic acid, during the action of nitric acid or vinegar.
- SAC'-CHA-KO-ROID, a.** Having a texture like loaf-sugar.
- SAC'-CHA-ROM''-E-TER, s.** An instrument for determining the specific gravity of brewers' and distillers' worts.
- SAHLITE** = sâh'-lit, *s.* A mineral from Sahlin in Westphalia.
- SAINT-SIMONITE, sânt-si'-môn-it, s.** The *Saint-Simonites*, Simonists, or Simonians, are people in France that hold opinions practically agreeing with those of the Owenites in England, only that there is more of optimism in the Simonites' view of past epochs, which they regard as intended preparations for their own. They call their system the New Christianity. Their originator Saint-Simon, died in 1825.
- SALICACEOUS, sâl'-ă-că''-sh'ūs, 147: a.** (Compare with *Salicine* in *Dict.*) Of the *Salix* or willow-kind,—epithet of a natural order of *chamædæceous* exogens.
- SALP** = sâlp, *s.* *Salps* are a genus of soft-shelled or tunicated cephalopod mollusks, which float in the sea.
- SAMANÆAN, sām'-ân-e''-ân, s.** The Samanæans were philosophers of the East, distinct from the Brahmins, and supposed to have been Buddhists teaching, as the Gnostics did, that all objects of sense are manifestations of the deity, but of a transient and exclusive character, and that the human soul, which is an emanation from the deity, will hereafter be absorbed in the divine essence, if wisdom in this life be secured through prayer and contemplation; but that, otherwise, the soul will again vivify a body, and be again subjected to the miseries of sensuous existence. Such opinions as these still prevail among cultivated men in China, and are the leading moral motives, where Mahometanism is not established, and Christianity is not yet reached.
- SAMARA** = sâ-mă'-râ, *s.* A kind of one-seeded indehiscent pericarp with a wing at one end.
- SA-MA'-ROID, a.** Resembling a Samara.
- SAMPAN** = sām'-pân, *a.* or *s.* Properly, *Sampans*, which means literally three planks,—the epithet or substantive name of a Chinese boat from 12 to 15 feet in length, in which a Chinese family lives in Canton river, where there are more than 40,000. The word is also written and pronounced *Champan*, which see in *Supp.*
- SANDEMANIAN, sân'-dē-n.ă''-nē-ân, s.** A follower of Robert Sandeman, who, in 1757, published opinions of a highly antinomian character. In Scotland, the designation is *Glassite*, from John Glass, Sandeman's father-in-law.
- SANGIAC, sân'-jē-ăck, s.** Governor of a *muhâciat*, or district of a pachalic.
- SANS-CULOTTE, sâng'-c'oo-lôt'', [Fr.] 170:** *s.* One of the extreme partisans of the first French Revolution, literally, one without breeches.
- SANS-SOU-CI'', (-sô'-see') a. ad. or s.** Without care.
- SANTONIN** = sânt'-tô-nîn, *s.* A proximate vegetable principle obtained from the seed of the *Stramonium Santonicum*.
- SAPAJOU, sâp'-â-zhō, 170: s.** An ape with prehensile tail, no pouch, and the haunches covered.
- SAPAN-WOOD, sâp-pân'-wôod, s.** Wood from Japan resembling *Sadl'*-wood, and, like it, used in dyeing. It is also called *Sappan* wood.
- SAPINDACEOUS, sâp-in-dâ'-sh'ūs, 147: a.** Epithet of trees named from the *Sapindus* or *Sapindus*, known here as exotics from South America, having compound leaves and inconspicuous flowers or maples.
- SAPONIN** = sâp'-ô-nîn, *s.* A peculiar substance contained in the root of the plant called *Soap-wort*, causing a lather in water. Compare with *Saponaceous* in *Dict.*
- SAPOTACEOUS, sâp'-ô-tă''-sh'ūs, 147: a.**

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gûl'-wâ' chăp'-măn: pđ-jă': lăw: gôod: j'wō, i. e. jaw, 55: a, t, i, &c. mute, 171.

Epithet of a small number of tropical exogens, many of them producing eatable fruits, as sapouilla, marmalade apples, star apple, Surinam medlar, &c. The butter tree of Africa is one of them.

SAPROPHAGAN, sâ-prôf-â-gân, 87, 163: *s.* *Saprophagins* are a tribe of coleopterous insects that feed on decomposing matter, animal or vegetable.

SARABAITE = sâr-â-hâ-it, *s.* One of a sect of Oriental monks, that seceded from ordinary monastic life, and described by St. Jerome as vicious and ignorant.

SARCOLOGY, &c. See in *Dict.*—**SAR'-CO-CARP** is the intermediate fleshy layer between the epicarp and endocarp. [Bot.]

SAROS = sâr'-ôss, *s.* Ancient name for a period of time, of what length is not certainly known, but supposed to be 18 years, when eclipses come over again.

SARRASINE = sâr'-râ-cine, *s.* A kind of port-culic (a distinct word from Sarracine in *Dict.*)

SASSANAGE, sâs-sân-êdge, 119: *s.* Stones left after sifting.

SASSOLIN = sâs'-sô-lin, *s.* Native boracic acid, from the neighbourhood of Sasso near Florence.

SAURIAN. See in *Dict.*

SAU'-RI-ANS, *s. pl.* An order of reptiles including all those that are covered with scales, and have four legs: Sau'-ri an, as an *adj.*, means, appertaining to the order of Saurians.

SAU'-RO-CEPH'-A-LUS, 163: *s.* A lizard-headed animal.

SAU'-RO-DON, *a.* A lizard-toothed animal.

SAU'-ROIDS, *s. pl.* Lizard-like fishes.

SAU'-ROF'-NIS, *s.* A lizard-eyed animal.

SAVELOY = sîv'-ê-loi'', *s.* (Corruption of Cerevelas.) A kind of sausage.

To **SCAN**, **SCANDENT**, &c. See in *Dict.*

SCAN-SO'-RI-ALS, *s.* Climbing birds, an order which includes those that have the toes arranged two before and two behind.

SCAPHITE, scâ-fite, 163: *s.* Boat-like,—the generic name of an elliptical chambered shell.

SCA'-PHOID, *a.* Hollow, like a shell,—epithet of a bone. [Anat.]

SCARABÆUS = scâr-â-d-bê''-ûs, *s.* The beetle.

SCAR'-A-BE''-I-DANS, *s. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects, of which the beetle is the type.

SCHALSTEIN, shâl'-stine, [Ger.] *s.* Table-spar.

SCHEELIUM, shêl'-lê-ûm, *s.* Tungsten, so named as being found by Scheele.

SCHETIC, sket'-ick, 161: *a.* Habitual, not constitutional. [Med.]

SCHIAH, shî'-âh, *s.* One of the two great divisions of the Mahometan religion, Sunnah being the other. The former term indicates those who admit as the legitimate successors of the prophet only the descendants from his daughter Fatima married to Ali; while Sunnah indicates those who revere equally the descendants of all the first four caliphs, including Ali, who was the fourth. The sect called Schiah prevails in Persia; the other, which is considered as the orthodox, prevails in Turkey. The former term is also spelled Shah; and the other appears under the forms, Sonnab, Soonee, and Sunnie.

SCHIST, shist, [Ger.] *s.* A term meaning that which may be split, and applied as the name of slaty formation, though the primary schists, as gneiss and others, cannot be split into an indefinite number of parallel laminae.—As an adopted English word, it is often spelled Shist. See in *Dict.*

Schis-tose', (-tôce, 152.) *a.* Having a slaty texture.

SCHIZOPOD, ski'-zô-pôd, 161: *s.* *Schizopods* are a tribe of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, named from those that have long slender filamentous legs, with an appendage that seems to double their number,

giving the notion of feet divided into many. *Schist* and *Schism*, which are less consistently pronounced, are nevertheless related etymologically to this and the next two words.

SCHI-ZOP'-TÈH, (ski-, 161.) *s.* Slit-wing or slit-leaf,—generic name of a fossil plant.

SCHI-ZU'-RUS, (ski-) *s.* Slit or torn tail,—a name applied to the fossil fish *labras*.

SCIÆNOID, si-ê'-noid, *s.* *Sciænoids* are a family of acanthopterygian fishes, of a dark or shadowy colour. Compare with Sciagraphy, &c., in *Dict.*

SCILLITIN, sil'-lê-tin, *s.* The bitter principle of the bulb of the *Scilla maritima*, the sea onion or squill of the shops.

SCINCOID, sing'-coid, 158: *s.* *Scincoids* are a family of saurian reptiles, of which the *Scincus* is the type.

SCISSEL, sîs'-sl, 114: *s.* (Or Scissels.) Clippings from metal work. Compare with Scissile in *Dict.*

SCITAMINEOUS, si'-tê-mîn''-ê-ûs, *a.* Tasting pleasantly,—aromatic. [Bot.]

SCIURINE, si-û'-rin, *s.* (Compare with Sciagraphy, &c., in *Dict.*, and with Scienoid above.) *Sciurines* are the squirrel tribe, named from their bushy or shaggy tails.

SCLERANTHUS = sklê-rân''-thûs, *s.* (Compare with Sclerotic in *Dict.*) Hard-flower,—the generic name of a plant.

SCLê-RO-CAR''-PUS, *s.* Hard-fruit,—the generic name of a plant.

SCLê-RO-DEMS, *s. pl.* Hard-back fishes, a genus of plectogonaths.

SCLê-RO'-MA, *s.* A hard tumour. [Med.]

SCLê-ROPH'-THU''-MIA, 143: *s.* A disease of the eyes, which hardens the parts.

SCLê-RO-SAR''-CO-MA, *s.* A hard fleshy abscess.

SCLê-ROT''-ICS, *s.* Hardening medicines.

SCOMBER = skôm'-ber, *s.* The generic name of the mackerel.

SCOM'-BER-OIDS, *s. pl.* The family of fishes of which the genus *scomber* is the type.

SCOPIFORM. See in *Dict.*

SCOP'-I-PEDS, *s. pl.* A tribe of melliferous insects, named from those which have the heels of the hind feet furnished with a brush of hairs.

SCOTER = skô'-ter, *s.* A black diving duck.

SCROBICULATED = skrô-bick'-û-lâ-têd, *a.* Ditched, furrowed, irregularly pitted. [Bot.]

SCROPHULARIACEOUS, skrôf'-û-lârê-ê-â'-sh'ûs, 147, *a.* Epithet of a natural order of shrubby monopetalous exogens, among which are the digitalis, the calceolaria, &c.

SCUTAGE, **SCUTIFORM**, &c. See in *Dict.*

SCU'-TATE, *a.* Shield-like; protected by large scales.

SCU'-TEL, *s.* An orbicular concave fructification in some of the lichens, with the edge all round; the fructifying spore upon the thallus of a lichen.

SCU'-TI-BRAN''-CHI-ANS, (-brâng'-kê-ânz, 158, 161.) *s. pl.* An order of hermaphrodite gastropodous mollusks, named from those which have the gills covered with a shield like shell.

SCU'-TI-GERB, (-jêrz,) *s. pl.* A genus of unequal-legged cheilopodous myriapods, assimilated to shield-bearers, that is, to soldiers, because they prey on what they conquer of other creatures like themselves.

SCU'-TI-PEDS, *s. pl.* Birds (in a binary system) which have the anterior part of the leg covered as with a shield by segments of unequal horny rings.

SE-: A Latin prefix importing off, away, apart, whose force may be traced in such verbs as to *secede*, to *secern*, to *seduce*, to *select*. The adj. *Secur*, originally meant, apart from care; hence it came to mean, apart from danger.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants · mish-ûn, i. e. mission, 165: vizh-ûn, i. e. vision, 165: thin, 166: then, 166.

SEAVY, sē'-vay, *a.* Overgrown with rushes.

SEBUNDY, seb'-ūn-dēy, *s.* An irregular native soldier employed chiefly on revenue or police duties: it is also spelled and pronounced seb'-undee'. [E. Ind.]

SECALE=sēd'-cā'e, *s.* The ergot in rye.—This is a distinct word from sea-kail, (otherwise written sea-scale and sea-kale,) which is a sort of cabbage. See *Kail* in *Dict.*

SECOND, SKCONDARY, &c. See in *Dict.*—**SEC'-ON-DAR-Y QUILLS**, or sec'-on-dar-ige, are those large feathers of the wings of birds which arise from the bones of the fore-arm, and chiefly from the elbow: **SEC'-ON-DAR-Y ROCKS** are the series above the primary, and below the tertiary.

SEC'-UND, *a.* Having all the flowers following each other, that is, all turning towards, or leaning the same way.

Sec'-un-dine, 105: *s.* In botany the second integument of the ovule. See the word also in *Dict.*

SECURI: Syllables from the Latin *Securis*, a hatchet or axe.

SE-CU'-RI-FERS, *s. pl.* A tribe of hymenopterous insects, named from those whose females have a hatchet-shaped appendage behind, to dig holes for depositing their eggs.

SE-CU'-RI-FORM, *a.* Axe-shaped.

SE-CU'-RI-PALPS, *s. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects named from those whose maxillary palps terminate in a hatchet-shaped joint.

SEDERUNT=sē-dēr'-ūnt, *s.* "They have sat:" a word used substantively in Scottish law to signify sessions.

SEGGAR=sēg'-gar, *s.* A sort of clay box into which earthenware, &c., is placed to be put into the oven for burning.

SEID=sē'-id, *s.* Descendant of Mahomet.

SEISMOMETER, sicc-mōm'-ē-ter, 106: *s.* An instrument for measuring the shock of any violent motion, as an earthquake.

SELACIAN, sē-lā'-sh'ān, 147: *s.* *Selacians* are a tribe of fishes which include the ray and the shark, named from *selacus*, a species of scaleless fish.

SEMAPHORE, &c. See in *Dict.*

SE-MKI-OT'-ICS, (-mi-, 106.) *s. pl.* That part of medicine which treats of the signs of sickness and of health.

SEMI, &c. See in *Dict.*

SEM'-I-A'-RI-ANS, *s. pl.* A sect that went half-way with the Arians, denying the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father, but not denying the similarity of substance.

SEM'-I-FIS'-TU-LAR, *a.* Epithet of flowers, the upper part of which resemble half a pipe.

SEM'-I-PAL'-MATE, *a.* Having the toes no further palmate or webbed, than along their proximal half. [Zool.]

SEM'-I-PAL'-MATE, *s. pl.* A sect differing from the Pelagians by maintaining the necessity of divine grace, while they conceive this grace to be obtainable by human will.

SEM'-I-STRI'-ATED, *a.* Half striated or channelled. [Conch.]

SEMOULE, sē-mō'-lē, [Fr.] 170: *s.* That which is retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has passed through, and which consists of large hard grains of wheat flour.

SENNIT=sēn'-nit, *s.* A sort of flat braided cordage used for various purposes by plaiting five or seven rope-yarns together.—It agrees in pronunciation with *Sennight* in *Dict.*, and partially in derivation.

SEPIA, sē'-pi-d. *s.* The old name of the cuttle-fish. As the name of a pigment obtained from it, it is commonly pronounced Sēp'-ē.

SE'-PI-NA'-CEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147.) *a.* Pertaining to the cuttle-fish tribe.

SEPTANGULAR, &c. See in *Dict.*

SEP-TE-M'-BRI-SADU', (sēp-tōng'-brē-šā'd', [Fr.] 170.) *s.* Massacre in Paris Sept. 2, 1792, the agents in which are called *Septem brists*.

SEPTUM. See in *Dict.* under *Sept*.

SEP'-TI-CI'-DAL, *a.* Having the septa divided into two plates at the period of dehiscence. [Bot.]

SEP'-TI-FRA'-GAL, *a.* Having the septa broken through their middle by the separation of the laceration of the carpels from the centre. [Bot.]

SERANG=sē-rāng', *s.* An artillery officer in native armies. [E. Ind.]

SERAPH, &c. See in *Dict.*

SER'-A-PHINE, (-fēn, 163, 170.) *s.* A keyed-musical chamber instrument of the organ species, adapted for sacred music.

SERRATED, or **SEKIMATE**, &c. See in *Dict.*

SEK'-RI-CORNS, *s. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects, named from those that have serrate antennae.

SERVICE, ser'-viss, *s.* The tree *Sorbus*, and its fruit. Distinguish between this, and *Service* under *To Serve*, in *Dict.*

SESAME. See in *Dict.*

SES'-A-MOID, *a.* Epithet of little bones found at the articulations of the toes or the thumbs, so called from their supposed resemblance to sesame seeds.

SETHIAN, sēth'-ē-ān, *s.* A Christian heretic of the 2nd century, who believed that Seth and Christ were identical.

SETACEOUS, &c. See in *Dict.*

SE'-TI-CEUS, *s. pl.* A family of leoprophodous crustaceans, named from those that have the superior antennae or horns long and setaceous.

SE'-TI-GEUS, *s. pl.* A tribe of annelidans, named from those that, like the earth-worm, carry bristles in progressive motion.

SE'-TI-REME, *s.* The leg, serving for an ear, of a natatory insect, fringed with bristles.

SFUMATO, sfōo-mā'-tō, [Ital.] 170: *a.* Smoky, intentionally misty, as certain styles of painting.

SGRAFFITO, sgrāf'-tē-tō, [Ital.] 170: *a.* Scratched, applied to a species of painting in which a white overlaid surface is chipped away, so as to form the design, from a dark ground underneath.

SHABRACK=shāb'-rāck, *s.* Cloth-furniture of a troop horse or charger.

SHANAMAH, shā'-nd-māh', *s.* The book of Kings, the most celebrated of modern Persian poems; its supposed date, *a. d.* 1000.

SHAMAN, shā'-mān, *s.* A priest of the idolatrous religions professed by the tribes of barbarians that people Siberia down to the Pacific Ocean. These people believe in a deity, but attribute the immediate government of the world to secondary gods benevolent and malevolent; and they dread death because they expect hereafter to be more wretched than now.

SHEKINAH, shēck'-ē-nah, [Hebrew.] *s.* Divine presence.

SHIAH. See *Schiah* in *Supp.*

SHRAPNEL=shrap'-nēl, *a* and *s.* Epithet or name of a shell, (from the name of the inventor,) filled with a quantity of musket balls, and fired from a gun, mortar, or howitzer, the balls, when the shell explodes, being projected 150 yards further.

SHRIKE=shrike, *s.* A fierce bird which preys on less birds; and, after tearing them to pieces, fixes their fragments on the thorn.

SHUNT=shunt, *s.* (Contraction of *shun it*.) A turning off to a short-trail, that the principal rail may be left free. [Rail-way works.]

SHWAN-PAN, shwōn'-pān, 140: *s.* A Chinese abacus.

SIERRA, sē-ēr'-rd, [Span.] *s.* A chain of hills.

SILENACEOUS, si-lē-na'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Epi-

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wā, i. e. *jeu*, 55: *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. *mule*, 171.

thet of an order of polypetalous exogens, having opposite undivided leaves, and a stem with tumid nodes. Most of them are weeds, but the garden pink, clove, picotee, and others, belong to it, which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers.

SILHOUETTE, *sīl'-uo-ēt'*, *s.* and *a.* Name or epithet of a method of drawing likenesses in shadow, from the name of the improver.

SILURIAN, *sī-lur'-ē-ān*, *a.* Belonging to Siluria, but sometimes applied in geology to distinguish rocks otherwise called transition rocks.

SILURIDAN, *sī-lur'-ē-dān*, *s.* *Siluridans* are a family of fishes, of which the silurus is the type, that have a naked skin, or large osseous plates, but are wanting in true scales.

SIMONIAN, *sī-mō'-nē-ān*, *s.* A follower of Simon Magus, the father of the Gnostics, whose system was a medley of Platonism, Christianity, and heathen fables. He taught that all things are emanations from the divine essence, but man is the most remote of intelligent beings; and being mixed up with matter which is at an infinite distance from the fountain of light, is therefore mingled with its sluggish and malignant qualities; that the intention of philosophy is to deliver man from his thralldom to matter, and restore him to the source whence he sprang; and that, till this be accomplished, his soul must be subjected to transmigration.—For Simonians of modern times, see Saint-Simonites in *Supp.*

SIMPLICIMANE, *sīm-plī-sī'-ē-mānē*, *s.* *Simplicimanes*, or *simple-handed* beetles, are a tribe of carabids, named from those in which the male has the two anterior tarsi dilated.

SIPHON. See in *Dict.*—*Sī'-PHON*, in zoology, is applied as the name of a membranous or calcareous tube, traversing the septa and interior of a shell.

Sī'-PHON-AP'-TER-ANS, 163: *s. pl.* An order of insects named from those *apterans* that have the mouth in form of a siphon.

S. PHON'-I-FERS, *s. pl.* An order of cephalopods named from those that have a siphon within a polythalamous shell.

Sī'-phon-it'-er-ous, 87: *a.* Bearing the generic characteristic of a siphon.

Sī'-PHON-O-BRAN'-CHI-ATES, (-b āng'-kē'-ates, 158, 161.) *s. pl.* An order of gastropods named from those whose gills terminate in a tuft, or in a siphon.

Sī'-PHON'-O-PHORES, *s. pl.* An order of aculephans having no central digestive cavity, but tubes only.

Sī'-PHON'-O-STOMES, *s. pl.* A family of crustaceans named from those that have a siphon-shaped mouth.

Sī'-PHU-RHIN'-I-ANS, (-īn'-yānz, 164, 146.) *s. pl.* A tribe of swimming-birds, named from those that have *nostrils* prominent and *tubular*.

Sī' PHUN'-CLE, (-fūng-kī, 158, 101.) *s.* (Or *Sī'-pun* etc.) A little siphon,—applied as the name of a hole, as if bored by a gimlet, that runs through the internal compartments of many shells.

SIRDAH = *sī'-dāh*, *s.* Captain; leader. [E. Ind.]

SIRENE = *sī'-rēnē*, *s.* An instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibration corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds.

SISTRUM = *sīs'-trūm*, *s.* A kind of cymbal.

SIVA, *sē'-vā*, *s.* The avenging deity of the Hindoos.

Sī'-Vā-THU'-RI-UM, *s.* An extinct animal whose remains have been found in the Sub-Himalaya mountains.

SKEET = *skētē*, *s.* A sort of long scoop used to wet the deck or sides of a ship, or the sails, &c.

SKOLEZITE = *skō'-lē-zīte*, *s.* A mineral that, when heated with the blow pipe, shrinks into worm-like contortions. It would be better spelled with *c* instead of the *k* before *o*.

SKORODITE = *skōr'-ō-dīte*, *s.* An arseniate of iron, that, when heated, smells like garlic. See the remark at the previous word.

SKORZITE = *skor'-zīte*, *s.* A variety of epidote from Skorza.

SKUNK, *skūngk*, 158: *s.* An animal of the weasel kind which defends itself by emitting an intolerable odour.

SLOAM = *slōam*, *s.* Layer of clay in coals.

SLOT = *slōt*, *s.* A slit or aperture in a machine to admit another part.

SOFI, *sō'-fēv*, *s.* A dervish. [Pers.]

So'-fism or *Sū'-fism*, (sū'-fizm.) *s.* The doctrines of the Sofis, which inculcate contemplation and repose, as the means of gaining the re-union of the soul with the deity.

SOI-DISANT, *swā'-dē-zōng'*, [Fr.] 170: *a.* Self-called.

SOIREE, *swā'-rāy*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Evening party.

SOLANACEOUS, *sō'-lā-nā'-sh'ūn*, 147: *s.* Epithet of a natural order of herbaceous or shrubby exogens which include the Solanum or deadly nightshade, and henbane, mandrake, tobacco, stramonium, the potato, the tomato, &c.

So'-LA'-NIA, *s.* The active principle of the woody nightshade.

SOLDO = *sōl'-dō*, *s.* A money of account in Italy equal to about a halfpenny.

SOLEN. See in *Dict.*—*So'-LEN* is also the name of a tube-like machine, frequently called a cradle, in which a broken limb is placed.

So'-LEN-A'-CEANS, (-sh'ānz, 147.) *s. pl.* A family of dimyary bivalve mollusks, of which the *Solen* or razor shell is the type, distinguished by the great length of their respiratory tubes.

So'-LEN-OID, *s.* A small electrical current which returns into itself.

SOLFANARIA, *sōl'-fā-nar'-ē-d*, 170: *s.* A sulphur mine.

Soi'-FA-TAR'-A, *s.* A semi-extinct volcano, named from the Solfaterra near Naples.

SOMMIL, *sūm'-māil*, [Fr.] 170: *s.* Sleep,—but applied to a grave air in old serious operas, as inducing sleepiness.

SONNEE. See *Sunniah* in *Supp.*, and explained at *Schiah* also in *Supp.*

SOODRA = *sōod'-rā*, *s.* The lowest of the pure Hindoo Castes. The word may be met with under the form *Sudder*, which see in *Supp.*

TO SOPORATE. See in *Dict.*—*To So'-POR'*, is to render dormant in (Scotch) law. Hence, *So'-pit'*, *pt.* and *s.* [W. Scott: Bride of Lammermoor.]

SORUS = *sōr'-ūs*, *s.* (*Pl. So'-ri*.) A heaping up, an accumulation; it is applied as a name to the fructification of ferns.

SOTHIC = *sōth'-ick*, *a.* Epithet of the Egyptian year, so called from *Sotih*, the dog-star, at whose heliac rising it commenced.

SOUTHCOTTIAN, *sōth'-cōt'-yān*, 146: *s.* A follower of Johnna Southcott, a Christian fanatic who died in 1814, having persuaded many that she had a divine mission, and that, in her 65th year, just before she died, she was about to give birth to the Shiloh.

SPADIX. See in *Dict.*—*SPA'-DIX* is a peculiar stalk, being an axis closely covered with sessile flowers, and enclosed in a spathe. See *Araceous* in *Supp.*

Spa'-dic'-e-ous, (-dīsh'-ūs, 147.) *a.* (See also in *Dict.*) Resembling a spadix.

Spa'-dic'-e-ous', 152: *a.* Having a coloured spathe, and flowers either quite naked, or provided with only rudimentary scales.

SPADROON = *spā-droon'*, *s.* A cut-and-thrust sword, lighter than a broad sword.

SPAROID = *spā'-oid*, *s.* *Sparoids* are a tribe of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the *sparus* is the type.

SPASM, &c. See in *Dict.*—*SPAS'-MOL'-O-GY*, is a treatise on, or the doctrine of, spasms.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: m'sh-ūn, i. e. mission, 165: vīzh-ūn, i. e. vision, 165: ōn, 166: then, 166.

To SPECIALIZE. See in *Dict.* under *Species*, *Special*, &c. *To Specialize*, *v. a.* (In addition to the meaning given in *Dict.*) to reduce from a more general signification,—the opposite of, *To Generalize*.

Spec'i-al-i-za'tion, *s.* The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced, from a more general signification,—the opposite of *Generalization*. [T. S. Mill.]

SPK-CIF'-IC. See in *Dict.*—**SPK-CIF'-IC** GRAY'-I-TY, is the weight of the matter of which any body is composed, compared with that of pure distilled water at 60° Fahr., assumed as a standard.

SPEISS, *spice*, [Ger.] *s.* An impure metallic substance, being a sort of regulus of bismuth.

SPENCEAN=spén'-sē-ān, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, one Spence, who, among the plausible theories consequent on the example of the French Revolution of the last century, proposed that the British government should buy up and redistribute the lands of the whole country.

SPHYGMICS, stig'-n-icks, 163: *s. pl.* That part of medicine which treats of the pulse.

SPIRAL, &c. See in *Dict.*

SPIR'-RI-FERS, *s. pl.* Extinct palliobranchiate mollusks, bearing a shell with spiral appendages.

SPIR'-UO-LIDS, 109: *s. pl.* A family of dibranchiate cephalopods, which have a spiral, discoid, chambered shell.

SPONDYL. See in *Dict.*—**SPON'-DYLs**, or spindle-fishes, are a genus of teleostean, comprehending the spring-oyster.

SPONGE, &c. See in *Dict.*

SPON'-GI-Æ, (spūn'-jē-ēc [Lat.] 169,) *s. pl.* The zoophytes which form the varieties of sponge.

SPON'-GI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of sponges.

SPON'-GI-OLE or **SPON'-GE-LET**, *s.* The lax cellular tissue and mucus situated at the extremities of roots, and having the property of absorbing fluid.

SPORADICAL, **SPORADES**. See in *Dict.*

SPORE, *s.* The reproductive bodies of asexual or cryptogamic plants, differing from seeds in not being generated by impregnation.

Spor'-ule, 109: *s.* A spore.

STABLE, **STABILIST**, &c. See in *Dict.*

STA'-BAT-MA'-TER, 169: *s.* The name of a hymn in the Roman church, taken from the first two words, which are Latin, and mean "The mother stood."

STAG, &c. See in *Dict.*—A **STAG**, in the money-market, is a cant term applied to a gambling speculator, who obtains shares in promising undertakings without money to meet calls for deposits, and only intending to sell at a premium.

STALWORTH. See in *Dict.*

STAL'-WART, *a.* Large of make, speaking of the human frame or limbs. It is in Scotland that the word has acquired this form and deflection of meaning.

STAPHYLOMA, stāf'-e-lo'-mā, 163: *s.* A disease of the eye-ball, which swells till, in shape, it often resembles a grape.

STAROST=stā'-ōst, *a.* A Polish title consequent on the grant of a certain estate for life.

To STARVE, &c. See in *Dict.*—**STAR-VA'-TION**, is a trivial word derived from the verb, but in very common, and, at present, good use. It signifies the state or condition of starving.

STATE, &c. See in *Dict.*

STA'-TU-QUO', or **IN-STA'-TU-QUO-AN'-TE-BEL'-LUM**, *a., s., or ad.* A latin phrase, implying the state previous to a war, and opposed, in diplomatics, to the *Ult Possidetis*. It is often used colloquially in the general sense of, *previous state*.

STAUROLITE. See in *Dict.*

STAU'-RO-TIDE, *s.* The prismatic garnet. It is a silicate of alumina and lime with the oxides of iron and manganese.

STEARINE, &c. See in *Dict.*

STE-AR'-IC, 88: *a.* Epithet of the acid, whose proper designation is *Stearic*.

STE'-AR-OF'-TEN, *s.* Camphor,—one of the principles arising from the separation of the volatile oil from trees.

STEEP, &c. See in *Dict.*

To STEEP, *v. a.* *To dip into*; whence to soak, to imbue: It is doubtful, however, whether the verb has etymological relation of the adjective.

STEGANOGRAPHY. See in *Dict.*

STEG-AN'-O-PODS, 92: *s. pl.* A family of swimming birds, named from those that have covered feet, all the four toes connected by the same web.

STELLAR, &c. See in *Dict.*

Stel'-lu-lar, *a.* Star-like.

STEL'-LEK'-I-DANS, *s. pl.* The family of the star-fishes.

STENOGRAPHY. See in *Dict.*

STEN'-E-LY'-TRANS, *s. pl.* Contracted-sheath creatures,—the generic name of a family of insects, whose sheath becomes narrow at the posterior part of the body.

STEREOGRAPHY, &c. See in *Dict.*

STER'-E-MIN'-THI-ANS, 92: *s. pl.* Solid intestinal worms,—the generic name of such as are composed of a solid parenchymatous substance.

STE'-RI-OT'-O-MY, *s.* (See in *Dict.*) This word is further used to signify the art of representing the sections of solids.

STHENIC=sthén'-ick, *a.* Epithet of diseases which arise from increased (strengthened) action, as opposed to asthenic diseases, or those from debility.

STILPNOSIDERITE, stīlp'-nōz-ē-dēr'-it, 151: *s.* Shining iron-stone, a sub-species of hydrate of iron.

STIPE. See in *Dict.*—A **STIPE**, more accurately, is the stalk of any thing except of a leaf, or of a flower; but the stalk of a fern is not excepted.

Stī'-pi-tate, *a.* Elevated on a stipe.

STOCHOMETRY, stōck'-ē-om'-ē-tre-y, 161: *s.* The geometry of chemical elements.

STOMATA=stōm'-ā-tā, 92: *s. pl.* Mouths, the plural of *stoma*, a Greek word, applied as a name to the breathing pores in plants: the form in the singular is, as an English word, *Stomate*, which is defined as a minute hole in a leaf through which respiration is supposed to be carried on.

STOM'-A-PODS, *s. pl.* An order of crustaceans named from those in which the feet, which are near the mouth, and called maxillary feet, are like the first four thoracic feet.

STRAMONY, strām'-ō-nē-y, *s.* Thorn-apple.

STRATARITHMETRY, strā'-d-ā-rīth'-mē-trē-y, *s.* (Compare *Strategy*, &c., in *Dict.*) The art of drawing up a certain number of men in an army; also, the art of expressing the number of men in any geometrical figure.

STRELITZIA, strēl'-it'-zē-d, *s.* A musaceous plant, having orange and blue flowers.

STREPSITERAN=strep'-sīt'-ēr-ān, *s.* *Strepsiterans*, or twisted-winged creatures, are an order of insects named from having rudimentary elytra, as wings, in the form of twisted shells.

STRIGIL=strīd'-gīl, *s.* A flesh-scrapers. Compare with *Strigimen* in *Dict.*

STROMBULIFORM, strōm-bū'-lē-form, *a.* Shaped like a top. [Geol.]

STROPHE. See in *Dict.*: literally, a turn.

STRO'-PHI-O-LATE, *a.* Having little fungous excrescences going round the hilum. [Bot.]

STRUTHIOUS, strō'-thē-ūs, 109, 120: *a.* Epithet of birds, of which the ostrich (*Struthio*) is the type, that use their wings to assist in running.

STUPOSE=stū-pōc'-ē, 152: *a.* Having a tuft of hairs on the middle, or at the end. [Bot.]

STURIONAN, stūr'-rē-ō-nān, *s.* *Sturionans*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the number refers, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāte'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. j'wō. 55: a, e, i, &c. mute, 171.

are a family of cartilaginous fishes, of which the *sturgeon* (Sturio) is the type.

STYLE, &c. See in *Dict.*—**STYLIC**, literally, is a column.

STYLISTE, *s.* A monk that took up his abode at the top of a column.

STYLO-GAL-MAL-IC, *a.* Epithet of figures, as Caryatides, that ornamentally serve for columns.

STYLO-BASE, *s.* The uninterrupted base below a range of columns.

SUB : See in *Dict.*

SUB-BRA-CHI-ANS, (-kè-ānz, 161,) *s. pl.* An order of malacopterygious fishes named from those that have the fins under and between, or a little in front of the pectoral fins; literally, under their arms.

SUB-CAR-TI-LAG-I-NOUS, 61 : *a.* Not consisting entirely of cartilage; not decidedly cartilaginous.

SUB-COM-PRESSED, (-prēst, 143,) *a.* Not fully compressed.

SUB-CON-FORM-A-BLE *a.* Not quite conformable.

SUB-CON-I-CAL, *a.* Not quite conical.

SUB-CUL-TRA-TED, *a.* In some degree colter-shaped, that is straight on one side, and curved on the other.

SUB-CY-LIN-DRI-CAL, *a.* Not fully cylindrical.

SUB-DI-LAT-ED, *a.* Not quite dilated.

SUB-E-LON-GATE, 158 : *a.* Not having the full elongation.

SUB-GE-LAT-I-NOUS, *a.* Not fully gelatinous.

SUB-GE-NER-IC, *a.* Not having all the characteristics of the genus.

SUB-GLO-BOSU, 152 : *a.* Not quite globose.

SUB-LIT-TO-RAL, *a.* Under the shores.

SUB-OR-BIC-U-LAR, *a.* Not quite orbicular.

SUB-O-VAL, *a.* Not quite oval.

SUB-PEN-TAN-GU-LAR, 158, *a.* Not decidedly pentangular.

SUB-PO-LY-GO-NAL, *a.* Not quite assimilating with the polygonal species.

SUBULATE. See in *Dict.*

SUC-BU-LI-CORNS, *s. pl.* A family of neuropterous insects named from those that have awl-shaped horns.

SUC-BU-LI-PALPS, *s. pl.* A section of curaboid beetles, named from those that have awl-shaped palps or feelers.

To SUCK, **SUCTION**, &c. See in *Dict.*

SUC-TO-RI-AL, *a.* Adapted for sucking. *Suc-tor-ious*, is the same.

SUC-TO-RI-ANS, *s. pl.* A tribe of cartilaginous fishes, named from those that, like the lamprey, have a suctional mouth.

SUDDER, sōd'-er, *a.* Head, chief, principal : it is also often the spelling of *Soodra*, which see in *Supp.* [E. Ind.]

To SUFFER, **SUFFERANCE**, &c. See in *Dict.*—A **SUP-ER-ANCE-WHARF**, is one at which foreign exports are *suffered*, by the Commissioners of the Customs, to be landed.

SUFFETE = sūf'-fēte, *s.* A Carthaginian magistrate or consul. [Antiq.]

SUFISM, sūf'-izm, *s.* The monachism of the Mahometan religion.

SULPHATE, **SULPHUR**, &c. See in *Dict.*

SUL-PHO-CY-AN-O-GEN, *s.* Literally, the generator of sul-pho-cy-an-ic acid, another name for the acid.

SUL-PHO-CY-A-NIDE, *s.* Compound of sulphur and cyanogen.

SUL-PHO-NAPH-THAL-IC, 143 : A compound of sulphuric acid and naphthalin.

SUL-PHO-SI-NAP-I-SIN, (-zè-nāp'-è-zin, 151,) *s.* A crystallizable substance obtained from mustard seed.

SUNNUD, sōn'-ūd, *s.* A charter or patent. [E. Ind.]

SUNNIAH, sōn'-è-āh', *s.* See explained at Schiah in *Supp.*

SUPER : See in *Dict.*

SU-PER-BI-PAN-TIKNT, (-pai'-h'ēnt, 147,) *s.* A number that divides another number nearly, but not exactly into two parts, leaving something over, after the parts are equalized.

SU-PER-BO-LUM-NI-ATION, *s.* The placing of one order in architecture above another, as in the Coliseum at Rome.

SU-PER-PAR-TIENT, *s.* The proportion which one number bears to another, when one contains the other once, and some aliquot part; as one and two thirds, one and three fourths.

SURTURBRAND = sur'-tur-brānd, *s.* A brown coal from Iceland, less compact than jet.

SWEDENBORGIAN, swè-dèn-boi'-jè-ān, *s.* A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish nobleman who died 1772, and a believer with him in the power of seeing spiri-tually, and holding conversations with spiritual beings.

SWITCH. See in *Dict.*—A **SWITCH**, in a railroad, is an addition to a rail, by which the carriage is turned off to another rail.

SYMPLESOMETER, sīm'-pt-è-zōm'-è-ter, 151 : *s.* A measurer by means of compression, being an instrument to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas.

SYN : See in *Dict.*

SYN-CAT-E-GOR-E-MAT-IC, *a.* See explained at Cate-gorematic in *Supp.*

SYN-CAR-POUS, 120 : *a.* Having the carapels consolidated. [Bot.]

SYN-CLI-NAL, *a.* Inclining with, or having the same direction. [Geol.]

SYN-CRET-IC, *a.* (Compare with Syncratic in *Dict.*) Blending different schools of learning or philosophy.

Syn-cre-tism, (sing'-crè-tizm, 158, 151,) *s.* Eclectic learning or philosophy.

SYN-DAC-TYLS, *s. pl.* A tribe of perchers, named from those which have the external and middle toe united as far as the second joint.

SYN-E-PY, *s.* The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.

SYN-EU-GIST, *s.* A Lutheran that holds the necessity of man's will working with God's, in order that grace may be effectual.

SYN-GNA-THI-ANS, (sing-, 158,) *s. pl.* A family of lophobranchiate fishes named from those in which the lengthened *jaws* are united by a surrounding integument so as to form a tubular mouth; the type of the family is the pipe fish. A similar name has been given to an order of myriapodous insects.

SYN-THER-MAL *a.* Having the same degree of heat.

TABASHEER = tāb'-d-sh'et, *s.* A deposit of silica which is found in the hollow stem of the bamboo.

TABELLION, tā-bél'-yōn, 146 : *s.* A registrar, secretary, or notary, under the Roman empire, or in France during the old monarchy.

TABLE, &c. See in *Dict.*

TAB-LEAUX, (tāb'-lō, [Fr.] 170,) *s.* Pictorial representations : Tab'-leaux-vi-vans', (-vè'-vōng') are living representations, in which persons are grouped as in some picture.

TAB-BLE-LAND, 101 : *s.* Continued plains with steep acclivities on every side.

TABORITE = tāb'-ō-rite, *s.* The Taborites were Bohemian reformers that suffered persecution in the 15th century, named from Tabor, a hill or fortress where they encamped during a part of their struggles. See Calixtine in *Supp.*

TACHOMETER, tā-kōm'-è-ter, 161 : *s.* Speed-measurer,—a contrivance for indicating minute varia-

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants : mīsh-ūn, *i. e.* mission, 165 : vīzh-ūn, *i. e.* vision, 165 : thīn, 186 : thēn, 166.

TEE

- tions in the velocity of machines. Compare with *Tachygraph* in *Dict.*
- TACH-Y-DRO'-MI-ANS**, *s. pl.* A family of wading birds named from their *swift* in running. The name is also given to a family of swift-running Siurian reptiles found in the Indian islands and China, the type animal, in both cases, being called *Tach-y-dro-mus*. The name is further given to a family of dipterous insects.
- TÆNIOID**, tē-nē-oid, *s.* *Tænioids* are a family of acanthopterygian fishes named from their being like a ribbon; the same name is also applied to tape-worms.
- TAGLIACOTIAN**, täl'-yā-cō'-sh'ān, 146, 147: *a.* Invented or published by the Venetian surgeon Tagliacotus, (1588.) being the epithet of an operation for restoring a lost nose.
- TAIL**, **TAILAGE**. See in *Dict.*
- TAIL'-ZER**, *s.* A deed in Scottish law that cuts off the legal course of succession by substituting an arbitrary one.
- TALAPOIN** = täl'-d-pō'-in, *s.* A Siamese bonze.
- TALED** = tā'-led, *s.* A habit worn by the Jews of old, particularly when they said their prayers in public.
- TALOOK** = tā'-lōōk', *s.* A portion of country inferior to a zeminary. [E. Ind.]
- Ta'-look'-dar**, *s.* The holder of a talook. [E. Ind.]
- TALUS** = tā'-lūs, *s.* (Or *Tal'ind*.) A battening, or thick slope accumulated at the foot of a rock, or made at the base of a wall to strengthen it. Also, the name of one of the bones of the ankle.
- TANYSTOME**, tăn'-ky-stōme, *s.* *Tanystomes* are a family of dipterous insects, named from those which project or stretch forth the mouth by means of a proboscis.
- TARDY**, **TARDIGEROUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- Tar'-di-grades**, *s. pl.* A family of edentate mammals comprehending the sloth.
- TARSAI** = tar'-sāl, *s.* (See *Tarsus* in *Dict.*) Belonging to the tarsus or tarso.
- Tarse**, *s.* The collection of small bones in a mammal between the tibia and metatarsus: in a bird, it sometimes means the third segment of the leg, which is rarely fleshy or feathered: in an insect, it means the aggregate of minute joints which constitute the fifth principal segment of the leg or foot.
- TARTAR**, **TARTRATE**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- TAR'-TRO-VIN'-IC**, *a.* Epithet of an acid composed of tartaric acid combined with the elements of ether.
- TATTA** = tā'-tā, *s.* A bamboo trellis to a window or a door, over which water is made to trickle to cool the entering air. [E. Ind.]
- TAUROCOLD** = tāw'-rō-cōl, *s.* (Compare with *Taurus*, &c., in *Dict.*) A gluey substance made from bull's hide.
- TAUTO**: Initial syllables from the Greek *Tantos*, the same. See *Tautology*, &c., in *Dict.*
- TAU'-TO-CHRON**, 161: *s.* A curve line of such property that a heavy body descending along it by the action of gravity, will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time, wherever in the curve it may begin to fall.
- Tau'-tōch'-ro-nous**, 87, 120: *a.* Arriving at the same time; having the property of the tautochronous.
- TAXICORN**, tacks'-ē-corn, *s.* *Taxicorns* are a family of coleopterous insects, named from those whose antennæ or horns gradually increase as a *ycu-tree* spreads.
- TECT**: A syllable from the Latin *Tectus*, covered. Compare with *Tectonic* in *Dict.*
- Tec'-TI-BRAV'-CHI-ATES**, (-brāng'-kē'-ātes, 158, 161.) *s. pl.* An order of mollusks having covered breathing apertures.
- Tec'-TI-LY**, *ad.* Covertly. [Obs.]
- Tec'-TI-LI-CES**, *s. pl.* The feathers of a bird which cover the quill feathers and other parts of the wing.
- TEE-TOTALLER** = tēc'-tō'-tāl-ler, *s.* (See,

TET

- the name of the letter, is an abbreviation for *Temperance*.) One who makes a vow of total temperance, is contradistinguished to those of the Temperance Society who vow abstinence from spirituous liquors, but eat from the moderate use of beer or wine. Hence, *Tee-to'-tal-lem*; and hence, again, *Tee-to'-tal-ist*, the name as *Tee-to'-tal-ler*.
- TEINDS**, tēindz, *s. pl.* Tithes. [Scot.]
- TELAMONES**, tēl'-d-mō-nēz, *s. pl.* Figures of men supporting entablatures, as *Caryatides* of women. See *Persians* in *Supp.*
- TELEOSAUR** = tēl'-ē-sā-wr', *s.* (Or *Tel'-saur'-rus*.) A fossil saurian named as being perfect, because the vertebrae are united by flat surfaces, instead of by ball and socket joints, as in the Gavial. Compare with *Teleology* in *Dict.*
- TENABLE**, **TENACY**, &c. See in *Dict.*—**TEN-ACE**, in the game of whist, is the state of holding the first and third best cards, and being last player.
- TENNY**, tēn'-nēy, *s. or a.* Red and yellow, or in lines, diagonals from dexter to sinister traversed by perpendicular. [Her.]
- TENREC** = tēn'-rēck, *s.* A small insectivorous quadruped of Madagascar, allied to the hedgehog.
- TENT** = tēnt, *a.* Epithet, from its deep red hue, of a very sweet Spanish wine.
- TENTACLE**, tēn'-tā-cl, 101: *s.* A feeler of an animal such as the polype: the Latin form is, *Tentaculum*.
- Ten'-tāc'-u-lā-ted**, *a.* Fitted to stretch out.
- TENUITY**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- TEN'-U-I-PAS'-CIATE**, (-fish'-yāte, 147,) *a.* Having slight bands. [Lat. *lia*.]
- TEN'-U-I-ROS'-TRAL**, *a.* Having long and slender bills.
- Ten'-u-i-ros'-teis**, *s. pl.* A tribe of insectivorous birds.
- TEPHRAMANCY**, tēf'-rā-mān'-cēy, 87: *s.* Divination by the ashes on which the victim had been consumed in sacrifice. [Antiq.]
- TERAPH**, tēr'-af, 163: *s.* (In the pl., *Ter'-aphim*.) Supposed by some to be an idol, by others to be a charm or amulet, and by others to be a first born child killed by the Jews, and devoted to their peculiar rites.
- TERTIAN**, &c. See in *Dict.*—**TER'-TIAN**, *a.* the feathers on the posterior projecting part of a bird's wing, nearest the junction with the body.
- TER'-ZA-RI-MA**, (ter'-zā-rēc'-mā, [Ital.] 170.) *s.* Verse with triple rhyme, the first line rhyming with the third, the second with the fourth, the fifth with the seventh and ninth; and then the eight with the first a couplet only.
- TER-ZET'-RO**, (ter'-zē'-rō, [Ital.] 170.) *s.* Composition in three parts.
- To TESSELLATE**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- Tes'-SU-LAR**, *a.* Having, or regarding, regular sides. [Crystal.]
- TEST** = tēst, *s.* (Or *Testa*: the etymological relationship to *Test*, in *Dict.* is obscure.) The skin of a seed. [Bot.]
- TEST'-A-CUL**, *s.* A little shell, applied as the generic name of a slug which is furnished with a diminutive shell that forms a shield to the heart.
- TETRAD**, &c. See in *Dict.*
- TET'-RA-DITE**, *s.* A person in some way remarkable with regard to the number four,—as being born in the fourth month,—as reverencing four persons in the God-head,—or as looking upon four to be a mystic number.
- TE-TRAL'-O-GY**, *s.* Four discourses or compositions,—applied to the four dramatic pieces required for composition when a poet sought scenic honour in ancient Athens.
- TET'-RA-PILA**, *s.* A Bible with different translations in four columns, as the Hexapla was one with six.
- TE-TRAP'-NEU-MO'-NI-ANS**, *s. pl.* A section of

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Words: gāc'-wāy: chāu'-mān: pā'-jā': lāw: gōōd: j'wō, i. e. *few*, 55: a, c, &c. *mule*, 171.

spiders, named from those that have *four* pulmonary sacs.

TE-TRAP'-TERS, *s. pl.* Insects with *four* wings; fossil fishes having *four* fins.

TE-TRAP'-TOTE, *s.* A noun declinable only in *four* cases.

TET'-RO-DON, *s.* (For Tetra-odon.) *Four-toothed* creature,—a fish of the brachistogous order named from the form of its bony jaws.

TETRAO=tét'-rá-ô, *s.* A bird of the gallinaceous kind of a great many species.

TETRAPLA, **TETRODON**, &c. See above under Tetrad.

TETTIGONIAN, tét'-tê-gô'-nê-ân, *s.* *Tettigoni*ans are a section of hemipterous insects, of which a sort of grasshopper called *Tettigonia* is the type.

TEUTHIDAN, tē'-thê-dân, *s.* *Teuthidans* are a family of dibranchiate cephalopodous fishes, of which the Teuthus or calamary is the type.

THALASSIOPHYTE, thá-lás'-sê-ô-fítē, *s.* A plant born of the sea,—a marine plant.

THALIDAN=thá-lí'-dân, *s.* *Thulidans* are a tribe of tunicaries, which are mollusks, and of which the genus *Thalia* is the type.

THALLITE=thál'-lítē, *s.* A mineral, otherwise called epidote, &c.; and which is also called *Thallus*.

THALLUS, *s.* The leafy part of a lichen; the union of stem and leaf both in lichens, and in some other imperfect plants. See also the previous word.

THEATINE, thê'-d-tin, 105: *s.* One of a religious order founded in 1524 by Cajetan of *Thiene*.

THECA=thê'-câ, *s.* A repository,—specially, the case which contains the spores of flowerless plants. [Bot.]

THE'-CO-DAC'-TYLS, *s. pl.* Night-lizards, characterized by having the subdigital scales divided by a groove or repository, into which the claw can be drawn back.

THE'-CO-DONTS, *s. pl.* Extinct lacertian reptiles, having the teeth placed in distinct sockets.

THE'-CO-DON'-to-sau'-rus, *s.* An extinct chamber-toothed lizard.

THE'-O-STOMES, *s. pl.* Insects having suctorious mouths deposited in a sheath.

THEOCRACY, &c. See in *Dict.*

THE-OC'-RA-SY, *s.* A mingling of the soul with God by means of contemplation. This is a distinct word from *Theocracy*, though the prefix is the same, and the whole word is the same to the ear.

THE'-O-MAN'-CY, 87: *s.* Divination through a god, as presumed in the ancient oracles.

THE'-O-PAS'-CHITE, (-kítē, 161,) *s.* One who held, or was accused of holding, that all the three persons of the Godhead suffered on the cross.

THE'-O-PHI-LAN'-THRO-PIST, 163: *s.* A name (lover of men by, or through God,) assumed in the formation of a society at Paris during the first revolution, of which the religion was deism, and the service coldly fanciful.

THE-OPH'-A-NY, 163: *s.* *Manifestation of God* by actual appearance.

THERMAL, &c. See in *Dict.*

THE'-MO-E'-LRO-TRIC'-I-TY, (-triss'-l-têy) *s.* Electricity developed by heat.

THER'-MO-STAT, *s.* A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature, so that the heat shall stand only up to a certain degree. This is also called a *Thermocrat*, as governing the heat.

THESIS, **THETICAL**. See in *Dict.*

THETE, *s.* An ordinary citizen in ancient Athens.—one merely placed among the free-men, with no other distinction.

THIRD, &c. See in *Dict.*—**THIRD'-INGS** are the third part of the corn growing on the ground at the death of a tenant, due to the lord as a heriot.

THIRD'-PEN-NY, is the third part of fines, &c. arising from law-suits.

THOMÆAN=thô-mê'-ân, *s.* (Or *Ths'-mite*.) We must distinguish a Thomist (see in *Dict.*) and a Thomman or Thomite; the latter being one of an ancient church of Christians established on the Malabar coast, and thought to have been founded by St. Thomas.

THUG=thûg, *s.* One of a body of men in India, who make assassination their business, and esteem the act sacred: their mode is to take their victim unexpectedly, and strangle him: after death they rob their prey. They were known of, but not fully discovered till 1831, when many native princes were found implicated in their principles. The profession or principle is in the East termed *Thug-gêe'* (gwee,) though *Thug'-gism* is more commonly heard in England. Note, also, that the sound of the first two letters is indicated for an English mouth; the Eastern pronunciation is that of *t* with a peculiar breathing.

THULE=thô'-lêy, 101: *s.* The most northern part of the habitable world as known by the ancients: it was either Norway or Iceland.

THU'-LITE, *s.* A Norway mineral of peach-blossom colour.

THYLACINE, thý'-lâ-sinc, *s.* The largest of the carnivorous marsupial or pouch'd animals, about the size of a wolf, and found only in Van Dieman's Land.

THY'-LA-CO-THE'-RI-UM, *s.* A *louch'd* wild beast,—a name given to a fossil marsupial found at Stonesfield.

THYMELEA, thî-mê'-lê-d, *s.* A flower which gives the name *thy'-me-la'-cenus*, (-shîs, 147,) to a natural order of shrubby exogens having a calix only, and no corolla, although the flowers of many are very gaily coloured, as *Daphnes*, *Mezerings*, *Pimeleas*, &c.

THYSANURAN=thý'-sân-u'-rân, *s.* *Thysanurans*, or fringed-tails, are an order of ametabolian insects, named from those in which the abdomen is terminated by filaments.

TIC-DOULOUREUX, tick'-doo-loo-râw', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A pain which *tacks* or fastens itself on the nerves, mostly on those of the face.

TICORRHINE, tî'-kôr-inc, *s.* (For *Teicorrhine*.) A species of rhinoceros, a fossil, named from the wall-like septum which supports the nose.

TIERS-ETAT, tê-ârz'-â-tâw', [Fr.] 170: *s.* In French history, the name of the commonalty or third order, the nobility and the clergy being the other two.

TILBURY, tîl'-bêr-rêy, *s.* A sort of light one-horse chaise, named from the maker.

TIMAR, té-mar', *s.* A revenue in Turkey, growing out of lands originally belonging to the Christian clergy.

TI-MAR, *i-OT*, *s.* A Turkish soldier paid out of the Timar, with an allowance to clothe and accoutre himself.

TIMOCRACY, tî-môck'-râ-cêy, *s.* Government by men rated or esteemed as possessed of property.

TIMONEER=ti-mô-nêr', *s.* A helmsman. [Unusual.]

TIMOTHEAN, ti-mô'-thê-ân, *s.* The *Timotheans*, named from some single leader of their sect, were a people of the fourth century, who maintained that the incarnation of Christ was for the benefit of our bodies.

TIPHOON. See Typhoon in *Supp.*

TIRAILLEUR, tê-râ'il-yur', [Fr.] 170: *s.* A French skirmishing soldier, often put in front of the line to annoy the enemy.

TIRO. See Tyro in *Dict.*

TIRONIAN, ti-ro'-nê-ân, *s.* Epithet of an ancient Roman mode of short-hand writing, or of the notes taken in it. The word is from *Tiro*, the freed man of Cicero, or from *Tyro*, a learner.

TMSIS=tmê'-ciss, *s.* A rhetorical figure, by

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mish-ûn, *i. e.* *mission*, 165: vîzh-ûn, *i. e.* *vision*, 165: thîn, 166: thên, 166.

which a word is inserted between the two parts of another, as "What things soever," instead of "Whosoever things;" "to God ward," instead of "Toward God."

TOLETAN=tò-lé'-tân, *a.* See explained at *Ilehanic in Supp.*

TOLIAPICUS, tò-lé'-d-pi'-cús, *a.* Pestle-like,—applied to a species of placoid fishes remarkable for their bony palates.

TOLMEN. See *Dolmen in Supp.*

TOMATO=tò-má'-tò, *s.* The love apple, or *Solanum lycopersicum*.

TOMENTOUS, tò-mén'-tús, 120: *a.* Downy, nappy. [Bot.] Covered with dense rigid short hairs. [Geol.]

TORNATELLA=tor'-ná-tél'-lâ, *s.* An oval marine fossil univalve, found in the oolitic and superjacent strata. Recent *Tor-na ul'-lâ*, (103), are found in shallow water, creeping upon and burrowing in the sand.

TORQUE, *tork*, *s.* A necklace. [Antiq.]

TOR'-QUEB, (tor'-kwéd,) *a.* Wreathed. [Her.]

TORUS. See in *Dict.*—**To'-rus**, is used in botany to signify the growing point of a flower on which the carpels are placed.

Tor'-u-lous, 92: *a.* Having protuberances as the radish. [Bot.]

TOTAL, &c. See in *Dict.*

To'-ti-pal'-mates, *s. pl.* A tribe of swimming birds, named from those in which the hinder toe is enveloped in the same web with the three anterior.

TOXICAL, &c.: **TOXOPHILITE**. See in *Dict.*

Tox'-i-cum, *s.* Poison. Through this word, the two placed above are etymological relations, toxicum being so called because the points of arrows were dipped into it.

Tox'-u-don, *s.* A gigantic pachydermatous quadruped, having teeth bent as a bow.

TRABEATION, trā-bé-a'-shūn, 147: *s.* En-tablature. [Arch.]

TRACHEA, &c.: **TRACHITE**. See in *Dict.*

TRA'-che-a-ry, *s.* *Trachearies*, are an order of arachnidans named from those that breathe by means of a trachea.

TRA-CHÉ'-i-dans, *s. pl.* Coleopterous insects named from those that have the head supported by a kind of pedicle or neck.

TRA-CHÉ'-i-pods, *s. pl.* Creatures that have the feet on the lower surface of the neck, crawling by their means like the common garden snail.

TRA'-chy-notes, *s. pl.* Rough-backed creatures,—the generic name of a division of fossil fishes.

TRACK, **TRACTOR**, &c. See in *Dict.*

TRA'-tor-y, *s.* (Or *Trac'-trix*.) A term specially applied to a curve, the tangent of which is always equal to a given line, and which is named from supposing it to be mechanically formed by the end of a line having a little weight to it, which is drawn by the other end over a plane.

TRAGACANTH. See in *Dict.*

TRAG'-a-lism, 151: *s.* Goatishness from high feeding. [Q. Rev., No. 117, p. 63.]

To TRAMBLE, trām'-bl, 101: *v.* To wash tin ore with a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose. [Loc.]

TRANS, *To TRANSFER*, Transferable, &c. See in *Dict.*

Trans-fer-ri-ble, *a.* A better spelling of *Transferable*. See *Refferible in Dict.*; and compare *Inferable* or *Inferible*, also in *Dict.*

TRAPPIST=trāp'-pist, *s.* One of a very strict religious order founded in 1140, and established in a deep valley called *La Trappe*, in Normandy.

TRAVERTIN=trāv'-ér-tin, *s.* A white stone that forms itself from calcareous deposits in springs.

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāc'-wāy; chāp'-mān; pā-pā': lāa gō'-i: jōw, *i. e.* *jeu*, 55: a, t, i, &c. *mule*, 171.

TRÉ: A prefix, being a form of *Tri-*, signifying three, as in *Trehle*, *Treffol*, &c.

TREMATODE=tré'-mā'-dòle, *s.* *Trematoide* are an order of intestinal worms, named from those which have a *hole* like organ for adhesion and suction.

TREMELLA=tré-mél'-lâ, *s.* A jelly-like plant of the lowest organization, found in damp walks and similar situations.

TRICHECHUS, trīck-é'-kūs, 92, 161: *s.* Hairy-fish,—a name originally applied to the manatee, but now applied as a generic term to the walrus, though the walrus is not hairy.

TRICH'-i-u'-rus, (trick'-é-u'-rūs,) *s.* (Or *Trick'-i-ure*.) The fish commonly called *Hair-tail*, of which phrase the scientific name is a translation.

TRICH-OP'-TER-ANS, *s. pl.* An order of insect named from their hairy membranous wings, which are four in number, the under ones folding longitudinally.

TRI: See in *Dict.*

TRI-PUR'-CATED, or **Tri-fur'-cate**, *a.* Having three forks or prongs.

TRIG'-A-MOUS, *a.* Bearing the organs of three sorts of marriage,—an epithet of plants which have male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers. Compare with *Trimy* in *Dict.*

TRIG'-ON-UC'-ER-ous, (trīg'-ér-ūs,) *a.* Having three-angled horns,—applied to a species of fossil stag.

TRI'-LO-BITES, *s. pl.* Fossil crustaceans named from those in which the body is trilobate. See *Trilobate in Dict.*

TRIL'-O-GY, 92: *s.* A literary work in three parts.

TRI-MER-ANS, *s. pl.* A section of coleopterous insects, named from those that have the tarsus composed of three parts.

TRI-MY-AR-Y, *s.* *Trimyaries*, are bivalves that have three impressions of muscles on each valve.

TRI-PET'-A-LOUS, *a.* See in *Dict.*

Tri'-pet-al-oi'-de-ous, *a.* Seemingly or nearly tri-petalous.

TRI-PIN'-NATE, *a.* Having each leaflet of a pinnate leaf pinnate, and the leaflets of the latter pinnate also.

TRI'-POD, *s.* See in *Dict.*

Tri'-pos, *s.* Applied at Cambridge as the name of an annual exercise in Latin verse, and so called from the three brackets originally printed at the back of the voucher: the usual plural of the word in this application is *Tri'-pos-es*: the Gr. plural would be *Tri'-pod-ai*.

TRI-TER'-NATE, *a.* Having each leaflet of a ternate leaf ternate also, and the leaflets of the latter likewise ternate.

TRIV'-I-UM, 95: *s.* The three arts of Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric. So the *Quad-triv'-ium* was the four arts, Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy. These are the seven liberal sciences. See *Science in Dict.*

TROJAN=trō'-jān. *a.* and *s.* Pertaining to ancient Troy.—*s.* A native of Troy.

TROPHSPERM, trōi'-sperm, 163: *s.* The nourishing seed,—the placenta of a plant.

TROUSSEAU, trōs'-sō, 170: *s.* The collective lighter equipments of a lady when about to be married.

TUBE, **TUBEROUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*

TU'-BER, *s.* A swelling; a knob or round fleshy body in roots; a deformed fleshy kind of underground stem.

Tu-ber'-cu-lous, *a.* The same as tubercular.

TU'-BI-COLUS, *s. pl.* An order of annelidans named from those that live in tubes, and are cephalobranchiate: also a family of lamellibranchiate accephalous mollusks which have a tubular calcareous sheath in addition to the two shelly valves.

TU'-BI-CORNS, *s. pl.* Ruminants named from those whose horns are hollow, and composed of a hard or horny axis covered with a horny sheath.

TU'-BI-FER-AS, *s. pl.* Polypes named from those

which are united upon a common substance fixed at the base, and whose surface is wholly or partially covered with retractile hollow tubes.

TU'-BI-PORES, *s. pl.* A family of zoophytes named from those in which the animals are isolated, and contained in elongated cylindrical calcareous cells attached by their base.

TU'-bi-p'-o-rus, 92: *s.* Pertaining to, or resembling tubipores.

TU'-BU'-LI-BRAN''-CHI-ANS, (-bräng'-kê'-äng, 153, 161.) *s. pl.* An order of hermaphrodite gastropodous mollusks named from those which have the shell in the form of a more or less irregular tube.

TU'-BU'-LI-COLES, *s. pl.* A family of polypes, named from those that inhabit tubes, of which the axis is traversed by the gelatinous flesh.

TUNIC, TUNICATED, &c. See in *Dict.*

TU'-NI-CATES, or **TU'-ni-car'-ies**, *s. pl.* An order of acephalous mollusks having a soft outer covering or mantle; otherwise called *Ascidians*.

TUNKER. See *Dunker* in *Supp.*

TURLUPIN, tur'-loo-pin, 109: *s.* A word of contempt used in speaking of the early religious reformers of France: its literal meaning is unknown.

TWAIT=twait, *s.* The Thames chad.

TYPHOON=ti-fūn', 163: *s.* (Allied to Typhus, which see in *Dict.*) A violent wind in the Eastern seas.

TY'-PHO-MA''-NI-A, *s.* A complication of phrenzy and lethargy with fever.

TYPIC, &c. See under *Type* in *Dict.*

TYP'-O-LITE, *s.* A fossil having figures of animals or vegetables naturally impressed on it.

TYROMANCY, tir'-ū-mān-cēy, 87: *s.* Divination by cheese.

UCKEWALLIST, ūck''-ē-wōl'-list, *s.* One of a sect of rigid anabaptists, named from *Ucke Wallis*, a native of Friesland.

UDAL=ū'-dāl, *a.* Allodial. [Loc.]

ULEMA=ū'-lē-mā, *s.* The college or corporation composed of the three classes of the Turkish hierarchy, the Imams or ministers of religion; the Muftis or doctors of law; and the Cadis or administrators of justice.

ULMACEOUS, ūl-mā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Plants chiefly timber trees, that class with the elm. Compare with *Ulm* in *Dict.*

ULODENDRON. See *Hylo dendron* in *Supp.*

UMBEL, &c. **UMBRAGE**, &c. See in *Dict.*

UM'-bel-let, *s.* A little umbel. [Bot.]

UM'-BRA-CU''-LI-FORM, *a.* Umbrella-shaped. [Geol.]

UMBO. See under *Umbilic* in *Dict.*

Um'-bo-na'-tēd, or **Um'-bo-nate**, *a.* Having a boss in the middle. [Bot.]

UNCIAL, UNCINATE. See in *Dict.*

UN'-CI-FORM, *a.* Hooked,—an epithet of the last bone of the second row of the wrist bones.

UNCTION, UNCTUOUS, &c. See in *Dict.*

UNCL'-TU'-A''-RI-UM, 158: *s.* A room in the ancient baths where people were anointed.

UNDER, &c. See in *Dict.*

UN'-DER-TOW', (-tōw,) *s.* A current below, different from that on the surface.

UNDINE, ūn-deen', *s.* A spirit of the waters. Compare with *Undated*, &c., in *Dict.*

UNGUEAL, ūng'-gwē-āl, 158, 145: *a.* Pertaining or answering to nails or claws. Compare with *Ungiculate*, &c., in *Dict.*

UN'-GUI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a claw.

UNI: Syllables from the Latin *Unus*, one. See *Unit*, &c., in *Dict.*

U'-NI-Ax''-A, *a.* Having one axis. [Min.]

U'-NI-CAR''-I-NA'-TED, *a.* Having one ridge or keel.

U'-NI-LIN''-E-A'-TED, *a.* Having one line.

U'-NI-PEL''-TATES, *s. pl.* A family of stomapodous crustaceans, named from those which are remarkable for a single shield-like plate.

U'-NI-P'-LI-CATS, 92: *a.* Having a single fold.

U'-NI-SIX''-U-A, (-sēck'-shoo-āl, 147,) *a.* Of one sex,—not neuter. [Bot.]

U'-NIT, &c. See in *Dict.*

U'-NI-TED-BRETH''-ERN, *s. pl.* A body of reformers in Bohemia that arose in the middle of the fifth century.

U'-NI-TIES, *s. pl.* The three required in a Greek drama, were those of *action*, *time*, and *place*; namely, that there should be one main plot; that the time supposed to elapse should not exceed twenty-four hours; and that the place of action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the drama.

UPAITHRIC, [Shelley.] See *Hypathric* in *Supp.*, under *Hypo*.

UPAS=ū'-pās, *s.* A tree of Java and the neighbouring islands, concerning whose poisonous qualities many fables have been told, the sole foundation of which is, that, like many other trees, it has poisonous secretions.

UPHER, ūp'-per, *s.* A scaffolding pole.

UPUPA=ūp'-ū-pāy, *s.* The hoopoe,—applied generically to birds that class with it.

URO:- Syllables from the Greek *Uros*, a tail. Compare with *Urine*, &c., in *Dict.*

U-ROO'-ER-ATES, (ū-rōs'-ēr-ātes,) *s. pl.* A tribe of boring hymenopterous insects, named from the *hurry* borer in the tail of the female.

U'-RO-DILES, *s. pl.* A tribe of caducibranchiate batrachian reptiles, which preserve the tail, or have it manifest, through all the stages of their existence.

U-RO-P'-TER-ANS, *s. pl.* A family of amphipodous crustaceans, named from those in which the tail is terminated by wing or fin-like appendages.

U'-RO-PYO''-I-UM, (-pid'-ge-ūm.) The base of the tail in mammals and birds.

URTICACROUS, ur'-tē-cā'-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Epithet of the *nettle* kind,—plants with apetalous flowers, a lenticular simple fruit, and a seed whose embryo usually directs its radicle toward the top of the cavity.

UR'-TI-CAC'-TION, 147: *s.* The whipping of a benumbed limb with *nettles* to restore its sensibility.

USTION, &c. See in *Dict.*

US-TRI'-NA, *s.* A public place in ancient Rome, where the poorer people burned their dead.

UTI-POSSIDETIS, ū-ti-pōs'-sē-dē'-tiss, *ad.* or *s.* "As you possess:" a diplomatic phrase or term opposed to the *Statu-Quo*.

VAGINA=vā'-gi-nā, *s.* (See *Vaginal*, &c., in *Dict.*) A sheath; passage to the uterus; in botany, the covering formed by the convolution of a flat petiole round a stem.

Va-gi'-na-ted, *a.* Furnished with a vagina.

Va-gi'-nates, *s. pl.* An order of polypes, named from those that are always surrounded by, and attached to a polyary.

VAKKĒL=vā-kēl', *s.* An ambassador or agent. [E. Ind.]

VALENTINIAN, vāl'-ēn-tin''-yān, 146: *s.* One of the followers of *Valentinus* in the second century, who took up gnostic opinions.

VALERIAN. See in *Dict.*

Va-LE'-RI-A-NA''-CEOUS, (-sh'ūs, 147,) *a.* Epithet of an order of herbaceous exogens, whose roots, in many species, are aromatic and antispasmodic.

VALESIAN, vā-lē'-sh'ān, 147: *s.* One of a sect known in the second century, said to have practised *eunuchism*.

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh'-n, i. e. *mission*, 163: vīsh'-ūn, i. e. *vision* 63: ān, 166: thēn, 166.

VALONIA, vā-lō'-nē-ā, *s.* A kind of acorn imported from the Levant for the use of tanners.

VAMBRACE = vām'-brācē, *s.* The piece in plate armour which protected the arm below the elbow. Compare with /an, &c., in *Dict.*

VAM-PLET, *s.* A funnel-shaped piece of steel, used as a hand guard on a tilting-spear.

VAN'-LAY, *s.* Hounds set in readiness to be cast off where a chase is likely to pass.

VANADIUM, vā-nā'-dē-ūm, *s.* A metal found in a Swedish iron mine, and named from *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian idol.

Va-nad'-ic, 88. Epithet of an acid.

Van'-a-date, 92; *s.* A salt,—vanadic acid and a base.

VANLAY. See above in *Supp.* under *Vambrace*, &c.

VAUDOIS, vā-dwā'-, 170; *s. sing. or pl.* An inhabitant, or inhabitants of the Alps between Italy and Provence, who have held a reformed Christian faith with great strictness for many centuries; also called *Val'-den-ses*; but not to be confounded with earlier Christian sects of this name.

VEHMIC, vāy'-mick, *a.* Criminal,—the epithet of the secret courts of justice established in the middle ages.

VELLON = vēl'-lōn, *s.* A money of account in some parts of Spain.

VELOCITY. See in *Dict.*—A **VE-LOC'-I-PEDE**, or foot-hastener, is a sort of wooden horse to support the body, while the feet move as in ordinary walking.

VENIRE-FACIAS, vē-nīr'-ēy-fā'-shē-ās, 147; *s.* "You shall cause to come,"—a writ to a sheriff to summon a jury.

VENTER, &c. See in *Dict.*

VEN'-TRO-PLA'-NOUS, *a.* Smooth-bellied. [Zool.]

VERDANT, &c. See in *Dict.*

VER-DRI'-LO, *s.* A greenish marble used as a touchstone in trying gold and other metals.

VER-DOY, *s.* A bordure charged with vegetables. [Her.]

To VESICATE, **VESICLE**, &c. See in *Dict.*

VE-SIC'-U-LO-SANS, (-zāns, 151.) *s. pl.* A tribe of tanystome insects, named from those which have the abdomen in form of a bladder.

VESPERTILIO, vēs'-per-tīl'-ē-o, *s.* Generic name of the bat. Compare with *Vesper*, &c., in *Dict.*

Ves'-per-tīl'-i-o-nids, *s. pl.* Animals of the bat tribe.

VETUST = vē-tūst', *a.* Old, ancient. Compare with *Veteran*, &c., in *Dict.*

VIBICATE, vī'-bē-cāte, *a.* Marked as by a lash. [Min.]

VIDAME, vē-dām', 170; *s.* A dignity held in fee of a bishop in the feudal times of France.

VIOLASCENT = vī'-ō-lās'-sēnt, *a.* Tending to a violet colour. Compare with *Violet*, &c., in *Dict.*

VIRGE, **VIRGATE**, &c. See in *Dict.*

VIR'-GU-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a little rod.

VISHNU, vēsh'-nōo, *s.* One of the three principal deities of the Hindoos, the other two being *Brahma* and *Siva*.

VITELLUS, vē-tēl'-lūs, *s.* (Or **VI-TRI'**.) A fleshy bag interposed between the embryo and albumen in certain seeds.

Vī-tel'-line, 105; *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vitellus.

VITATED = vīt'-tā-tēd, *a.* Bound with a fillet; striped, as distinguished from fasciated. [Bot.]

VIVANDIERE, vē-vōng'-dē-ā'r', [Fr.] 170; *s.* A woman who sells *vivres*, (victuals) in an army. The masculine is *Vī-vā'-di-er*, (a mute), a sutler.

VIVE, **VIVACIOUS**, &c. See in *Dict.*

Vī'-vā-Vo'-ce, *a. or ad.* By or with the living;

voice; by oral testimony as opposed to *written evidence*.

VOLANT, **VOLERY**, &c. See in *Dict.*

Vol'-AR-Y, *s.* A cage large enough to let a bird fly up and down in it.

VORTICAL. See under *Vortex* in *Dict.*

VOR'-TI-CILIS, (-sēlīz), *s. pl.* Pedicellate *wheel animalcules*, provided with vibratile organs, by which they produce little whirlpools near them, that attract their food.

VOUSOIR, vōōs'-wā'r', [Fr.] 170; *s.* The key-stone of an arch.

VULCANIAN, vūl-cā'-nē-ān, *a.* Pertaining to *Vulcan*, or to works in iron. As an epithet in geology, the same as *Plutonian*.

WAHABEE, wā-hā'-bēē, *s.* A follower of *Abdel Wahab*, a reformer among the Mahometans about the year 1760. His posterity through his son-in-law *Ibn Sa'ūd*, carried their doctrines and conquests to the utmost extremities of Arabia; and among other tribes the *Bedouins* became their converts. Their power has lately been reduced, but the sect still extends over a great part of Arabia.

WALDENSES, wāl'-dēn-sēz, 140, 105; *s. pl.* A strict sect of Christians, often confounded with the *Vaudois* and *Albigenses*, (see the former in *Supp.*, the latter in *Dict.*) and said to have derived their name from *Peter Waldo*, a merchant of Lyons, who lived about 1180. The English pronunciation is given: on the continent, *W* is pronounced as *V*, and the word is indeed often written with *V*.

WALHALLA, wāl-hāl'-lā, *s.* (So the word should be sounded as English, or else spelled *Val-halla*.) The palace of immortality, inhabited by the heroes of Scandinavia slain in battle.

WAYBREAD, wāy'-brēd, 120; *s.* The *Plantago major* of *Linnaeus*, properly *way-brede*.

WESLEYAN = wēs'-lēy-ān, *s.* One of the followers of *John Wesley*, who died in 1791. See *Methodist* in *Dict.*

WHIM. See in *Dict.*—A *WHIM* in mine-working, is a machine moved by horse-power, and used for raising water, &c., from the bottom of the shaft.

WHITFIELDITE, hwīt'-fīld-īt, 160, 120; *s.* One of the followers of *George Whitfield*, who died in 1770. See *Methodist* in *Dict.*

WHORL. See in *Dict.* under *To Whirl*.

WINZE, wīnz, *s.* An opening in a mine to admit air.

WOMB, &c. See in *Dict.*

WOMB'-AT, (wōm'-āt), *s.* That which serves as a womb in a marsupial animal; the name of a small marsupial.

WYVERN = wī'-vern, *s.* An imaginary bird with a serpent's tail, sometimes seen in coats of arms.

XANTHIC, zān'-thīck, 188; *a.* (Compare with *Xanthogen*, &c., in *Dict.*) Tending to yellow or some colour (not green) of which yellow forms a part, as orange or scarlet: epithet of an acid which is composed of sulphur, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

XAN'-THIN, *s.* The yellow dyeing material contained in madder.

XAN'-THO-PI'-CRIN, *s.* A bitter principle obtained from the bark of the *Xanthoxylon caribaeum*.

XIPHIAS, &c. See in *Dict.*

XIPH'-IR-RHYNCHS, (zīf'-ir-rīngks, 188, 163, 161.) *s. pl.* *Sword-beaks*,—a family of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the sword-fish is the type.

Xī'-PHOS-URES, (zī'-fōz-ūres, 163, 151.) *s. pl.* *Sword-tails*,—a tribe of crustaceans named from those in which the body terminates posteriorly in a sword-shaped appendage.

XYLOGRAPHY, &c. See in *Dict.*

Xy-loph'-a-gans, (zī-lōf'-ā-gāns, 188, 163.) *s. pl.*

The schemes entire, and the principles to which the numbers refer, precede the Dictionary.

Vowels: gāt'-wāy: chāp'-mān: pā-pā': lāw: gōōd: j'ōō, *i. e. jew*, 55; *a, e, i, &c. mute*, 171.

ZEM

Feeders on wood,—the generic name of a tribe of coleopterous insects, named from those whose larvae devour the wood of the trees in which they are developed: it is also applied to a family of dipterous insects of similar destructive character.

Xy-loph'-a-gous, *a.* Feeding on wood.

XY-LOPH'-I-LANS, *s. pl.* Lovers of wood,—the generic name of a tribe of beetles that feed on decayed wood.

XY''-LO-TRO'-GES (-jiz,) *s. pl.* A tribe of serricorn beetles, named from those that eat into timber.

YENITE=yé'-nit, *s.* A ferruginous silicate of lime, named in honour of the battle of Jena or *Yena*.

YEZDEGERDIAN, yēz'-dē-jer''-dē-ān, *a.* Epithet of the era when Yezdegerd, the last of the house of Chosroes, was defeated by the Arabians, A. D. 630.

ZAIM=zāim, *s.* A Turkish leader or chief of a mounted militia bearing the same name.

Zai'-met, *s.* The place or district whence a Zaim draws his revenue.

ZAIN=zāin, *s.* A horse of a dark colour, neither gray nor white, and having no spots.

ZECKSTEIN, zēck'-stīn, *s.* A magnesian limestone, lying under the red sandstone.

ZEMINDAR=zēm''-īn-dar', *s.* The holder of a

The sign = is used after modes of spelling that have no irregularity of sound.

Consonants: mīsh-ūn, *i. e. mission*, 165: vīsh-ūn, *i. e. vision*, 165: ān, 166: thān, 166.

ZOU

large portion of land called a Zem'-in-dar-y, with certain rights, especially that of collecting the revenues, but whether as proprietor or not, is a disputed point. [E. Ind.]

ZENANA=zē-na'-nā, *s.* The part of the house peculiarly reserved for the women. [E. Ind.]

ZILLAH=zīl'-lāh, *s.* A division of country made with reference to judicial purposes. [E. Ind.]

ZINGIBERACEOUS, zīn'-jē-her-ā''-sh'ūs, 147: *a.* Epithet of a natural order of herbaceous monandrous endogens found in the Tropics, and named from the *Zingiber* or ginger tree.

ZOHAR=zō'-har, *s.* A Jewish book of unascertained antiquity, consisting of cabalistical commentaries on Scripture.

ZOISITE=zoy'-cite, *s.* A variety of epidote discovered by De Zois.

ZOOGRAPHY, &c. See in *Dict.*

Zo-ol'-A-TTRY, *s.* The worship of animals, as in ancient Egypt.

Zo'-o-mor''-PHISM, 163, 151, *s.* The transformation of men into beasts, as believed in parts of Abyssinia.

To ZOUTCH, zōōtch, *v.* To stew (sounders, whittings, gudgeons, eels, &c.,) with just enough of liquid to cover them. Hence, *Wa'-ter-zouch'd*, &c.; *Wa'-ter-zouch'-y*, or *Wa'-ter-zouch-y*, *s.*

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK. LATIN. AND SCRIPTURE NAMES.

Obs. 1. Greek, Latin, and Hebrew names adopted or made use of in modern speech necessarily acquire, in sound and rhythm, the main characteristics of the language which receives them; and we feel the less scruple in pronouncing with English sounds the written words of those ancient languages, because their original pronunciation has long been lost. The first rule therefore is, when the seat of accent and the syllabication are determined on, to pronounce each syllable according to the usual powers of the letters in English as indicated in the schemes which precede the principles at the beginning of this work. Admitting this rule, the question nevertheless occurs, whether those other tendencies of English pronunciation, which, with regard to our own language, so frequently and so materially interfere with the general rules on which the schemes are founded,—tendencies which required so long a development under the name of principles,—whether these are to have the same influence and effect in modifying the general rule or determining the manner of applying it. That these tendencies do frequently influence our syllabication of classical words, is shown by some remarks contained in Prin. 94:—that the pronunciation of many ancient names which frequently occur is fixed by those tendencies, may be evinced by such examples as *Ca'to*, *Né-ro*, *Mí-das*, *So'-lon*, *Nú-ma*; *Af'-rica*, *Peripaté'-ici*, which, but for the tendency pointed out by Prin. 92, would, perhaps, have been divided and pronounced *Cát'-o*, *Nér'-o*, *Míú-us*, *Sóú-on*, *Núm'-a*; *A'-frica*, *Peripaté'-ici*: so *Nú'-mator*, but for the exception with regard to *u* noted in the same Prin., would perhaps have been pronounced *Núm'-itor*; *Gal'-bii*, *Cimné'-rii*, *Ligú'-ria*, but for the tendency stated at Prin. 93, might have been divided into *áb'-ii*, *Cimné'-rii*, *Ligú'-ria*; and *Sir'-ius*, but for the exception with regard to *i*, might have been *Sí'-rus*. Again, but for the tendencies alluded to at Prins. 120 and 92, the diphthongs in *Dad'-alus*, *As'-chyus*, would always have been sounded *z*; and but for the tendency explained at Prin. 147, we never should have heard *Phó'-ci-us*, *Pon'-ti-us*. *Ma'-ni-a*, *Ca'-du'-ce-us*, &c., pronounced as if written *Phó'-shion*, *Pon'-she-us*, &c. It is Walker's principle and practice, that these tendencies, having been allowed to operate thus far, ought to be followed as rules or laws in all correspondent cases; a mode of thinking which is not likely to find many advocates at the present day, and which, it is probable, few persons beside himself have ever enter-

tained in theory, though their practice has unwarily conformed to it.

Obs. 2. In adhering, therefore, generally to Walker's syllabication in the following Key, it is to be understood that we yield to his practice, so far as it appears a general practice, without recognising the validity of his principle further than that general practice is deemed to extend. Hence, some words are found (not a great many) which are not divided into syllables exactly as Walker has, or would have divided them.

Obs. 3. So likewise in adopting the usual mode of sounding *ci*, *si*, *ti*, *ce*, &c., when without accent before a vowel in the next syllable, it is to be understood that we yield to a practice which has become general, without admitting its propriety; and as the change in the sound of the consonant seems to be a corruption even in our own language, a stand against it is attempted in a few instances, where the capital letters *ci*, *si*, &c., which indicate the corrupted sound, are not used.

Obs. 4. Two of the tendencies which interfere with the general rule must however be allowed their effect, almost to the same extent as in pronouncing words purely English. The general principle of the scheme is, that vowel-letters have the same quality of sound when unaccented as when accented; and this is to be understood when no indication to the contrary appears. With regard to *a*, however, and also with regard to *i* or its equivalent *y*, this general principle yields, though not quite so prevalently as in English words, to the tendency which gives to unaccented *a* the sound *ä* instead of *á*, (Prin. 98;) and to unaccented *i*, or *y*, the sound *ë* instead of *í*. (Prin. 105.) These deviations from the general rule are signified throughout the Key by an Italic character for the *a*, *i*, or *y*; in the absence of which indication, it must be understood that the letter retains its pure sound,—namely, *á* or *í*.

Obs. 5. It sometimes happens, after the *i* or *y* has yielded to the change of sound indicated in the foregoing observation, that, in the transition to the following vowel, the sound *ë* acquires something of the nature of a consonant, as we find, for instance, in pronouncing *Acha'-i-a*, *Pompe'-i-us*, which in fluent utterance are pronounced *Acha'-ya*, *Pompe'-y-us*; (Prin. 146.) A note referring to the present observation accompanies words in which this effect may allowably take place.

Obs. 6. The diphthongs proper or improper, as they are called, are to receive their most usual

sounds: thus *æ* and *œ*, which are found only in classical words, are sounded *ê*, (Prin. 103,) except in some instances alluded to in Obs. 1, in which the vowel is customarily shortened; *ai* when it does not suffer diæresis is to be sounded *â** (Prin. 100;); *aw* is sounded *âw*, (Prin. 123;); *eu* and *œ* (the latter scarcely occurs) are sounded *û*, (Prin. 110;); *oi* is sounded as in *toil*, *boy*, (Prin. 29.) There is only one of the digraphs—namely, *ei*—that does not take its most usual sound; for the proper sound of *ei* in the majority of English words is *ê*, (Prin. 103,) but in classical names it is sounded *î*.

Obs. 7. *C* and *g* before *e*, (and consequently *æ*, *œ*), *i*, and *y*, must, according to the general rule, have their soft sounds, which it is not necessary to indicate by any particular mark when the letters come together; but when the consonant, by the syllabication, happens to be separated from the vowel, the soft sound of the *c* or *g* is signified by the Italic character: on the other hand, when *g*, notwithstanding its position before *e*, *i*, or *y*, is pronounced hard, as is customary in some Hebrew and Greek names, it is printed in a small capital, or if at the beginning of a word, in a larger capital than usual.

Obs. 8. *Ch* in Greek words is always sounded *h*, (Prin. 161,) and in Scripture names also, though not without one or two exceptions. Such is the sound it must receive wherever the letters are in the ordinary character; but being printed in small capitals, or in larger capitals than usual at the beginning of a word, the sound is to be that of the English *ch* as in *chair*, *each*. As to *ph* it is to have the same sound in proper names as in all other adopted words from the ancient languages.—namely, *f*, (Prin. 163.) Other combinations of initial consonants which are foreign to the nature and habits of our language, drop the sound of their first letters; as *Cn*, *Ci*, *Gn*, *Mn*, *Pn*, *Ps*, *Pt*, *Phth*, *Tm*. (Prin. 144.)

Obs. 9. What is chiefly attended to and chiefly sought after in the pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture names, is the seat of the accent. This (with a very few exceptions in Scripture names) is always on the last syllable but one, or the last but two. As to Latin, the law is, that if by the usage of the ancient poets the penultimate is long, it is to have the accent; but if short, then the accent goes to the previous syllable. With regard to Greek, the law is originally something different, but in our modern pronunciation of

Greek we follow the Latin rule. As to Hebrew, the original seat of accent is almost every word a matter of doubt or controversy, to escape from which the usual course is to receive the words through the Greek of the Septuagint, and so to accent them as Greek words by the Latin law. Such are the general principles by which the place of the accent in Greek, Latin, and Scripture names is determined. But in bringing them to bear on particular instances, the greatest difficulties frequently occur. In the first place, it is often impossible to determine the quantity of the penultimate even in Greek and Latin names; because the word occurs perhaps only in the prose-writers, or belongs, as it does in many instances, to the bastard or monkish Latin of the middle ages; while, with regard to Scripture names, there is, as above stated, scarcely any guide but the Septuagint, and even this affords no clew to the quantity of the penultimate if it happens not to be a diphthong, nor an *e* nor an *o*, nor a vowel before two consonants. Added to all this, the poets themselves do not always agree; and the same word as it comes to us from the Greek through the Latin, or directly from the Greek, sometimes has a different accentuation. (See Prin. 86.) To mark the seat of accent in every instance, in a manner to preclude all doubt or difference of opinion, is therefore impossible. It is sufficient to have the support of good authorities when they can be found, and to abide by reputable custom when they cannot. The greatest industry, considerable research, and much acquired *tact* as regards custom, seem to have been employed by Walker in making up his mind in doubtful cases; and the accentuation which he adopts is followed with very few exceptions in the ensuing pages.

Obs. 10. Only one more remark needs be made: whatever was the nature or the manner of ancient accent, in bringing the words which were subject to it into the texture of English speech, its nature or manner must become English. (See Prin. 174.) And as, in our own language, when a word is of some length, we assist the principal by a secondary accent or accents, so in Greek, Latin, and Scripture names, the same practice prevails. Accordingly, in the following Key, whenever the rhythm requires a secondary accent to assist the principal, the seat of both is marked,—that of the secondary accent by the single stroke ('), that of the principal accent by the double stroke ('').

* In Hebrew words some speakers choose to give *ai* the diphthongal pronunciation *âê*; but the practice is far from being common or established.

Contractions of Roman Prænomina, see at the end of the following Key.

A KEY

TO THE

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

* In Walker's Key there are two vocabularies, one for the Greek and Latin, the other for the Scripture names. As there appears to be no utility and some inconvenience in this division, the two vocabularies are here blended.

AB

AB

AC

AC

AC

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ē: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

A'-a-lah	A'-bi'-a, or A'-bi'-ah	Ab-se'-us	A'-ces'-ti-um ³	A'-ci'-de'-nus ⁷
A'-a-ron=Aa'-ron	A'-bi'-al'-bon	Ab-si'-ma-rus	A'-ces'-to-do'-rus	A'-cil'-i-a
A'b	A'-bi'-a-saph	Ab-sin'-thi-i	A'-ces'-tor'-i-des ⁷	A'-ci'-lig'-e-na ⁷
A'-ba and A'bw	A'-bi'-a-thar	Ab'-so-rus	A'-ces'-tes	A'-cil'-i-us
A'b'-a-a ⁴	A'-bib	Ab-syr'-tos	A'-chab	A'-cil'-la
A'b'-a-ba	A'-bi'-dab	Ab-syr'-tus	Ach'-a-by'-tos	A'-ci-na
A'b'-a-ce'-ne	A'-bi'-dan	A'-bu'-bus	A'-chad	A'-ci'-dy'-nus ⁷
A'b'-a-cue ⁶	A'-bi'-el	Ab'-u-li'-tes	A'-cham'-a	A'-ci'-pha ⁷
A'b'-a-dah	A'-bi'-e'-zer	Ab'-y-de'-ni	A'-cham'-i	A'-cis
A'-bad'-don	A'-bi'-e'-rite (c)	Ab'-y-de'-nus	A'-cham'-i-um	A'-ci-tho ⁷
A'-bi'-di'-as	A'-bi'-gail	A'-by'-di	A'-cham'-mo'-nes	A'-ci-ton
A'b'-a-ga	A'-bi'-ha'-il	A'-by'-dos	Ach'-a-me'-ni-a	A'-ci-mon'-i-des
A'-ba-g'-tha	A'-bi'-hu	A'-by'-dus	Ach'-a-men'-i-des	A'-ci-mon'-i-des
A'-bal	A'-bi'-hud	Ab'-y-la	A'-cham'-i-tes	A'-co'-nus
A'b'-a-lus	A'-bi-i	Ab'-y-lon	A'-cha'-i-cus	A'-con'-tes
A'-ba'-na, (a place.)	A'-bi'-jah	Ab'-ys-si'-ni	A'-cha'-i-cus	A'-con'-te-us
A'b'-a-na, (a river.)	A'-bi'-jam	A'-ys-sin'-i-a	A'-chan	A'-con'-ti-us
A'-ban'-tes	Ab'-i-la, (a mountain.)	A'-a-cal'-lis	A'-char	A'-con'-to-bu'-lus
A'-ban'-ti-as	A'-bi'-la, (a town.)	A'-a-ce'-si-um (b)	Ach'-a-ra	A'-co'-ris
A'-ban'-ti-a-des	Ab'-i-le'-ne	A'-ca'-ci-us	Ach'-a-ren'-ses	A'-cra
A'-ban'-ti-das	A'-bim'-a-el ⁴	A'-a-de'-mi-a (d)	A'-char'-næ	A'-ra'-di'-na
A'-ban'-tis	A'-bim'-e-lech	A'-a-de'-mi-ci (d)	A'-cha'-tes	A'-cræ
A'b'-ar-ba'-re-a	A'-bin'-a-dab	A'-a-de'-mus (d)	A'-chaz	A'-cræ'-a
A'b'-a-ri	A'-bin'-o-am	A'-a-lan'-drus	A'-chaz	A'-cræph'-ni-a
A'b'-a-rim	A'-bi'-ram	A'-cal'-le	Ach'-bor	A'-cræ-gal'-li'-dæ
A'-har'-i-mon	A'-bi'-rom	A'-a-mar'-chis	Ach'-e-do'-rus	A'-cræ-gas
A'b'-a-ris	A'-bis'-a-i (a) ⁴	A'-a-mas	Ach'-e-lo'-i-des	A'-cræ-tus (e)
A'b'-a-ron	A'-bis'-a-res	A'-cam'-sis	Ach'-e-lo'-ri-um	A'-cræ-tus (f)
A'-ba'-rus	A'-bis'-a-ris	A'-can'-tha (i)	A'-cher'-dus	A'-cri-as
A'b'-as	Ab'-i-se'-i	A'-can'-thus (d)	A'-cher'-i-mi	A'-cri-doph'-a-gi
A'-ba'-sa	Ab'-i-shag	A'-ca'-ra	Ach'-e-ron	A'-cri-on
A'b'-a-si'-tis	A'-bish'-a-i ⁴	A'-ca'-ri-a	Ach'-e-ron'-ti-a	A'-cris'-to'-ne (a)
A'b'-as-se'-na	A'-bish'-a-har	A'-ar-na'-ni-a	Ach'-e-ru'-si-a (b)	A'-cris'-i-o-ne'-is (a)
A'b'-as-se'-ni	A'-bish'-a-lom	A'-car'-nas	Ach'-e-ru'-x-as (b)	A'-cris'-i-o-ne'-us (a)
A'-ba'-tos	A'-bish'-u-a	A'-ca'-ron	A'-che'-tus	A'-cris'-i-o-ni'-a-des (u)
Ab'-a-tus	Ab'-i-shur	A'-cas'-ta	A'-chi'-ach'-us	A'-cris'-i-us (a) ³
Ab'-ba (d)	Ab'-i-son'-tes	A'-cas'-tus	A'-chil'-las	A'-cri'-tas
Ab'-da	Ab'-i-sum	A'-ca'-tan	A'-chil'-le-us	A'-cro-a'-thon
Ab'-da-lon'-i-mus	Ab'-i-tal	A'-a-than'-tus	Ach'-il-le'-a	A'-cro-e'-rau'-ni-um ⁷
Ab'-de'-ra	Ab'-i-tub	A'-cad	A'-chil'-le-en'-ses ⁶	A'-cro-e'-rin'-thus
Ab'-de'-ri-a	A'-bi'-ud	A'-ca'-ron	Ach'-il-le'-is	A'-cron
Ab'-de'-ri'-tes	Ab'-le'-tes	A'-cho	A'-chil'-les	A'-cro-pa'-tos
Ab'-de'-rus	Ab'-ner	A'-ci-er	Ach'-il-le'-um	A'-cro-p-o-lis
Ab'-di	A'-bo'-bri-oz	A'-ci-la	A'-chim	A'-cro-ta
Ab'-di'-as	A'-bo'-bus	A'-ci-us	A'-chim'-e-lech	A'-cro-t-a-tus
Ab'-di-el	A'-bae'-er'-tus	A'-co'-eos	A'-chi'-or	A'-cro'-tho-os
Ab'-don	Ab'-o-la'-ni	A'-co'-ez	A'-chi'-ram	A'-ta
A'-be'-a-tæ	A'-bo'-lus	A'-cu-a	A'-chish	A'-tæ-a
A'-bed'-ne-go	Ab'-on'-i-tei'-chos ⁶	A'-ce	Ach'-i-to-b, or Ach'-i-tub	A'-tæ-on
A'-bel	Ab'-o-ra'-ca	A'-ce-dil'-ci ⁷	A'-chit'-o-phel	A'-tæ-us
A'-bel-Beth-ma'-a-ach	Ab'-o-rig'-i-nes ⁷	A'-ce-la ⁷	A'-chi'-vi	A'-te
A'-bel Ma'-im	A'-bor'-ras	A'-eel'-da-ma	A'-chi'-vi	A'-ti-a
A'-bel Me-ho'-lath	Ab'-ra-da'-tes	A'-e-ra'-tus ⁷	Ach'-i-la-dæ'-us	A'-tis
A'-bel Mis'-ra-im (a)	A'-bram	A'-cer'-bas	Ach'-me-tha	A'-tis'-a-nes
A'-bel Shit'-tim	A'-bra-ham	A'-ce-ri'-na ⁷	Ach'-o-la'-i	A'-ti-um
A'-bel-la	A'-bren'-ti-us	A'-cer'-ræ	Ach'-o-lo'-e	A'-ti-us
Ab'-el-li'-nus	A'-broc'-o-mas	A'-er-sec'-o-mes ⁷	A'-chor	A'-tor
A'-bi-a	Ab'-rod'-i-a'-tus	A'-ces	Ach'-ra-di'-na	A'-tor'-i-des
A'-ben'-la	A'-bro'-ni-us	A'-ce'-si-a (b)	A'-saph	A'-to-ris
Ab'-e-san	A'-bron'-y-cus	A'-ce'-si'-nes ⁷	Ach'-saph	A'-cu-a
Ab'-e-sar	A'-bro'-ta	A'-ce'-si'-nus ⁷	Ach'-saph	A'-cuo
A'-bez	A'-bro-t'-o-num	A'-ce'-si-us (b)	A'-ci-cho'-ri-us ⁷	A'-cu'-le-o
Ab'-g-rus	A'-bryp'-olis	A'-ces'-ta	A'-ci-da'-li-a ⁷	A'-cu'-phis
A'-bi	Ab'-sa-lom	A'-ces'-tes	A'-ci-da'-sa ⁷	A'-cu'-si-la ⁷ us

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c. previous to the Key.

(b) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z; see Pr. 151.
(c) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it z instead of she.

(e) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary

(e) One of Nero's freedmen.

(f) The genius of trunkards at Athens.

A *a*, or *ah*=*â*: *i* or *y*=*ê*: *es*=*êez*: *ch*=*k*: *ci*, *si*, *ti*, &c.=*she*: (") the principal accent.

<i>A-cu'-ti-cus</i>	<i>Ad'-ru-me''-tum</i>	<i>Æ-gyp'-ti-um</i>	<i>Æ-thu'-sa</i> (a)	<i>Ag'-la-os''-the-næ</i>
<i>A'-da</i>	<i>Ad'-u-at''-i-ci</i>	<i>Æ-g'p'-tus</i>	<i>Æ'-ti-a</i>	<i>Ag-lat'-ros</i>
<i>A'-dad</i>	<i>A-du'-el</i>	<i>Æ'-li-a</i>	<i>Æ'-ti-on</i> 3	<i>Ag-lat'-us</i>
<i>Ad'-a-da</i> , or <i>Ad'-a-dah</i>	<i>A-du'-lam</i>	<i>Æ'-li-a''-nus</i>	<i>Æ'-tri-us</i> , or <i>A-æ'-tri-us</i>	<i>Ag'-na</i>
<i>Ad'-ad-e''-zer</i>	<i>A-dum'-mim</i>	<i>Æ'-li-us</i> , and <i>Æ'-li-a</i>	<i>Æ'-na</i> (e)	<i>Ag'-no</i>
<i>Ad'-ad-rim''-mon</i>	<i>A-lyr'-ma-chi''-dæ</i>	<i>Æ'-lu'-rus</i>	<i>Æ'-to'-li-a</i>	<i>Ag-mod'-i-ee</i>
<i>A-dæ'-us</i>	<i>Æ'-a</i>	<i>Æ'-mil'-a</i>	<i>Æ'-to'-lus</i>	<i>Ag-mon</i>
<i>A'-dah</i>	<i>Æ'-a-ce''-a</i>	<i>Æ'-mil'-a''-nus</i>	<i>A'-fer</i>	<i>Ag-mon'-i-des</i>
<i>Ad'-a-l''-a</i>	<i>Æ'-ac'-i-das</i> 7	<i>Æ'-mil'-i-us</i>	<i>A-fra'-ni-a</i>	<i>Ag-moth-ta''-bor</i>
<i>Ad'-a-li''-a</i>	<i>Æ'-ac'-i-das</i> 7	<i>Æ'-m nes'-tus</i>	<i>A-fra'-ni-us</i>	<i>Ag'-o-na''-li-a</i> , and
<i>Ad'-am</i> (d)	<i>Æ'-a-cus</i>	<i>Æ'-mon</i>	<i>A'-ri-ca</i>	<i>A-go'-ni-a</i>
<i>Ad'-a-ma</i> , or <i>Ad'-a-mah</i>	<i>Æ'-æ</i>	<i>Æ'-mo-na</i>	<i>A'-ri-ca''-nus</i>	<i>A-go'-nes</i> (d)
<i>Ad'-a-ma-ma-tæ''-a</i>	<i>Æ'-æ'</i>	<i>Æ'-mon'-i-a</i> 8	<i>A'-ri-cum</i>	<i>A-go'-nis</i>
<i>Ad'-a-mas</i>	<i>Æ'-an-te''-um</i>	<i>Æ'-mon'-i-des</i>	<i>Ag'-a-la</i>	<i>Ag'-o-nis</i>
<i>Ad'-a-mas''-tus</i>	<i>Æ'-an'-ti-des</i>	<i>Æ'-mus</i>	<i>Ag'-a-bus</i>	<i>Ag'-o-ra''-critus</i>
<i>Ad'-a-mi</i>	<i>Æ'-an'-tis</i>	<i>Æ'-myl'-i-a</i>	<i>A'-gag</i>	<i>Ag'-o-rau''-omi</i>
<i>Ad'-a-mi-Ne''-keb</i>	<i>Æ'-as</i>	<i>Æ'-myl'-i-a''-nus</i>	<i>A'-gao'-ite</i> 7	<i>Ag'-o-ra''-nis</i>
<i>A'-dar</i>	<i>Æ'-a-tus</i>	<i>Æ'-myl'-i-i</i>	<i>A'-gag'-ri-a''-næ</i>	<i>Ag'-o-ra''-a</i>
<i>Ad'-a-na</i>	<i>Æ'-ch-mac''-o-ras</i>	<i>Æ'-myl'-i-us</i>	<i>Ag'-a-las''-ses</i>	<i>A'-gra</i>
<i>A-das''-pi-i</i>	<i>Æ'-ch'-mis</i>	<i>Æ'-nar'-i-a</i> 2	<i>A'-gal'-la</i>	<i>A-græ'-i</i>
<i>Ad'-a-tha</i>	<i>Æ'-dep'-sum</i>	<i>Æ'-ne'-a</i>	<i>A-gam'-ma-tæ</i>	<i>Ag-ra-gas</i>
<i>Ad'-be-el</i>	<i>Æ'-des'-sa</i>	<i>Æ'-ne'-a-des</i>	<i>Ag'-a-me''-des</i>	<i>A-grau'-le</i>
<i>Ad'-dan</i>	<i>V'-e-di''-as</i>	<i>Æ'-ne'-a-dæ</i>	<i>Ag'-a-mem''-non</i>	<i>A-grau'-li-a</i>
<i>Ad'-dar</i>	<i>Æ'-dic'-u-la</i>	<i>Æ'-ne'-as</i> , (of Troy.)	<i>Ag'-a-mem-nou''-i-us</i>	<i>A-grau'-los</i>
<i>Ad'-de-pha''-gi-a</i>	<i>Æ'-di'-les</i> (d)	<i>Æ'-ne-as</i> , (Acts ix. 33.)	<i>Ag'-a-me''-tor</i>	<i>Ag-rau''-ni-tæ</i>
<i>Ad'-di</i>	<i>Æ'-dip'-sus</i>	<i>Æ'-ne'-i-a</i> 5	<i>Ag'-a-mes''-tor</i>	<i>Ag-ri-a''-nes</i>
<i>Ad'-din</i>	<i>Æ'-don</i>	<i>Æ'-ne'-is</i> (d)	<i>Ag'-a-nip''-pe</i>	<i>Ag-gric''-o-la</i> (d)
<i>Ad'-do</i>	<i>Æ'-du-i</i> , or <i>Hed'-u-i</i>	<i>Æ'-ne'-i-des</i>	<i>A'-gan'-za-ga</i>	<i>Ag-ri-gen''-tum</i>
<i>Ad'-du-a</i>	<i>Æ'-el'-lo</i>	<i>Æ'-nes'-i-de''-mus</i> (n)	<i>Ag'-a-pe''-nor</i>	<i>A-gru'-i-um</i>
<i>Ad'-dus</i>	<i>Æ'-e'-ta</i>	<i>Æ'-ne'-st-us</i> (b)	<i>A'-gar</i>	<i>A-gru'-o-dos</i>
<i>A'-de-an'-tu-a''-nus</i>	<i>Æ'-e'-ti-as</i>	<i>Æ'-ne'-tus</i>	<i>Ag'-a-renes''</i> (c)	<i>Ag-ri-o''-ni-a</i>
<i>A-del'-phi-us</i>	<i>Æ'-ga</i>	<i>Æ'-ni-a</i>	<i>Ag'-a-ro''-ni</i>	<i>A-gru'-o-pas</i>
<i>A-del'-sta''-nus</i>	<i>Æ'-ge'-as</i>	<i>Æ'-ni'-a-cus</i>	<i>Ag'-a-ris''-ta</i>	<i>A-gru'-o-pe</i>
<i>A-de''-mon</i>	<i>Æ'-gæ'</i>	<i>Æ'-ni'-o-chi</i>	<i>Ag'-a-rus</i>	<i>A-gru'-pa</i>
<i>A'-der</i>	<i>Æ'-gæ'-wæ</i>	<i>Æ'-no-bar''-bus</i>	<i>A-gas'-i-cles</i>	<i>Ag-rip-pi''-na</i>
<i>A-des</i> , or <i>Ha'-des</i>	<i>Æ'-gæ'-wæ</i>	<i>Æ'-no-cles</i>	<i>A-gas'-sæ</i>	<i>A-gris-o-pe</i> (a)
<i>Ad'-gan-des''-tri-us</i>	<i>Æ'-gæ'-um</i>	<i>Æ'-non</i>	<i>A-gas'-the-næ</i>	<i>A'-gri-us</i>
<i>Ad'-her'-bal</i>	<i>Æ'-gæ'-us</i>	<i>Æ'-nos</i>	<i>A-gas'-thus</i>	<i>Ag-ro-las</i>
<i>Ad'-her'-bas</i>	<i>Æ'-ga'-le-os</i>	<i>Æ'-num</i>	<i>A-gas'-tro-phus</i>	<i>A'-grou</i>
<i>Ad'-i-an''-te</i>	<i>Æ'-ga'-le-um</i>	<i>Æ'-ny'-ra</i>	<i>Ag'-a-tha</i>	<i>A-gro'-tas</i>
<i>A'-di-at''-o-rix</i>	<i>Æ'-gas</i>	<i>Æ'-o'-li-a</i>	<i>Ag'-ath-ar''-chi-das</i>	<i>A-gro'-te-ra</i>
<i>Ad'-i-da</i>	<i>Æ'-gas</i>	<i>Æ'-o'-li-a</i>	<i>Ag'-ath-ar''-chi-des</i>	<i>A'-gur</i>
<i>A'-di-el</i>	<i>Æ'-ga'-tes</i>	<i>Æ'-ol'-i-da</i>	<i>Ag'-ath-ar''-cus</i>	<i>A-gyl'-e-us</i>
<i>Ad'-i-man''-tus</i>	<i>Æ'-ge'-le-on</i>	<i>Æ'-ol'-i-des</i>	<i>A-ga'-thi-as</i>	<i>A-gyl'-la</i>
<i>Ad'-i-me''-te</i>	<i>Æ'-ge'-ri-a</i>	<i>Æ'-o-lis</i>	<i>Ag'-a-tho</i>	<i>Ag-yl-læ''-us</i> 7
<i>Ad'-din</i>	<i>Æ'-ges'-ta</i>	<i>Æ'-o-lus</i>	<i>A-gath'-o-cle''-a</i>	<i>A-gy'-rus</i>
<i>Ad'-i-na</i>	<i>Æ'-ge'-us</i>	<i>Æ'-o-ra</i>	<i>A-gath'-o-cles</i>	<i>A-gyr'-i-um</i>
<i>Ad'-i-no</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-a-le</i>	<i>Æ'-pa'-li-us</i>	<i>Ag'-a-thon</i>	<i>A-gyr'-i-us</i>
<i>Ad'-i-nus</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-a-le-us</i>	<i>Æ'-pe'-a</i>	<i>A-gath'-o-ny''-mus</i>	<i>A-gyr'-tes</i>
<i>Ad'-i-tha</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-a-li-a</i>	<i>Æ'-pu-lo</i>	<i>Ag'-a-thos''-the-næ</i>	<i>A'-hab</i>
<i>Ad'-i-tha''-im</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-a-lus</i>	<i>Æ'-py</i>	<i>Ag'-a-thyr''-num</i>	<i>A-ha'-la</i>
<i>Ad'-la-i</i> 4	<i>Æ'-gi'-des</i>	<i>Æ'-p-y-tus</i>	<i>Ag'-a-thyr''-si</i>	<i>A-har'-ah</i>
<i>Ad'-mah</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-i</i>	<i>Æ'-qua'-na</i>	<i>A-gau'-i</i>	<i>A-har'-al</i>
<i>Ad'-ma-tha</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-i-a</i>	<i>Æ'-qui</i>	<i>A-ga'-ve</i>	<i>A-las'-a-i</i> (a) 4
<i>Ad'-me''-ta</i>	<i>Æ'-gim'-i-us</i>	<i>Æ'-quie'-o-li</i>	<i>A-ga'-vus</i>	<i>A-las'-u-e''-rus</i> (a)
<i>Ad-me''-tus</i>	<i>Æ'-gi-mo''-rus</i>	<i>Æ'-qui-me''-li-um</i>	<i>Ag-des'-tis</i>	<i>A-ha'-va</i>
<i>Ad'-na</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-na</i>	<i>Æ'-ri-as</i>	<i>Ag'-e-e</i> 7	<i>A'-haz</i>
<i>Ad'-nah</i>	<i>Æ'-gi-ne''-ta</i>	<i>A-er'-o-pe</i> , or <i>Æ'-er'-o-pe</i>	<i>Ag'-e-e''-na</i> 7	<i>A-haz'-a-i</i> 4
<i>Ad'-o-nai</i> 6	<i>Æ'-gi-ne''-tes</i>	<i>Æ'-er'-o-pus</i>	<i>Ag'-e-las''-tus</i> 7	<i>A'-ba-zi''-ah</i>
<i>A-do'-ni-a</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-o-chus</i>	<i>Æ'-sa-cus</i> (a)	<i>Ag'-e-la''-us</i> 7	<i>A'-ban</i>
<i>Ad'-o-ni''-as</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-pan</i>	<i>Æ'-sa'-pus</i> (a)	<i>A'-ge'-li-a</i>	<i>A'-ber</i>
<i>A-don-i-be''-zek</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-ra</i>	<i>Æ'-sar</i> , or <i>Æ'-sa'-ras</i> (a)	<i>A'-gen'-a-thi-des</i>	<i>A'-hi</i>
<i>Ad'-o-ni''-jah</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-o-es''-a</i>	<i>Æ'-chi-næ</i> (c)	<i>Ag-en-di''-cum</i> 7	<i>A-hi'-ah</i>
<i>A-don-i-kam</i>	<i>Æ'-gis</i>	<i>Æ'-chry-on</i>	<i>A'-ge'-nor</i>	<i>A-hi'-am</i>
<i>Ad'-o-ni''-ram</i>	<i>Æ'-gis'-thus</i>	<i>Æ'-chy-li''-des</i> (e)	<i>Ag-e-nor''-i-des</i> 7	<i>A-hi-e''-zer</i>
<i>A-do'-nis</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-tum</i>	<i>Æ'-chy-lus</i> (e)	<i>Ag-e-ran''-der</i> 7	<i>A-hi'-hud</i>
<i>A-don-i-ze''-dek</i>	<i>Æ'-gi'-um</i>	<i>Æ'-cu-la''-pi-us</i> (e)	<i>Ag-e-si-as</i> (a) 5	<i>A-hi'-jah</i>
<i>A-do'-ra</i>	<i>Æ'-gle</i>	<i>Æ'-se'-pus</i> (d)	<i>A-ges'-i-la''-us</i>	<i>A-hi'-kam</i>
<i>Ad'-o-ra''-im</i>	<i>Æ'-gles</i>	<i>Æ'-ser'-ni-a</i> (a)	<i>Ag-e-sip''-o-lis</i> 7	<i>A-hi'-lad</i>
<i>A-do'-ram</i>	<i>Æ'-gle'-tes</i>	<i>Æ'-si'-on</i> (a) 3	<i>Ag-e-sis''-tra-tus</i> 7	<i>A-him'-a-az</i>
<i>A-dram'-le-ech</i>	<i>Æ'-glo'-ge</i>	<i>Æ'-son</i>	<i>Ag'-e-sis''-tra-tus</i> 7	<i>A-hi'-man</i>
<i>A-dra-myt''-ti-um</i> 3	<i>Æ'-gob'-o-lus</i>	<i>Æ'-son'-i-des</i>	<i>Ag'-e-sis''-tra-tus</i> 7	<i>A-him'-e-lech</i>
<i>A-dra'-na</i>	<i>Æ'-goc'-e-rus</i> 7	<i>Æ'-so'-pus</i> (a)	<i>Ag'-e-us</i>	<i>A-hi''-moth</i>
<i>A-dra''-num</i>	<i>Æ'-gon</i>	<i>Æ'-tri-a</i>	<i>Ag'-gram-mes</i>	<i>A-hin'-a-dab</i>
<i>A-dras'-ta</i>	<i>Æ'-gos-pot''-a-mos</i>	<i>Æ'-u-la</i> (a)	<i>Ag-gri'-næ</i>	<i>A-hin'-o-am</i>
<i>A-dras'-ti-a</i> 3	<i>Æ'-go-sa''-gæ</i>	<i>Æ'-sy-e''-tes</i>	<i>Ag-i-dæ</i> 7	<i>A-hi-o</i>
<i>A-dras'-tus</i>	<i>Æ'-gos-the-na</i>	<i>A'-sym-ne''-tes</i>	<i>Ag-i-la''-us</i> 7	<i>A-hi'-ra</i>
<i>A'-dri-a</i>	<i>Æ'-gus</i>	<i>Æ'-sym-nus</i>	<i>A'-gis</i>	<i>A-hi'-ram</i>
<i>A'-dri-a''-num</i>	<i>Æ'-gy</i>	<i>Æ'-thal'-i-des</i>	<i>Ag-la'-i-a</i> 5	<i>A-hi'-ram-ites</i> (c)
<i>A'-dri-at''-e-cun</i>	<i>Æ'-gy-pa''-nes</i>	<i>Æ'-thi-o''-pi-a</i>	<i>Ag'-la-o-ni''-ce</i>	<i>A-his-ha-mach</i> (a)
<i>A'-dri-an-op''-o-lis</i>	<i>Æ'-gyp'-nus</i>	<i>Æ'-thi-li-us</i>	<i>Ag-la'-o-phæ</i>	<i>A-hish'-a-hur</i>
<i>A'-dri-a''-nus</i>	<i>Æ'-gypt</i> (c)	<i>Æ'-thon</i>	<i>Ag-la'-o-phæ''-na</i>	<i>A-hi'-sham</i>
<i>A'-dri-el</i>	<i>Æ'-gyp'-ti</i>	<i>Æ'-thra</i>	<i>Ag-la'-o-phæ''-na</i>	<i>A-hi'-shar</i>

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letters in some situations is liable to be sounded; see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if it take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formation.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) It is usual to shorten the first syllable; see Obs. 1 before the Key.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

<i>A</i> hi'-lob	Al-cath'i'-o-e	<i>A</i> -lex'-as	<i>A</i> '-lush	<i>A</i> -men'-o-les
<i>A</i> hi'-o-phe'l	Al-cath'i'-o-us	<i>A</i> -lex'-+a (g)	<i>Al</i> '-vash, or <i>Al</i> '-van	<i>A</i> -me'-ri-a
<i>A</i> hi'-tub	<i>Al</i> '-ce	<i>Al</i> '-ex-ic'-a-cus	<i>Al</i> '-ly-at'-tes	<i>Am</i> '-e-ri'-nus
<i>A</i> hi'-ud	<i>Al</i> -ce'-nor	<i>Al</i> '-ex-i'-nus	<i>Al</i> '-y-ba	<i>A</i> -mes'-tra-tus
<i>A</i> h'-lah	<i>Al</i> -ces'-te	<i>A</i> -lex'-+o (g)	<i>Al</i> '-y-cw'-a	<i>A</i> -mes'-tris
<i>A</i> h'-lai ⁶	<i>Al</i> -ces'-tis	<i>Al</i> -ex-ip'-pus	<i>Al</i> '-y-cw'-us	<i>A</i> '-mi
<i>A</i> -ho'-e, or <i>A</i> ho'-ah	<i>Al</i> -ce'-tas	<i>Al</i> '-ex-ir'-a-es ⁴	<i>Al</i> -lys'-sus	<i>A</i> -mic'-las
<i>A</i> -ho'-ite (c)	<i>Al</i> '-chi-das	<i>Al</i> '-ex-ir'-ho-e	<i>Al</i> '-yx-oth'-o-e	<i>Am</i> '-ic-læ'-us
<i>A</i> -ho'-lah	<i>Al</i> -chim'-a-cus	<i>A</i> -lex'-is	<i>A</i> '-mad	<i>Am</i> '-ic-læ'-us
<i>A</i> -hol'-ba	<i>Al</i> '-ci-bi'-a-des	<i>A</i> -lex'-ou	<i>A</i> -mad'-a-tha	<i>A</i> -mic'-tas
<i>A</i> -hol'-bah	<i>Al</i> '-ci-bi'-a-mas	<i>A</i> -la-ter'-na	<i>A</i> -mad'-a-thus	<i>A</i> -mi'-da
<i>A</i> -ho'-i-ab	<i>Al</i> '-ci-da-me'-a	<i>Al</i> -fe'-nus	<i>A</i> -mad'-o-ci	<i>A</i> -mil'-car
<i>A</i> -hol'-i-bah	<i>Al</i> '-ci-dam'-i-das	<i>Al</i> '-gi-dum	<i>A</i> -mad'-o-cus	<i>Am</i> '-i-los
<i>A</i> -ho'-lib'-a-mah	<i>Al</i> -cid'-a-mus	<i>A</i> '-li-ac'-mon	<i>Am</i> '-a-ge	<i>A</i> -mim'-o-ne, or
<i>A</i> -hu'-ma-i ⁴	<i>Al</i> -oi'-das	<i>A</i> '-li-ar'-tum	<i>A</i> '-mal	<i>A</i> -mym'-o-ne
<i>A</i> -hu'-zam	<i>Al</i> -ci'-des	<i>A</i> '-li-ar'-tus	<i>A</i> -mal'-da	<i>A</i> -miu'-a-dab
<i>A</i> -huz'-zah	<i>Al</i> -ci'-i-ce	<i>Al</i> '-cis	<i>A</i> '-mal-a-lek	<i>A</i> -min'-e-a, or
<i>A</i> '-i	<i>Al</i> -cim'-e-de	<i>A</i> '-li-e'-nus	<i>Am</i> '-a-lek'-ites (h)	<i>A</i> -min'-e-a
<i>A</i> '-i-ah ⁴	<i>Al</i> -cim'-o-don	<i>Al</i> '-i-fæ	<i>Am</i> '-al-thæ'-a	<i>A</i> -min'-i-as
<i>A</i> '-i-ath	<i>Al</i> -cim'-e-nes	<i>Al</i> '-i-læ'-i	<i>Am</i> '-al-the'-um	<i>A</i> -min'-i-us
<i>A</i> '-i-do'-ue-us	<i>Al</i> '-ci-mus	<i>Al</i> '-i-men'-tus	<i>A</i> '-man	<i>A</i> -min'-o-les
<i>A</i> '-i-ja ⁴	<i>Al</i> -cin'-o-e	<i>A</i> -lin'-dæ	<i>Am</i> '-a-na	<i>A</i> -mi'-se'-na
<i>A</i> '-i-ja ⁴	<i>Al</i> '-ci-nor	<i>Al</i> '-in-do'-+a	<i>A</i> -man'-tes	<i>A</i> -mi'-shad'-a-i ⁴
<i>A</i> '-i-ja-lon ⁶	<i>Al</i> -cin'-o-us	<i>Al</i> '-i-phe'-ri-a	<i>Am</i> '-an-ti'-ni	<i>A</i> -mis'-i-as
<i>A</i> '-je-leth Sha'-har	<i>Al</i> '-ci-o'-ne-us	<i>Al</i> '-ir-ro'-thi-us	<i>A</i> -ma'-nus	<i>A</i> -mis'-sas
<i>A</i> -im'-y-lus	<i>Al</i> '-ci-phron	<i>Al</i> '-le-lu'-jah, or	<i>A</i> -mar'-a-cus	<i>A</i> -mi'-sum
<i>A</i> '-in	<i>Al</i> -cip'-pe	Hal'-le-lu'-jah (d)	<i>A</i> -mar'-di	<i>A</i> -mi'-sus
<i>A</i> '-i-oth	<i>Al</i> -cip'-pus	<i>A</i> '-i-ah	<i>Am</i> '-a-ri'-ah	<i>A</i> -i-ter'-num
<i>A</i> '-i-rus	<i>Al</i> '-cis	<i>A</i> '-li-an	<i>A</i> -mar'-tus	<i>Am</i> '-tha'-on, or
<i>A</i> '-i-us-Lo-cu'-ri-us	<i>Al</i> -cith'-o-e	<i>Al</i> '-li-a	<i>Am</i> '-a-ryl'-lis	<i>Am</i> '-y-tha'-on
<i>A</i> '-jax	<i>Al</i> -ma'-on	<i>Al</i> '-li-e'-nos	<i>Am</i> '-a-ryn'-ce-us ³	<i>A</i> -mit'-tai ⁶
<i>A</i> '-kub	<i>Al</i> -ma'-on'-i-dæ	<i>Al</i> -lob'-ro-ges	<i>Am</i> '-a-ryn'-thus	<i>A</i> -miz'-a-bad
<i>A</i> -kal'-bim	<i>Al</i> '-man	<i>Al</i> -lob'-ry-ges	<i>A</i> '-mas	<i>Am</i> '-mad'-a-tha
<i>Al</i> '-a-ban'-ula	<i>Al</i> -me'-na	<i>Al</i> '-lom	<i>A</i> -ma'-sa	<i>Am</i> '-mah
<i>Al</i> '-a-bus	<i>Al</i> '-con	<i>Al</i> '-lon Rac'-huth	<i>A</i> -mas'-a-i ⁴	<i>Am</i> '-ma'-lo
<i>Al</i> '-a-e	<i>Al</i> -cy'-o-na	<i>Al</i> -loht'-ri-ges	<i>Am</i> '-a-shi'-ah	<i>Am</i> '-mi
<i>Al</i> '-a-i	<i>Al</i> -cy'-o-ne	<i>Al</i> -lu'-ri-us	<i>A</i> -ma'-si-a (b)	<i>Am</i> '-mi-a'-nus
<i>Al</i> '-a-sa	<i>Al</i> '-cy-on'-e-us	<i>Al</i> -mo'-dad	<i>Am</i> '-a-se'-nus	<i>Am</i> '-mid'-oi
<i>Al</i> '-a-us	<i>Al</i> -des'-cus	<i>Al</i> -mon Dib'-la-	<i>A</i> -ma'-sis	<i>Am</i> '-mi-el
<i>Al</i> '-a-go'-ni-a	<i>Al</i> -du'-a-bis	tha'-im	<i>A</i> -ma'-tris	<i>Am</i> '-mi'-hud
<i>Al</i> '-a-la	<i>A</i> '-le-a	<i>Al</i> '-na-than	<i>A</i> -ma'-trus	<i>Am</i> '-mon
<i>Al</i> '-al-com'-e-næ	<i>A</i> -le'-has	<i>A</i> -lo'-a	<i>A</i> -ma'-ta	<i>Am</i> '-mo'-ni-a
<i>Al</i> '-a-li-a	<i>A</i> -le'-bi-on	<i>Al</i> '-o-e'-us	<i>Am</i> '-a-the'-a	<i>Am</i> '-mo'-ni-i
<i>Al</i> '-a-ma'-nes	<i>A</i> -lec'-to	<i>Al</i> '-o-i'-dæ	<i>Am</i> '-a-the'-is	<i>Am</i> '-mon-ites (c)
<i>Al</i> '-a-man'-ni, or	<i>A</i> -lec'-tor	<i>Al</i> '-o-i'-des	<i>Am</i> '-a-this	<i>Am</i> '-mo'-ni-us
<i>Al</i> '-e-man'-ni	<i>A</i> -lec'-try-on	<i>A</i> -lo'-ne	<i>A</i> -ma'-thus	<i>Am</i> '-mo'-the-a
<i>A</i> -lam'-e-lech	<i>A</i> -lec'-tus	<i>Al</i> '-o-pe	<i>A</i> -max'-am-pe'-us	<i>Am</i> '-ni-as
<i>Al</i> '-a-meth	<i>A</i> -le'-i-us Cam'-pus ⁵	<i>A</i> -lop'-e-ce	<i>A</i> -max'-i-a (g)	<i>Am</i> '-ni'-sus
<i>Al</i> '-a-moth	<i>Al</i> '-e-ma	<i>A</i> -lop'-e-ces	<i>A</i> -max'-i-ta	<i>Am</i> '-non
<i>Al</i> '-a-ni	<i>Al</i> -e-man'-ni	<i>Al</i> '-o-pi-us	<i>Am</i> '-a-ze'-nes	<i>Am</i> '-ce-bæ'-us
<i>Al</i> '-a-res	<i>Al</i> '-e-meth	<i>A</i> '-los	<i>Am</i> '-a-zi'-ah	<i>A</i> '-mok
<i>Al</i> '-a-ri'-cus	<i>A</i> -le'-mon	<i>A</i> '-loth	<i>A</i> -ma'-zo-nes (d)	<i>Am</i> '-o-me'-tus
<i>Al</i> '-a-ro'-di	<i>Al</i> '-e-mu'-si-i (a) ³	<i>A</i> -lo'-ri-a	<i>Am</i> '-a-zon'-i-des	<i>A</i> '-mon
<i>Al</i> '-as'-tor	<i>A</i> '-lens	<i>Al</i> -pe'-nus	<i>Am</i> '-a-zon'-i-a	<i>A</i> '-mor (d)
<i>Al</i> '-a-zon	<i>A</i> '-le-on	<i>Al</i> '-pes	<i>Am</i> '-a-zon'-i-um	<i>A</i> -mor'-ges
<i>Al</i> '-ba-Syl'-vi-us	<i>A</i> -le'-se (a)	<i>Al</i> '-pha	<i>Am</i> '-a-zon'-i-us	<i>A</i> -mor'-gos
<i>Al</i> '-ba-ni-a	<i>A</i> -le'-si-a (b)	<i>Al</i> -phe'-a	<i>Am</i> '-o-rites (c)	<i>A</i> '-mos
<i>Al</i> '-ba'-nus	<i>A</i> -le'-si-um (b)	<i>Al</i> -phe'-i-a ⁵	<i>Am</i> '-bar-va'-li-a	<i>Am</i> '-pe-lus
<i>Al</i> '-bi'-ci	<i>A</i> -le'-tes	<i>Al</i> -phe'-nor	<i>Am</i> '-be-nus	<i>Am</i> '-pe-lu'-si-a (b)
<i>Al</i> '-bi-e'-tæ	<i>A</i> -le'-thes	<i>Al</i> -phe'-nus	<i>Am</i> '-bi-a-li'-tes	<i>Am</i> -phe'-a
<i>Al</i> '-bi-ni	<i>A</i> -le'-thi-a	<i>Al</i> -phe'-si-bæ'-a (n)	<i>Am</i> '-bi-a'-num	<i>Am</i> -phi'-a
<i>Al</i> '-bi-no-ra'-nus	<i>A</i> -le'-ti-das	<i>Al</i> -phe'-si-bæ'-us (a)	<i>Am</i> '-bi-a-ti'-num	<i>Am</i> -phi'-a-la'-us
<i>Al</i> -bi-ni-te-me'-li-um	<i>A</i> -le'-tri-um	<i>Al</i> -phe'-us	<i>Am</i> '-bi-ga'-tus	<i>Am</i> -phi'-a-nax
<i>Al</i> '-bi'-nus	<i>A</i> -le'-tum	<i>Al</i> -phi'-on	<i>Am</i> '-bi'-o-rix	<i>Am</i> '-phi-a-ra'-us
<i>Al</i> '-bi-on	<i>Al</i> '-eu-a'-dæ ⁶	<i>Al</i> -phi'-us	<i>Am</i> '-bla-da	<i>Am</i> '-phi-a-ra'-i-des
<i>Al</i> '-bis	<i>A</i> '-lex	<i>Al</i> -pi'-nus	<i>Am</i> '-bra'-or-a	<i>Am</i> -phic'-ra'-tes
<i>Al</i> '-bi-us	<i>A</i> -lex'-n-me'-nus	<i>Al</i> '-pis	<i>Am</i> -bra'-ci-us	<i>Am</i> -phic'-ty-on
<i>Al</i> '-bu-cil'-la	<i>Al</i> '-ex-an'-der (d)	<i>Al</i> '-si-um	<i>Al</i> '-bri	<i>Am</i> '-phic-le'-a
<i>Al</i> '-bu-la	<i>Al</i> '-ex-an'-dra (d)	<i>Al</i> '-sus	<i>Am</i> '-bro'-nes	<i>Am</i> -phid'-a-mus
<i>Al</i> '-bu-ne-a	<i>Al</i> '-ex-an'-dri-a (e)	<i>Al</i> '-ta-me'-us	<i>Am</i> '-bro'-si-a (b)	<i>Am</i> '-phi-drom'-i-a ²
<i>Al</i> '-bur'-nus	<i>Al</i> '-ex-an'-dri-a (f)	<i>Al</i> '-tas'-chith	<i>Am</i> '-buz'-si-us (b)	<i>Am</i> -phig'-e-ni'-a
<i>Al</i> '-bus Pa'-gus	<i>Al</i> '-ex-an'-dri-des (d)	<i>Al</i> '-te-kon	<i>Am</i> '-bry'-on	<i>Am</i> -phil'-o-chus
<i>Al</i> '-bu'-ri-us	<i>Al</i> '-ex-an'-dri-na	<i>Al</i> -thæ'-a	<i>Am</i> '-brys'-li	<i>Am</i> -phil'-y-tus
<i>Al</i> -cæ'-us	<i>Al</i> '-ex-an'-dri-on (d)	<i>Al</i> -thæ'-me-nes	<i>Am</i> '-bul'-li	<i>Am</i> -phim'-e-chus
<i>Al</i> -cam'-e-nes	<i>Al</i> '-ex-an'-drop'-o-lis	<i>Al</i> -ti'-num	<i>A</i> '-me'-les	<i>Am</i> -phim'-e-dou
<i>Al</i> -can'-der	<i>Al</i> '-ex-ar'-nor	<i>Al</i> '-tis	<i>A</i> '-men' (d)	<i>Am</i> -phin'-o-mus
<i>Al</i> -can'-dre	<i>Al</i> '-ex-ar'-ehus	<i>A</i> -lun'-ri-um	<i>Am</i> '-e-na'-nus	<i>Am</i> -phin'-o-mus
<i>Al</i> -ca'-nor		<i>A</i> '-lus, or <i>Al</i> '-u-us	<i>Am</i> '-e-ni'-des	<i>Am</i> -phi'-on

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c. previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded s: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s: or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it z the instead of sh.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) This is the classical accent, but improper in any reference to the modern city.

(f) Thus in Scripture, and in naming the modern city.

(g) Alexia is equivalent to *A*-leck'-si-a, Alexio to *A*-leck'-si-o

and Amaxia to *A*-mack'-si-a.

(h) This is Walker's pronunciation on the principle that it is an English formative from the previous word, but the common pronunciation is *A*-mal'-e-kites

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Am-phip'-o-les	A-nat'-o-le	An-drom'-e-da	An-tho'-res	A-o'-ti
Am-phip'-o-lis	A-nau'-chi-das ⁶	An'-dron	An-thra'-ci-a	A-pa'-i-tas
Am-phip'-y-ro	A-nau'-rus ⁶	An'-dro-ni'-cus	An'-thro-pi'-nus	A-pa'-ma
Am'-phi-re'-tus	An'-ax	An'-dro-ph'-a-gi	An'-thro-poph'-a-gi(d)	A-pa'-ne
Am-phip'-o-e	An'-ax-ag'-o-ras	An'-dro-pom'-pus	An-thy'-la	Ap'-e-me'-a
Am'-phis	An'-ax-an'-der	An'-dros	An'-ti-a-ni'-ra	Ap'-e-mi'-a
Am'-phis-bæ'-na (d)	An'-ax-an'-dri-des	An'-dros-the-nes	An'-ti-as	A-par'-ni
Am'-phis'-sa	An'-ax-ar'-chus	An'-dro-tri-on	An'-ti-cle'-a	Ap'-e-tu'-ri-a
Am'-phis-a'-ne	An'-ax-ar'-e-te	A u'-e-lon'-tis	An'-ti-cles	Ap'-e-au'-ros
Am'-phis'-sus	An'-ax-ib'-i-a	A nem, or A'-nen	An'-ti-clit'-des	A-pel'-las
Am'-phis-the-nes	A-nax'-i-as (c)	A-a'-e-mo'-li-a	An-tic'-ra-gus	A-pel'-les
Am'-phis-ti'-des	An'-ax-id'-a-mus	A-a'-e-mo'-sa	An-tic'-ra-tes	A-pel'-li-con
Am'-phis-tra-tus	An'-ax-ic'-ra-tes	A'-ner	An-tic'-y-ra ⁷	Ap'-en-ni'-nus
Am-phit'-e-a	A-nax'-i-las	An'-e-ras'-tus	An-tid'-o-mus	A'-per
Am-phluth'-e-mis	A-nax'-i-las	A'-nes	An-tid'-o-mus	Ap'-e-ro'-pi-a
Am-phith'-o-e	A-nax'-i-las	A'-neth	An-tig'-e-nes ⁷	Ap'-e-sus
Am'-phi-tri'-e	An'-ax-il'-i-des	An fin'-o-mus	An'-ti-gen'-i-das	Aph'-a-ca
Am-phit'-ry-on	An'-ax-i-man'-der	An-ge'-li-a	An-tig'-o-na	A-phæ'-a
Am-phit'-ry-o-ni'-a-des	An'-ax-im'-e-nes	An-ge'-li-on	An-tig'-o-ne	A'-phar
Am'-phi-tus	An'-ax-ip'-o-lis	An'-ge-lus	An'-ti-gon'-i-a ⁸	Aph'-a-ra'-im
Am-phot'-e-rus	An'-ax-ip'-o-lus	An-gi'-tes	An-tig'-o-nes	Aph'-a-re'-tus
Am-phry'-sus	An'-ax-ir'-rho-e	An-gii (d)	An-til'-co	Aph'-a-re'-us
Am'-phi-as	A-nax'-i	An-gli-a (d)	An-ti-lib'-a-nus	A-phar'-sath chites (c)
Am-p'-sa-ga	A-nax'-o	An'-grus	An-ti-li'-o-chus	A-phar'-sites (c)
Am-pys'-i-des (a)	An-ca'-us	An'-gu-ir'-i-a	An-tim'-a-chus	Aph'-as
Am'-pyx	An'-ca-li'-tes	A'-ni-a	An-tim'-e-nes	A'-phek
Am'-ram	An-ca'-ri-us	A'-ni-am	An'-ti-næ'-i-a ⁸	A-phæ'-kah
Am'-ram-ites (c)	An-cha'-ri-a	An'-i-ce'-tus	An'-ti-nop'-o-lis	A-phel'-las
Am'-ran	An-cha'-ri-us	A-nic'-a	An-tin'-o-us	A-phæ'-e-ma
Am'-ra-phil	An-chem'-o-lus	A-nic'-i-um	An'-ti-och (c)	A-phæ'-ra
Am-sac'-tus	An'-che-si'-tes	A-nic'-i-us Gal'-lus	An'-ti-o-chi'-a	Aph'-e-sas
A-mu'-li-us	An-ches'-mus (a)	A u'-grus	An-ti'-o-chis	Aph'-e-tas
A myc'-la	An-chi'-a-la	A'-nim	An-ti'-o-chus	A-phî'-a
A myc'-læ	An-chi'-a-le	An'-i-o, and An'-i-en	An-ti'-o-pe	Aph'-i-das
A my'-cus	An-chi'-a-lus	An'-i-tor'-gis	An'-ti'-o-rus	A-phid'-na
A my'-gon	An-chi-mo'-li-us	An'-i-us	An'-ti-pas	A-phid'-nus
Am-y-mo'-ne	An-chiu'-o-e	An'-na	An-tip'-a-ter	Aph'-a-be'-tus
A myn'-tas	An-chi'-ses	An'-na-as ⁴	An'-ti-pa'-tri-a	Aph'-rah
A myn'-ti-a'-nus ³	An-chi'-si-a ³	An'-nas	An'-ti-pal'-ri-das	A-phri'-ces
A myn'-tor	An'-chi-si'-a-des	An'-ni-a'-nus	An-tip'-a-tris	Aph'-ro-di'-si-a (b)
A my'-ris	An'-cho-e	An'-ni-bal	An'-ti-pha	Aph'-ro-di'-si-um (b)
A myr'-ius	An-chu'-rus	An'-ni-bi	An-tiph'-a-nes	Aph'-ro-di'-sum
Am'-y-rus	An-ci'-le	An-nic'-e-ris ⁷	An-tiph'-a-tes	Aph'-ro-di'-te
A mys'-tis	An'-con	An'-non	An-tiph'-i-lus	Aph'-ses
Am'-y-thu'-on	An-co'-na	An-nu'-us	An-ti-pho-n	A-phÿ'-te
Am'-y-tis	An-cus Mar'-ti-us	An'-o-pas'-a	An-tiph'-o-nus	A'-pi-a
Am'-zi	An-cy'-le	An'-ser	An'-ti-phus	A'-pi-a'-nus
A'-nab	An-cy'-ræ	An'-si-bar'-i-a	An'-ti-pas'-nus	Ap'-i-ca'-ta
An'-a-ces	An'-da	An-tæ'-a	An-tip'-o-lis	A-pic'-i-us
An'-a-char'-sis	An-dab'-a-tæ	An-tæ'-as	An-tis'-sa	A-pid'-a-nus
A-na'-ci-um	An-da'-ni-a	An-tæ'-us	An-tis-the-nes	Ap'-i-na
A-na'-re-on	An-de-ca'-ri-a	An-tag'-o-ras	An-tis-ti-nus	A-pi'-o-la
An'-ac-to'-ri-a	An'-des	An-tal'-ci-das	An-tis-ti-us ³	A'-pi-on
An'-ac-to'-ri-um	An-doe'-i-des ⁷	An-tan'-der	An-tith'-e-us	A'-pis
An'-a-dy-om'-e-ne	An-dom'-a-tis	An-tan'-dros	An'-tri-um	A-pit'-i-us
An'-a-cl	An-dra'-mon	An-ter-bro'-gi-us	An-tom'-e-nes	A-poc'-a-lypse (d)
A-nag'-ni-a	An-dra'-ga'-thi-us	An-te'-i-us ⁵	An-to'-ni-a	A-poc'-ry-pha (d)
An-a-gy-ron'-tum	An-drag'-a-thus	An-tem'-næ	An-to'-ni-i	A-pol'-li-na'-res
A'-nah	An-drag'-o-ras	An-te'-nor	An-to'-ni'-na	A-pol'-li-na'-ris
An'-a-ha'-rath	An-dram'-y-tes	An-te-nor'-i-des	An-to'-ni'-nus	Ap'-ol-lin'-i-des
An'-a-i'-ah	An-dre'-as	An-te-ro	An-to'-ni-op'-o-lis	A-pol'-li-nis
An-a-i'-tis	An-drew (c)	An-the'-a	An-to'-ni-us	A-pol'-lo
A'-nak	An'-dri-elus	An-the'-as	An-to'-ri-des	Ap'-ol-lor'-ra-tes
An'-a-kims (c)	An'-dri-on	An-the'-don	An-to'-thi'-jah	A-pol'-lo-do'-rus
An'-a-mim	An-dris'-cus	An-the'-la	An-toth'-ite (c)	Ap'-ol-lon'-i-a ²
A-nam'-e-lech	An-dro'-bi-us	An-the-mis	A'-nub	Ap'-ol-lon'-i-as
A'-nan	An-dro-cle'-a	An-the-mon	A nu'-bis	A-pol'-lo-ni'-a-des
A-na'-ni	An-dro-cles	An-the-mus	A'-nus	A-pol'-lo-ni'-us ²
An'-a-ni'-ah	An-dro-clit'-des	An-the-mu'-st-a (b)	Aux'-i-us (e)	Ap'-ol-lon'-i-us ²
An'-a-ni'-as	An-dro-clus	An-the'-ne	An'-i-ur	Ap'-ol-loph'-a-net
A-nan'-i-el	An-dro-cy'-des	An-ther'-mus	Aux'-u-rus	A-pol'-ly-on
An'-a-phe	An-dro'-dus	An'-thes	An'-y-ga-la	A-po'-my'-i-os
An'-a-phis'-tus	An-dro'-e-us ⁷	An'-thes-phor'-i-a	An'-y-tus	A-po'-ni-a'-na
A-na'-pus	An-dro-gy'-us ⁷	An'-thes-te'-ri-a	An-za'-be	A-po'-ni-us
A-nar'-tes	An-dro-gy'-us ⁷	An'-the-us	A-ob'-it-ga	Ap'-o-nus
An'-as	An-dro-gy'-us ⁷	An-thi'-a	A-ol'-li-us	Ap'-os-tro'-phi-a (d)
A'-nath	An-drom'-a-che	An-thi'-as	A'-on	Ap'-o-the'-o-sis (d)
A-nath'-e-ma (d)	An-drom'-a-chi'-da	An-thi-um	A'-o-nes	Ap'-pa-im
A-na'-thoth	An-drom'-a-chus	An-thi-us	A'-o-ris	Ap'-ph-i-a (f)
An'-a-thoth'-ite (c)	An-drom'-a-das	An-tho	A'-o-nos	Ap'-phus (f)

2, 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *a* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *s* take the corrupted sound, to make it *sh* instead of *she*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Anaxias is equivalent to A-nax'-i-as, and Anxius =

(f) It is usual to blend the doubled *r* as we do in sapphic: see Pr. 143.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʻ) the principal accent.

Ar-pi-a Vi ^o -a	Ar-ces ^o -i-la ^o -us	Ar-e-op ^o -a-gi ^o -tæ (d)	Ar-i-mas ^o -pi	Ar-min ^o -i-us (d)
Ar-pi-a-des	Ar-ce ^o -si ^o -us	Ar-e-op ^o -a-gite (c)	Ar-i-mas ^o -pi-as	Ar-mi-shad ^o -a-i
Ar-pi-a-nus	Ar-che ^o -a	Ar-e-op ^o -a-gus (d)	Ar-i-mas ^o -thæ	Ar-mon
Ar-pi-i Fo ^o -rum	Ar-che ^o -a-nax	Ar-res	Ar-i-ma the ^o -a	Ar-mor-i-cæ (d)
Ar-pi-us	Ar-che ^o -a ^o -i-das	Ar-res ^o -tæ	Ar-i-ma ^o -zes	Ar-nan
Ar-pu-la	Arch-ag ^o -a-thus	Ar-res ^o -tha-nas	Ar-i-mi	Ar-ne
Ar-pri-es	Ar-chan ^o -der	Ar-es ^o -tor ^o -i-des	Ar-rim ^o -i-num	Ar-ne-pher
Ar-pri-us	Ar-chan ^o -dros	Ar-e-ta	Ar-i-mus	Ar-ni
Ar-sin ^o -thi i	Ar-che	Ar-e-tæ ^o -us	Ar-im-phæ ^o -i	Ar-no ^o -bi-us
Ar-si-nus	Ar-che-go ^o -tes	Ar-e-taph ^o -i-la	Ar-i-mus	Ar-non
Ar-te-ra	Ar-che-la ^o -us	Ar-e-ta ^o -les	Ar-i-o ^o -bar-za ^o -nes	Ar-nus
Ar-u-le ^o -i-a ^o	Ar-chem ^o -a-chus	Ar-re ^o -tas	Ar-i-och	Ar-o-a
Ar-u-le ^o -i-us ^o	Ar-chem ^o -orus	Ar-re ^o -tes	Ar-i-o-man ^o -des	Ar-rod
Ar-pu-li-a	Ar-chep ^o -olis	Ar-re ^o -tes	Ar-i-o-mar ^o -dus	Ar-o-di
Ar-u-sid ^o -a-mus	Ar-chep ^o -tol ^o -e-mus	Ar-e-thu ^o -sa (d)	Ar-i-o-me ^o -des	Ar-o-er
Ar-quar ^o -ri-us (d)	Ar-ches ^o -tra-tus	Ar-e-ti ^o -num	Ar-i-on	Ar-rom
Ar-qu-i-la (d)	Ar-che-ti ^o -mus	Ar-re ^o -tus	Ar-i-o-vis ^o -tus	Ar-ro-ma
Ar-qu-la ^o -ri-a	Ar-che ^o -ti-us	Ar-re ^o -us (g)	Ar-ris	Ar-pad, or Ar ^o -phad
Ar-qu-le ^o -i-a ^o	Ar-che-vites (c)	Ar-re ^o -us (h)	Ar-ris ^o -a i 4	Ar-pa ^o -ni
Ar-quil ^o -i-us	Ar-chi	Ar-gæ ^o -us	Ar-ris ^o -ba (a)	Ar-phax ^o -ad
Ar-quil ^o -li-a	Ar-chi-a	Ar-ga ^o -lus	Ar-is ^o -tæ ^o -ne-tus	Ar-pi
Ar-qu-lo	Ar-chi-as	Ar-gath ^o -o-næ	Ar-is ^o -tæ ^o -um	Ar-pi-num
Ar-qu-lo ^o -ni-a	Ar-chi-at ^o -a-roth	Ar-ga ^o -tho ^o -ni-us	Ar-is ^o -tæ ^o -us	Ar-re ^o -i
Ar-quin ^o -i-us	Ar-chi-bi ^o -a-des	Ar-ge	Ar-is ^o -tag ^o -o-ras	Ar-rha-bæ ^o -us
Ar-qui-num	Ar-chib ^o -i-us	Ar-gæ ^o -a	Ar-is ^o -tan ^o -der	Ar-ri-a
Ar-qu-ta ^o -ni-a	Ar-chi-da ^o -mi-a	Ar-gæ ^o -a ^o -thæ	Ar-is ^o -tan ^o -dros	Ar-ri-a ^o -nus
Ar	Ar-chi-da ^o -mus	Ar-gæ ^o -num	Ar-is ^o -tar ^o -che	Ar-ri-us
Ar-ra	Ar-chi-das	Ar-ges	Ar-is ^o -tar ^o -chus	Ar-run ^o -ri-us
Ar-ab (d)	Ar-chi-de ^o -us	Ar-ges ^o -tra-tus	Ar-is ^o -ta ^o -za ^o -nes	Ar-sa ^o -bes
Ar-a-bih	Ar-chi-de ^o -us	Ar-gæ ^o -us	Ar-is ^o -te-as	Ar-sa ^o -ces
Ar-a-bat ^o -ches	Ar-chid ^o -i-um	Ar-gi	Ar-is ^o -te-ræ	Ar-sac ^o -i-dæ 7
Ar-a-bat ^o -ti-ne	Ar-chi-gal ^o -lus	Ar-gi-a	Ar-is ^o -te-us	Ar-sam ^o -e-nes
Ar-a-bi-a (d)	Ar-chig ^o -e-nes 7	Ar-gi-as	Ar-is ^o -thæ ^o -nes	Ar-sam ^o -e-tes
Ar-ab ^o -i-us (d)	Ar-chil ^o -o-chus (d)	Ar-gi-le ^o -tum	Ar-is ^o -thæ ^o -us	Ar-sam ^o -o-sa ^o -ta
Ar-a-bis	Ar-chi-me ^o -des	Ar-gil ^o -tus	Ar-is ^o -ti ^o -bus	Ar-sa ^o -nes
Ar-abs (d)	Ar-chi-nus	Ar-gil ^o -us	Ar-is ^o -ti ^o -des	Ar-sa ^o -ni ^o -as
Ar-a-bus	Ar-chi-pel ^o -a gus	Ar-gi-lus	Ar-is ^o -tip ^o -pus	Ar-se ^o -na
Ar-a-cæ, or Ar-rec ^o -cæ	Ar-chip ^o -olis	Ar-gi-nu ^o -sæ	Ar-is ^o -ti ^o -us	Ar-ses
Ar-rach ^o -ne	Ar-chip ^o -pe	Ar-gi-o-pe	Ar-is ^o -to-bu ^o -la	Ar-si-a
Ar-a-cho ^o -si-a (b)	Ar-chip ^o -pus	Ar-gi-pho ^o -nes	Ar-is ^o -to-bu ^o -lus	Ar-si-dæ ^o -us
Ar-a-cho ^o -tæ	Arch ^o -ites (c)	Ar-gip ^o -pe ^o -i	Ar-is ^o -to-cle ^o -a	Ar-siu ^o -o-e
Ar-a-cho ^o -ti	Ar-chi ^o -tis	Ar-gi-us	Ar-is ^o -to-cles	Ar-ta-ba ^o -nns
Ar-rac ^o -thi-as	Ar-chon	Ar-o ^o -va (i)	Ar-is ^o -to-cl ^o -i-des	Ar-ta-ba ^o -zus
Ar-a-cil ^o -lum	Ar-chon ^o -tes	Ar-o ^o -vi (i)	Ar-is ^o -toc ^o -ra-tes	Ar-ta-bri
Ar-a-co ^o -si-i (b)	Ar-chy-lus	Ar-go	Ar-is ^o -toc ^o -re-on	Ar-ta-bri ^o -tæ
Ar-a-cyn ^o -thus	Ar-chy ^o -tas	Ar-gob	Ar-is ^o -toc ^o -ri-tus	Ar-ta-cæ ^o -as
Ar-rad	Ar-con-ne ^o -sus	Ar-gol	Ar-is ^o -to-de ^o -mus	Ar-ta-cæ ^o -na
Ar-rad-ite (c)	Ar-ci ^o -nns	Ar-gol ^o -e-us	Ar-is ^o -tog ^o -e-nes 7	Ar-ta-cæ
Ar-a-dus	Ar-coph ^o -y-lax	Ar-go-lis	Ar-is ^o -to-gi ^o -ton	Ar-ta-cæ ^o -ne
Ar-ræ	Ar-cos	Ar-gon	Ar-is ^o -to-la ^o -us	Ar-ta-ci-a
Ar-rah	Ar-cos ^o -us	Ar-go-nau ^o -tæ 6	Ar-is ^o -tom ^o -a-che	Ar-tæ-i
Ar-ram	Ar-tu ^o -rus	Ar-go-us	Ar-is ^o -tom ^o -a-chus	Ar-tæ ^o -ras 7
Ar-ran	Ar-d	Ar-gus	Ar-is ^o -to-me ^o -des	Ar-tæ ^o -ges ^o -ses
Ar-rar	Ar-da-lus	Ar-gyn ^o -nis	Ar-is ^o -tom ^o -e-nes	Ar-ta ^o -nes
Ar-a-rat	Ar-da ^o -ni-a	Ar-gy-ra	Ar-is ^o -ton	Ar-ta-pher ^o -nes
Ar-a-rus	Ar-dath	Ar-gy-ras ^o -pi-des	Ar-is ^o -to-nan ^o -tæ 6	Ar-ta ^o -tus
Ar-a-thyr ^o -e-a	Ar-dax ^o -a ^o -nus	Ar-gy-re	Ar-is ^o -to-ni ^o -us	Ar-ta-vas ^o -des
Ar-ra ^o -tus	Ar-de-a	Ar-gyr ^o -i-pa	Ar-is ^o -to-nus	Ar-tax ^o -a
Ar-rau ^o -nah 6	Ar-de-a ^o -tes	Ar-ri-a	Ar-is ^o -ton ^o -i-des	Ar-tax ^o -a-ta
Ar-rax ^o -es	Ar-de-ric ^o -ca	Ar-i-ad ^o -ne	Ar-is ^o -ton ^o -y-mus	Ar-tax ^o -erx ^o -es (f)
Ar-ba, or Ar-bah	Ar-di-a ^o -i	Ar-i-dæ ^o -us	Ar-is ^o -toph ^o -a-nes	Ar-tax ^o -i-as (m)
Ar-ba ^o -ces	Ar-di ^o -ites (c)	Ar-i-a ^o -ni, or	Ar-is ^o -to-phi ^o -li ^o -des	Ar-ta-ye ^o -tes
Ar-be ^o -la (e)	Ar-don	Ar-i-e ^o -ni	Ar-is ^o -to-pho ^o -n	Ar-ta-yn ^o -ta
Ar-be ^o -la (f)	Ar-do ^o -ne-a	Ar-i-an ^o -tas	Ar-is ^o -tor	Ar-ta-yn ^o -tes
Ar-bel ^o -la	Ar-du-en ^o -na	Ar-i-am ^o -tas	Ar-is ^o -tor ^o -i-des	Ar-te-mas
Ar-bis	Ar-du-i ^o -ne	Ar-i-a-ra ^o -thes	Ar-is ^o -tot ^o -e-les (d)	Ar-tem-ba ^o -res
Ar-bite (c)	Ar-dy-en ^o -ses	Ar-i-bæ ^o -us	Ar-is ^o -to ^o -li ^o -mus	Ar-tem ^o -i-dæ ^o -rus
Ar-bi-ter	Ar-dys	Ar-ric ^o -i-a	Ar-is ^o -tox ^o -e-nus	Ar-te-mis
Ar-bo-ca ^o -la	Ar-e	Ar-i-ci ^o -na	Ar-is ^o -tus	Ar-te-mis ^o -ra (h)
Ar-bo ^o -nai 6	Ar-re-a ^o -i-dæ 7	Ar-i-dæ ^o -us	Ar-is ^o -tyl ^o -lus	Ar-te-mis ^o -ium (b)
Ar-bus ^o -cu-la	Ar-re-as	Ar-rid ^o -a-i 4	Ar-ri-us (d)	Ar-te-mi ^o -ta
Ar-ca ^o -di-a (d)	Ar-reg ^o -o-nis	Ar-rid ^o -a-tha	Ar-ri ^o -ites (e)	Ar-te-mon
Ar-ca ^o -di-us	Ar-re-la ^o -tum	Ar-ri ^o -eh (h)	Ar-ma ^o -oed ^o -don	Ar-th ^o -mi-us
Ar-ca-num (d)	Ar-re ^o -i	Ar-ri-el	Ar-me ^o -nes	Ar-te-na
Ar-ca	Ar-re ^o -lites (c)	Ar-i-e ^o -nis	Ar-me ^o -ni-a	Ar-tim ^o -pa-sa
Ar-cæ-na	Ar-rel ^o -li-us	Ar-i-gæ ^o -um	Ar-men ^o -ta ^o -ri-us	Ar-to-bar ^o -za ^o -ni 4
Ar-cæns	Ar-re-mor ^o -i-ca	Ar-ri ^o -i	Ar-mil ^o -la ^o -tus	Ar-toch ^o -mes
Ar-ces ^o -i-las	Ar-ren ^o -a-eum	Ar-i-ma	Ar-mi-lus ^o -tri-um	Ar-to ^o -ns

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded s; see Ir. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the i; or if s take the corrupted sound,

to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The city of Assyria celebrated for the decisive battle between

Alexander and Darius; and also a city of Palestine.

(f) A town of Sicily.

(g) A king of Sparta.

(h) A name occurring in Scripture.

(i) The g, however inconsistently, is usually made hard; see also.

the English formative in the Dictionary.

(k) The letters ch are sounded as apha^o-eic a.

(l) The former x=gz, the latter, ks; see Irin 154.

(m) This is equivalent to Ar-tack^o-i-as.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

A-ton'tes	Ash'-nah	As-ter'-o-pe'-a	Ath-rul'-la	Au-re'-li-us
Ar-to'-ni-us	A'-shon	As-ter'-o-pe'-us	A-thym'-brq	Au-re'-o-lus
Ar-tox'-a-tes	Ash'-pe-naz	As-ter-u'-st-us (b)	A'-ti-a ³	Au-ri'-flex
Ar-tu'-ri-us	Ash'-ri-el	As-tin'-o-me	A-til'-i-a	Au-ri'-go
Ar-ty'-nes	Ash'-ta-roth	As-ti'-o-chus	A-til'-i-us	Au-rin'-i-a
Ar-tyu'-i-a	Ash'-te-moth	As-to-mi	A-til'-i-us	Au-ro'-ra (d)
Ar-ty's-to-na	Ash'-ta-roth'-ites (c)	As-træ'-a	A-ti'-na	Au-run'-ce
Ar'-u-ah	A-shu'-ath	As-træ'-us	A-ti'-nas	Au-run'-cu-le'-us
Ar'-u-both	Ash'-ur	As'-tu	A-tin'-i-a	Aus-chi'-sæ
A-ru'-ci	A-shu'-rim	As'-tu	A-tin'-i-a	Aus-ci-
A-ru'-e-ris	Ash-ur-ites (c)	As'-tu-ra	At-lan'-tes (d)	Au'-ser
A-ru'-mah	A'-si-a (d)	As'-tu-res	At-lan'-ti-des	Au'-ser-is
A'-runs	A'-si-at'-i-cus	As-ty'-a-ge	At-lan'-ti-des	Au'-ses
A-run'-ri-us	As'-i-bi'-as (a)	As-ty'-a-ges	At'-las (d)	Au'-son
Ar'-u-pi'-nus	A'-si-el	As-ty'-a-lus	A-tos'-a	Au-so'-ni-a
Ar'-vad	A-si'-las	As-ty'-a-nax	At'-ra-ces	Au-so'-ni-us
Ar'-vad-ites (c)	As'-i-na'-ri-a	As-ty'-era'-ri-a	At'-ra-my'-ti-um ³	Au-so'-ni-us
Ar-va'-les	As'-i-na'-ri-us	As-tyd'-a-mas	At'-ra-pes	Au-spi-ces (d)
Ar-ver'-ni	As'-i-na	As-ty'-da-mi'-a	A'-trax	Au'-ter
Ar-vir'-a-gus	As'-i-ne	As-ty-lus	At'-re-ba'-tæ	Aus-te'-si-on ³ (a)
Ar-vi'-si-um (b)	As'-i-ne	As-tym'-e-du'-sz (a)	At'-re-ba'-tes	Au-ta-ni'-tis
Ar-vi'-sus	A-sin'-i-us Gal'-lus	As-tyu'-o-me	A-tre'-us	Au-to-bu'-lus, or At-
Arx'-a-ta	A-si'-pha	As-tyu'-o-mi	A-tri'-dus	a-bu'-lus
A'-y-an'-des	A'-si-ke-lon	As-tyu'-o-mi	A-tri'-dus	Au-te'-us
Ar'-y-bas	As'-ma-dai (a) ⁶	As-ty'-o-che	A-tri'-dus	Au-toch'-tho-nas (d)
Ar'-yp-tæ'-us	As'-ma-veth (a)	As-ty'-o-chi'-a	At'-ro-pa-te'-ne	Au-to-cles
Ar'-za	As'-mo-do'-us (a)	As-ty'-pa-læ'-a	At'-ro-pa'-ti-a	Au-to-cra-tes
Ar'-za	As'-mo-do'-us, (c)	As-typh'-i-lus	At'-ro-pos	Au-to-cre'-ne
As'-a-di'-as	As'-na-h (a)	As-ty-ron	At'-roth	Au-to-l'-o-læ
As'-a-el	As-nap'-per (a)	A-sup'-pim	At'-roth	Au-to-ly-cus
As'-a-hel	As-na'-us (a)	As'-y-chis	At'-ta	Au-tom'-a-te
As'-a-i'-ah	A-si'-chis	A-sy'-las	At'-tai ⁶	Au-tom'-e-don
As'-a-na	A-si'-som	A-syl'-lus	At'-ta-li'-a (Scripture)	Au-tom'-e-don
A-sun'-der	A-so'-phis	A-syn'-cri-tus	At'-ta-li'-a (Greek)	Au-tom'-e-nas
A'-saph	A-so'-pi-a	A-tab'-u-lus	At'-ta-lus	Au-tom'-o-li
As'-a-phar	As'-o-pi'-a-des	At'-a-by'-ris	At'-ta-ras	Au-ton'-o-e
As'-a-ra	A-so'-pis	At'-a-by'-ri'-te	At-te'-i-us Cap'-i-to ⁵	Au-toph'-ra-da'-tes
A-sar'-e-el (a)	A-so'-pus	At'-a-co	At'-tes	Au-xe'-si-a (b)
A-sar'-e-el (a)	As-pom'-i-thres	At'-ad	At-thar'-ates	A'-va
As'-ba-me'-reth (a)	As'-pa-ra'-gi-um	At'-a-lan'-ta	At'-this	A'-ra-nan
As-baz'-a-reth (a)	As'-pa-si-a (b)	At'-a-rah	At'-ti-a	A'-ra-ni'-cum
As-bu'-lus (a)	As'-pa-si'-rus (a)	At'-a-rah'-tes	At'-ti-cus	A'-vel'-la
As-bys'-ta (a)	As-pas'-tes	A-tar'-be-chis	At'-ti-da'-tes	A'-ven
As-cal'-a-plus	As-pa'-tha	A-tar'-ga-tis	At'-ti-la	A'-ven-ti'-nus
As-ca'-lon	As'-pa-thi'-nes	A-tar'-no-a	At'-til'-i-us	A-ver'-nus, or d-ver'-us
As-ca'-ni-a	As-pe'-li-a	At'-a-roth	At'-ti-nas	A-vi-d-i-e'-nus
As-ca'-ni-us	As-pen'-dus	At'-as, and Atl. as ²	At'-tri-us Pe-lig'-nus	A-vi-d-i-e'-nus
As-ci'-i (d)	As-phar	At'-tax	At'-tu-bi	A-vi-d-i-e'-nus
As-cle'-pi-a	As-phar'-a-sus	At'-te	At'-u-at'-i-ci	A'-vi-e'-nus
As-cle'-pi'-a-des	As'-pis	A-tel'-la	A-ty'-a-dæ	A'-vim
As-cle'-pi-o-do'-rus	As-ple'-don	At'-e-na	At'-ys	A'-vims (c)
As-cle'-pi-o-do'-rus	As'-po-re'-nus	At'-e-no-ma'-rus	Au'-fe'-i-a A'-qua ⁵	A'-vims (c)
As-cle'-pi-us	As'-ri-el (a)	A'-ter	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vites
As-cle'-tar'-i-on ²	As'-sa	At'-e-re-zi'-as	Au'-fid'-i-us	A'-vitus
As-clus	As'-sa-bi'-as	A'-thack	Au'-fid'-i-us	A'-vi-um
As-co'-li-a	As'-sa-bi'-nus	Ath'-a-i'-ah	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
As-co'-ni-us La'-bo-o	As'-sal'-i-moth	Ath'-a-li'-ah	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
As-cra	As'-sa-ni'-as	Ath'-a-ma'-nes	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
As-cu-lum	As'-sar'-a-cus	Ath'-a-mas	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
As-dru-bal (a)	As'-se-ri'-ni	Ath'-a-man-ti'-a-des	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A'-se-as (a)	As'-si-de'-a ² (c)	Ath'-a-na-si'-us (d)(a)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A'-se-bi'-a (a)	As'-sir	Ath'-a-nis	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A-seb'-e-bi'-a	As'-so-rus	Ath'-a-ri'-as	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A-sel'-li-o	As'-sos	A-th-e-as	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A-sel'-lus	As-syr'-i-a	A-th-e-na	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A'-e-nath	As'-ta	A-th-e-næ	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A'-ser	As'-ta-cæ'-ni	Ath'-e-næ'-um (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A-se-rar	As'-ta-cæ'-ni	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
Ash'-a-bi'-ah	As'-ta-pa	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A'-shan	As'-ta-pus	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
Ash'-be-a	As'-ta-roth, or Ash'-	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
Ash'-bel	As'-tar-te	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
Ash'-bel-ites (c)	As'-tath	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
Ash'-dod	As'-ter	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
Ash'-doth-ites (c)	As'-te-ri-a	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
Ash'-doth Pis'-gah (a)	As'-te-ri-on	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A'-she-an	As'-te-ri-us	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
A'-h-er	As'-te-ro'-di-a	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
Ash'-i-math	As'-ter-o-pe	Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um
Ash'-ke-taz		Ath'-e-næ'-us (e)	Au'-fi-de'-ne	A'-vi-um

h, k, e, u, z, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) F is usual to vocalize me; or if s: take the corrupted sound,

(c) make it the instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) See -ean, in the Index of Common Terminations.

(f) This is equivalent to Ack'-si-us.

A, a, or ah=d: 1 or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

A'-zem	Bac'-chus (d)	War-cæ'-i, or Bar'-ci-læ	Bar'-u-lus	Ben' ha-dad
A'-ze-phu'-rith	Bach'-uth Al-lon	Bar'-cæ	Bar'-tyl'-lus	Ben-ha'-il
A'-zer	Bac'-chyl'-i des	Bar'-ce'-nor	Bau'-bo'-lus	Ben-ha'-nan
A'-ze'-tus	Ba'-ce'-nis	Bar'-cha	Bau'-cis	Ben' ja min
A'-gad	Ba' cis	Bar'-dæ'-i	Bau'-li	Ben' ja-mite (e)
A'-zi'-a	Bac'-tri	Bar'-di (d)	Bav'-ai-i 4	Ben' ja-mites (c)
A'-zi'-ei	Bac'-tri, and Bac'-tri-	Bar'-dyl'-lis	Bav'-u-m 4	Ben'-nu
A'-zi-el	a'-ni	Bar'-re'-a	Baz'-a-en'-te	Ben'-the-sic'y-mo "
A'-zi'-ris	Bac'-tri-a'-na	Bar'-re-as So-ra'-nus	Ba'-za'-ri-a	Be-nu'-i
A'-zi'-za	Bac'-troi	Bar'-res	Be'-a-li'-ah	Be'-no
A'-ma-ve-th	Bad'-a-ca	Bar'-go	Be'-a-loth	Be-no'-ni
A'-mon	Bad'-i-a	Bar'-gu'-st-i (h)	Be'-an	Ben-zo'-heth
A'-noth Ta'-bor	Bad'-i-us	Bar'-hu'-mites (c)	Beb'-a-i 4	Be'-on
A'-no-ux	Bad'-u-hen'-næ	Bar'-ri'-ah	Be'-bi-us	Be'-or
A'-zor	Bac'-bi-us	Bar'-ri'-ne	Be-bri'-a-cum	Be pol'-i-ta'-nus
A'-zo'-rus	Bac'-tis	Bar'-ris'-ses	Beb'-ry-co	Be'-ra
A'-zo'-tus	Bac'-ton	Bar'-ri'-um	Beb'-ry-co, and Be-	Her'-a-chah
A'-ri-el	Ba'-gis'-ta-me	Bar'-ry'-ci	bry'-ci	Her'-a-chi'-ah
A'-ri-kam	Ba'-gis'-ta-nes	Bar'-jo'-na	Be-bry'-ci-a	Her'-a-i'-ah
A'-zu'-bah	Rag'-o-as, and Ba-go'-	Bar'-jos	Be'-cher	Her'-bi'-ew
A'-zur	sas	Bar'-na-bas	Be'-cho'-rath	Be'-re-a
A'-u-ran	Rag'-o-da'-res	Bar'-nu-us	Be'-ch'-ti-leth	Be'-e-cyn'-thi-a
A'-y-mites (c)	Bag'-o-i	Bar'-ro'-dis	Be'-dad	Be'-red
A'-zu-h	Ba'-goph'-a-nes	Bar'-sa-bas	Be'-da'-i'-ah	Be'-e-ni'-ce
A'-zan	Ba'-g-ra-da	Bar'-se'-ne, and Bar-	Be'-el-i'-a-da	Be'-e-ni'-cis
A'-zur	Ba'-hu'-rum ite (c)	se'-ne	Be'-el-sa-rus	Be'-gi-on
	Ba'-hu'-rim	Bar'-ta-cus	Be'-el-teth'-mus	Be'-gis'-ta-ni
	Ba'-i-m 5	Bar'-thol'-o-mew (c)	Be'-el-ze-bub	Be'-ri
	Ba'-jith	Bar'-ti-me'-us	Be'-er	Be'-ri'-ah
	Bak'-bak'-et	Bar'-ruch	Be'-er-a	Be'-ris, and Ba'-ris
	Bak'-buk	Bar'-za-en'-tes 4	Be'-er'-rah, or Be'-ra-	Be'-rites (c)
	Bak'-buk-i'-ah	Bar'-za'-nes	Be'-er'-e'-lim	Be'-ri-th
	Ma'-la	Bar'-zil'-la-i 4	Be'-er-i	Be'-ri-mi-us
	Ba'-la-am (c)	Ba'-ca-ma	Be'-er-la-ha'-i-roi	Be'-ri'-ce
	Ba'-la-crus	Ba'-shan, or Bas'-san	Be'-er-roth	Be-ro'-dach-Bal' a-
	Ba'-la-dan	Ba'-shan Ha'-voth	Be'-er-roth-ites (c)	dan
	Ba'-lah	Fa'-ir	Be'-er-she-ba	Be'-ro-e
	Ba'-lak	Bash'-e-math	Be'-esh'-te-rah	Be'-ra-a
	Ba'-la-mo	Ba'-si-le'-a (a)	Be'-he-moth (d)	Be'-ro-ni'-ce
	Ba'-la-na'-græ	Ba'-si-li'-dæ (a) (d)	Be'-kah	Be'-ro-si
	Ba'-la-nus	Ba'-si-li'-des (a) (d)	Be'-la	Be'-roth
	Ba'-la-ri	Ba'-sil'-i-o-pot'-a-mos	Be'-lah	Be-ro'-thai 6
	Ba'-bil'-lus	Ba'-sil-is (a)	Be'-la-ites (c)	Be'-ro'-thath
	Ba'-bi'-nus	Ba'-sil'-i-us (a)	Be'-le-mi'-na	Be'-ryl (d)
	Ba'-bus	Ba'-si-lus (a)	Be'-e-mus	Be'-rha'-a
	Ba'-le'-a'-res	Ba'-si-lith (a)	Be'-e-phan'-tes	Be'-ze'-lus
	Ba'-le-a'-ri-cus	Ba'-s-math (a)	Be'-e-cis	Be'-sa
	Ba'-le'-tus	Ba'-sa	Be'-gæ (d)	Be'-sid'-i-m
	Ba'-li-us	Ba'-sæ	Be'-ga-i 4	Be'-sip'-po
	Ba'-li'-ta	Ba'-sa'-ni-a	Be'-gi-ca (')	Be'-o-dei'-ah
	Bal'-no'-ti	Ba'-sa'-e-us	Be'-gi-um (i)	Be'-sor
	Bal'-tha'-sar	Ba'-sa'-ris	Be'-gi-us	Be'-si
	Bal'-veu'-tri-us	Ba'-sus Au'-fid'-i-us	Be'-li-al (d)	Be'-sus
	Bal'-y'-ras	Ba'-ta-i 4	Be'-li'-des, plur.	Be'-ti-a 2
	Ba'-mah	Ba'-tar'-næ, and Ba-	Be'-li'-des, sing.	Be'-sor
	Ba'-moth	ter'-næ	Be'-li'-a-ma	Be'-tah
	Be'-moth Ba'al	Be'-ti-a 3	Be'-li'-sa'-ri-us	Be'-ten
	Bam'-u-ru'-æ	Ba'-ta	Be'-li'-is-ti'-da	Beth-ab'-a-ra
	Ban	Ba'-ta-ne	Be'-li'-tæ	Beth-ab'-a-ra 2
	Ban'-a-i'-as	Ba'-ta-vi	Be'-ler'-o-phon	Beth'-a-nath
	Ba'-ni	Bath	Be'-le-rus	Beth'-a-noti
	Ba'-nid	Bath'-a-loth	Be'-li'-e'-nus	Beth'-a-ny
	Ban'-nus	Ba'-thos	Be'-ma-im	Beth-ar'-a-bah
	Ban'-ti-a	Bath rab'-bim	Be'-men	Beth'-a-ram
	Ban'-ti-nas	Bath'-she-ba	Be'-lo-na	Beth-ar'-bel
	Ban'-ti-us	Bath'-shu-a	Be'-lo-na'-ri i	Beth'-a-ven
	Ban'-u-as	Bath'-y-cles	Be'-lo-v'-a-ci	Beth-az'-ma-vein
	Baph'-y-rus	Ba-thyl'-lus	Be'-lo-ve'-sus	Beth'-ba-al-me'-on
	Bap'-tæ	Ba't'-a'-tus	Be'-lon	Beth-ba'-ra
	Ba rab'-bas	Ba'-ti-a	Be'-shaz'-zar	Beth-ba'-rah
	Bar'-a-chel	Be'-ti-na, and Ban-	Be'-te-shaz'-zar	Beth'-ba-si
	Bar'-a-chi'-ah	ti'-na	Be'-lus	Beth-bir'-ei
	Bar'-a-chi'-as	Ba'-tis	Ben	Beth'-car
	Ba-ræ'-i	Ba'-to	Be-na'-cus	Beth-da'-gon
	Ba'-rak	Ba'-ton	Be-ni'-ah 6	Beth'-dib-la-tha'-im
	Bar'-a-thrum	Ba't'-ra-cho-my'o-	Ben-am'-mi	Beth'-el
	Bar'-ba-ri (d)	mach'-i-a	Be-ni'-e-rak	Beth'-el-ite (c)
	Bar-bar'-i-a	Ba't'-i-a des	Ben'-dis	Beth'-e-nek
	Bar-bos'-the-nes	Ba't'-tis	Be-ni'-e-did'-i-nm	Be'-thor
	Bar-byth'-a-ce	Ba't'-tus (d)	Be-ni'-e-ja'-a-kam	Beth-es'-da (a)
	Bar'-ca	Ba't'-u-lum	Be-ni'-e-ven'-tum	Beth-e'-zel

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see 1, 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound,

to make it sh instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The last two syllables blend into one.

A, a, or ah=ä; i or y=ê; ee=ëz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Beth-ga'-der	Bil'-ha, or Bil'-hak	Bol-la'-nus	Bru'-tu-lus	Cab'-al-li'-nus
Beth-ga'-mul	Bil'-han	Bol-to'-ni-a	Bru'-tus	Ca-bar'-nos
Beth-hae'-cor-im (f)	Bil'-shan	Bol'-us	Bry'-as	Ca-bas'-sus
Beth-ha'-ran	Bi-ma'-ter	Bom'-i-en'-ses	Bry'-ax'-is	Ca-bon'
Beth-hog'-lah	Bim'-hal	Bo-mil'-car	Bry'-ce	Ca-bel'-li-o
Beth-ho'-ron	Bin'-e-a	Bom'-o-ni'-cæ	Bry'-ges	Cab'-hara
Beth-jes'-i-moth (a)	Bin'-gi-um	Bo'-na-de'-a	Bry'-gi	Ca-bi'-ra
Beth-leb'-a-oth	Bin'-ni-l	Bo-no'-ni-a	Bry'-se-a	Ca-bi'-ri
Beth-le-hem	Bi'-on	Bo-no'-si-us	Bu'-ba-cæ'-ne	Ca-bi'-ri-a
Beth-le-hem Eph'-ra-tah	Bi'-rhus	Bo'-o-su'-ra	Bu'-ba'-ces	Ca'-bul
Beth-le-hem Ju'-dah	Bi'-sha	Ho-o'-tes	Bu'-ba'-ris	Ca-bu'-ra
Beth-le-hem-ite' (c)	Bi'-za-vith	Bo-o'-tus, and Bæ-o'-tus	Bu'-bas-ti'-a-cus	Ca-bu'-rus
Beth-lof-mon	Bi-sal'-tæ	Bo'-re-a	Bu'-ba'-sus	Cab'-y-le
Beth-ma'-a-cah	Bi-sal'-tes	Bo'-re-a	Bu'-bon	Ca'-ca
Beth-mar'-ca both	Bi-sal'-tis	Bo-re'-a-des (d)	Bu-ceph'-a-la	Ca'-cha-lea
Beth-me'-on	Bi-san'-the	Bo'-re-as (d)	Bu-ceph'-a-lus	Ca'-cus
Beth-nim'-rah	Bish'-lam	Bo'-re-as'-mi (a)	Bu-col'-ica (d)	Ca-cu'-this
Beth-o'-ron	Bis'-ton	Bo'-re-us	Bu-col'-i-cum (d)	Ca-cyp'-a-ris
Beth-pa'-let	Bis'-to-nis	Bor'-ges	Bu-co'-li-on	Cad'-dis
Beth-paz'-zer	Bi-thi'-ah	Bor-go'-di	Bu'-co-lus	Ca'-des
Beth-pe'-or	Bith'-on	Bor'-nos	Bu'-di-i	Ca'-desh
Beth'-pha-ge	Bi'-thus	Bor-sip'-pa	Bu'-di-ni	Ca'-di
Beth'-phe-let	Bith'-y-æ	Bo'-rus	tu-do'-rum	Cad-me'-a
Beth'-ra bah	Bi-thyn'-i-a	Bo-rys'-the-næ	Buk'-ki	Cad-me'-is
Beth'-ra pha	Bi't'-as ³	Bos'-cath	Buk'-ki'ah	Cad'-mus (d)
Beth'-re-hob	Bi'-ton	Bo'-sor	Bul	Ca'-dra
Beth-sa'-i-da	Bi-tu'-t-tus	Bos'-o-ra	Bu'-lis	Ca-du'-cx-us (d)
Beth'-su-mos	Bi-tun'-tum	Bos'-pho-rus	Bu-lal'-ti-us	Ca-dur'-ci
Beth'-shan	Bi-tur'-i-ges	Bos'-rah (a)	Bu'-nah	Ca-dus'-ci
Beth-she'-an	Bi-tur'-i-cum	Bot'-ti-a ³	Bu'-ne-a	Cad'-y-tis
Beth-she-mesh	Bi'z'-i-a ³	Bot'-ti-a ³ -is	Bu'-nus	Ca'-a
Beth-shit'-tah	Bi'z'-i-jo-thi'-ah	Bot'-i-a'-num	Bun'-ni	Ca'-cr-as
Beth'-si-mos	Bi'z'-i-jo-thi'-jah	Bo-vil'-læ	Bu'-po-lus	Ca-eil'-i-a
Beth-tap'-pu-a	Bi'-tha	Bo'-zæz	Bu'-pha-gus	Ca-eil'-i-a'-rins
Beth-su'-ra	Blæ'-na	Boz'-rah	Bu-pho'-ni-a	Ca-eil'-i-i
Be-thu'-el	Blæ'-si-i (b)	Brach-ma'-nes	Bu-pho'-si-um (b)	Ca-eil'-i-us
Be'-thul	Blæ'-sus	Bræ'-si-a (b)	Bu'-ra	Ca-ei'-na Tus'-cas
Beth'-u-li'-a	Blan'-de-no'-na	Bran-chi'-a-des	Bu-ra'-icus	Ca-eu'-burn
Beth'-zor	Blan-du'-st-a (b)	Bran'-chi-dæ	Bur'-thus	Ca-eu'-lus
Beth'-zur	Blas'-to-phæ-ni'-ces	Bran-chyl'-li-des	Bur'-sa	Ca-dic'-rus
Be'-tis	Blas'-tus	Bras'-si-a (b)	Bur'-stæ	Ca'-li-a
Be-to'-li-us	Blem'-my-es	Bras'-i-das	Bur'-sæ	Ca'-li-us
Be'to-mes'-tham	the-ni'-na	Bras-i-de'-i-a ³	Bu-si'-ris	Ca'-ma-ro
Be'to-nim	Blit'-i-us ³	Brau'-re	Bu'-ta	Ca'-ne
Be-tu'-ri-a	Blu'-ci-um	Brau'-ron	Bu'-te-o	Ca'-ne-us
Be-u'-lah	Bo'-a-dic'-e-a ³	Bren'-ni, and Breu'-ni	Bu'-tes	Ca-ni'-des
Be'-zai ⁶	Bo'-æ, and Bo'-e-a	Bren'-us	Bu-thu'-tum	Ca-ni'-na
Be-zal'-e-el	Bo-a'-gri-us	Bren'-the	Bu-thy'-e-us	Ca'-nis
Be'-zek	Bo'-az, or Bo'-oz	Bre'-ci-a	Bu'-to-a	Ca-not'-ro-pæ
Be'-zer, or Boz'-ra	Bo-ca'-li-as	Bret'-ti-i ³	Bu'-tos	Ca'-pi-o
Be'-zeth	Boc'-car	Bri-a'-re-us	Bu-tor'-i-des	Ca-ra'-tus
Bi'-a	Boc'-cas	Bri'-as	Bu-tu'-tum	Ca'-re, or Ca'-res
Bi-a'-nor	Boch'-e-ru	Bri-gan'-tes	Bu'-tus	Ca'-re-si
Bi'-as	Bo'-chim	Brig'-an-ti'-nus	Buz	Ca'-sar (a)
Bi'-a-tas	Boc'-choris	Bri'-mo	Bu'-zi	Ca'-s-a-re'-a (a)
Bi-bæc'-u-lus	Boc'-chus	Bri-se'-is	Buz'-ite (c)	Ca'-s-a-ri-on (a)
Bib'-a-ga	Bo-du'-ni	Bri'-ses	Bu'-zy'-es	Ca'-se'-na (a)
Bib'-li-a, and Bil'-li-a	Bo-du'-ag-na'-tus	Bri-se'-us	Byb'-le'-si-a, (b) and By-bas'-si-a	Ca'-sen'-ni-as (a)
Bib'-lis	Bæ-bø'-is	Bri-tan'-ni (d)	Byb'-li-a	Ca'-ce'-ti-us
Bib'-li-na	Bo'-e-dro'-mi-a	Bri-tan'-ni-a	Byb'-li-i	Ca'-si-a
Bib'-lus	Bæ-o-tar'-chæ	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	Byb'-li-i	Ca'-si-us
Bi-brae'-tæ	Bæ-o'-ti-a	Bri'to-mar'-tis	Byb'-lis	Ca'-so
Bib'-u-lus	Bæ-o'-tus	Bri'to-mæ'-rus	Byl'-li'-o-næ	Ca-so'-ni-a (a)
Bi'-ces	Bo'-or-o-bis'-tas	Bri'to-næ (d)	Byr'-rhus	Ca-so'-ni-us (a)
Bieh'-ri	Bo'-e-thi-us	Brix-el'-lum	Byr'-sa	Ca'-to-rix
Bi'-con	Bo'-e-tus	Brix-i-a (e)	Byz'-an-ti'-a-cus	Ca'-tu-lum
Bi-cor'-ni-ger (d)	Bo'-e-us	Bri'-zo	Byz'-an-ti'-a-cus (d)	Ca'-yx
Bi-cor'-nis (d)	Bo'-ges	Broc'-u-be'-lus	Byz'-an-ti'-um (d)	Ca'-ga-co
Hid'-kar	Bo'-gud	Bro'-mi-us	Hy'-zas	Ca'-i-a ³
Bi-for'-mis (d)	Bo'-gus	Bro'-mus	Hy'-ze'-nus	Ca'-i-phas ⁶
Bi'-frons (d)	Bo'-han	Brou'-tes	Hy'-ze'-res	Ca'-i-ci'-nus
Big'-tha	Bo'-i-i	Erou-ti'-nus	Hy'-z-i-a	Ca'-i-cus
Big'-than	Bo-joc'-a-lus	Erot'-e-as ³		Ca-i-e'-ta ³
Big'-tha-na	Bo'-la	Broth'-e-us		Cain
Big'-va-i ⁴	Bo'-le	Bruc-te'-ri		Ca'-i-nan
Bil'-bi-lis	Bo'-bi-ti'-num	Bru'-la	Ca-an'-thus	Ca'i-rites (c)
Bil'-dad	Bo'-gi-us	Bru-ma'-li-a	Cab (d)	Ca'-i-us ³
Bil'-e-am	Bo'-li'-na	Brun-du'-s-um (b)	Cab'-a-dæ	Ca'-i-ber
Bil'-gam	Bo'-li'-na	Bru-tid'-i-us	Cab'-a-dæ	Ca-la'-bri-a
Bil'-ga-i ⁴	Bo-li'-næ'-us	Bru'-ti-i	Ca-bal'-i-i	Ca'-a-brus
	Bo-lis'-us	Bru'-ti-i ³	Cab'-al-li'-num	Ca'-a-gur-rit'-a-ni

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded; see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *s* take the corrupted sound, to make it *z* instead of *sh*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) *Brixia* is equivalent to *Brick'-s-a*.

(f) The former *c* is hard.

A, a, or ah=d: 1 or y=d: es=êcz: ch=k: c; 61, r1, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Cal-lah	Cal-lis-the-nos	Can'e-phor'-i-a	Car'-che-mish	Cas'-leu (a) ⁶
Cal'-a-is ⁴	Cal-lis'-to	Can'-e-thum	Car'-e-nus	Cas'-lu-bim (a)
Ca-lag'-n-tis	Cal-lis'-to-ni'-cus	Ca-nic'-u-la''-res di'-es	Car-da'-ces	Cas-me'-ne (a)
Cal'-a-mis	Cal-lis'-tra-tus	Ca-nid'-i-a	Car-dam'-y-le	Cas-mil'-la (a)
Cal-a-mi'-sa	Cal-lis'-e-na	Ca-nid'-i-a	Car'-di-a	Cas-per'-i-a
Cal'-a-mol'-a-lus	Cal-lis'-e-nus	Ca-nin'-e-la''-tes	Car-du'-chi	Cas-per'-u-la
Cal'-a-mos	Cal'-neth	Ca-nin'-i-us	Ca-re'-ah	Cas'-phor
Cal'-a-mus (d)	Cal'-no	Ca-nis'-ti-us ³	Ca'-res	Cas'-pi-a''-na
Ca-la'-nus	Cal'-lon	Ca'-ni-us	Car'-e-sa	Cas'-pi-i
Cal'-a-on ⁴	Cal'-lor	Can'-ne	Ca-res'-sus	Cas'-pis, or Cas' phia
Cal'-a-ris	Cal'-pe	Can'-neh (f)	Car-flu'-i-a	Cas'-pi-um Ma''-re
Cal'-a-tha''-na	Cal'-phi	Ca no'-pi cum	Car'-ri-a	Cas'-san-da''-ne
Ca-la'-thi-on	Cal-phur'-ni-a	Ca-no'-pus	Car'-ri-as	Cas-san'-der
Cal'-a-thus	Cal-phur'-ni-us	Can'-ta-bru	Car'-ri-a-te	Cas-san'-dri-a
Cal'-a-tes	Cal-pur'-ni-a	Can'-ta-bri	Car'-ri-næ	Cas'-st-a
Ca-la'-ri-a	Cal-u-sid'-i-us	Can-tab'-ri-æ	Car'-ri-ne	Cas-si'-o-pe
Ca-la'-ri-æ	Cal-u-zit'-us	Can'-ta-brig'-i-a (d)	Car'-ri-nus	Cas-si'-o-pe''-a
Ca-la'-vi-i	Cal'-va-ry (c)	Can'-tha-rus	Car'-ris'-sa-num	Cas'-si-ter'-i-des
Ca-la'-vi-us	Cal'-vi-a	Can'-thus	Car'-ris-tum	Cas'-si-ve-lau''-nus
Cal'-a-ro''-a, and	Cal'-vi-na	Can'-ti-um	Car'-kas	Cas'-si-us
Cal'-au ri'a	Cal'-vi-nus	Can'-u-le''-i-a ⁵	Car-ma'-ni-a	Cas-so'-tis
Cal'-bis	Cal-vis'-i-us	Can'-u-le''-i-us ⁵	Car-ma'-ni-ans (c)	Cas-tab'-a-la
Cal'-ce	Cal'-y-be	Ca-nu'-li-a	Car-ma'-ni-nor	Cas'-ta-bus
Cal'-chas	Cal'-y-ead''-nus	Ca-nu'-si-nus	Car-me	Cas-tal'-i-a (d)
Cal'-che do''-ni-a	Cal'-y-ee	Ca-nu'-si-um (b)	Car-mel	Cas-tal'-i-us fons' (d)
Cal'-chin'-i-a	Cal-yid'-i-um	Ca-nu'-si-us (b)	Car-mel	Cas-ta-ne-a
Cal'-col	Cal-yid'-na	Ca-nu'-ti-us	Car-mel-ite (c)	Cas'-ti-a-ni''-ra
Cal-dees' (c)	Cal'-y don	Ca-nu'-veh (f)	Car-mel-ite's (c)	Cas'-to-lus
Cal'-dus (æ'-li-us	Cal'-y-do''-nis	Cap'-a-neus	Car-me'-lus	Cas-tor and Pol'-lus
Cal'-le	Cal'-y-do''-ni-us	Ca-pe'-la	Car-men'-ta	Cas-tra'-ri-us
Ca'-leb	Ca-lym'-ne	Ca-pe'-na	Car-men-ta''-les	Cas-tu-lo
Ca'-leb Ephi'-ra tih	Ca-lym'-da	Ca-pe'-nas	Car-men-ta'-tis	Cat'-a-du''-pa
Cal'-e-do''-ni-a (d)	Cal-yp'-so	Ca-pe'-ni	Car-men'-tis	Cat'-a-men'-to-les
Ca-le'-nus	Ca-man'-ti-um	Ca'-per	Car-mi	Cat'-a-na
Ca'-les	Cam'-a-ri''-na	Ca-per'-na-um	Car-mi-des	Cat'-a-o''-ni-a
Ca-le'-si-us (b)	Cam-bau'-les	Ca-pe'-tus	Car-mites (c)	Cat'-a-rac'-ta
Ca-le'-tæ	Cam'-bes	Ca-pha'-re-us	Car-na, and Car-	Cat'-e-nes
Cal'-e-tor	Cam'-bre	Caph'-ar-sal'-a-ma	diu'-e-a	Ca-tha'-a
Cal'-lex	Cam-bu'-ni-i	Ca-phen'-a-tha	Car-na-im	Ca-tha'-a
Cal'-t-ad''-ne	Cam-by'-ses	Ca-phi'-ra	Car-na'-si-us	Ca-thu'-ath
Cal'-t-ee''-ni	Cam'-e-la''-ni	Caph'-tor	Car-ne'-a-des	Ca-thu'-ath
Ca-lid'-i-us	Cam'-e-li''-tæ	Caph'-to-rim	Car-ne'-i-a ⁵	Ca'-ti-a
Ca-lig'-u-la	Cam'-e-ra	Caph'-to-rims (c)	Car-ni-on	Ca'-ti-e'-na
Cal'-t-pus	Cam'-e-ri''-num, and	Caph'-y-æ	Car-nus	Ca'-ti-e'-nus
Cal'-lis	Ca-mer'-i-um	Cap'-is-ee''-ne	Car-nu'-tes	Ca'ti'-li'-na
Cal'-t-as	Cam'-e-ri''-nus	Cap'-is-ee''-ne	Car-pa'-si-a (b)	Ca-ti'-li
Cal-las'-chus	Ca-mer'-ti-um	Cap'-i-to	Car-pa'-si-a (b)	Ca-ti'-lus, or Ca'ti'-na
Cal-la'-ci-i	Ca-mer'-tes	Cap'-it-o-li''-nus	Car-pa-thus	Ca-ti'-na
Cal'-las	Ca-mil'-la	Cap'-i-to''-li-um	Car-pi-a	Ca'-ti-nus
Cal'-la-te''-lus	Ca-mil'-li, and	Cap'-pe do''-ci-a	Car-pis	Ca'ti'-zi
Cal'-la-te''-ri-a	Ca-mil'-le	Cap'-pa-dox	Car-po	Ca-to
Cal-le'-ni	Ca-mil'-lus	Ca-pra'-ri-a	Car-poph'-o-ra	Ca-tre-us
Cal'-li-a	Ca-mi'-ro	Ca-pra'-ri-us	Car-poph'-o-rus	Ca'ta
Cal'-li-a-des	Ca-mi'-rus, and	Cap'-ri-æ	Car-pus	Ca'ti
Cal'-li-as	Ca-mi'-ras	Cap'-ri-eor'-nus	Car-rae, and Car'-rhae	Ca-tu'-li-a''-na
Cal-lib'-i-us	Cam'-is-sa''-res	Cap'-ri-flo'-ra''-lis	Car'-ri-na''-tes	Ca-tul'-lus
Cal'-li-ce''-rus	Cam'-ma	Ca-pr'i'-na	Car-ru'-ca	Ca-tu'-lus
Cal-lich'-o-rus	Ca-mo'-næ	Ca-prip'-e-des	Car-se'-o-li	Ca-u'-ca-us
Cal'-li-cles	Ca-mon	Ca'-pri-us	Car-she'-na	Ca-u'-con
Cal'-li-co-lo''-na	Cam-pa'-na Lex	Cap'-ro-ti''-na	Ca-siph'-i-a	Ca-u'-co-nes
Cal-lic'-ra-tes	Cam-pa'-ni-a	Ca'-prus	Car-ta'-li-as	Ca-u'-di, and Cau'
Cal'-li-erai''-i-das	Cam'-pe	Cap'-sa	Car-tho'-a	di-um
Cal-lid'-i-us	Cam-pas'-pe	Cap'-sa-ge	Car-tha-gin'-i-en ses	Cau-lo'-ni-a
Cal-lid'-ro-nus	Camp'-a	Cap'-u-a	Car-tha-go	Can'-ni-us
Cal'-li-go''-tus	Camp'-us Mar'-ti-us	Cap'-ys	Car-tha'-sis	Cau'-nus
Cal-lim'-a-chus	Cam'-u-lo-gi''-nus	Cap'-ys Syl'-vi-us	Car-tei'-a ⁶	Cau'-ros
Cal-lim'-e-don	Ca-na	Car'-a-bac''-ta	Car-vil'-i-us	Can'-rus
Cal-lim'-e-les	Ca-na-an (e)	Car'-a-ba''-si-on ³	Ca'-rus	Ca'-us
Cal-lit'-us	Ca-na-an-ites (e) (e)	Car'-a-bis	Car-ry-a	Ca-v'-a-ril''-lus
Cal-lit'-o-pe	Can'-a-ce	Car'-a-cal''-la	Car'-y-a''-tæ (d)	Ca-v'-a-ri''-nus
Cal-lit'-pa-ti''-ra	Can'-a-che	Ca-rac'-a-tes	Car'-y-a''-tis (d)	Ca'-vi-i
Cal'-li-phon	Can'-a-chus	Ca-rac'-ta-eus	Ca-rys'-ti-us ⁵	Ca-y'-ei
Cal'-li-phor	Ca-na	Ca'-ræ	Ca-rys'-tus	Ca-y'-eus
Cal-lip'-d-æ	Ca-na-ri-i	Ca-ræ'-us	Ca'-ry-um	Ca-y's'-ter
Cal-lip'-o-lis	Can'-a-thus	Car'-a-lis	Cas'-ca	Ce'-a, or Ce'-os
Cal'-li-pus	Can'-da-ce	Car'-a-nus	Cas-cel'-li-us	Ce'-a-des
Cal-lip'-y-ges	Can-da'-vi-a	Ca-rau'-si-us	Cas'-ti-li''-num	Ceb'-al-li''-nus
Cal-lir'-ho-e	Can-dau'-les	Car'-ho	Cas'-ti-na, or Ca si'-num	Ce-b'-a-ren''-ses
Cal-lis'-te	Can-di'-o-pe	Car'-cha-mis	Ca-siph'-i-a	Ce-b'es
Cal'-lis-te''-i-a ⁵	Can'-nens	Car-che''-don	Ca-si-us	Ce'-bren

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Oia. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter in some situations liable to be sounded z: see Fr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The two syllables ending and beginning with a, blend into one.

(f) The letters ch are sounded as alphabetic a.

A, a, or ah = ā : i or y = ē : es = ēz : ch = k : ci, si, ti, &c. = she : (ʰ) the principal accent.

Ce-bre'-ni-a	Ce-phal'-len	Ce'-y-ni'-tes	Cha'-rax	Che'-re-as
Ce-bri'-o-nēs	Ceph'-a-le'-na	Ce-sel'-li-us (a)	Cha-rax'-es, and	Che'-e-moe'-ra-tes
Ce-i-das 7	Ceph'-a-le'-ni-a	Ce-sen'-ni-a (a)	Cha-rax'-us	Che'-eh-ims (e)
Ce-cil'-as	Ceph'-a-lo	Ce-si'-us 3	Char'-cus	Che'-eh-ites (e)
Ce-i-na 7	Ceph'-a-lae'-dis	Ces-tri'-na	Char'-re-a	Che'-ris-o-phus
Ce-cin'-na	Ceph'-a-lon	Ces-tri'-nus	Cha'-res	Che'-rith, or Che'-rith
Ce-crop'-i-a	Ceph'-a-lot'-o-mi	Ce-teb	Char'-i-eles	Che'-r-phon
Ce-crop'-i-des	Ceph'-a-lu'-di-um	Ce-tes	Char'-i-el'-des	Che'-sas
Ce-crop'-i-dae	Ceph'-a-lus	Ce-the'-gus	Char'-i-e-lo	Che'-s-id-mas
Ce-crops	Ce-phus	Ce-ti-i	Char'-i-de'-mus	Che'-si-pho
Ce-cyph'-a-he	Ce-phē-us	Ce-ti-us	Char'-i-la	Che'-so-ne'-sus
Ce'-re-a'-tis	Ce-phē'-nes	Ce-to	Char'-i-la'-us, and	Che'-rub (f)
Ce'-don	Ce-phī'-st-a (b)	Ce'-us, and Cae'-us	Char'-i-lu'	Che'-rub (d)
Ce'-dron	Ceph'-i-si'-a-des (a)	Ce'-yx	Cha'-ri-ni, and Ca'-ri-ni	Che'-u-bim, or
Ce-dru'-si-i (b)	Ce-phīs'-i-do'-rus (a)	Cha'-bes	Cha'-ri-ni	Che'-u-bin 8 (d)
Ceg'-lu-sa	Ce-phī'-si-on (a)	Cha-bi'-nus	Cha'-ris	Che'-rus-ci
Ce-i	Ce-phīs'-od'-o-tas (a)	Cha-bri'-a	Cha'-ri-sa (b)	Che'-sa-lou
Ce-i-lan 6	Ce-phī'-sus	Cha-bri'-as	Char'-i-tes	Che'-sed
Ce-i-a-don	Ce-phīs'-us	Cha'-bris	Char'-i-ton	Che'-sil
Ce-i-a-dus	Ce-phren	Cha-b'-ry-is	Char'-ma-das, or	Che'-sud
Ce-lae'-nē	Ce'-pi-o	Cha-di'-as	Char'-mi-das	Che'-sul'-loth
Ce-lae'-no	Ce'-pi-on	Cha-au'-i-tae	Char'-me, or Car'-me	Che'-tim
Ce-e	Ce-r-a-ca	Chae'-re-as	Char'-mi-des	Che'-zib
Ce-le'-i-a 5, and Ce'-la	Ce-rae'-a-tes	Chae'-re-de'-mus	Char'-mi-nus	Chid'-nē-i
Ce-le'-ia'-tes	Ce-ram'-bus	Chae'-re-mon	Char'-mi-o-ne (e)	Chī'-don
Ce'-e-mi'-a	Ce-r'a-mi'-cus	Chae'-re-phon	Char'-mis	Chil'-i-ar'-chus
Ce-len'-dra	Ce-ra'-mi-um	Chae'-res'-tra-ta	Char'-mos'-y-na (a)	Chil'-i-us, and Chī'-e-us
Ce-len'-dri-s, or	Cer'-a-mus	Chae'-rin'-thus	Char'-mo-tas	Chil'-le-ab
Ce-len'-de-ri-s	Ce'-ras	Chae'-rip'-pus	Char'-mus	Chil'-l'on
Ce-le'-ne-us	Cer'-a-sus	Chae'-ro	Char'-ron	Chil'-mad
Ce-len'-na Ce-lae'-na	Cer'-a-ta	Chae'-ro'-ni-a	Cha'-ron'-das	Chil'-lo'-nis
Ce-ler	Ce-ra'-tus	Chae'-ro-ne'-a, and	Char'-o-ne'-a	Chil'-lo
Ce'-e-res	Ce-rau'-ni-a 6	Chae'-ro-ne'-a	Char'-o-ni-um	Chil'-lo'-nis
Ce'-e-trum	Ce-rau'-ni-i 6	Cha-lae'-on	Cha'-rops, or	Chī'-ma'-ra (d)
Ce-le-us	Ce-rau'-nus	Chal'-cae'-a	Char'-o-pes	Chim'-a-rus
Ce-l-mus	Ce-rau'-si-us (b)	Chal'-ce-a	Char'-ran	Chī'-me'-ri-um
Ce-o-nne	Cer-be'-ri-on	Chal'-ce-don, and	Cha-ryb'-dis	Chim'-ham
Ce'-sus	Cer'-be-rus (d)	Chal'-ce-dou'-i-a	Chus'-e-ba (a)	Chī'-om'-a-ra
Ce'-tāe (d)	Cer'-ca-phus	Chal'-ce-dony (c)	Chau'-bi, and Chau'-ci	Chī'-on
Ce-ti'-be'-ri (d)	Cer'-ca-so'-rum (a)	Chal'-ci-de'-ne	Chau'-la	Chī'-o-ne
Ce-ti'-en (d)	Cer'-ce'-is	Chal'-ci-den'-ses	Chau'-rus	Chī'-on'-i-des
Ce-ti'-ci (d)	Cer'-ce'-ne	Chal'-cid'-e-us	Che'-a	Chī'-o-nis
Ce-ti'-lus	Cer'-ces'-tes	Chal'-cid'-i-ca	Che'-bar	Chī'-os
Ce-ti'-ri-i	Cer'-ci'-cus	Chal'-cid'-i-cus	Che'-er-la'-o-mer	Chī'-ron
Ce-to Scyth'-æ 3	Cer'-ci-i	Chal'-ci'-e-us	Che'-la	Chis'-leu (a), Cas'-leu
Cem'-me-nus	Cer'-ci-na	Chal'-ci'-ope	Che'-lal	or Cis'-leu 6
Cemp'-si	Cer'-cin'-na	Chal'-cis	Chel'-cras	Chis'-lon (a)
Ce-nā-m'	Cer'-cin'-ti-um	Chal'-ci-tis	Che'-les	Chis'-loth (a) Ta'-let
Cen'-chre-æ	Cer'-cr-us	Chal'-co-don	Chel'-i-do'-ni-a	Chī'-tim
Cen'-chre-is	Cer'-co-pes	Chal'-col	Chel'-i-do'-ni-æ	Chī'-um
Cen'-chre-us	Cer'-cops	Chal'-con	Che'-li'-o-nis	Chī'-o
Cen'-chri-us	Cer'-cy-on	Chal'-cus	Che'-li'-ans (c)	Chī'-re-us
Cen'-cre-a	Cer'-cy-o-nēs	Chal'-dae'-a, and	Chel'-jub	Chī'-ris
Cen'-de-be'-us	Cer'-cy'-ra, or	Chal'-de'-a	Chel'-lus	Chī'-rus
Ce-nēs'-pol-is	Cor'-cy'-ra	Chal'-dē'-i	Che'-lod	Chī'-ra'-ri'-na
Ce-ne'-ri-um	Cer'-dyl'-i-um	Chal'-les'-tra	Che'-lo-ne	Chī'-as'-pes
Ce-ne-us	Cer'-e-a'-li-a	Chal'-o-ni'-tis	Che'-lo-nis	Chī'-ba
Cen'-i-mag'-ni	Ce'-res	Chal'-y-bes, and	Chel'-o-noph'-a-gi	Chī'-bus
Ce-ni'-na	Ce-res'-sus	Cal'-y-bes	Che'-lab	Chī'-ra'-des
Cen'-o-ma'-ni	Cer'-e-tae	Cha'-y-bo-ni'-tis	Che'-lu'-bai 6	Chī'-ri-lus
Cen'-so-res (d)	Ce'-ri-a'-bi	Chal'-ybs	Che'-lu'-bar	Chī'-re-æ
Cen'-so-ri'-nus	Ce'-ri-i	Cha-ma'-ni	Che'-ly-do'-re-a	Chon'-ni-das
Cen'-sus (d)	Ce-ril'-lum	Chē-ma'-v-i-ri	Chem'-a-rims (c)	Chon'-u-phis
Cen'-ta-re'-tus	Ce-rin'-thus	Cha'-ne	Chem'-mis	Cho-ra'-sin (a), or
Cen-tau'-ri 6 (d)	Cer-ma'-nus	Cha'-nes	Che'-mash	Cho-ra'-shan, or
Jen-tau'-rus 6 (d)	Cer'-mes	Chau'-nu-ne'-us	Che'-na	Cho-ra'-zin
Cen-tob'-ri-ca	Ce'-ron	Cha'-on	Che-na'-a-nah	Cho-ras'-mi (a)
Cen'-to-res	Cer'-o-pas'-a-des	Cha'-o-tes	Che'-næ	Cho-rin'-e-us
Cen-tor'-i-pa	Ce-ro-sus	Cha-o'-ni-a	Chen'-a-ni	Cho-ræ'-bus
Cen-tri'-tes	Cer'-phe-re	Cha'-o-ni'-tis	Chen-a-ni'-ah	Chō'-rom-næ'-i
Cen-trō'-u-s	Cer'-rhæ-i	Cha'-os (d)	Che'-ni-on	Chos'-a-me'-us (a)
Cen-tum'-vi-ri	Cer'-sob-lep'-tes	Cha'-a-ath'-a-lar	Che'-ni-us	Chos'-ro-as (a)
Cen-tu'-ri-a (d)	Cer'-ti-ma	Cha'-a-ca	Che'-os, or Che'-os-	Cho-zē'-ba
Cen-tu'-ri-on (d)	Cer-to'-ni-um	Cha'-a-dra	pes	Chre'-mes
Cen-tu'-ri-pa	Cer-va'-ri-us	Cha'-a-dros	Che'-phar Ha-am'-	Chrem'-e-tes
Cen'-tus	Cer'-y-cēs	Cha'-a-drus	mo-nai 6	Chres'-i-phon
Ce'-os, and Ce'-a	Ce-ryc'-i-us	Cha-ræ'-a-das	Cheph'-i'-rah	Chres-phon'-tes
Ceph'-a-las	Cer'-y-mi'-ca	Cha'-an-dæ'-i	Che'-phren	Chres'-us
Ceph'-a-le'-di-on	Cer'-y-ne'-a	Cha'-a-sim (a)	Che'-ran	Christ (c)

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, 4, c, previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see

Prin. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it zh instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Dryden Anglicizes it into Charmion, in which the Eng- is

sound of ch is proper.

(f) A city of the Babylonish empire

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Chro'-mi-a	Ci-nith'-i-i	Cle'-o-bu''-lus	Clu'-a-ci''-na	Co-lo'-ne
Chro'-mi-os	Cin'-na	Cle'-o-cha''-tes	Clu-en'-ti-us	Co-lo'-nos
Chro'-mis	Cin'-na-don	Cle'-o-cha''-ri-a	Clu'-pe-a, or Clyp'-e-a	Col'-o-ne''-us
Chro'-mi-us	Cin'-na-mus	Cle'-o-dae''-us	Clu'-si-a (b)	Col'-u-phon (d)
Chro'-ni-us	Cin'-ner-eth, or	Cle'-od'-a-mas	Clu-si'-ni fon''-tes	Co'-los'-se, or Co'-los'-sis
Chron'-os	Cin'-ner-oth	Cle'-o-de''-mus	Clu-si'-o-lum	Co'-los'-sus (d)
Chry'-a-sus	Cin-ni'-a-na	Cle'-o-do''-ra	Clu'-sr-um (b)	Col'-o-tes
Chry'-sa, or Chry'-se	Cinx'-i-a (g)	Cle'-o-dox''-a	Clu'-sr-us (b)	Col'-pe
Chrys'-a-me	Ci'-nyps, or Cin'-y-	Cle'-o-e-nes 7	Clu'-vi-a	Co-lum'-ba
Chry-sau'-tas	phus	Cle'-o-la''-us	Clu'-vi-us Ru''-fus	Col'-u-mel''-ly
Chry-sau'-thi-us	Cin'-y-ras	Cle'-om'-a-chus	Clym'-e-ne	Co-lu'-thus
Chry-sau'-tis	Ci'-os	Cle'-o-man''-tes	Clym'-en-e''-i-des 5	Co-lyt'-us
Chry-sa'-or	Cip'-pus	Cle'-om'-bro-tus	Clym'-e-nus	Co'-ma-ge''-na
Chrys'-u-o''-re-us	Cir'-a-ma	Cle'-o-me''-des	Clym'-son''-y-mu''-sa (a)	Co'-ma-ge''-ni
Chry-sa'-o-ris	Cir'-ce	Cle'-om'-e-nes (h)	Clyt'-em-nes''-tra	Co'-ma'-na
Chry'-sag	Cir-cen'-ses lu''-di	Cle'-on	Clyt'-i-a, or Clyt'-r-e	Co'-ma'-ni-a
Chry-se'-is	Cir'-ci-us	Cle'-o-næ, or	Clyt'-i-us	Com'-a-ri
Chry-ser'-mus	Cir'-eus	Cle'-o-na	Clyt'-us	Com'-a-rus
Chry'-ses	Ci'-ris	Cle'-o-ne	Cna-ca'-di-um 8	Co-mas'-tus
Chry-sip'-pe	Cir-ræ'-a-tum	Cle'-o-ni''-ca	Cnac'-a-lis 8	Com-lu'-bus
Chry-sip'-pus	Cir'-rha, or Cyt'-	Cle'-o-ni''-cus	Cna'-gi-a 8	Com'-le
Chry'-sis	rha (e)	Cle'-on'-nis	Cne'-mus 8	Com'-bi
Chrys'-o-as''-pi-des	Cir'-tha, or Cir'-ta	Cle'-on''-y-mus	Cne'-us, or Cne'-us 8	Com-bre'-a
Chrys'-og'-o-nus	Ci'-sai 6	Cle'-op'-a-ter	Cui-din'-f-um 8	Com'-bu-tis
Chrys'-o-la''-us	Cis'-al-pi'-na	Cle'-o-pa''-tra	Cui-dus, or Gni'-dus 8	Co-me'-tes
Chrys'-son'-di-um	Gal'-li-a	Cle'-op'-a-tris	Cuo'-pus 8	Com'-e-tho
Chry-sop'-olis	Cis'-pa	Cle'-oph'-a-nes	Cnos'-si-a 8	Co-min'-i-us
Chry-sop'-rho-æ (e)	Cis'-sa	Cle'-o-phau''-thus	Cno'-sus 8	Com-mir'-i-a
Chry-sop'-rho-as (e)	Cis-se'-i-i	Cle'-o-phas	Co'-a-ma''-ni	Co'-mi-us
Chry-sos'-tom-us	Cis-se'-i-us	Cle'-o-phes	Co-as'-træ, and	Com'-mo'-us
Chry-soth'-e-mis	Cis'-si-a	Cle'-oph'-o-lus	Co-ac'-træ	Com'-mon
Chryx'-us	Cis'-si-æ	Cle'-o-phon	Col'-i-a-tes	Com'-pi-ta''-li-a
Citho'-ni-a (f)	Cis'-si-des	Cle'-o-phy''-lus	Co'-ca-lus 8	Comp'-sa-us
Citho'-ni-us (f)	Cis'-leu (a)	Cle'-o-pom'-pus	Coc'-ce'-i-us 5	Com'-pi'-sa
Cithab	Cis-ses'-sa	Cle'-op'-tol'-e-mus	Coc'-cy'-i-us 7	Co'-mus
Ciban	Cis'-sus	Cle'-o-pus	Co'-cles	Com'-ca-ni
Chu'-sa, or Chu'-za	Cis-su'-sa (a)	Cle'-o-ra	Coc'-ti-a, or	Con-cor'-di-a
Chush'-an Rish'-a-	Cis-tæ'-ne	Cle'-os'-tra-tus	Co'-ti-a 8	Con-da-lus
tha''-im	Ci-the'-rou	Cle'-ox'-e-nus	Co'-cy'-tus	Con'-dz-te
Chu'-si	Cith'-a-ris ta	Cle'-p'-sy-dra (d)	Co'-dom'-a-nus	Con'-do-cha''-tee
Cib'-a-ri''-tis	Cith'-e-rus	Cle'-ri	Co'-ri-dæ	Con-dru'-si
Cib'-y-ra	Cith'-y-ris	Cle'-s'-i-des	Co'-drop'-olis	Con-dyl'-i-a
Cic'-e-ro 7	Cir'-i-um	Cle'-ta	Co'-drus	Co'-ne
Cic'-o-nes 7	Cit'-tims	Cit'-b'-a-nus	Co'-el'-i-us	Con'-e-to-da''-nus
Ci-cu'-ta	Ci'-us	Cit'-de'-mus	Co'-la	Con-fu'-ci-us
Ci-lie'-t-a	Ci-vi'-lis	Clim'-e-nus	Co'-lal'-e-tæ	Con-ge'-dus
Ci-lis'-sa	Ciz'-y-cum	Cli'-nas	Co'-le Syr''-i-a, or	Co-ni'-ah
Ci'-lix	Clæ'-de-us	Clin'-i-as	Co'-lo Syr''-i-a	Co'-ni-i
Cil'-la	Clæ'-nes	Cli-nip'-pi-des	Co'-li-a	Con'-i-sal''-tus
Cil'-les	Clæ'-nis	Cli-nus	Co'-li-ob''-ri-ga	Co-nia'-ci
Cil'-lus	Clæ'-ni-us, or Clæ'-nis	Cli'-o	Co'-li-us	Con-ni'-das
Cil'-ni-us	Clæ'-rus	Cli-sith'-e-ra	Co'-lus	Con'-non
Ci'-lo	Clas-tid'-i-um	Cli-s-the-nes	Cli'-sus	Con'-o-ni''-ah
Cim'-ber	Clau'-da 6	Cli'-tæ	Co'-ra-nus	Con-szu'-tes
Cim-be'-ri-us	Clau'-di-a 6	Cli-tar'-chus	Co'-es	Con-sen'-ti-a
Cim'-bri	Clau'-di-a 6	Cli-ter'-ni-a	Co'-us	Con-sid'-i-us
Cim'-bri-cum	Clau'-di-a''-nus 6	Cli'-to-de''-mus	Cog'-a-mus	Con-si-li''-num
Cim'-i-nus	Clau'-di-op''-o-lis 6	Cli-tom'-a-chus	Cog'-i-du''-nus 7	Con-stans
Cim-me'-ri-i	Clau'-di-us 6	Cli-ton''-y-mus	Co'-hi-bus	Con-stan'-ti-a
Cim-me'-ris	Clau'-sus 6	Cli-t'-o-phon	Co'-ho-ræ (d)	Con-stan-ti''-na
Cim-me'-ri-um	Clav'-i-e''-nus	Cli-tor	Co-læ'-nus	Con-stan-ti-nop''-e-üs
Ci-mo'-lis, or Ci-no'-	Clav'-i-ger	Cli-to'-ri-a	Co-lax'-a-s	Con-stan-ti''-nus
lis	Clazom'-e-næ, or	Cli-tum''-nus	Co-lax'-es	Con-stan'-ti-us
Ci-mo'-lus	Clazom'-e-na	Cli'-tus	Col'-chi	Con-sus
Ci'-mon	Cle'-a-das	Clo'-a-ci''-na	Col'-chis, or Col'-chos	Con-syg'-na
Ci-næ'-thon	Cle-an'-der	Clæ-an'-thus	Col-len'-da	Con-ta-des''-das (a)
Ci-nar'-a-das	Cle-an'-dri-das	Clæ'-di-a	Col-ho'-zeth	Con-tu'-bi-a
Cin'-ci-a	Cle-an'-thes	Clæ'-di-us	Col'-li-as	Co'-on
Cin'-cin-na''-tus	Cle-a'-chus	Cle'-e	Col-la'-ti-a	Co'-os, Co, Ce'-a,
Cin'-ci-us	Cle-a'-i-des	Clæ'-li-a	Col-la-ti''-nus	or Co
Cin'-e-as	Cle-a'-sa	Clæ'-li-a	Col-l'-na	Co'-pæ
Ci-ne'-si-as (b)	Cle'-mens	Clæ'-li-us	Col'-li-us	Co-pa'-is
Cin'-e-thon	Clem'-ent (c)	Clo'-nas	Co'-los'-se	Co-pho-n'tis
Cin'-ga	Cle'-o	Clon'-di-eus	Co-los'-sr-as (c)	Co'-phas
Cin-get'-o-rix	Cle'-o-bis	Clæ'-ni-a	Col-lu'-ci-a	Co'-pi-a
Cin'-gu-lum	Cle-o-bu'-la	Clæ'-ni-us	Co'-lo	Co-pil'-us
Cin'-ta''-ta	Cle-ob'-u-lit''-na	Clæ'-tho	Co-lo'-næ	Co-po'-ni-us

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

a) Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: see Prin. 151.

b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if at take the corrupted sound, to make it *z* instead of *she*.

c) This is an English formative.

d) See also *o* words related to it, in the Dictionary

(e) See Prin. 164.

f) These words might be referred to Obs. 8, before the Key, as dropping the sound of the *ç*; but many speakers enclau-sure it make it audible before the *h*.

g) Cinxia, &c. is equivalent to Cink'-si-a.

h) Dryden wrongly accents it Cleome'-nes.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Cop-ra-tes	Cor-y-thus	Cres'-nas	Cte-si-pho ⁸	Cy-mo'-lus, or Ct-
Co'-pre-us	Co-ry'-tus	Cres'-ri-us	Cte-sip'-pus	mo'-lus
Cop-tus, and Cop-tos	Cos	Cres'-ton	Ctim'-ne	Cy-mo-po-li'-a
Cor	Cos'-a, and Cos'-sa, or	Cres'-sus	Cu'-bit	Cy-moth'-o-e
Co'-ra	Co'-sae	Cres'-ta (d)	Cu'-la-ro	Cyn'-a-ra
Cor'-a-cen'-si-um, (b)	Co'-sam	Cres'-ta'-us	Cu'-ma, or Cu'-mae	Cyn'-a-gi'-rus
or Cor'-a-cen'-si-um	Cos-co'-ni-us	Cres'-tans (e)	Cu-nax'-a	Cy-nu'-thi-um
Cor'-a-co-na'-sus	Co-sin'-gas	Cree'-te	Cu-pa'-vo	Cy-na'-ne
Co-ral'-e-tie	Co'-sis	Crete (c)	Cu-pen'-tus	Cy-na'-pet
Co-ral'-li	Cos'-mus (a)	Cree'-te-a	Cu-pi'-do	Cy-nax'-a
Co-ra'-nus	Cos'-se-a ³	Cree'-tes, or Cre-ten'-	Cu'-pi-en'-ni-us	Cyn'-e-as
Co'-ras	Cos'-sus	ses	Cu'-res	Cy-ne'-si-i, (b) or
Co'-rax	Cos-su'-tri-i	Cretes (e)	Cu-re'-tes	Cyn'-e-thus
Co-rax'-i	Cos'-to-boe'-i	Cre-te'-us	Cu-re'-tis	Cyn'-e-thus'-sa
Co'-ban	Co-sy'-ra	Cre-the-is	Cu'-ri-a	Cyn'-i-a
Cor'-be	Co'-tes, or Cot'-tes	Cre-the-us	Cu'-ri-a'-tri-i	Cyn'-i-el (d)
Cor'-be-us	Coth'-on (s)	Creth'-o-na	Cu'-ri-o	Cy-nis'-ca
Cor'-bis	Co-tho'-ne-a	Cre'-ti-ans (e)	Cu'-ri-o-sol'-i-tae	Cy-no
Cor'-bu-lo	Cot'-i-so (a)	Cret'-i-us	Cu'-ri-um	Cyn'-o-ceph'-a-le
Cor-cy'-ra	Cot-to'-nis	Cre-u'-sa (a)	Cu'-ri-us	Cyn'-o-ceph'-a-li
Cor-du-ba	Cot'-ta	Cri'-a-sus	Cu'-ri-us	Cyn'-o-pho-n'-ti
Cor-du-e'-ne	Cot'-ti-ae Al'-pes (s)	Cri-nip'-pus	Cu'-ri-us	Cy-nor'-tas
Co'-re	Cot'-tus	Cri-nis	Cu'-ri-us	Cy-nor'-ti-on ³
Co-res'-sus	Cot'-y-m'-um	Cri-ni'-sus, or Cri-mi'-	Cu'-ru'-lis	Cy-nos
Co'-e-sus	Co-ty'-o-ra	sus	Cush	Cyn'-o-sar'-ges
Co-re'-tas	Cot'-y-lm'-us	Cri'-no	Cu'-shan	Cyn'-os-se'-ma
Co-fin'-i um	Co-tyl'-i-us	Cri'-son	Cu'-shan-Rish'-a-	Cyn'-o-su'-ra (a) (d)
Co'-ri-a	Co-tys	Cri'-son	tha'-im	Cyn'-thi-a
Co-rin'-e-um	Co-tyt'-to	Cris-pi'-na	Cu'-shi	Cyn'-thi-us
Co-rin'-na	Cou'-tha	Cris-pi'-nus	Cus-sae'-i	Cyn'-thus
Co-rin'-nus	Coz	Cit'-a-la	Cuth, or Cuth'-a	Cyn'-u-ren'-ses
Cor'-inth (d)	Coz'-bi	Cri-the'-is	Cu'-the-ans (e)	Cy-nus
Co-rin'-thi-ans (c)	Cra'-gus	Cu-til'-i-um	Cu-til'-i-um	Cyp'-a-ris'-si, or
Co-rin'-thi-us	Cram-bu'-sa	Crit'-i-as ³	Cy-a-mon	Cyp'-a-ris'-st a
Co-ri'-o-la'-nus	Cran'-a-i	Cri-to	Cy-am'-o-so'-rus	Cyp'-a-ris'-st a
Co-ri'-o-li, and	Cran'-a-pes	Crit'-o-bu'-lus	Cy-a-ne	Cyph'-a-ra
Co'-i-ol'-la	Cran'-a-us	Crit'-og-na'-tus	Cy-an'-e-m	Cyp'-ri-a'-nus
Co-ris'-sus	Cra'-ne	Crit'-o-la'-uz	Cy-au'-e-e, or Cy-an'-	Cy-prus
Cor'-i-tus	Cra-ne'-um	Cri'-us	e-a	Cyp-sel'-ides
Cor'-mus	Cra'-ni-i	Cro-bi'-a-lus	Cy-an'-e-us	Cyp'-se-lus
Cor'-ma-sa	Cra'-non, or Cran'-non	Croby'-y-zi	Cy-a-nip'-pe	Cy-rau'-nis ⁶
Cor-ne'-li-a	Cran'-tor	Croc'-a-le	Cy-a-nip'-pus	Cy-re
Cor-ne'-li-i	Cras-sir'-i-us	Cro'-ce-m (s)	Cy-a-rax'-es, or Cy-	Cy-re-na'-i-ca
Cor-nie'-u-lum	Cras'-sus	Croc'-o-di-lop'-o-lis	ax'-a-res	Cy-re-na'-i-ci
Cor-ni'-fic'-i-us	Cras-ti'-nus	Cro'-cus (d)	Cy-be'-be	Cy-re'-ne
Cor-ni'-ger	Crat'-a-is ⁴	Cro'-sus	Cy-b'e-la, and Cyb'-	Cy-re'-ni-us
Cor-nu'-tus	Cra-tae'-us	Cro'-i'-tes	e-le	Cy-ri'-a-des
Co-ras'-lus	Cra'-ter	Cro'-mi	Cy-b'e-lus	Cy-ri'-lus
Co-ro'-na	Crat'-e-rus	Crom'-my-on	Cy-bi'-ra	Cy-ri'-nus
Co-ro'-ne'-a	Cra'-tes	Crom'-na	Cy-ee'-ar-um (b)	Cyr'-ne
Co-ro'-nis	Crat'-es-ti-cle'-a	Crom'-re-us	Cyph'-re-us	Cyr'-nus
Co-ton'-ta	Crat'-e-sip'-o-lis	Cro'-ni-a	Cyph'-la-des	Cyr'-ra-i
Co-ro'-nus	Crat'-e-sip'-pi-das	Cron'-i-des	Cy-clops (d)	Cyr'-rha-dae
Cor-rha'-gi-um	Cra-t'e'-vas	Cro'-ni-um	Cy-clo'-pes (d)	Cyr'-rhes
Cor'-si	Cra'-te-us	Cro'-phi	Cy-cus	Cyr'-rhus
Cor-si'-e	Cra'-this	Cros-sae'-a	Cy'-da	Cyr'-ri-a'-na
Cor-si'-ea, or Cyr'-nos	Cra-ti'-nus	Crot'-a-lus	Cy-di-as	Cyr-si'-lus
Cor'-se-te	Cra-tip'-pus	Crot'-on	Cy-dip'-pe	Cy-rus
Cor-su'-ra	Crat'-y-lus	Cro-to'-na	Cy-d-nus	Cy-ro'-p-o-lis
Cor-to'-nae	Crau'-si-m (b)	Crot'-o-li'-a-tis	Cy'-don	Cy-ta
Cor-vi'-nus	Crau'-sis	Cro-to'-pi-as	Cy-do'-ni-a	Cy-tae'-is
Cor-un-ca'-ni-us	Cra-ux'-i-das	Cro-to'-pus	Cyd'-ra-ra	Cy-the'-ra
Co'-rus	Crem'-e-ra	Cru'-nos	Cyd'-ro-la'-us	Cyth'-e-ra'-a, or
Cor'-y-ban'-tes (d)	Crem'-a	Cru'-sis	Cy-g'-nus	Cyth'-e-re'-a
Cor'-y-bas	Crem'-my-on, or	Crus-tu'-me-ri	Cyl'-a-bus	Cyth'-e-ris
Cor'-y-bas'-sa	Crom'-my-on	Crus-tu'-mer'-i-a	Cyl'-i-ees	Cy-the'-ri-us
Cor'-y-bus	Crem'-ni, or Crem'-	Crus-tu'-mer'-i-um	Cy-lin'-dus	Cy-the'-ron
Co-ryc'-a	nos	Crus-tu'-mi'-num	Cyl-lab'-a-ris	Cy-the'-rua
Co-ryc'-ides ⁷	Cre-mo'-na	Crus-tu'-mi-um	Cyl-lab'-a-rus	Cyth'-e-rus
Co-ryc'-i-us ⁷	Cre-mu'-ri-us	Crus-tu'-nis, or Crus'-	Cyl'-la-rus	Cyth'-nos
Cor'-y-cus	Crem'-i-des	tur-ne'-ni-us	Cyl'-len	Cy-tin'-e-um
Cor'-y-don	Cri'-on	Cry'-nis	Cyl'-le-ne	Cy-tis-so'-rus
Cor'-y-la, or	Cre-on-ti'-a-des	Cte'-a-tus ⁸	Cyl'-le-ne'-i-us ⁵	Cy-to'-rus
Cor'-y-ls'-um	Cro-ph'-i-lus	Ctem'-e-ne ⁸	Cyl-lyr'-i	Cy-zic'-e'-ni
Co-rym'-bi-fer	Cre-pe'-ri-us	Cte'-nos ⁸	Cy-lon	Cy-zic-um
Cor'-y-na	Cres	Cte'-si-as ⁸ (b)	Cy'-md, or Cy'-mae	Cy-zic-us
Cor'-y-ne'-ta, or	Cres'-sa, or Cres'-sa	Cte-sib'-i-us ⁸	Cy-mod'-o-ee	
Cor'-y-ne'-tes	Cres'-cens	Ctes'-i-cles ⁸	Cy-mod'-o-ee'-a	
Cor'-y-pha'-si-um (b)	Cres'-si-us	Ctes'-i-las ⁸	Cy-mod'-o-ee'-as	
Cor'-y-phen'-ses	Cres-phon'-tes	Cte-sil'-o-chus ⁸	Cy-me, or Cy'-mo	

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(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded; see PR. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, t, make it the instead of s.

(c) This is an English formative

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary

A, a, or ah=a: i or y=e: es=e:z: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

DA	DE	DE	DI	DO
D.	Da'-o-chus	De-ip'-y-le	Deu-ce'-ri-us	Di-nos'-the-nos
Da'-e, or Da'-hæ	Daph'-næ	De-ip'-y-lu	Deu'-do-rix	Di-nos'-tra-tus
Dab'-a-reth	Daph'-us	De-ip'-y-rus	De'-al	Di-oc'-le-a
Dab'-bi-sheth	Daph-ne	De'-ja-ni'-ra	Deu'-ter-on'-o-my (e)	Di'-o-eles
Dab'-e-rath	Daph-ne-phor" i a	De'-jo-es	Dex-am'-e-ne	Di'-o-ele'-ri-a"-nus
Dab'-ri-a	Daph'-nis	De-jot'-a-rus	Dex-am'-e-nus	Di'-o-do'-rus
Da'-ci, and Da' eæ	Daph'-nus	De'-kar	Dex-ip'-pus	Di'-o-e-tas
Da'-ci-a	Da'-ra	De-la-i'-ah	Dex-ith'-e-a	Di'-og'-e-nos 7
Da-co'-li	Da'-a-ba	De'-don	Dex'-i-tus (e)	Di'-o-ge'-ni-a
Da-co'-li	Da'-raps	De'-li-a	Di'-a	Di'-og'-e-nus 7
Da-co'-ty-li	Da'-da	De-li'-a des	Di-ae'-o-pe"-na	Di'-og-ne'-tus
Da-d'-e-us	Da'-da-ni	De-li'-lah	Di-ae-tor'-i-des	Di'-o-me'-da
Da-d'-i-cæ	Da'-dan'-i-a	De-li'-um	Di-ad'-e-ma"-tus	Di'-o-me'-des
Da-d'-a-la 2	Da'-dan'-i-des	De'-li-us	Di-æ-us	Di'-o-me'-don
Da-da'-li-on	Da'-da-nus	De-li-ma'-ri-us	Di'-a-du-me'-ni-a"-nus	Di'-on
Da-d'-a-lus 2 (d)	Da'-da-ris	De-li-min'-i-um	Di'-a-gon, or	Di'-o-næm"-a
Da'-mon (d)	Da'-res	De'-los	Di'-a-gum	Di'-o-ne
Da'-gon	Da'-re'-tis	De'-phi	Di-ag'-o-ras	Di'-o-nys"-i-a (b)
Da'-i	Da'-ri'-a	De'-phi-eus	Di-a'-lis	Di'-o-nys-si'-a-des
Da'-i-eles	Da'-ri-an	De'-phi-ni'-a	Di-al'-lis	Di'-o-nys"-i-as
Da'-i-dis	Da'-ri'-a-yes	De'-phi-ni'-i-um	Di'-a-mas'-ti-go"-sis	Di'-o-nys"-i-des
Da-im'-a-chus	Da'-ri'-tæ	De'-phus	Di-a-na' (f)	Di'-o-nys'-i-o-do"-rus
Da-im'-e-nes	Da'-ri'-us	De'-phy'-ne	Di-an'-a-sa	Di'-o-nys"-i-on 8
Da-i'-phron	Da'-kon	De'-ti	Di-a'-si-a (b)	Di'-o-nys-sip'-o-lis
Da-i'-ra	Da'-con	De-m'-a-des	Di-b'-la-im	Di'-o-nys"-i-rus
Da-i'-san	Da'-cyl-i"-tis	De-mæ'-ne-tus	Di-b'-lath	Di-oph'-a-nes
Da-i'-ah	Da'-cyl-us	De-mag'-o-ras	Di'-bon	Di'-o-phan"-tus
Da-di'-a	Da'-se-a 3	De-m'-a-ra'-i-a	Di'-bon-Gad"	Di'-o-pi'-tes
Da-i'-lah	Da'-si-us	De-m'-a-ra"-tus	Di-b'-ri	Di'-o-po'-nus
Da-ma'-nu"-tha	Da-sa'-re'-tæ	De-mar'-chus	Di-b'-za-hab, or	Di-op'-o-lis
Da-ma'-ri-a	Da-sa'-re'-ni	De-m'-a-re'-ta	Di-z'-a-hab	Di'-o-tes
Da-ma'-ri-us	Da-sa'-ri'-tæ	De-m'-a-ris"-te	Di-cæ'-a	Di'-o-ryc'-tus
Da'-phon	Da-sa'-ri'-ti	De-mas	Di-cæ'-us	Di'-e-scor'-i-des
Da-m'-a-ge"-tus	Da'-a-ri'es	De-me-a	Di'-ce	Di'-o-sco-rus
Da-m'-a-lis	Da'-a-pher"-nes	De-me'-tri-a	Di'-ce-ar"-chus	Di'-o-scu'-ri
Da-m'-a-ris	Da'-than	De-me'-tri-us	Di'-ce-ne-us	Di'-os'-pa-ge
Da-mas	Dath'-e-mah, or	De-me'-tri-us	Di-co-mas	Di'-os'-polis
Da-m'-a-sce"-na (d)	Dath'-mah	De-mo	Di-cæ-tæ	Di'-o-ti'-me
Da-m'-a-scenes" (c)	Da'-tis	De-mo'-a-nas"-sa	Di-cæ-tam-num	Di'-o-ti"-mus
Da-mas'-ci-us 3	Da'-tos, or Da'-ton	De-mo'-ce'-des	Di-cæ-ty-m'-a, or Dye-	Di'-o-ter'-pbes
Da-mas'-cus (d)	Dau'-lis 6	De-moch'-a-res	tin'-næ	Di'-ox-ip'-pe
Da-m'-a-sip"-pus	Dau'-ni 6	De-mo'-cles	Di-cæ-ta'-tor	Di'-ox-ip'-pus
Da-m'-a-sich"-thon	Dau'-ni-a 6	De-moc'-o-u	Di-cæ-tid'-i-en"-ses	Di-pæ'-æ
Da-m'-a-sis"-tra-tus	Dau'-nus 6	De-moc'-ra-tes	Di-cæ-ty-n'-ya	Di'-phi-las
Da-m'-a-sith"-y-us	Dau'-ri-fer, and	De-moc'-ri-tus	Di-cæ-ty-s	Di'-phi-lus
Da-mas'-tes	Dau'-ri-ser 6	De-mod'-i-ce	Di-cæ-ty-phor'-i-das	Di-phor'-i-das
Da-mi'-a	Da'-a-ra	De-mod'-o-eus	Di'-do	Di-pæ'-nas
Da-mip'-pus	Da'-vid	De-mo'-le-us	Di'-drachm (g)	Di-p'-sas
Da-mis	Da'-bir	De-mo'-le-on	Di-dy'-ma	Di-ræ
Da-m'-o-rix	De-b'-o-rah	De-mo'-mon (d)	Di-dy'-ma"-us	Di-r'-ce
Da-mo	De-cap'-o-lis	De-mo-nas"-sa	Di-dy'-ma"-on	Di-r'-cen-næ
Da-mo'-cles	De-ceb'-a-lus	De-mo'-nax	Di-dy'-me	Di-r'-phi-a
Da-moc'-ra-tes	De-ce'-le-um	De-mo-ni'-ca	Di-dy'-mum	Di-sco'-di-a (d)
Da-moc'-ri-a	De-ce'-lus	De-mo-ni'-cus	Di-dy'-mus	Di'-shan
Da-moc'-ri-tus	De-cem'-vi-ri	De-mo-phan"-tus	Di-en'-e-ces	Di'-shon
Da-mon	De-ce'-ri-a	De-moph'-i-lus	Di-es'-pi-ter	Di-thy'-ram"-bus (d)
Da-mo'-phau"-tus	De-cid'-i-us Sax"-a	De-mo'-pho-n	Di-gen'-ri-a	Di'-a-ni
Da-moph'-i-la	De-ciu'-e-us	De-moph'-o-on	Di-g'-ma	Di-vi-ti"-æ-us
Da-moph'-i-lus	De-cr-us	De-mop'-o-lis	Di-k'-lah, or Dil'-dah	Di'-vus Fid"-i-us
Da-mo'-phou	De-cu'-ri-o	De-mos	Di'-i	Di-y'-l-us
Da-mos'-tra-tus	De'-dan	De-mos'-the-nos	Di'-le-an	Di-z'-a-hab
Da-mox'-e-nus	De-d'-a-nim	De-mos'-tra-tus	Di-mas'-sus	Di-be'-rus
Da-myr'-i-as	De-d'-a-nims (c)	De-m'-y-lus	Di-m'-nah	Doc'-i-lis 7
Dan	De-d'-i-tam"-e-nes	De-od'-a-tus	Di'-mon	Doc'-i-mus 7
Da'-na	De-hn'-vites (e)	De-o'-is	Di-mo'-nah	Doc'-cle-a
Dau'-a-e 4	De-ic'-o-on	Der'-be	Di'-nah	Doc'-cus
Dau'-a-i 4	De-id'-a-mi"-a	Der'-bi-ces	Di'-na-ites (c)	Doc'-a-i 4
Da-na'-i-des	De-i'-le"-on 4	Der'-ce	Di-nar'-clus	Doc'-a-nim
Dau'-a-la	De-il'-o-chus	Der'-cen'-nus	Di-n'-dy-me"-ne	Doc'-a-vah
Dau'-a-us 4	De-im'-a-chus	Der'-ce-to, and Der'-	Di-n'-ha-bah	Doc'-do
Dau'-da-ri, and	De-i'-o-chus	ce-tis	Di-nol'-o-chus	Do-do'-na
Dau'-da-ri-i-d	De-i'-o-ne	Der-cyl'-li-das	Di-n'-iæ	Doc'-o-næ"-tus
Dau'-don	De-i'-o-ne"-us	Der-cyl'-lus	Di-n'-i-as	Do-do'-ne
Dau'-el	De-i'-o-pe"-i-a 5	Der-cy-nus	Di-n'-i-che	Do-don'-i-des
Dau'-ites (r)	De-iph'-i-la	Der-sa'-i	Di-uoch'-a-res	Do'-eg
Dau'-ja'-an	De-iph'-o-be	De-ru'-si-m'-i (a)	Di-noc'-ra-tes	Do'-i-i
Dau'-nah	De-iph'-o-bus	Des'-san 6	Di-nod'-o-chus	Doi'-a-bel'-ia
Dau'-o-brath	De'-t'-phon	De-sud'-a-ba	Di-noc'-hæ"-nes	Doi'-cha"-on
Dau'-bi-us	De-i-phon"-tes	Deu-ca'-li-on	Di' non	Doi'-i-che

8, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound,

to make it sh instead of she.

(c) This is an English formation.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Dexius is equivalent to Deck'-a-us.

(f) The usual pronunciation is Di-an'-a

(g) The ch is silent: Pr. 137

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=l: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Do'-li-us	Dro'-sus	E-chid'-na	E'-le-a-zu'-rus	E-lis'-sus
Dol'-o-me'-na	Dry'-a-des (d)	Ech'-i-do'-rus	E-lec'-tra	E-lit'-a
Dol'-lon	Dry'-an-ti'-a-des	E-chin'-a-des	E-lec'-tris	E-lit'-nd
Dol'-on-ci	Dry'-an-ti'-des	E-chi'-non	E-lec'-tri-des	E-lit'-a-phan
Dol'-o-pes	Dry'-ma'-a	E-chi'-nus	E-lec'-try-on	E-lit'-se'-us (a)
Dol'-o-phi-on	Dry'-mo	Ech'-i-nus'-sa	E-le'-i	E-lit'-zur
Dol'-o-pi-a	Dry'-mus	E-chi'-on	E-le'-le-us	E-lit'-ka-nah
Dol'-ops	Dry'-o-pe	Ech'-i-on'-i-des	E'-el-o'-hels'-ra-el (a)	E-lit'-ko-shite (c)
Dom'-i-du'-cus	Dry'-o-pe'-ra 3	Ech'-i-o'-ni-us	E'-le-on	E-lit'-sa
Do-miu'-i-ca	Dry'-o-pes	Ech'-o	E'-le-on'-tum	E-lit'-pi-s
Do-mit'-a	Dry'-o-pis, and	Ed	E'-le-phan'-tis	E-lit'-mo-dam
Do-mit'-a'-nus	Dry'-op'-i-da	E'-dar	E'-le-phan'-toph'-a-gi	E-lit'-na-am
Dom'-i-ti'-la	Dry'-ops	E'-den (d)	E'-le-phe'-nor	E-lit'-na-than
Do-mit'-us	Dry'-p-e-tis	E'-der	E'-le-po'-rus	E'-lon
Do-na'-tus	Du'-ce'-ri-us	E'-des	E-leu'-chi-a 6	E'-lon-ites (c)
Don'-i-la'-us	Du'-il-li-a	E-des'-sa, or E-de'-sa	E'-le-us	E'-lon Beth'-hema
Do-nu'-ca	Du'il-li-us Ne'-pos	E'-di-as	E'-eu-sin'-i-a (d)	E'-lo-rus
Do-ny'-sa	Du-lieh'-i-um	E-dis'-sa	E-leu'-sis	E'-lo-th
Doph'-kah	Du'-mah	Ed'-na	E-leu'-ther	E'-lo-th
Dor	Dum'-no-ris	E'-dom	E-leu'-ther-rae	E'-lo-th
Do'-ra	Du'-nax	E'-dom-ites (c)	E-leu'-ther-rae	E'-lo-th
Do-rac'-te	Du'-ra	E'-don	E-leu'-ther-rae	E'-lo-th
Dor'-eas	Du'-ra'-ri-us	E'-do-ni	E-leu'-ther-rae	E'-lo-th
Do'-res	Du'-ri-us	Ed'-ro-i	E-leu'-ther-rae	E'-lo-th
Do'-ri-ca (d)	Du'-ro'-ni-a	E-dyl'-i-us	E-leu'-tho	E'-lo-th
Do'-ri-cus (d)	Du'-ro'-ni-us	E-e'-ti-on 3	E'-eu-za'-i	E'-lo-th
Do'-ri-en'-ses	Du'-um'-vi-ri (d)	E-gel'-i-das	El-ha'-uan	E'-lo-th
Dor'-i-las	Dy'-a-gou'-das	E'-ge'-ri-a	E'-i	E'-lo-th
Dor'-i-la'-us	Dy'-ar den'-ses	E'-ges'-a-ro'-tus	E-lit'-ab	E'-lo-th
Dor'-ri-on	Dy'-mae	E'-ge-si'-nus	E-lit'-a-da	E'-lo-th
Do'-ris	Dy'-mae'-i	E'-ges'-ta	E-lit'-a-dah	E'-lo-th
Dor'-ri-cus	Dy'-mas	Eg'-lah	E-lit'-a-dun	E'-lo-th
Do'-ri-um	Dym'-nus	Eg'-la-im	E-lit'-ab	E'-lo-th
Dor'-ri-us	Dy'-nam'-e-ne	Eg'-lon	E-lit'-ab-ba	E'-lo-th
Do-ro'-to-rum	Dy'-nas'-te	Eg-na'-ri-a	E-lit'-a-kim	E'-lo-th
Dor-sen'-nus	Dy'-ras	Eg-na'-ri-us	E-lit'-a	E'-lo-th
Dor'-so	Dy'-ras'-pes	E'-gypt (d)	E-lit'-am	E'-lo-th
Do'-rus	Dy'-racl'-i-um	E'-hi	E-lit'-as	E'-lo-th
Do-ry'-a-sus	Dy'-san'-les	E'-hud	E-lit'-a-saph (a)	E'-lo-th
Do-ry'-clus	Dys'-ci-ne'-tus	E'-i-on	E-lit'-a-shib	E'-lo-th
Dor'-y-lae'-um, and	Dy'-so'-rum	E-i'-o nes	E-lit'-a-sis	E'-lo-th
Dor'-y-lae'-us	Dys-pou'-ri-i	E-i'-o-ne-us, 3 or	E-lit'-a-tha, or	E'-lo-th
Dor'-y-lus	E	E'-jo-ne-us (e)	E-lit'-a-tha	E'-lo-th
Dor'-y-la'-us	E'-a-nas	E'-ker	E-lit'-a-zar	E'-lo-th
Do-rym'-e-nas	E'-a-nas	E'-re-bel	E-lit'-as	E'-lo-th
Do-rys'-sus	E'-a-nus	E'-ron	E-lit'-dad	E'-lo-th
Dos'-ci	E'-a'-ri-us	E'-ron-ites (c)	E-lit'-el	E'-lo-th
Do-si'-a-des	E'-a'-si-us (b)	E'-la	E-lit'-e'-na-i 4	E'-lo-th
Do-sith'-e-us	E'-bal	E-lit'-a-bon'-tas	E-lit'-e'-na-i, or	E'-lo-th
Dos-se'-nus	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dot'-a-das	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Do'-tha-im, or Do'-	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
than	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Do'-to	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Do'-tus	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dox-an'-der	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dra-ca'-nus	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dra'-co	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dra'-con-ti'-des	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dra'-cus	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dran'-ces 6	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dran'-gi'-na	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dra'-pes	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Drep'-a-nu, or Drep'-	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
a-nu	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Drim'-a-chus	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dri-op'-i-des	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dri'-os	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dro'-i	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dro-ma'-us	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dron'-gy-lus	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Drop'-ei	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dro'-pi-on	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dru-en'-ri-us, and	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dru-en'-ri-a	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dru'-ge-ri	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dru'-i-das (d)	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dru-sil'-la Liv'-i-a	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th
Dru'-so	E-ba-l	E-lit'-a-dah	E-lit'-e'-na-i	E'-lo-th

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see P. 151.
(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound,
to make it, the instead of she.
(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) See J in the Dictionary.

(f) The seat of accent is doubtful.

(g) The letters ch are sounded as alphabetic a

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: ee=e:z: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

E-ni'-pe-us	E-pig'-o-nus	Er'-i-sich'-thon	Eth'-ma	Eu-phau'-tis
E-nis'-pe	E-pi'-i, and E-pe'-i	Er'-t-thus	Eth'-nan	Eu-phé'-me
En-lap'-pu-ah	E-pil'-a-mis	E-rix'-o	Eth'-ui	Eu-phé'-mus
Eu-mish'-pat	Er'-i-men'-i-des	E-ro'-chus	Eth'-o-da	Eu-phor'-bus
Eu'-na	E-pim'-e-nes	E-ro'-pus, or Er'-o-pas	E'-tis-as ³	Eu-pho'-ri-on
Eu'-ni-a	Er'-i-men'-i-des	E'-ros	E'-tis	Eu-phra'-nor
Eu'-ni-us	Er'-i-me'-the-us	E-ros'-tra-tus	E-tra'-ri-a	Eu-phra'-tes
Eu'-no-mus	Er'-i-me'-this	E-ro'-ti-a	Er'-y-lus	Eu'-phron
Eu'-uo-sich'-thon	Er'-i-mom'-i-des	Er-ra'-ca	Eu-as'-i-bus (a)	Eu-phros'-y-ne (a)
Eu-nos'-t-ga'-us (a)	E-pi'-o-chus	Er'-se	Eu'-ba-ges	Eu'-phu-es, or
Eu'-noch	E-pi'-o-ne	Erx'-i-as (g)	Eu-ba'-tes	Eu'-phy-es
Eu'-non	E-piph'-a-nes	E-ryb'-i-um	Eu'-bi-as	Eu-plé'-a, or
Eu'-o-pe	Er'-i-pha'-ni-us	Er'-y-ci'-na	Eu-bé'-a	Eu-plé'-a
Eu'-nops	E-pi'-rus	Er'-y-man'-this	Eu-bo'-i-cus	Eu-pol'-e-mus
Eu'-nos	E-pis'-tro-phus	Er'-y-man'-thus	Eu'-bo-te	Eu'-po-lis
Eu'-nosh	E-pit'-a-des	Er'-y-mas	Eu'-bo-tes	Eu-pom'-pus
E-not'-o-con'-tue	Er'-p-tum	E-rym'-næ	Eu-bu'-le	Eu'-ri-a-nas'-sa
Eu-rim'-con	Er'-o-na	E-rym'-ne-us	Eu-bu'-li-des	Eu-rip'-i-des
Eu-ro'-gel	E-po'-pe-us	Er'-y-mus	Eu-bu'-lus	Eu-ri'-pus (d)
Eu'-she-mesh	Er'-o-red'-o-rix	Er'-y-the'-a	Eu-ce'-rus	Eu-ro'-ly-don (d)
Eu-tel'-la	Er'-u-lo	Er'-y-thi'-ni	Eu-che'-nor	Eu-ro'-mus
Eu-tel'-lus	E-pty'-i-des	Er'-y-thræ	Eu-chi'-des	Eu-ro'-pa
Eu'-y-a'-li-us	Er'-y-tus	Er'-y-thra	Eu-cli'-des (h)	Eu-ro-pæ'-us (d)
Eu-y'-o	E-quæ'-y'-ta	E-ryth'-ri-on	Eu'-clas	Eu'-rops
Eu'-o-ne	E-que'-o-lus	E-ryth'-ros	Eu'-era-te	Eu-ro'-pus
Eu'-os	E'-qui'-ri-a	E'-ryx	Eu'-era-tes	Eu-ro'-tas
Eu'-o-us	E'-quo-tu'-ti-cum	E-ryx'-o	Eu'-erit-tus	Eu-ro'-to
Eu-pa'-gris	Er	E'-sa (a)	Eue'-te'-mon	Eu'-rus
Eu-pam'-i-non'-das	Er'-a-con	E-sa'-i-as (a) ⁵	Euc-tre'-sti (b)	Eu-ry'-a-le
Eu'-an-tel'-i-i	Er-mé'-a	E-sar-had'-don	Eu-dæ'-mon	Eu-ry'-a-lus
Er'-a-phras	E'-ran	E'-sau	Eu-dam'-i-das	Eu-ryb'-a-tes
Eu-paph'-ro-di'-tus	E'-ra-nites (c)	Es'-dras (a)	Eu'-da-mus	Eu-ryb'-i-a
Er'-a-phus	Er'-a-si'-pus	Es-dre'-lon (a)	Eu-de'-mus	Eu-ry'-bi'-a-des
Er'-as-nac'-tus	Er'-a-sip'-nus	Es'-e-bon (a)	Eu-do'-ci-a	Eu-ryb'-i-us
E-peli'-o-lus	Er'-a-sis'-tra-tus	E-se'-bri-as (a)	Eu-do'-ci-a	Eu-ry'-cle'-a
E-pe'-i	E-ras'-tus	E'-seek	Eu-do'-ra	Eu-ry'-cles
E-pen'-e-tus	Er'-a-to	E-ser'-nus	Eu-do'-rus	Eu-ry'-cli'-a-es
E-pe'-us	Er'-a-tos'-the-nes	Esh'-ba-al	Eu-dox'-i-a (g)	Eu-ryc'-ra-tes
E'-phak	Er'-a-tos'-tra-tus	Esh'-ban	E-dox'-us	Er-ry'-crat'-i-das
E'-phai ⁶	E-ra'-tus	Esh'-col	Eu-e'-mer'-i-das	Eu-ryd'-a-mas
E'-pher	Er-bes'-sus	E'-she-an	Eugæ'-ne-i	Eu-ryd'-a-me
E'-phes-dam'-mum (a)	Er'-e-bus	E'-shek	Eugæ'-ni-a	Eu-ryd'-i-ce
Eph'-e-sus (d)	E'-rech	Esh'-ka-lon	Eugæ'-ni-us	Eu-ryd'-i-ce
Eph'-e-tæ	E-rech'-the-us	Esh'-ta-ol	Eu'-ge-on	Eu-ry'-ga'-ni-a
Eph'-i-al'-tes	E-rem'-ri	Esh'-tau-lites (c)	Eu'-hem-e-rus	Eu-ry'-le-on
Eph'-lal	E-re'-mus	Esh'-tem'-o-a	Eu'-hy-drum	Eu-ryl'-o-chus
E'-phod (d)	Er'-e-ne'-a	Esh'-te-moth	Eu'-hy-us	Eu-rym'-e-chus
E'-phor (d)	E-res'-sa	Esh'-ton	Eu-lim'-e-ne	Eu-rym'-e-de
Eph'-o-ri (d)	E-rech'-thi-des	Es'-li (a)	Eu-mach'-i-us	Eu-rym'-e-don
Eph'-o-rus (d)	E-re'-sus	Es'-ma-chi'-ah	Eu-mæ'-us	Eu-rym'-e-nes
Eph'-pha-tha (c)	E-re'-tri-a	E-so'-ra	Eu-me'-des	Eu-ryn'-o-me
E'-phra-im (f)	E-re'-tum	Es-qui'-tæ	Eu-me'-lis	Eu-ryn'-o-mus
E'-phra-im-ites (f)	Er'-eu-tha'-li-ca	Es'-qui-li'-nus	Eu-me'-lus	Eu-ry'-o-ne
Eph'-ra-tah	Er'-ga-ne	Es'-ril (a)	Eu-me'-nes (i)	Eu-ry'-pon
Eph'-rath	Er-gen'-na	Es'-rom (a)	Eu-me'-ni-a	Eu-ryp'-y-le
Eph'-rath-ites (c)	Er'-gi-as	Es-sed'-o-ues	Eu-men'-i-des	Eu-ryp'-y-lus
E'-phron	Er-gi'-nus	Es-senes' (c)	Eu-mes-nid'-a	Eu-rys'-the-nes
Eph'-y-ra, and	Er-gin'-nus	Es'-su-i	Eu-me'-ni-us	Eu-rys'-theu'-i-dæ
Eph'-y-re	E'-ri	Est'-ha-ol	Eu-mol'-pe	Eu-rys'-the-us
Er'-i-cas'-te	Er'-i-bæ'-a	Est'-her	Eu-mol'-pi-dæ	Eu-ry-te
Er'-i-cer'-i-des	Er-lu'-o-tes	Est'-u-la	Eu-ryt'-e-æ	Eu-ryt'-is
Er'-i-cha'-i-des	Er'-i-ce'-tes	Est'-ti-al'-a ⁶	Eu-ryt'-e-le	Eu-ryt'-e-le
Er'-i-chi'-a-ri-s	E-rich'-tho	Et'-tam	Eu-næ'-us	Eu-ryth'-e-mis
Er'-i-chia'-mus	Er'-ich-tho'-ni-us	Et'-e-ar'-chus	Eu-na'-pi-us	Eu-ryth'-ion, and
Er'-i-cles	Er'-i-cin'-um	Et'-e-o-cles	Eu-na-than	Eu-ryt'-ion ³
Er'-i-eli'-des	Er'-i-cu'-sa (a)	Et'-e-o-clus	Eu-ni'-ce	Eu-ryt'-us
Er'-i-el'-ra-tes	E-rid'-a-nus	Et'-e-o-cre'-tæ	Eu-no'-mi-a	Eu-ryt'-is
Er'-i-el'-tu'-tus (d)	E-ri-g'-o-ne	Et'-e-o-nes	Eu'-no-mus	Eu-se'-bi-a
Er'-i-cu'-rus (d)	E-ri-g'-o-nus	Et'-e-o-ne-us	Eu-nus	Eu-se'-bi-us
E-ri-g'-y-des ⁷	Er'-i-gy'-us	Et'-e-o-ni'-cus	Eu-o'-di-as	Eu-se'-pus
Er'-i-dam'-nus	E-ri-l'-us	Et'-e-si-æ (b) (d)	Eu-o'-ny-mos	Eu-sta'-thi-us
Er'-i-daph'-ne	E-ri-n'-des	Et'-tha'-li-on	Eu'-o-ras	Eu-sto'-li-a
Er'-pi-dau'-ri-a	E-ri-n'-na	E'-tham	Eu-pa'-gi-um	Eu-sto'-li-us
Er'-i-dau'-rus	E-ri-n'-nys	E'-than	Eu-pal'-a-mon	Eu-tar'-a
E-ri-d'-i-us	E-ri'-o-pis	Eth'-a-nim	Eu-pal'-a-mus	Eu-tel'-i-das
Er'-i-do'-tæ	E-ri-ph'-a-nis	Eth'-ba-al	Eu'-pal-tor	Eu-ter'-pe
E-ri-g'-e-nes ⁷	E-ri-ph'-i-das	E-the'-le-um	Eu'-pa-to'-ri-a	Eu-tha'-li-a
E-ri-g'-e-us ⁷	Er'-i-phy'-le	E-the'-mon	Eu-per'-thes ⁶	Eu-tha'-li-us
E-pig'-o-ni	E'-ris	E'-ther	Eu'-pha-ris	Eu-thy'-ra-tes

v. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter *a* in some situations is liable to be sounded *z*: s e p 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *si* take the corrupted sound, to make it *z*he instead of *sh*.

(c) This is an English formation.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The sounds of *ph*, *rh*, *f*, blend into one.

(f) The vowels separated by the hyphen blend in pronunciation.

Ephraimites is an English formation.

(g) Erxias is equivalent to Er'-i-as; Eudoxia to Eu-dox'-i-a.

(h) The mathematician Euclid.

(i) Our old writers, who accent classical names as their English ears incline them, pronounce this word Eu-me'-nes.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (N) the principal accent.

Eu-thy-de'-mas	Fa-lis-ci	Frón-to	Gaf-i-lm'-o	(je'-dis ?
Eu-thy'-mas	Fa-lis'-cus	Frú-si-no (a)	Gaf-i-lee (c)	(je'-dor ?
Eu-trap'-e-us	Fa'-nus	Fu'-ci-nus	Gal-iu'-thi-a'-di s	Ge-dro'-si-a (b)
Eu-tro'-pi-a	Fan'-nis	Fu-fid-i-us	Gal-li (d)	Ge-gan'-ti
Eu-tro'-pi-us	Fan'-ni	Fu-si-us Gem'-i-nus	Gal-li-a	(je-ha'-zi ?
Eu-ty'-chas	Fan'-ni-us	Ful-gi-na'-tes	Gal-li-ca'-nus	Ge-la'-nor
Eu-tych'-ide	Far'-ci-rus	Ful-gi'-nus	Gal-li-e'-nus	Ge-la'-s
Eu-tych'-ides	Fas'-co-li	Ful-li-num, or	Gal'-lim	Ge-la'-nor
Eu-ty'-chus	Fas-co-li-mo	Ful-gi-num	Gal-li-na'-ri-a	(je'-li-tho ?
Eu-ty-phron	Fau'-cu-lis	Ful'-vi-a	Gal'-lio	Ge-li'-as
Eux-an'-thi-us	Fau'-la	Ful'-vi-us	Gal-lip'-olis	Ge-li'-as
Eux-e-nus	Fau'-na	Fun-da'-nus	Gal-lo-gra'-or a	Ge-li'-us
Eux-i'-pus Pon'-tus	Fau-na'-li-a	Fun'-di	Gal-lo'-ni-us	Ge-lo, or Ge'-lon
Eux-ip'-pe	Fau'-ni (d)	Fu'-ri-a	Gal'-lus	Ge-lo'-nes, Ge-lo'-al
Evad'-ne	Fau'-nus (d)	Fu'-ri-m (d)	Gan'-a-el	Ge'-los
Ev-a-ges	Fau'-sta	Fu'-ri-i	Ge-ma'-li-el	(je-mal'-li ?
Evag-o-ras	Fau-sti'-na	Fu'-ri-na	Ge-max'-us	(je-m'-a-ri'-ah ?
Evag-o-ro	Fau'-sti-us	Fu'-ri-nus	Ge-me'-li-a	Ge-min'-i-us
Ev'-van	Fau'-stu-lus	Fu'-ri-us	Gan'-ma-dims (c)	Gem'-i-nus
Ev-an'-der	Faus'-tus	Fur'-ni-us	Gau'-da-ri'-im	Ge-na'-bum
Ev-an-gel-us	Fa-ven'-tri-a	Fus'-cus	Gan'-ga-ma	Ge-na'-ni
Ev-an-gur'-ides	Fa-ve'-tri-a	Fu'-si-a (b)	Gan'-gar-i-dm	Ge-ne'-ne
Ev-an'-thes	Fa'-vo	Fu'-si-us (b)	Gan'-ges	Ge-ne'-ne
Ev-ar'-chus	Feb'-ru-a		Gan'-nas'-cus	(je-ne'-zar ?
Ev'-vas	Fe'-ci-a'-les		Gan'-y-me'-de	(je-ne'-a-reth ?
Ev'-vax	Fel'-gi-nas		Gan'-y-me'-des (f)	Gen'-e-sis (d)
Eve (c)	Fen'-es-tel'-la	Ge'-al	Gan'-y-me'-des (f)	Ge-ni'-nus
Evel'-thon	Fe-ra'-li-a (d)	Ge'-ash		Ge-ni-us (d)
Evem'-e-rus	Fe-ren-ta'-num, or	Ge'-ba	Ge-re'-ti-cum	(je-ne'-us ?
Eve'-nus	Fe-ren'-tum	Gab'-a-el 4	Gar'-a-man'-tes	Gen'-ae-ric
Eve'-phe'-nus	Fe-re'-tri-us	Gab'-a-les	Gar'-a-man'-tis	Gen'-tiles (c) (d)
Ev'-e-res	Fe-ro'-ni-a	Gab'-a-tha	Gar'-a-mas	Gen'-ti-us
Ev'er'-ge-to	Fes-oen'-ni-a (d)	Gab'-a-xa	Gar'-a-tas	Gen'-u-a
Ev'er'-ge-tes	Fes'-cen-ni'-nus	Gab'-bal 5	Ge-re'-a-tm	(je-n'-u-bath ?
Ev'-vi	Fes'-tus	Gab'-ba-tha	Ge-re'-ath'-y-ra	Ge-nu'-ci-us
Ev'il-mer-o' dach	Fi-bre'-nus	Ga-be'-ne, or	Ge'-reb	Ge-nu'-ci-us
Ev-rip'-pe	Fi-cul'-ne-a	Ga-bi'-e-ne	Ga-ga'-nus	Ge-nu'-rus
Ev-rip'-pus	Fi-de'-na	Ga-bi'-e-nus	Ga-graph'-i-a	Ge-nu'-ti-a
Ex-a'-di-us	Fi-de'-nem	Ga-bi'-i	Ga'-gar-is	(je'-on ?
Ex-m'-thi-s	Fi-den'-ti-a	Ga-bi'-na	Ga-ril'-i-us	(je-or'-gi-cm (d)
Ex-ag'-o-nus	Fi-des	Ga-bin'-i-a	Ga-ril'-i-us	Ge-phy'-ra
Ex-o'-dus (d)	Fi-lic-u-lm	Ga-bin'-i-a'-nus	Ga-ril'-i-us	Geph'-y-im'-i
Ex-om'-a-trm	Fi-gu'-li-a	Ga-bin'-i-us	Ga-ril'-i-us	Ge'-ra ?
Ex'-zar	Fim'-bri-a	Ga-br'-as	Ga-ril'-i-us	(je'-rah ?
Ex'-ba-i 4	Fir'-mi-us	Ga-briel	Ga-ril'-i-us	Ge-ra'-ni-a
Ex'-bon	Fis-cel'-lus	Gad	Ga-rum'-na	Ge-ran'-thm
Ex'-e-chi'-as	Fla-cel'-li-a	Gad'-a-ra	Ga-sh'-mu	(je'-rar ?
Ex'-e-ki'-as	Fla-cus	Gad-a-rens' (c)	Ga-tam	(je'-ra-a ?
Ex'-e-ki-el	Fla-ciu'-li-a	Gad'-des	Gath	Ge-res'-ti-cus
Ex'-zel	Fla-min'-i-a	Gad'-di-el	Gath'-e-x	(je'-ga-shi ?
Ex'-zem	Fla-min'-i-us, or	Ga'-des, or Ga'-di-ra	Gath'-e-x	(je'-ga-shi ? (c)
Ex'-zer	Flam'-i-ni'-nus	Gad'-i-ta'-nus	Gath'-e-x	(je'-ga-senes' ? (c)
Ex'-e-ri'-as	Fla'-vi-a	Ga'-di	Gath Rim-mon	Ger'-oi-thum (g)
Ex'-al-as	Fla'-vi-a'-num	Ga'-dites (c)	Gau'-lan	Ger'-ri-on
Ex'-zi-on (je'-bar, or	Fla-vin'-i-a	Ga'-na-tm (a)	Gau'-len	(je'-ri-xim ?
Ex'-zi-on-oe'-ber ?	Fla'-vit-ob'-ri-ga	Ga'-na-tm (a)	Gau'-lus, Gau'-le on	Ger-ma'-ti-a
Ex'-nite (c)	Fla'-vi-us	Ga'-na-tm (a)	Gau'-rus	Ger-man'-i-cus
Ex'-ra	Flo'-ra (d)	Ga'-ham	Gau'-us, Gau'-os	Ger-man'-ni-i
Ex'-ra-hi-e (c)	Flo-ra'-li-a (d)	Ga'-har	Ga'-za	Ge-ron'-thm
Ex'-ri	Flo-ra (d)	Ga'-i-us 5	Gax'-a-bar	(je-rm'-ans ? (c)
Ex'-ri-el	Flo-ri'-a'-nus	Gal'-a-dad	Ga-zu'-ru	Ger'-rhim
Ex'-ri-l	Flu-o'-ni-a	Gal'-a-bri-i	Ga'-zath-ites (c)	(je'-ri-thi-ans ? (c)
Ex'-ron, or Hez'-ron	For'-li-a	Gal'-ac-tophi-a gi	Ga'-zer	Ger'-shon ?
Ex'-rou-ites (c)	Fon'-te-i-a 5	Ga'-lac-sus	Ga'-ze'-ra	Ger'-shon ?
	Fon-te'-i-us Cap'-i-to 5	Ga'-lal	Ga'-zez	Ger'-shon-ites ? (c)
		(a-lan'-thi-a	Ga'-ites (c)	Ger'-shur ?
Fa'-e-ri-s	For'-mi-a'-num	Gal'-a-ta	Ga'-zax	Ge'-rus, and Ger'-
Fa'-bi-a	For'-nax	Gal'-a-tm	(je'-ba ?	thm
Fa'-bi-a'-ni	For-tu'-na (d)	Gal'-a-tm-a, o,	(je'-bal ?	Ger'-ry-on, or Ger'-
Fa'-bi-i	For-tu'-na'-tus	Gal'-a-thm-a	(je'-bar ?	ry-on
Fa'-bi-us (d)	For-tu-na'-ti-a'-nus	Ga-la'-ti-a	Ge-ben'-na	Ge'-sem ?
Fa'-bra-te'-ri-a	For'-u-li	Ga-lax'-i-a (e)	(je'-ber ?	Ge'-shun ?
Fa-bri'-ci-us ?	For-rum Ap'-pi-i	Gal'-ba	Ge'-blm ?	Ge'-shom ?
Fa-bul'-la	Fran'-ci	Gal'-e-ed	Ge-d'-a-li'-ah ?	Ge'-shur ?
Fa'-dus	Fre-gel'-la	Ga-le'-nus (d)	Ge-d'-ur ?	Ge-shi'-u-ri ?
Fal'-su-lm (a)	Fre-ge'-nne	Ga-le'-o-lm	Ge'-der ?	(ge-shi'-u-rites ? (c)
Fal-cid'-4	Fren-tu'-li	Ga-le'-ri-a	Ge'-de'-rah ?	Ge'-sa-lm
Fa-le'-ri-i	Frig'-i-dus ?	Ga-le'-ri-us	Ge'-e-rite ? (c)	Ge'-sa-lm
Fal'-e-ri'-na	Fris'-4-i (a) 5	Ga-le'-sus	Ge'-de'-roth ?	Ge'-ta
Fa-ler'-nus (d)	Frón'-ti-nus	Gal'-ga-le	Ge-d'-e-roth-a'-im ?	Ge'-tm

s, 4, 4, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(b) Letter in some situations is liable to be sounded s; see Pr. 151.

(c) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if it takes the corrupted sound,

to make it the instead of she.

(e) This is an English formative

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Galaxia is equivalent to Ga-lack'-a-ia.

(f) As English, Gan'-y-medes; the previous word in four syllables is a name sometimes given to Hebe.

(g) The second g may be hard; see Prin. 132.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Gē-thur 7	Gnos'-sus 8	Gy'-a-rus, and	Ha'-li-ac'-mon	Har'-ma-te'-li-a
Gēth'-o-li'-as 7	Go'-ath	Gy'-a-ros	Ha'-li-ar'-tus	Har'-ma-tris
Gēth-sen'-a-ne 7	Gob	Gy'-as	Ha'-li-car-nas'-sus	Har-mil'-lus
Gē-tu'-li-a	Gob'-a-nir'-i-o	Gy'-o-m'-us (e)	Ha'-li-cy-m 7	Har-mo'-li-as
Gē-u'-el 7	Go'-bar	Gy'-oe (e)	Ha'-li-cis	Har-mo'-li-as
Gē-zer 7	Gob'-a-res	Gy'-oes (e), or Gy'-es	Ha'-lim'-e-de	Har-mo'-ni-des
Gē-zer-ites 7 (e)	Gob'-ry-as	Gy'-lip'-us	Ha'-li-rho'-rr-us	Har'-ne-pher
Gē-ah 7	Gog	Gym'-nas'-i-a (b)	Ha'-li-ther'-sus	Ha'-rod
Gē-bar 7	Gol'-lan	Gym'-nas'-i-um (b) (d)	Ha'-li-us	Ha'-rod-ite (c)
Gē-be-thon 7	Gol'-gi	Gym'-ne'-st-æ (b)	Ha'-li-zo'-nes	Ha'-ro-eh (h)
Gē-b-e-a 7	Gol'-go-tha	Gym'-ne-tes	Ha'-li-le-lu'-jah (g)	Ha'-ro-ite (c)
Gē-b-e-a 7	Go'-li'-ah	Gym'-nos-o-phus'-tæ	Ha'-li-esh	Ha'-ro-sheth
Gē-b-e-a 7	Go'-li'-ath	Gyn'-ce-as 3	Ha'-li-lul	Ha'-ro-pa-gus
Gē-b-e-on 7	Go'-mer	Gyn'-co-thæ'-nas	Ha'-li-mus	Har-pal'-ice
Gē-b-e-on-ites 7 (i)	Go-mor'-rah	Gyn'-des	Ha'-loy-des'-sus	Har-pa'-li-on
Gē-b-ites 7	Gom'-phi	Gy'-tho'-um	Ha'-moy'-ra-tes	Har-pa-lus
Gē-dal'-ti 7	Go-na'-tas		Ha'-lo'-ne	Har-pa'-y-ee
Gē-del 7	Go-ni'-a-des		Ha'-lo'-on-ne'-sus	Har-pa'-y-eus
Gē-e-on 7	Go-nip'-pus		Ha'-lo'-rr-a	Har-pa-sa
Gē-e-o'-ni 7	Go-nos'-sa		Ha'-lo'-tus	Har-pa-sus
Gē-dom 7	Go-nus'-sa		Ha'-lus	Har-poc'-ra-tes
Gē-ea'-gle (d)	Go'-pher-wood (c)		Ha'-ly'-e'-tus	Har-py'-i-m
Gē-gan'-tes	Go'-di'-a'-nus		Ha'-ly'-at'-tes	Har'-sha
Gē-gar'-tum	Go'-di-um		Ha'-lys	Ha'-rum
Gē-ois 7 (e)	Go'-di-us		Ha'-liz'-i-a	Ha'-ru'-maph
Gē-hou 7	Go'-ga'-sus		Ha'-bor	Ha'-ru'-phite
Gē-lai 7 6	Go'-ge		Ha'-ch'-a-li'-ah	Ha'-ru'-spex (d)
Gē-l-bo-a 7	Go'-gi-as		Ha'-ch'-i-lah	Ha'-ruz
Gē-do	Go'-go		Ha'-ch'-mo-ni	Ha'-a-di'-ah (a)
Gē-e-ad 7	Go'-go'-nes (d)		Ha'-ch'-mo-nite (c)	Ha'-dru-bal (a)
Gē-e-ad-ite 7 (c)	Go'-gon'-i-a		Ha'-da	Ha'-e-nu'-ah (a)
Gē-gal 7	Go'-gon'-i-us		Ha'-dad	Ha'-ma'-d-i-a
Gē-lo	Go'-goph'-o-ne		Ha'-dad'-e'-zer	Ha'-m-e-lech
Gē-loh 7	Go'-goph'-o-ra		Ha'-dad Rim'-mon	Ha'-mil'-car
Gē-lo-nite 7 (c)	Go'-gus		Ha'-dar	Ha'-m-i-tal
Gē-m-zo 7	Go'-gyth'-i-on		Ha'-da'-sha	Ha'-m-math
Gē-nath 7	Go'-lu-æ		Ha'-das'-sa	Ha'-m-mo'-e-tha
Gē-da'-nes	Go'-ty-n		Ha'-das'-sah	Ha'-m-mo'-e-keth
Gē-des	Go'-ty'-na		Ha'-dat'-tah	Ha'-mon
Gē-ge	Go'-ty'-ni-a		Ha'-did	Ha'-mon-nah
Gē-gu'-num	Go'-ty-s		Ha'-di-la-i 4	Ha'-mon Gog
Gē-ne-tho 7	Go'-shen		Ha'-do'-ram	Ha'-mor
Gē-ne-thon 7	Go'-thon'-i-el		Ha'-drach	Ha'-moth
Gē-pi-us	Go'-thi		Ha'-dri-a-nop'-o-lis	Ha'-moth Dor
Gē-ga-shi 7	Go'-zan		Ha'-dri-a'-nus	Ha'-mul-el
Gē-ga-shites 7	Gr'-ba		Ha'-dri-at'-i-cum	Ha'-mul
Gē-co	Grac'-chus		Ha'-mon	Ha'-mul-ites (c)
Gē-pa 7	Gr'-di'-vus		Ha'-mo'-ni-a	Ha'-mul-tal
Gē-tah He'-pher 7	Grac'-ci		Ha'-mus	Ha'-nan-e-el
Gē-ta-im 7	Grac'-ci-a		Ha'-gab	Ha'-nan
Gē-tite 7 (c)	Grac'-ci-a Mag'-na		Ha'-ga'-bah	Ha'-nan-e-el
Gē-tites 7 (e)	Grac'-ci'-nus		Ha'-ga'-i 4	Ha'-ni
Gē-tith 7	Grac'-cus		Ha'-gar	Ha'-ni'-ah
Gē-zo-nite 7 (c)	Grac'-i-us 5		Ha'-gar-enes' (c)	Ha'-nes
Glad'-i-a-to'-ri-i (d)	Grac'-i-us (f)		Ha'-gar-ites (c)	Ha'-ni-el
Gla'-nis	Grac'-ni-us		Ha'-ges	Ha'-nah
Glaph'-y-re, and	Grac'-ri-us		Ha'-ga-ri	Ha'-na-thon
Glaph'-y-ra	Grac'-ri-a'-nus		Ha'-ge-ri	Ha'-ni-bal
Glau'-y-rus	Grac'-ti'-i-a		Ha'-oi 7	Ha'-ni-el
Glauc'-ce	Grac'-ti-d'-i-a'-nus		Ha'-oi'-ah 7	Ha'-noch
Glauc'-ci-a	Grac'-ti-on 3		Ha'-oi-tes 7 (c)	Ha'-noch-ites (c)
Glauc'-cip'-pe	Grac'-ti-us		Ha'-gi-th	Ha'-nun
Glauc'-cip'-pe	Grac'-vi-i		Ha'-no	Ha'-ph'-a-ra'-im
Glauc'-con	Grac'-vis'-cæ		Ha'-nag'-o-ra	Ha'-ra
Glauc'-con'o-me	Grac'-vi-us		Ha'-i	Ha'-ra-dah
Glauc'-pis	Grac'-ci-a		Hak'-ka-tan	Ha'-ra-i'-ah
Glauc'-us	Grac'-go'-ri-us		Hak'-koz	Ha'-ran
Glauc'-ti-as	Grac'-nes		Ha'-ku'-pha	Ha'-ra-rite (c)
Gli'-con	Grac'-phus		Ha'-lac	Ha'-ze'-rim
Glis'-sas	Gryl'-lus		Ha'-lae'-sus, or	Ha'-ze'-roth
Glyc'-e-ra 7	Gry-ne'-um		Ha'-le'-sus	Ha'-zer Shu'-sim
Glyc'-e'-ri-um	Gry-ne'-us		Ha'-lah	Ha'-ze-zon Ta'-mar
Gly'-con	Gry-ni'-um		Ha'-la-h	Ha'-zi-el
Glym'-pe'	Gud'-go-dah		Ha'-a-la	Ha'-zo
Gna'-ri-a 8	Gu'-ni		Ha'-cy'-o-ne (d)	Ha'-zor
Gni'-dus 8	Gu'-nites (c)		Ha'-les	Ha'-u-bah
Gnos'-st-a 8	Gur		Ha'-le'-si-us	Heb'-do-le
Gnos'-sis 8	Gur-ba'-al		Ha'-li	He'-be
			Ha'-li-a	He'-ber
				He'-ber-ites (c)
				He-be'-sus

2, 3, 4, 5, & 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z:

see I. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound,

to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, on words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) To avoid the repetition of similar sounds, the g is made hard before the second syllable: Prin. 150.

(f) Our old English poets accent this in their own way on the an-

tenultimate.

(g) The j is sounded as y: see J in the Dictionary: see also the

word in the Dictionary.

(h) The letters ch are sounded as alphabetic a.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

He'-brews (c)	Hel-lo'-ti-a ³	Her'-mas	Hil-bill'-des	Hip'-po-ni'-a-tes
He'-bron	Hel'-lon	Her'-ma-the'' na	Hic'-e-ta''-on 7	Hip-po'-ni-um
He'-bron-ites (c)	He-lo'-ris	Her-me'-as	Hic'-e-tas	Hip-pon'-o-us
He'-bus	He-lo'-rum, and	Her-me'-i-as ⁵	Hid'-da-i 4	Hip-pop'-o-des
Hec'-a-le	He-lo'-rus	Her'-mes	Hid'-de-kl	Hip-pos'-tra-tus
Hec'-a-le''-st-a (b)	He'-los	Her-me-si''-a-nax	Hil'-el	Hip-pot'-a-des
Hec'-a-me''-de	He-lo'-tæ, and	Her-mi'-as	Hi-emp'-sal	Hip-po-tas, or
Hec'-a-tæ''-us	He-lo'-tæ (d)	Her-min'-i-us	Hil'-e-ra	Hip-po-tas
Hec'-a-te (e)	Hel-ve'-ti-a	Her-mi'-o-ne	Hil'-e-rap'-o-lis	Hip-poth'-o-e
Hec'-a-te''-si-a (h)	Hel-ve'-ti-i	Her-mi-on''-i-æ	Hil'-e-rax	Hip-poth'-o-en
Hec'-a-tom-bo''-i-a ⁵	Hel'-vi-a	Her-mi-on''-i-eus	Hil'-e-r-e-el	Hip-poth'-o-on''-tis
Hec'-a-tom-phon''-i-a	Hel'-vi-i	Si'-nus	Hil'-e-r-e-moth	Hip-poth'-o-us
Hec'-a-tom-po-lis	Hel'-vi-na	Her-mip'-pus	Hil'-e-r-i-e''-lus	Hip-po-ti-on ³
Hec'-a-tom''-py-los	Hel'-vi-us Cin''-na	Her-moc'-ra-tes	Hil'-e-r-mas	Hip-pu'-ris
Hec'-tor	Hel'-lum	Her-mo-do''-rus	Hil'-e-ro	Hip-pus
Hec'-u-ba	Hel'-y-mus	Her-mog'-e-ne ⁷	Hil'-e-ro-ce''-pi-a	Hip-pi'-des
Hed'-i-la	Hel'-man	Her-mog'-e-nes ⁷	Hil'-e-ro-cles	Hil'-ra
He-don''-a-cum	Hel-math, or Ha'-math	Her-mo-la''-us	Hil'-e-ro-du''-lum	Hil'-rak
Hed'-u-i	He-ma'-thi-on	Her-mon	Hil'-e-ro-m''-ne-mon	Hil'-ram
He-dym''-e-les	He-mi-dan	Her-mon-ites (c)	Hil'-e-ro-ne''-sos	Hil'-ca'-nus
Heg'-a-i ⁴	He-mith'-e-a	Her-mo-ti''-mus	Hil'-e-ro-n''-i-ca	Hil'-pi'-ni
He'-æ-7	He'-mon	Her-mun-du''-ri	Hil'-e-ro-n''-i-eus	Hil'-pi'-nus
He-gel''-o-chus	He'-mus	Her-mus	Hil'-e-ro-n''-y-mus	Hil'-ri-a
He-ge'-mon	Hen	Her-ni-ci	Hil'-e-ro-ph''-i-lus	Hil'-ri'-as An-lus
Heg'-e-si''-nus ⁷	He'-na	He'-ro	Hil'-e-ro-sol''-y-ma	Hil'-tus
Heg'-e-si''-a-nax ⁷	Hen'-a-dad	Her'-od	Hil'-ga'-on ⁶	Hil'-bon
He-ge'-si-as ³	Hen'-e-ti	He-ro-des	Hil'-na'-ri-a Vi''-a	Hil'-ki'-jah
Heg'-e-si''-o-chus ⁷	He-ni'-o-chi	He-ro-li-an (c)	Hil'-la'-ri-a	Hil'-pa'-ni-a
Heg'-e-si''-o-us ⁷	He-noch	He-ro-li-anus (c)	Hil'-la'-ri-as	Hil'-pel'-lum
Heg'-e-sip''-pus ⁷	He-phu'-ti-a ³	He-ro-di-a''-nus	Hil'-len	Hil'-po
Heg'-e-sip''-y-le ⁷	He-phus''-ti-i ³	He-ro-di-as	Hil'-ki'-ah	Hil'-pul'-la
Heg'-e-sis''-tra-tus ⁷	He-phus''-ti-on ³	He-rod''-i-eus	Hil'-len	Hil'-tas''-pes
Heg'-e-tor''-i-des ⁷	He-phus''-ti-on ³	He-rod''-o-tus	Hil'-mel'-la	Hil'-ter Pa-cu''-ri-a
He'-lah	He'-pher	He-ro-es	Hil'-mel'-ra	Hil'-ti-m''-a
He'-lam	He'-pher-ites (c)	He-ro-is	Hil'-mil'-co	Hil'-ti-m''-o-tis
Hel'-bah	Hepl'-zi-bah	He'-ron	Hin	Hil'-ti-m''-us
Hel'-bon	Hepl'-zi-pho''-nos	He-rophi'-i-la	Hil'-nom	Hil'-tri-a
Hel-chi''-ah	Hepl'-zi-pho''-nos	He-rophi'-i-lus	Hil'-pag''-o-ras	Hil'-tites (c)
Hel-dai ⁴	Hepl'-zi-pho''-nos	He-rophi'-i-lus	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-leb	He'-ra	He-ro-pho''-tra-tus	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-led	He'-ra	He'-pa	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-lek	He'-ra	He'-se	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-lek-ites (c)	He'-ra	He'-sil'-i-a	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-lem	He'-ra	He'-tha, or Her'-ta	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-e-na	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-le-ni-a	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-le-nor	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-e-nus	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-leph	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-ler-ni Lu''-cus	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-lez	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-li	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-li-a-des	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-li-as''-tæ	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-li-ca''-on	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-i-ce	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-i-con	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-i-co-ni''-a-des	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-i-co''-nis	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-li-o-do''-rus	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-li-o-ga-ba''-lus	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-li-o-ly''-olis	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-li-sion	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-li-us	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
He'-lix''-æ	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-kath	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-kath-Haz''-zu-rim	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-ki'-as	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-lan''-i-ce	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-lan''-i-cus	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-la-noe''-ra-tes	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-las	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-le	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-len	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-le-nas (d)	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel'-le-spon''-tus	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)
Hel-lo'-pi-a	He'-ra	He'-u-li	Hil'-pal'-ci-mus	Hil'-vites (c)

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z:

see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Shakespeare reduces it to two syllables.

(f) The weeping philosopher, often mentioned with Democritus, the laughing philosopher, and hence often wrongly accented on the antecedent syllable.

(g) In English He'-si-od, with a vocalized.

(h) This may be found in English writers incorrectly in three syllables.

(i) In English He'-mer.

(k) In English He'-mer.

(l) In English He'-mer.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Hor'-o-aid'-dad 7	Hy-lac'-tor	I-be'-ri	I-lith'-y i'-a	Iph'-i-me-di'-a
Ho'-ri	Hy'-læ	I-be'-ri-a	Il-lib'-e-ris	Iph-im'-e-don
Ho'-rims (c)	Hy-læ'-us	I-be'-rus	Il-lip'-u-la	Iph'-i-me-du'-sa
Ho'-rites (c)	Hy'-las	Ib'-har	Il'-li-tur'-gis	Iph-in'-o-e
Hor'-mah	Hy'-lax	I'-bi	Il-lyr'-i-cum	Iph-in'-o-us
Hor'-o-na'-im	Hy'l'-as	I'-bis	Il-ly'-ris, or Il-lyr'-i-a	I'-phis
Hor'-o-nites (c)	Hy'l-la'-i-cus	Ib'-le-am	Il-lyr'-i-cus Si'-nus	Iph-it'-ion 3
Hor-ten'-si-a	Hy'l'-us	Ib-nei'-ah 6	Il-lyr'-i-us	Iph'-i-tus
Hor-ti'-num	Hy-lon'-o-me	Ib-ni'-jah	Il'-u-a	Iph'-i-thi-me
Hor-ten'-si-us	Hy-loph'-a-gi	Ib'-ri	Il-lyr'-gis	Ip-se'-a
Hor-to'-na	Hym'-e-ne'-us, or	Ib'-y-cus	I'-lus	Ip'-sus
Ho'-rus	Hy'-men (d)	Ib'-zan	I-man'-u-en'-ti-us	I'-ro
Ho'-sa, or Has'-ah (a)	Hy-me'-tus	I-ca'-ri-a	I-ma'-us (f)	I'-rad
Ho-sa'-na (a)	Hy-pæ'-pa	I-ca'-ri-us	Im'-ba-rus	I'-ram
Ho-sa'-a (a)	Hy-pæ'-si-a (b)	Ic'-a-rus	Im-brac'-ides 7	I-re'-ne
Hosh-a-i'-ah	Hy-p'-a-nis	Ic'-ci-us	Im-bras'-ides	I'-e-nm'-us
Hosh-a'-ma	Hy-p'-a-ri'-nus	Ic'-e-los 7	Im'-bra-sus	I-re'-sus
Ho-she'-a	Hy-p'-a-tes	Ic'-e-ni	Im'-bre-us	I'-ri
Hos til'-i-a	Hy-p'-a-tha	Ic'-e-tas 7	Im'-bri-us	I'-ri-jah
Hos til'-i-us	Hy-pe'-nor	Ich'-a-bod	Im-briv'-i-um	I'-ris
Ho'-tham	Hy'-per-a'-on	Ich'-næ	Im'-bros	I'-ra-hash
Ho'-thian	Hy-per'-bi-us	Ich-nu'-sa (a)	Im'-lah	I'-ron
Ho'-thir	Hy'-per-bo'-re-i (d)	Ich'-o-nu'-plis	Im'-mah	I'-pe-el
Huk'-koek	Hy'-per-i'-a (e)	Ich'-thy-oph'-a-gi	Im-man'-u-el	I'-she-mish
Hul	Hy'-per-re'-si-a (b)	Ich'-thys	Im'-mer	I'-ru
Hul'-dah	Hy-per'-ides	I-cil'-i-us	Im'-na, or Im'-nah	I'-rus
Hum'-tah	Hy-per'-i-on (e)	I'-ci-us	Im'-rah	I'-sa-a-c (h)
Hun'-ne-ri'-cus	Hy'-perm-nes'-tra	I-co'-ni-um	Im'-ri	I'-sa-das (a)
Hun-ni'-a-des	Hy-per'-o-chus	I'-cos	Iu'-a-chi	I'-se-a (a)
Hu'-pham	Hy'-per-och'-i-des	Ic'-ti-nus	I-na'-chi-a	I'-se-us (a)
Hu'-phani-ites (c)	Hy-phæ'-us	I'-da	I-na-chi'-dæ	I'-sa'-a-mus (a) 6
Hu'-pah	Hy-p'-a	I-dæ'-a, or I-dæ'-a	I-na-chi'-des	I'-sa'-a-mus (a)
Hup'-pim	Hy-p'-se-a	I-dæ'-us	I-na'-chi-um	I'-san'-ter (a)
Hur	Hy-p'-se-nor	I-dæ'-lam	Iu'-a-chus	I'-sa'-pis (a)
Hu'-rai 6	Hy-p'-se-us	I-dæ'-lus	I-nam'-a-mes	I'-sar, or I'-sa-ra (a)
Hu'-ram	Hy-p'-si-cra-te'-a	I-dæ'-an-thyr'-sus	I-na'-i-me	I'-sar, or I'-se'-us (a)
Hu'-ri	Hy-p'-si-cra-te'-a	I-dar'-nes	Iu'-a-rus	I'-sar-chus (a)
Hu'-shah	Hy-p'-sy-y-le	I'-das	Iu'-ci-ta'-tus	I'-sau'-ri-a
Hu'-shai 6	Hy-r-ca'-ni-a	I-d'-bash	Im'-da-thyr'-sus	I'-sau'-ri-cus (a)
Hu'-sham	Hy-r-ca'-nus	I-d'-do	Im'-di-a (d)	I'-sau'-rus (a)
Hu'-shath-ite (c)	Hy-r'-i-a	I-des'-sa	Im-di-g'e-tes 7	I'-cath
Hu'-shim	Hy-r'-i-e-us, or	I-di'-a-ri'-sus	Im-di-g'e-ti 7	I'-car-i-ot
Hu'-shub	Hy-r'-e-us	I-d'-mon	Im'-dus	I'-che'-ni-a
Hu'-shu bah	Hy-r-mi'-na	I-dom'-e-ne	I'-no	I'-cho-la'-us
Hu'-zoth	Hy-r-ne-to	I-dom'-e-ne'-us, or	I'-no-a	I'-com'-a-chus
Huz'-zab	Hy-r-nith'-i-um	I-dom'-e-neus 6	I'-no'-pus	I'-chop'-olis
Hy'-a-cin'-thi-a	Hy-r-ta-cus	I-doth'-e-a	I'-no'-us	I'-da-el (a)
Hy'-a-cin'-thus (d)	Hy-s'-i-a (a) 3	I-dri'-e-us	I'-no'-res	Ish'-bah
Hy'-a-des (d)	Hy-s'-pæ	I-du'-be-da	Im'-su-bres	Ish'-bak
Hy-ag'-nis	Hy-s'-sus, and Hy-s'-si	I-du'-el	Im'-ta-pher'-nes	Ish'-bi Be'-nolb
Hy'-a-la	Hy-s-tas'-pes	I-du'-ma'-a	Im'-ter-am'-na	Ish'-bo-sheth
Hy-am'-po-lis	Hy-s-ti-e'-us	I-du'-ma'-ans (c)	Im'-ter-ca'-ti-a	I'-shi
Hy-an'-thes		I-du'-me, or	Im'-u-us	I-shi'-ah
Hy-an'-tis		I-du'-me'-a	I'-ny'-cus	I-shi'-jah
Hy-ar'-bi-ta		I-dy'-a 5	I'-o	Ish'-ma
Hy'-as	I'-a	I-e'-tæ	I'-ob'-a-tes	Ish'-ma-el 4
Hy'-bia	I-ac'-ehus	I'-gal	I'-o-bes	Ish'-ma-el-ites (c)
Hy-bre'-as	I-a'-der	Ig'-da-li'-ah	I'-o-la'-a 5	Ish'-ma-i'-ah 6
Hy-bri'-a-nes	I-a-le'-mus	Ig'-e-al'-a-rim 7	I'-o-las, or I'-o-la'-us	Ish'-me-rai 6
Hy-c'-ra-on	I-a'-le-mus	I'-e-al 7	I'-ol'-chos	I'-shod
Hy'-da, or Hy'-de	I-a'-g'-sus	I'-ge'-ni	I'-ole	Ish'-pan
Hyd'-a-ra	I-am'-be	Ig'-na'-ti-us	I'-on	Ish'-tob
Hy-lar'-nes	I-am'-bit-cus	I'-jon	I'-o-ne	Ish'-u-a
Hy-das'-pes	I-am'-e-us	Ik'-kesh	I'-o-nis	Ish'-u-al 6
Hy'-dra (d)	I-am'-i-dæ	I-lai 6	I'-o-ni-a	I'-si-a 3 (a)
Hy-dra'-mi-a	I-a-ni'-ra	Il'-a-i'-ri	I'-o'-pas	I'-de-ger'-des (a)
Hy'-dra-o'-tes	I-an'-the	Il'-ba	I'-o-pe, or Jop'-pa	I'-i-da'-rus (a)
Hy-droch'-o-us	I-an'-the-a	Il'-e-ca'-o-nis, or	I'-o-phon	I'-sis
Hy'-dro-pho'-ri-a	I-ap'-e-ti-on'-i-des	Il'-e-ca'-o-nen'-ses	I'-os	I'-sa-chi'-ah (a)
Hy'-drus (d)	I-ap'-e-tus	I-ler'-da	I'-o'-ta	I'-sa-i'-ah (a)
Hy-dru'-sa	I-a'-pis	Il'-i-a, or Rhe'-a	Il'-e-pæ	I'-sa-ma-rus, and
Hy'-e-la	I-a-pyg'-i-a 7	Il'-i-a-ci-lu'-di	Iph'-e-dei'-ah 6	I'-sa-ma-rus (a)
Hy-emp'-sal	I-a'-pyx	Il'-i-a-cus	Iph'-i-a-nas'-sa	I'-se-me'-ne (a)
Hy-et'-us	I-a'-bas	Il'-i-a-des (d)	Iph'-i-elus; or	I'-se-me'-ni-as (a)
Hy-ge'-i-a 5	I-a'-chas, or Jar'-chas	Il'-i-as	Iph'-i-cles	I'-se-men'-i-des (a)
Hy-gi'-a-na	I-a'-da-nus	Il'-i-on, or Il'-i-um	Iph'-ic'-ra-tes	I'-se-me'-ni-as (a)
Hy-gi'-us	I-as'-i-des	I-l'-o-ne	Iph'-id'-a-mus	I'-soe'-ra-tes
Hy'-la, or Hy'-las	I-a'-si-on (a)	I-l'-i-o-neus 6	Iph'-i-de-mi'-a	I'-pah
Ry-lac'-ides 7	I'-a-sus	I-lis'-sus	Iph'-i-gi-ne'-i-a (g)	I'-ra-el

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(c) Letter s is sometimes liable to be sounded z: see Pref. 131.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if it take the corrupted sound, to pronounce it z instead of s.

(s) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The English pronunciation is Hy-pe'-ri-a and Hy-pe'-ri-on as in Shakespeare and other of our poets.

(f) This is accented according to Milton.

(g) Our elder English writers pronounce it Iph'-i-gi'-ni-a.

(h) The latter syllables blend into one.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: ea=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent

Is-ra-el-ites (e) (c)	Ja'-a-zi'-ah	Ja'-shem	Je'-hud	Jez'-re-el-i'-tess (c)
Is'-sa	Ja'-a-zi'-el	Ja'-shen	Je'-hu'-di	Jib'-sam
Is'-sa-char	Ja'-bal	Ja'-sher	Je'-hu-di'-jah	Jid'-laph
Is'-se	Jab'-bok	Ja-sho'-be-am	Je'-hush	Jim
Is'-sus	Ja'-besh	Jash'-ub	Je'-i-el	Jim'-la, or Im'-la
Is'-tal-cu'-rus	Ja'-bez	Jesh'-u-bi Le'-hem	Je-kab'-ze-el	Jim'-na, or Jim'-nah
Is'-ter, and Is'-trus	Ja'-bin	Jash'-ub-ites (c)	Jek'-a-me'-am	Jim'-nites (c)
Is'-t-hmi-a (f)	Jab'-ne-el	Ja'-si-el (a)	Jek'-a-mi'-ah	Jiph'-tah
Is'-t-hmi-us (f) (d)	Jab'-neh (g)	Ja'-son	Je-ku'-thi-el	Jiph'-thah-el
Is'-ti-ae'-o-tis	Ja'-chan	Ja'-su'-bus	Jem'-i-mah	Jo'-ab
Is'-tri-a	Ja'-chin	Ja'-tal	Jem'-u-el	Jo'-a-chaz
Is-trop'-olis	Ja'-chin-ites (c)	Jath'-ni-el	Jem'-u-el	Jo'-a-da'-nus
Is'-u-i (a)	Ja'-cob	Jat'-tir	Jeph'-thah	Jo'-ah
Is'-u-ites (a) (c)	Ja cu'-bus	Ja'-van	Je-phun'-nah	Jo'-a-haz
I'-sus	Ja'-da	Ja'-zar	Je'-rah	Jo'-a-kim
I-tal'-i-a (d)	Jad-du'-a	Ja'-zer	Je-rah'-me-el	Jo-an'-na
I-tal'-i-ca	Ja'-don	Ja'-zi-el	Je-rah'-me-el-ites (c)	Jo-an'-nan
I-tal'-i-cus	Ja'-el	Ja'-ziz	Jer'-e-chus	Jo'-ash
I'-a-lus	Ja'-gur	Ja'-a-rim	Jer'-e-chus	Jo'-a-tham
I'-a-ly (c)	Jah	Je-at'-e-rai	Jer'-e-mai	Jo'-a-zab'-dus
I-tar'-gris	Ja-ha'-le-el	Je-ber'-e-chi'-ah	Jer'-e-mi'-ah	Job
I'-e-a	Ja-hal'-e-lel	Je'-bus	Jer'-e-moth	Jo-ba'-tes
I-tem'-a-les	Ja'-hath	Je-bu'-si	Jer'-e-moth	Jo-ca'-ta
Ith'-a-ca	Ja'-haz	Jeb'-u-sites (c)	Jer'-e-mouth	Joch'-e-bed
Ith'-a-i, or I'-a-i	Ja-ha'-za	Je'-a-mi'-ah	Je-ri'-ah	Jo'-da
Ith'-a-mar	Ja-ha'-zah	Je'-o-li'-ah	Jer'-e-bai	Jo'-ed
Ith'-el	Ja-ha'-zi'-ah	Je'-o-ni'-ah	Jer'-e-cho	Jo'-el
Ith'-mah	Ja-ha'-zi-el	Je-dai'-a	Jer'-e-cho	Jo-e'-lah
Ith'-nan	Jah'-da-i	Je-dai'-ah	Jer'-e-moth	Jo-e'-zer
I-thob'-a-lus	Jah'-di-el	Jed-de'-us	Jer'-e-moth	Jog'-be-ah
I-tho'-me	Jah'-do	Jed'-du	Jer'-o-don	Jog'-li
Ith'-o-ma'-t-a	Jah'-le-el	Je-dei'-ah	Jer'-o-ham	Jo-ha
Ith'-o-mus	Jah'-le-el-ites (c)	Je-di'-a-el	Jer'-o-bo'-am	Jo-ha'-nan
Ith'-ra	Jah'-ma-i	Jed'-tah	Jer'-o-mus, and	John (d)
Ith'-ran	Jah'-zah	Jed'-e-di'-ah	Je-ron'-y-mus	Jo-i'-da
Ith'-re-am	Jah'-ze-el	Je'-di-el	Je-rub'-ba-al	Jo-i'-a-kim
Ith'-rites (c)	Jah'-zi-el	Jed'-u-thun	Je-rub'-e-sheth	Jo-i'-a-rib
Ith'-y-phal'-lus	Jah'-ze-el-ites (c)	Je'-li	Jer'-u-el	Jok'-de-am
I-to'-ni-a	Jah'-ze-ra'h	Je'-zer	Je-ru'-sa-lem	Jo'-kim
I-to'-nus	Ja'-ir	Je'-zer-ites	Je-ru'-sha	Jok'-me-an
I-tah Ka'-zin	Ja'-ir-ites (c)	Je'-gar Sa'-ha-du'-tha	Je-sai'-ah	Jok'-ne-am
I'-ta-i	Ja'-ir-us	Je-ha'-le-el	Jesh'-a-i'-ah	Jok'-shan
I'-u-rae'-a	Ja'-kan	Je-hal'-e-lel	Jesh'-a-nah	Jok'-tan
I'-u-re'-a	Ja'-keh (g)	Je-ha'-zi-el	Jesh'-ar'-e-lah	Jok'-the-el
I'-u-rum	Ja'-kim	Jeh-dei'-ah (g)	Jesh'-eb'-e-ab	Jo'-na
I'-y-lus	Jak'-kim	Je-hei'-el	Jesh'-eb'-e-ab	Jon'-a-dab
I'-y-ras'-i	Ja'-lon	Je-hex'-e-kei	Je'-sher	Jo'-nah
I'-tya	Jam'-brs	Je-hi'-ah	Jesh'-i-mon	Jo'-nan
I'-u-lus	Jam'-bri	Je-hi'-el	Jesh'-i-mon	Jo'-nas
I'-vah	James (c)	Je-hi'-eli	Jesh'-i-mon	Jon'-a-than
Ix'-ib'-a-tae	Ja'-min	Je-hish'-a-i	Jesh'-u-a	Jo'-nath E'-lim
Ix'-i-on	Ja'-min-ites (c)	Je-his'-ki'-ah	Je-sho'-ha-i'-ah	Re-cho'-chim
Ix'-i-on'-i-des	Jam'-lech	Je-ho'-a-dah	Jesh'-u-a	Jo'-ra
Iz'-e-har	Jam'-na-an	Je-ho'-ad'-dan	Jesh'-u-a	Jo'-ra-i
Iz'-har	Jam'-ni-a	Je-ho'-a-haz	Je-si'-ah	Jo'-ram
Iz'-har-ite (c)	Jam'-nites (c)	Je-ho'-ash	Je-sim'-i-el	Jo'-seph (a)
Iz-ra-hi'-ah	Ja-nic'-u-lum	Je-ho'-ha-dah	Je'-se	Jo'-seph (a)
Iz'-ra-hite (c)	Ja'-na	Je-ho'-ha-nan	Je'-u-a (a)	Jo'-seph (a)
Iz-ra-i'-ah, or	Ja'-nes	Je-hoi'-a-chin	Je'-u-i (a)	Jo'-seph (a)
Is-ra-i'-ah (a)	Ja-no'-ah	Je-hoi'-a-dab	Je'-sus (a)	Jo'-seph (a)
Is-re-el	Ja-no'-mah	Je-hoi'-a-rib	Je'-ther	Jo'-seph (a)
Iz'-ri	Ja'-num	Je-hon'-a-dab	Je'-theth	Jo'-seph (a)
Iz'-rites (c)	Ja'-nus	Je-hon'-a-tham	Jeth'-lah	Jo'-seph (a)
	Ja'-phet	Je-ho'-ram	Je'-thro	Jo'-seph (a)
	Ja'-pheth	Je-ho'-shab'-e-ath	Je'-tur	Jo'-seph (a)
	Ja'-phi'-ah	Je-hosh'-a-phat	Je'-u-el	Jo'-seph (a)
	Japh'-let	Je-hosh'-e-ba	Je'-ush	Jo'-seph (a)
	Japh'-le-ti	Je-hosh'-u-a	Je'-uz	Jo'-seph (a)
	Ja'-pho	Je-ho'-vah	Jew'-rie (c)	Jo'-seph (a)
	Jar	Je-ho'-vah Ji'-reth	Jex'-a-ni'-ah	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja'-a-kan	Jar'-chas	Je-ho'-vah Nis'-si	Jex'-e-bol (d)	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-ak'-o-bah	Ja'-reb	Je-ho'-vah Shal'-lom	Je'-ze-lus	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-a'-la	Ja'-red	Je-ho'-vah Sham'-mah	Je'-zor	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-a'-lah	Ja'-e-si'-ah (a)	Je-ho'-vah Tsid'-	Je'-zer-ites (c)	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-a'-lam	Ja'-ha	ke-nu	Je'-zi-el	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-a'-nai	Ja'-rib	Je-hoz'-a-bad	Je'-zi-el	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-ar'-e-or'-a-gim	Ja'-muth	Je'-hu	Jez'-li'-ah	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-as'-u-ni'-a	Ja'-ro'-ah	Je-hub'-bah	Jez'-ra-hi'-ah	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-a'-sau	Ja'-a-el (a)	Je'-hu-cal	Jez'-re-el	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-a'-si-el (a)			Jez'-re-el-ite (c)	Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-a'-zah				Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-az'-a-ni'-ah				Jo'-seph (a)
Ja-a'-zar				Jo'-seph (a)

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter in some situations is liable to be sounded *s*; see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if it take the corrupted sound,

to make it *she* instead of *she*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The last two syllables blend in pronunciation; the *s* is vocal

(f) The *k* is silent; see Prin. 168.

(g) The letters *ch* are sounded as alphabetic *a*.

A, a, or ah=â: i or y=ê: es=êcz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (°) the principal accent.

Jos'-i-bi'-ah	Ken'-niz-zites (c)	Lac'-i-das ?	Lam-po'-ni-a, and	La'-ri-a'-ris
Jos'-i-phi'-ah	Ken'-en-hap''-puch	La-ci'-des	Lam-po'-ni-um	La-ti'-ni (d)
Jo-si'-phus	Ke'-ri-oth	La-ci'-gi-a	Lam-po'-ni-us	La-tin'-i-us
Jot'-bah	Ke'-ros	La-ci'-ni-en''-ses	Lam-prim'-i-us	La-ti'-nus
Jot'-bath	Ke-tu'-ra	La ci'-ni-um	Æ'-li-us	La'-tri-um
Jot'-ba-tha	Ke-tu'-rah	Lac'-mon	Lam'-pro-etes	La'-tri-us
Jo'-tham	Ke-zî'-a	La'-co	Lam'-pus	La'-tri-us
Jo'-vi-a''-nus	Ke'-ziz	La-co'-briga	Lamp'-sa-cus, and	La-to'-i-a ⁵
Joz'-a-bad	Kib'-roth Hat-ta''-a-	La-co'-ni-a, and	Lamp'-sa-chum	La-to'-is
Joz'-a-char	va'h	La-co'-ni-ca	Lamp-ter'-i-a	La-to'-us
Joz'-a-dak	Kib'-za-im	La'-cri-tes	Lam'-pus	La-to'-na
Ju'-ba	Kid'-ron	La'-cri-nes	Lam'-us ⁴	La-top'-o-lis
Ju'-ba'	Ki'-nah	Lac-tan'-tri-us	Lam'-y-rus	La'-tre-us
Ju'-cal	Kir	Lac-ter	La-nas'-sa	Lau-do'-ni-a
Ju-dæ'-a	Kir-har'-a-seth (n)	La-cu'-nus	Lam'-ce-a ³	Lau-fel'-la
Ju'-dah	Kir'-he-resh	Lac'y'-des	Lau'-ci-a	Lau'-ra
Ju'-das	Kir'-eth, or Kir'-jath	La-cy'-dus	Lau'-di-a	Lau'-re-a
Jude (c)	Kir'-jath Ar''-ba	La'-dan	Lau'-gi-a	Lau'-ren-ta''-li-a
Ju'-dith	Kir'-jath Ar''-im	La'-das	Lau'-go-bar'-d	Lau'-ren'-tes a''-gr'
Ju'-el	Kir'-jath A''-rim	La'-de	La-nu'-vi-um	Lau'-ren'-ri-a
Ju-gan'-tes	Kir'-jath A''-ri-us	La'-des	La-o'-bo'-tas, or	Lau'-ren'-ti'-ni
Ju-ga'-ri-us	Kir'-jath Ba''-al	La'-don	La'-bo-tas	Lau'-ren'-tum
Ju-gur'-tha	Kir'-jath Hu''-zoth	La'-el	La-oc'-o-on	Lau'-ren'-ti-us
Ju'-li-a	Kir'-jath Je''-a-rim	Læ'-laps	La-od'-a-mas	Lau'-ri-on
Ju-li'-a-des	Kir'-jath San''-nah	Læ'-li-a	La-od'-a-mi''-a	Lau'-ron
Ju'-li-a''-nus	Kir'-jath Se''-pher	Læ'-li-a''-nus	La-od'-ice	La-us Pom-pe''-i-a ³
Ju'-li-i	Kir'-oth	Læ'-li-us	La-od'-ice''-a	Lau'-sus
Ju'-li-o Ma''-gus	Kish	Læ'-na, and Le-mo'-na	La-od'-ice''-ne	Lau'-tri-um
Ju'-li-op''-olis	Kish'-i	Læ'-nas	La-od'-o-chus	La-ver'-na
Ju'-lis	Kish'-i-on	Læ'-ne-us	La-og'-o-nus	Lav'-i-a''-na
Ju'-li-us	Ki'-shon, or Ki'-son	Læ'-pa Mag''-na	La-og'-o-ras	La-vin'-i-a
Ju'-ni-a	Kith'-lish	La-er'-tes	La-og'-o-re	Lavin'-i-um, or
Ju'-no	Kit'-ron	La-er'-ti''-des	La-om'-e-di''-a	La-vi'-num
Ju'-uo-na''-li-a	Kit'-tim	La-er'-ti-us Di-og''-e-	La-om'-e-don	Laz'-a-rus
Ju-no'-nes	Ko'-a	nes ?	La-om'-e-don''-te-us ⁴	Le'-a-des
Ju-no'-ni-a	Ko'-hath	Læ-s-tryg'-o-nes	La-om'-e-don-ti''-a-dm	Le-mo'-i
Ju-no'-nis	Ko'-hath-ites (c)	Læ'-ta	La-ou'-o-me	Le-mo'-na
Ju'-pi-ter	Kol'-a-i''-ah	La-to'-ri-a	La-ou'-o-me''-ne	Le'-ah
Ju-shab'-he-sed	Ko'-rah	Læ'-tus	La-oth'-o-e	Le-an'-der
Jus-ti'-nus	Ko'-rah-ites (c)	Læ'-vi	Læ'-o-us	Le-an'-dre
Jus-tin'-i-a''-nus	Ko'-rath-ites (c)	Læ'-vi-nus	Lap'-a-thus	Le-an'-dri-as
Jus-tus	Kor'-hite (c)	La-ga'-ri-a	Laph'-ri-a	Le-ar'-chus
Jut'-tah	Kor'-hites (c)	La'-gi-a	La-phys'-ti-um ³	Leb'-a-de''-a, or
Ju-tur'-na	Kor'-ites (c)	La'-gi-des	La-pid'-e-i	Leb'-a-dei''-a
Ju'-ve-na''-lis	Ko'-re	La-cin'-i-a	La-pid'-e-us	Leb'-a-nah
Ju-ven'-tas	Koz	La'-gus	Lap'-i-doth	Leb'-a-non
Ju-ver'-na, or	Kush-ai'-ah ⁶	La-gu'-sa	Lap'-i-thm	Leb'-a-oth
Hi-ber'-ni-a		La-gy'-ra	Lap'-i-thm''-um	Leb-be'-us
		La'-had	Lap'-i-tho	Leb'-e-dus, or
		La-hai'-roi ⁶	Lap'-i-thus	Leb'-e-dos
		Lah'-man	La'-ra, or La-ran da	Le-be'-na
		Lah'-mas	La-ren'-ti-a, and	Le-bin'-thos, and
		Lah'-mi	Lau'-ren'-ri-a	Le-by-n'-thos
		La-i'-a-des		Le-bo'-nah
		La-i'-as ⁵		Le-chæ'-um
		La'-is		Le'-chah
		La'-ish		Le-cy'-thus ⁷
		La'-i-us ⁵		Le'-da
		La'-kum		Le-dæ'-a
		La'-a-ge		Le-dus
		La-las'-sis		Le'-gi-to (d)
		Lam'-a-chus		Le'-ha-bim
		La-mal'-mon		Le'-hi
		Lam-bra'-ni		Le'-i-tus
		Lam'-brus		Le'-laps
		La-meeh		Le'-e-ges
		La-mi-a		Le'-lex
		La-mi-a-cum bel''-		Le-man'-nus
		lum		Lem'-nos
		La-mi-mæ		Le-mo'-vi-i
		La-mi-as Æ'-li-us		Lem'-u-el
		La-mi'-rus		Lem'-u-res (d)
		Lam'-pe-do		Le-mu'-ri-a, and
		Lam'-pe-tri-a		Lem'-u-ra''-li-a
		Lam'-pe-to, and		Le-mu'-us
		Lam'-pe-do		Len'-tu-lus
		Lam'-pe-us, and		Le'-o
		Lam'-pi-a		Le'-o-ca''-di-a
		Lam'-pon, Lam'-pos,		Le'-o-co''-ri-on
		or Lam'-pus		Le-oc'-ra-tes
		La-u'-o-ne''-a		Le-od'-a-mas

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(c) Letter in some situations liable to be sounded r: see Pr. 151.

(d) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if at take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe inated of zhe.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it in the Dictionary.

A, a, or ah = *ā* : *i* or *y* = *ē* : *es* = *ē* : *cz* : *ch* = *k* : *ci*, *si*, *ti*, &c. = *she* : (") the principal accent.

Le-od'-o-cus	Lib'-e-ra	Li-tav'-i-cus	Lu'-na	Lyr-nes'-sus
Le-og'-o-ras	Lib'-er-a"-li-a	Li-ter'-num	Lu'-pa	Ly-san'-der
Le-on	Li-ber'-tas	Lith'-o-bol'-i-a	Lu-per'-cal (e)	Ly-san'-dra
Le-o'-na	Li-be'-thra	Li'-thrus	Lu'-per-ca"-li-a	Ly-sa'-ni-as
Le'-o-na"-tus	Li-be'-thri-des	Li-tu'-bi-um	Lu-per'-ci	Ly-se
Le-on'-i-das	Lib'-i-ci, Li-be'-ci-i	Li't'-y-er'-sas	Lu-per'-cus	Ly-s'-i-a (b)
Le-on'-ri-um, and	Lib'-i-ti"-na	Li-v'-i-a Dru-sil'-la	Lu'-pi-as, or Lu'-pi-a	Ly-s'-i-a-des
Le-on-ti"-ni	Lib'-nah	Li-v'-i-ne"-i-us 3	Lu'-pus	Ly-s'-i-a-nas"-sa
Le-on-to Ceph"-a-lus	Lib'-ni	Li-vil'-la	Lu'-si-ta"-ni-a	Ly-s'-i-a-nax
Le-on-ton, or Le'-on-	Lib'-nites (c)	Li'-vi-us	Lu'-ta'-ri-us	Ly-s'-i-as (b)
top"-o-lis	Li'-bo	Lo-am'-mi	Lus'-tri-cus	Ly-s'-i-cles
Le'-on-tych"-i-des	Li'-bon	Lo'-bon	Lu-ta'-ri-us	Ly-sid'-i-ce
Le-os	Lib'-o Phœ-ni"-ces	Lo'-ce-us 3	Lu-te'-ri-us	Ly-sim'-a-che
Le-os'-the-nes	Li'-bri	Lo'-cha	Lu-te'-ri-a	Ly-s'-i-ma"-chi-a
Le'-o-tych"-i-des	Li-bur'-na	Lo'-chi-as	Lu-to'-ri-us	Ly-sim'-a-chus
Lep'-i-da	Li-bur'-ni-a	Lo'-cri	Luz	Ly-s'-i-mach"-i-des
Lep'-i-dus	Li-bur'-ni-des	Lo'-cris	Ly-e'-us	Ly-s'-i-me"-li-a
Le-phyr'-i-um	Li-bur'-num ma"-re	Lo-cus'-ta	Ly'-bas	Ly-sin'-o-e
Le-pi'-nus	Li-bur'-nus	Lo-cu'-tri-us	Lyb'-y-a, or Ly-bis'-sa	Ly-sip'-pe
Le-pon'-ti-i	Liba	Lod	Ly-c'-a-as	Ly-sip'-pus
Le'-pre-os	Lib'-y-a	Lo'd'-e-bar	Ly-c'-a-be"-tus	Ly-sis
Le'-pri-um	Lib'-y-cum ma"-re	Log	Ly-cw'-a	Ly-sis'-tra-tus
Lep'-ti-nes	Lib'-y-cus, and	Lo'-is	Ly-cw'-um (d)	Ly-sith'-o-us
Lep'-tis	Li-bys'-tis	Lo'-li-a Pau-li"-na	Ly-cw'-us	Ly'-so
Le-ri-a	Li'-bys	Lo'-li-a"-nus	Ly-cam'-bes	Ly-s'-tra
Le-ri'-na	Li-bys'-sa	Lo'-li-us	Ly-ca'-on	Ly-tw'-a
Le'-na	Li-c'-a-ta	Lon-di'-num, or	Ly-c'-a-o"-ni-a	Ly-za'-ni-as
Le'-ro	Li'-cha	Lon-din'-i-uni	Ly'-cas	
Le'-ros	Li'-chas	Lon'-ga-re"-nus	Ly-cas'-te	
Les'-bus, or Les'-bos	Li'-ches	Longim'-a-nus	Ly'-cas-tum	
Les'-ches	Li-cin'-i-a	Lon-gi'-nus	Ly-cas'-tus	
Le'-shem	Li-cin'-i-us	Lon'-go-bar"-di	Ly'-ca	
Les-try'-o-nes	Li-ci'-nus	Lon'-gu-la	Ly'-ce	
Le-ta'-num	Li-cym'-ni-us	Longun'-ti-ca	Ly'-ces	
Le-thas'-us	Li'-de	Lor'-di	Ly'-ce-um	
Le'-the (d)	Li-ga'-ri-us	Lo Ru'-ha-mah	Lyeh-ni'-des	
Let'-tus	Li-ge'-a	Lor'-y-ma	Ly'-et-a 7	
Le-tus	Li'-ger	Lot	Ly'-et-i-das 7	
Le-tu'-shim	Li'-ger, or Li-g'-ris 7	Lo'-tan	Ly'-cim'-na	
Le-va'-na	Li-g-nal'-oes (d)	Loth'-a-su"-bus	Ly'-cim'-ni-a	
Leu'-ca	Li-g'-o-ras	Lo'-tis, or Lo'-tos	Ly'-cis'-us	
Leu'-cas, and	Li'-gure (c)	Lo-toph'-a-ri	Ly'-ci-tus 7	
Leu'-ca-te	Li-g'-u-res	Lo'-us, or A'-o-us	Ly'-co-me"-des	
Leu-ca'-tes	Li-gu'-ri-a	Lo'-zou	Ly'-con	
Leu-ca'-si-on 3 (a)	Li-g'-u-ri"-nus	Lu'-a	Ly'-co-ne	
Leu-ca'-pis	Li-g'-us	Lu'-bim	Ly'-co-phron	
Leu'-ce	Li-g'-y-es 7	Lu'-bims (c)	Ly'-cop-o-lis	
Leu'-ci	Li-gyr'-gum	Lu'-ca	Ly'-co'-pus	
Leu-cip'-pe	Li-k'-hi	Lu'-ca-gus	Ly'-co'-ri-as	
Leu-cip'-pi-des	Li-lae'-a	Lu'-ca'-ni	Ly'-co'-ris	
Leu-cip'-pus	Li-l'-y-bae"-um	Lu'-ca'-ni-a	Ly'-cor'-mas	
Leu'-co-la	Li-mae'-a	Lu'-ca'-ni-us	Ly'-cor'-tas	
Leu'-con	Li-me'-ni-a	Lu'-ca'-nus	Ly'-co-su"-ra	
Leu-co'-ne	Lim'-næ	Lu-car'-i-a	Ly'-cus	
Leu-co'-nes	Lim-nae'-um	Lu'-cas	Ly-cur'-gi-des	
Leu-con'-o-e	Lim-na-tid"-i-a	Luc-ce'-i-us 5	Ly-cur'-gus	
Leu-cop'-e-tra	Lim-ni'-a-ce	Lu'-ce-res	Ly'-cus	
Leu'-co-phrys	Lim-ni-o"-tæ	Lu-cer'-i-a	Ly'-da	
Leu-cop'-olis	Lim-no'-bi-a	Lu-ce'-tri-us	Ly'-de	
Leu'-cos	Li'-mon	Lu'-ci-a"-nus	Ly'-di-a	
Leu-co'-si-a (b)	Lin-ca'-si-i (b)	Lu'-ci-fer (d)	Ly'-di-as	
Leu'-co-syr'-i-i	Lin'-dus	Lu-cil'-i-us	Ly'-di-i-us (d)	
Leu-coth'-o-e, or	Lin'-go-nes	Lu-cil'-la	Ly'-dus	
Leu-coth'-e-a	Lin-ter'-na pa"-lus	Lu-ci'-na	Ly'-g-da-mis, or	
Leuc'-tra	Lin-ter'-num	Lu'-ci-a	Ly'-g-da-mus	
Leuc'-trum	Li'-nus	Lu'-ci-us	Ly'-gi 7	
Leu'-cus	Li'-o-des	Lu'-cre'-ti-a	Ly'-gus	
Leu'-cy-a"-ni-as	Li-p'-a-ra	Lu'-cre'-ti-lis	Ly'-mi'-re	
Leu-m'-mim	Li-p'-a-ris	Lu'-cre'-ti-us	Ly'-max	
Leu-tych'-i-des	Li-ph'-lum	Lu'-cri'-num	Lyn-ci'-des	
Le'-vi	Li-p'-o-do"-rus	Lu'-cri'-nus	Lyn-cis'-tæ	
Le-vi'-a-than (d)	Li-que'-ti-a	Lu-ta'-ti-us	Lyn-cis'-tes	
Le-vi'-nus	Li-que'-ti-a	Lu-cul'-le-a	Lyn-cis'-ti-us 3	
Le'-vis	Li-ri'-o-pe	Lu-cul'-lus	Lyn-cis'-us 3	
Le'-vites (c) (d)	Li'-ris	Lu-eu'-mo	Lyn'-cus, Lyn-cw'-us,	
Le-vit'-i-cus	Li-sin'-i-as	Lud	or Lynx	
Lex'-o-vi-i	Li'-son	Lud	Lyn-ci'-dæ	
Li-ba'-ni-us	Li-s'-us	Lu'-dim	Lyr'-cm	
Lib'-a-nus	Li-s'-ta	Lug-du'-num	Lyr'-cm-us	
Lib-en-ti"-na	Li-t'-a-brum	Lu'-hi-th	Lyr'-ce'-a	
Li-b'er	Li-t'-a-na	Lu'-ke (c)	Lyr'-cus	

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, see Obs 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s' take the corrupted sound, to make it *sh* instead of *she*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Shakespeare accents it *Lu'percal*: see in the Dictionary.

(f) The letters *ch* are sounded as alphabetic *a*.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ēcz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Ma'-cron	Ma'-jes'-tas	Man'-t-mi	Mar'-re-kah	Max'-im'-i-a'-nus
Ma'-cro'-nes	Ma'-jo'-ri-a'-nus	Man'-li-a	Mar'-res	Max'-i-mil'-i-a'-na
Ma'-cro'-ri-um	Ma'-jor'-ea	Man'-li-us Tor-quat'- tus	Mar'-ru'-vi-um, or Mar'-ru'-bi-um	Max'-i-mi'-nus
Ma'-cro'-u'-nus	Ma'-kas	Man'-na (d)	Mars	Max'-i-nus
Mad'-a-i 4	Ma'-ked	Man'-us	Mar'-sa-la	Maz'-a-ca
Ma'-de'-tes	Mak'-e'-loth	Man'-us	Mar'-se-us	Ma'-za'-ces
Ma'-di'-a-bun	Mak'-ke'-dah	Man'-sue'-tus (f)	Mar'-se	Ma'-zo'-nus
Ma'-di'-ah	Mak'-tesh	Man'-ti-ne'-a	Mar'-se-na	Ma'-za'-res
Ma'-di-an	Ma'-a-chi	Man'-ti-ne'-us	Mar'-si	Ma'-zak'-es
Mad'-man'-nah	Ma'-la For-tu'-na	Man'-ti-ne'-us	Mar'-sig'-ni	Maz'-e-ras
Ma'-don	Ma'-a-cha	Man'-ti-us	Mar'-sy'-ni	Ma'-zi'-ces, and Ma'-zy'-ges
Mad'-y-es	Mal'-cham	Man'-to	Mar'-sy'-a-ba	Maz'-i-ti'-us
Ma'-des'-tes	Mal'-chi'-ah	Man'-tu-a	Mar'-sy'-as 3	Maz'-za'-roth
Ma'-an'-der	Mal'-chi-el	Ma'-och	Mar'-te-na	Me'-ah
Ma'-an'-di-a	Mal'-chi-el-ites (c)	Ma'-ou	Mar'-tha	Me'-a-ni
Ma'-ce'-nas	Mal'-chi-jah	Ma'-on-ites (c)	Mar'-ti-a	Me'-a'-rah
Ma'-di	Mal'-chi-ram	Ma'-ra	Mar'-ti-a'-lis (i)	Me'-bu'-nai 6
Ma'-li-us	Mal'-chi-shu'-ah	Mar'-a-can'-da	Mar'-ti-a'-nus	Me'-cha'-ne-us
Ma'-e'-lus	Mal'-chom	Ma'-rah	Mar'-ti-na	Mech'-e-rath
Ma'-mae-te'-ri-a	Mal'-chus	Mar'-a-lah	Mar'-tin'-i-a'-nus	Mech'-e-rath-ite (c)
Ma'-na-des	Ma'-le'-a	Mar'-a-nath'-a	Mar'-ti-nus	Me'-cis'-te-us
Ma'-na-la	Mal'-ho, or Ma'-tho	Mar'-a-tha	Mar'-ti-us	Me'-co'-nas, or Me'-ce'-nas
Ma'-na-lus	Ma'-li-a	Mar'-a-thou	Ma'-rul'-lus	Me'-ri'-da
Ma'-ni-us	Ma'-li-i	Mar'-a-thos	Ma'-ry (c)	Me'-lad
Ma'-non	Ma'-lis	Mar'-cel'-la	Ma'-ry-on (h)	Med'-a-lah
Ma'-o'-ni-a	Mal'-lis	Mar'-cel'-li'-nus	Ma'-ry'-us 1-i	Me'-dan
Ma'-on'-i-de	Mal'-le-a, or Mal'-li-a	Am'-mi-a'-nus	Ma'-s'-chil	Me'-de'-a
Ma'-on'-i-des	Mal'-li-us	Mar'-cel'-lus	Ma'-s'-e-loth	Me'-e-ba
Ma'-o-nis	Mal'-los	Mar'-ci-a	Mash	Medes (c)
Ma'-o'-te	Mal'-lo-thi	Mar'-ci-a'-na	Ma'-shal	Me'-des-i-cas'-te
Ma'-o'-tis pa'-lus	Mal'-luch	Mar'-ci-a-nop'-o-lis	Ma'-s'-hail	Me'-di-a
Ma'-si-a Syl'-va (b)	Mal'-thi'-nus	Ma'-ci-a'-nus	Ma'-s'-ma (a)	Me'-di-an
Ma'-vi-a	Mal'-va'-na	Mar'-ci-us Sa-bi'-nus	Ma'-s'-moth (a)	Me'-di-as
Ma'-vi-us	Ma'-mai'-as 6	Mar'-co-mau'-ui	Ma'-re-kah (a)	Me'-di-cus
Ma'-gar Mis'-sa-bib	Ma'-ma'-us	Mar'-eus	Ma'-sa (a)	Me'-di-o'-ma-tri'-ci
Ma'-gas	Ma'-mer'-us	Mar'-di	Ma'-sa	Me'-di-o'-u-mi
Ma'-gish	Ma'-mer'-thes	Mar'-di-a	Ma'-sa'-ga	Me'-du'-a-cus
Ma'-gi-da-la	Ma'-mer'-ti'-na	Mar'-do-che'-us	Ma'-sa'-ga-te 7	Me'-du'-bi-thy'-ni
Ma'-gi-len (c)	Ma'-mer'-ti'-ni	Mar'-do-ni-us	Ma'-sah	Me'-dob'-ri-ga
Ma'-gi-le'-ne	Ma'-mil'-i-a	Mar'-dus	Ma'-sa'-ni	Me'-don
Ma'-gi-el	Ma'-mil'-i-i	Mar'-e'-o'-tis	Ma'-si'-as	Me'-don-tras
Ma'-gel'-i-a	Ma'-mil'-i-us	Mar'-re'-shah	Ma'-si'-us	Me'-du'-a'-na
Ma'-ge-tas 7	Mam'-ma'-a	Mar'-gin'-i-a, or Mar'- gi'-a'-ni-a	Ma'-si'-us	Me'-ul'-li'-na
Ma'-gi (d)	Mam'-mon (d)	Mar'-gi'-tes	Ma'-s'-il'-i-a	Me'-dus
Ma'-gi-us	Mam'-ni-ta-nai'- us 6	Mar'-gi'-tes	Ma'-sy'-la	Me'-du'-da
Ma'-gi-na Græ'-ci-a	Mam'-re	Ma'-ri-a (g)	Ma'-ti'-ra	Me'-gab'-i-zi
Ma'-nen'-ri-us	Ma'-mu'-cus	Ma'-ri-a (h)	Ma'-ti'-ri-us	Meg'-a-by'-zus
Ma'-nes	Ma'-mu'-ri-us	Ma'-ri-a-ba	Ma'-tho	Meg'-a-cies
Ma'-i-e'-si-a (d)	Ma'-mur'-ri-us	Ma'-ri-am'-ne	Ma'-ti-e'-ni	Meg'-ac'-li-des
Ma'-go	Ma'-mur'-ra	Ma'-ri-a-næ Fos'-sæ	Ma'-ti'-tis	Me'-ga'-ra
Ma'-gog	Ma'-ma'-en 4	Ma'-ri-an-dy'-num	Ma'-tis'-co	Meg'-a-le-as
Ma'-gon	Ma'-na'-ha-hi	Ma'-ri-a'-nus	Ma'-tra'-li-a	Meg'-a-le'-si-a
Ma'-gon-ti'-a-cum	Ma'-na'-hem	Ma'-ri'-ca	Ma'-ted	Me'-ga'-li-a
Ma'-gi-pi-ush	Ma'-na'-heth-ites (c)	Ma'-ri'-ci	Ma'-tri	Meg'-a-lop'-o-lis
Ma'-gus (d)	Ma'-na'-as-se'-us	Ma'-ri'-cus	Ma'-tro'-na	Meg'-a-me'-de
Ma'-ha-lah	Ma'-nas'-seh (c)	Ma'-ri'-na	Ma'-tro-na'-li-a	Meg'-a-ni'-ra
Ma'-ha-lah	Ma'-nas'-sites (e)	Ma'-ri'-nus	Ma'-tan	Meg'-a-pen'-thes
Le-an'-noth	Ma'-nas'-ta-bal	Ma'-ris	Ma'-tan-ah	Meg'-a-ra
Ma'-ha-lath Mas'-chil	Ma'-nath	Ma'-ri-sa	Ma'-tan-i'-ah	Meg'-a-re'-us
Ma'-ha-lath-el	Ma'-neh (c)	Ma'-ris'-sa	Ma'-ta-tha	Meg'-a-ris
Ma'-ha-li	Ma'-ci-a	Ma'-ri-sus	Ma'-ta-thi'-as	Meg'-ar'-sus
Ma'-ha-na'-im	Ma'-ci'-nus	Ma'-ri'-ta	Ma'-te-na'-i	Meg'-as'-the-nes
Ma'-ha-nah Dan' (e)	Ma'-da'-ne	Ma'-ri-us	Ma'-than (i)	Me'-ges
Ma'-ha-nem	Ma'-da'-nes	Mark (c)	Ma'-that (f)	Me'-oid'-don 7
Ma'-har'-a-i 4	Ma'-de'-la	Mar'-ma-cus	Ma'-that'-las (f)	Meg'-gil'-la
Ma'-hath	Ma'-do'-ni-us	Mar'-ma-ren'-ses	Ma'-thew (i)	Meg'-is'-ta
Ma'-ha-vites (c)	Ma'-dro-cles	Mar'-mar'-ica	Ma'-thi'-as (i)	Meg'-is'-ti-a
Ma'-haz	Ma'-droc'-li-das	Mar'-mar'-i-dæ	Ma'-ti'-a-ci	Me'-ha'-li
Ma'-ha'-zi-oth	Ma'-dron	Mar'-ma'-ri-on	Ma'-ti-thi'-ah	Me'-het'-a-bel
Ma'-her'-bal	Ma'-du'-bi-i	Mar'-moth	Ma'-tu'-ta	Me'-hi'-da
Ma'-her-shal'-al- hash'-baz	Ma'-du-bra'-ri-us	Ma'-ro	Mau'-ri	Me'-hir
Ma'-hah	Ma'-nes (d)	Ma'-o-bud'-u-i	Mau'-ri-ta'-ni-a	
Ma'-li	Ma'-ne'-tho	Ma'-ron	Mau'-rus	
Ma'-li-tes (c)	Ma'-na-na'-im	Ma'-o-ne'-a	Mau'-ru'-si (b)	
Ma'-lon	Ma'-ni	Ma'-roth	Mau'-so'-lus	
Ma'-i-a 5	Ma'-ni-a	Ma'-pe'-si-a (b)	Ma'-vors	
Ma'-an'-e-as 6	Ma'-nil'-i-a	Ma'-pes'-sa	Ma'-vor'-ri-a	
	Ma'-nil'-i-us	Ma'-pes'-sus	Max'-en'-ri-us	

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Oles. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some citations is liable to be sounded z: see Prin. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it z instead of sh.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The letters ch are sounded as alphabetic a.

(f) The u is sounded as w: see Prin. 145.

(g) This is the Hebrew form of the name Mary.

(h) This is the Latin female name corresponding to the masculine Marius.

(i) In English, Martial, (the poet.)

(j) This is a Greek name.

(k) The t in the first syllable has its sound absorbed by the n in the next: see Prin. 143.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=étz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Me-hol'-ath-ite (c)	Me-na'-pi-l	Me-sem'-bri-a	Mi'-onh	Mir'-ma
Me-hu'-ja-el	Men'-a-pis	Me-se'-ne	Mi'-cal'-ah ⁶	Mi'-se'-um:
Me-hu'-man	Me-na'-nas	Me'-sha	Mi'-ce'-a	Mi'-se'-ous
Me-hu'-nim	Men'-che'-res	Me'-shach	Mi'-cha	Mi'-shal (a)
Me-hu'-nims (c)	Men'-des	Me'-shech	Mi'-cha-el (f)	Mi'-shal-el ⁴
Me-jar'-kon	Me'-ne	Mesh'-el-e-mi'-ah	Mi'-chah	Mi'-shal
Mek'-o-nah	Me-nec'-les	Mesh'-er-a-bel	Mi'-chai'-ah ⁶	Mi'-sham
Me-la Pom-po'-ni-us	Men'-eci'-des	Mesh'-er-a-bel	Mi'-chel	Mi'-she-al
Me-le'-ne	Me-nec'-res	Mesh'-il-la'-mith	Mi'-cham	Mi'-sh-mo
Me-lam'-pus	Men'-o-de'-mus	Mesh'-il'-le-moth	Mi'-ch-mash	Mi'-sh-man'-us
Me-l'-anch'-ni	Me-neg'-o-tas ⁷	Me-sho'-bah (a)	Mi'-ch-mo-thah	Mi'-sh-ra-ites (c)
Me-lau'-chrus	Men'-o-la'-i-a ⁸	Me-shul'-lam	Mi'-chi-ri	Mi'-sith'-e-us
Me-la'-ne	Me-n'-e-la'-us	Me-shul'-le-mith	Mi'-ch-tam	Mi'-par
Me-la'-ne-us	Me-ne'-ba-ite	Me-s'-o-bah (a)	Mi'-cip'-sa	Mi'-pe-eth
Me-lan'-ja	A-grip'-pa	Me-s'-o-ba-ite (a) (c)	Mi'-cy'-thus	Mi'-pha
Me-la'-ni-on	Meu'-e-phron	Me-s'-o-ne'-des (a)	Mi'-das	Mi'-phah
Mel'-a-nip'-pe	Me'-nes	Me-s'-o-po-la'-m-a (a)	Mi'-din	Mi'-ra-in (a)
Mel'-a-nip'-pi-des	Me-nec'-te-us, or	Me-sa'-la	Mi'-de'-a, (of Argos)	Mi'-re-photh-ma-
Mel'-a-nip'-pus	Me-nec'-the-us, or	Me'-sa-li'-na	Mi'-de'-a, (of Boeotia)	im (a)
Mel'-a-no'-y-ri (a)	Mnes'-the-us ⁶	Me-sa'-li'-nus	Nid'-i-an ⁵	Mi'-th-ec
Me-lan'-thi-l	Men'-es-the'-i-Por'-tus	Me-sa'-na	Nid'-i-an-ites ⁵	Mi'-th'-nite (c)
Me-lan'-thi-us	Me-nec'-thi-us	Me-sa'-pi-a	Mig'-dal-el	Mi'-thras
Me-lan'-tho	Men'-o-tas	Me-sa'-sa	Mig'-dal Gad	Mi'-th-ra da'-tes
Me-lan'-thus	Me-nip'-pa	Me-sa'-sia	Mig'-dol	Mi'-thre'-nes
Me'-las	Me-nip'-pi-des	Me-sa'-so	Mig'-ron	Mi'-th-ri-da'-tes
Mel'-a-ti'-ah	Me-nip'-pus	Me-sa'-tis	Mi'-j'-a-min	Mi'-th-ri-dath
Mel'-chi	Me'-nith	Me-sa'-te-ne, or	Nik'-loth	Mi'-th-ri-da'-tis
Mel'-chi-ah	Me'-nis	Me-sa'-te-ne	Mik'-nei'-ah	Mi'-th-ro-bar-sa'-ne
Mel'-chi-as	Me-nod'-o-tus	Me-sa'-al'-ah (d)	Mi'-a-la'-l	Mi'-th-ry-le'-ne, and
Mel'-chi-el	Me-noc'-er-us ⁸	Me-sa'-as	Mi'-la'-ni-on	Mi'-th-ry-le'-ne
Mel'-chis'-e-dek (a)	Me-noc'-tes	Me-sa'-tor	Mi'-ca	Mi'-tsa
Mel'-chi-hu'-a	Me-noc'-tr-us	Me-sa'-tu	Mi'-cha	Mi'-ze-si
Me-le-a	Me'-nos	Me-sa'-bus	Mi'-chah (g)	Mi'-zar
Mel'-e-a'-ger	Me-noph'-i-las	Me-sa'-gi'-ni-a	Mi'-com	Mi'-ze-pah
Mel'-e-ag'-ri-des	Me-n'-o-thai ⁸	Me-sa'-ni'-ra	Mi'-le-ri-i (b)	Mi'-ze-ph (A)
Me'-lech	Men'-ta, or Min'-the	Me-sa'-pon'-tum	Mi'-le-ri-us (b)	Mi'-ra-im
Mel'-e-san'-der	Men'-tes	Me-sa'-pon'-tus	Mi'-le-ri-a	Mi'-za
Me'-les	Men'-tis-as	Me-tan'-rus	Mi'-le-ri-um	Mne-sal'-ces ⁸
Mel'-e-se	Men'-to	Me-te'-la	Mi'-le-tus	Nna'-si-as ⁸ (a)
Mel'-e-sig'-e-nes, or	Men'-tor	Me-te'-li	Mi'-las	Nna-si'-cles ⁸
Mel'-e-sig'-e-na ⁷	Me-nyl'-us	Me-the'-ma	Mi'-le-thus	Nno-sip'-pi-das ⁸
Me-li-a	Me-ou'-e-nem	Me-the'-g Am'-mah	Mi'-li'-nus	Nno-sip'-pus ⁸
Mel'-i-ba'-us	Meph'-a-ath	Me-thi'-on	Mi'-lo'-ni-a	Nna-si'-ch-us ⁸
Mel'-i-ber'-us	Me-phis'-o-sheth	Me-tho'-di-us	Mi'-lo	Nna'-son ⁸
Mel'-i-gu'-nis	Me-ra, or Mo'-rs	Me-tho'-ne	Mi'-lo'-ni-us	Nna-syr'-tum ⁸
Mel'-i-n	Me'-rab	Me-th-re-dath	Mi'-ti'-a-des	Nne'-mon ⁸
Mel'-i-nus	Me-r'-a-l'-ah	Me-thu'-sa-el (a)	Mi'-to	Mue-mos'-y-ne ⁸ (c)
Mel'-is-as	Me-rai'-oth ⁸	Me-thu'-se-la	Mi'-vi-us	Mue-sar'-chus ⁸
Mel'-is-us	Me'-ran	Me-thu'-se-lah	Mi'-y-as	Mne-adi'-e-mus ⁸
Mel'-i-ta	Me-r'-a-ri	Me-thy'd-ri-um	Mi'-mal'-lo-nes	Mnes'-i-la'-us ⁸
Mel'-i-te	Me-r'-a-rites (c)	Me-thym'-na	Mi'-mas	Mne-sim'-a-che ⁸
Mel'-i-te'-ne	Me-ra-tha'-im	Me-ti-a-du'-sa ⁸	Mim'-ner'-mus	Mne-sim'-a-chuc ⁸
Mel'-i-tus (e)	Me-ru'-c'-ri-us	Me-ti'-i-a	Mi'-na	Mnes'-ter ⁸
Me'-li-us	Me'-red	Me-ti'-i-l	Mi'-n'-or-us	Mne-the-us ⁸
Mel'-ix-an'-drus	Me'-ro-moth	Me-ti'-i-us	Mi'-n-da-rus	Mnes'-ti-a ⁸
Mel'-li-cu	Me'-res	Me-ti'-o-chus	Mi'-ne'-i-des	Mne'-tra
Me-lob'-o-sis	Me'-ri-bah	Me'-ti-on ⁸	Mi'-ner-va	Mne'-vis
Me'-lon	Me-r'-i-bah Ka'-desb	Me'-tia	Mi'-ner-va'-li-s	Mo'-ab
Me'-los	Me-r'-ib'-ba-l	Me-ti'-us	Mi'-ni'-o-mim	Mo'-ab-ites (c)
Mel'-pi-a	Me-r'-i-moth	Me-ti'-us ⁸	Mi'-n'-o	Mo'-a di'-ah
Mel-pom'-e-ne	Me-r'-o-nes	Me-tu'-ci-a	Mi'-n'-ni	Mo'-a pher'-nos
Mel-tho'-ne	Me-r'-me-rus	Me'-ton	Mi'-nith	Mock'-mur
Mel'-zar	Me-rm'-na-dm	Me-tro'-pe	Mi'-no'-a	Mock'-ram
Me-mac'-e-ni ⁷	Me-ro'-dach Bal'-a-	Me'-tra	Vi'-no'-is	Mo'-di-a
Mem'-mi-a	dan	Me-tro'-bi-us	Mi'-nos	Mo'-din
Mem'-mi-us	Me-ro'-e	Me-tro'-cles	Mi'-nos	Mo'-ci-s
Mem'-non	Me-ro-m	Me-tro'-do-rus	Mi'-nos	Mo'-nos
Mem'-phis (d)	Me-run'-o-thito (c)	Me-troph'-a-nes	Mi'-n'-tau'-rus	Mo rag'-e-tes ⁷
Mem-phi'-tis	Me-ro-pe	Me-troph'-a-nes (d)	Mi'-n'-the	Mo'-rie
Me-mu'-can	Me-ro-ops	Me-tro'-ph'-a-nes (d)	Mi'-n-tur'-nam	Moe'-di
Me'-na, or Me'-nes	Me-ro-ros	Me-tro'-ti-us	Mi'-nu'-ri-a	Moe'-on
Me-n'-a-liem	Me-ro-s	Me-u'-niz	Mi'-nu'-ri-us	Moe-on'-i-des
Me-nal'-cus	Me-ro-ros	Me-va'-ni-a	Mi'-ny'-e	Moe'-ra
Me-nal'-ci-las	Me-ro-uls	Me-vi-us	Mi'-ny'-as	Moe'-er-a (b)
Me-n'-a-lip'-pe	Me-ruth	Mes'-a-hab	Mi'-ny'-cus	Mo'-eth
Me-n'-a-lip'-pus	Me-sab'-a-tes	Me-zen'-ri-tus	Mi'-ny'-i-a ⁵	Mo-gy'-ni
Me-nan	Me-sa'-bi-us	Mi'-a-min	Mi'-ny'-tus	Mol'-a-daA
Me-nan'-dei	Me-sa'-pi-a	Mib'-har	Miph'-kad	Mo'-lech
	Me-sau'-bi-us	Mib'-sam	Mir'-a-ces	Mo-le'-a ⁵
	Me'-nech	Mib'-sar	Mir'-iam	Mo'-li

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key

Letter *s* in some situations is liable to be sounded *x*: see IY 151

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *s* take the corrupted sound,

(a) This is an English format

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(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The accuser of Socrates.

8 The last two syllables generally blend into one.

(g) This and the two preceding words are precise; alike in sound.

(A) The letters en are bounded at alphabetic n .

A, a, or ah=d: s or y=e: ee=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Mo'-lid	Mu-re'-tus	N.	Na'-sor	Ne'-le-us
Mo-lí'-o-ne	Mur-gan'-ri-a		Nas'-sus, or Na'-sus	Ne'-lo
Mo'-lo	Mur-rhe'-nus		Nas'-sus	Ne-m'e-s
Mo'-loch	Mur'-ri-a	Na'-am	Na'-ta'-lis	Nem'-e-s
Mo-lu'-is	Mus	Na'-a-mah	Na'-ta	Ne-m'e-s'-a'-nus (b)
Mo-lor'-chus	Mu'-sAn-to'-ni-us (a)	Na'-a-man	Na'-ta'-li-a	Nem'-e-sis
Mo-lus'-al	Mu'-sae (a)	Na'-a-mo-hite (c)	Na'-than	Ne-m'e-sis
Mo-lus'-s-i-a, or	Mu'-sae-us (a)	Na'-a-mites (c)	Na'-than'-a-el	Nem'-e-tes
Mo-lus'-ais	Mu'-shi	Na'-a-ra ^h	Nath'-a-ni'-us	Ne'-me-us
Mo-lus'-sus	Mu'-shites (c)	Na'-a-rai ^h	Na'-than'-el	Nem'-o-ra'-li-a
Mol-pa'-li-a	Mu-so'-ni-usKu'-fus (a)	Na'-a-ran	Na'-than Mo'-lech	Nem'-o-el
Mol'-pus	Muth-te'-la	Na'-a-rath	Nau'-o-lus	Nem-u'-el-ites (c)
Mo'-lus	Muth-lab-ben	Na'-ash'-on	Nau'-cles	Ne'-o-bu'-le
Mo-lyc'-ri-on	Mu-thul'-lus	Na'-a-thus	Nau'-cro-tes	Ne'-o-cus'-a-ro'-a (a)
Mom'-dis	Mu'-ri-a	Na'-bal	Nau'-cro-tis	Ne'-o-bu'-le
Mo-mem'-phis	Mu-tí'-t-a	Nab'-a-ri'-as	Nau'-lo-chus	Ne'-o-cles
Mo'-mus	Mu'-ti'-us	Nab'-ar-sa'-nes	Na'-um	Ne'-o-cles 7
Mo'-na	Mu-ti'-nus	Nab'-a-the'-a	Nau-pac'-tus, or	Ne'-om'-o-ris
Mo-na'-ses	Mu-ti'-nus, or	Nab'-a-the'-ans (c)	Nau-pac'-tum	Ne'-on
Mo-ne'-us	Mu'-ri-us	Na'-bath-ites (c)	Nau-ph-e	Ne'-on-ti'-chos
Mo-ne'-ta	Mu'-tu'-us	Na'-bis	Nau-phus	Ne'-op-toi'-e-mus
Mon'-i-ma	Mu-tus'-cæ	Na'-both	Nau'-ra	Ne'-oris
Mon'-i-mus	My-ag'-rus, or	Na'-chon	Nau-sic'-a-e	Ne'-pe
Mou'-o-dus	My'-o-des	Na'-chor	Nau'-si-cles	Ne-phat'-li-a
Mo-u-s'-cus	Myc'-a-le	Na'-dab	Nau-si-men-es ³	Ne'-phag
Mo-no'-le-us	Myc'-a-les'-sus	Na'-dab'-a-the	Nau-sith'-oe	Neph'-e-le
Mo-noph'-i-lus	Myc'-e-næ	Na'-dag'-e-ri	Nau-sith'-ous	Neth'-er-i'-tes
Mon-ta'-nus	Myc'-e-næ-nus 7	Næ'-ni-a	Nau'-tes	Ne'-phi
Mo-noph'-a-go	Myc'-e-ber'-na 7	Næ'-vi-us	Na'-va	Ne'-phis
Mon'-y-chus	Myc'-e-thus 7	Næ'-vo-lus	Na'-ve	Ne'-phish
Mon'-y-mus	My'-con	Nag'-ee 7	Na'-vi-us A'o'-tu-s	Ne-phish'-e-sim
Mo'-o-si'-as (a)	Myc'-o-ne	Na'-ba'-li-el	Nax'-os	Neph'-thali
Mu'-phis	My'-don	Na'-hal'-lal	Nax'-o-rene' (c)	Ne'-phus
Mop'-si-um ³	My-ec'-pho-ris	Na'-ha-lol	Nax'-o-rens' (c)	Ne-phu'-aim
Mop-so'-pi-a	My'-e-nus	Na'-ham	Nax'-o-reth	Ne'-pi-a
Mop'-sus	Myg'-don	Na'-ham'-a-ni	Nax'-o-rite (c)	Ne'-pos
Mo-rash-ite (c)	Myg'-do'-ni-a	Na'-har'-a-i ⁴	Ne-m'-r	Ne-po-tri-a'-nus
Mo-ras-thite (c)	Myg'-do-nus	Na'-har'-ra-ll	Ne-m'-thus	Nep'-tho-ah
Mor-de-cui ⁵	My-las'-a	Na'-hash	Ne'-ah	Neph'-tu-im
Mo'-reh (e)	My'-le, or My'-las	Na'-hath	Ne-al'-ces	Nep'-thys
Mor-es'h-eth Gath ⁶	My'-les	Nah'-bi	Ne-al'-ces	Nep-tu'-ni-a
Mor-gan'-ri-um	My-lit'-a	Na'-ha-bi	Ne-an'-thes	Nep-tu'-ni-um
Mo'-ri'-ah	Myn'-dus	Na'-hor	Ne-ap'-o-lis	Nep-tu'-ni-us (d)
Mo'-ri-ni	My'-nes	Nah'-shon	Ne-ar'-chus	Nep-tu'-nus
Mor-i-tas'-gus (a)	Myn'-i-a	Na'-hum	Ne'-a-ri'-ah	Ner
Mo'-ri-us	My'-o'-na	Nai'-a-des (d)	Neb'-a-i ⁴	Ne-ro'-i-des (d)
Mor'-phe-us	My'-ra	Na'-i-dus	Ne-bal'-oth ⁶	Ne-ro'-i-us ⁵
Mors	Myr-ci'-nus	Na'-im	Ne-bal'-oth	Ne-ro-us
Mu'-rys	Myr-ci'-nus	Na'-in	Ne-bal'-lat	Ner'-gal
Mu'-sa (a)	Myr-ci'-nus	Nai'-oth ⁶	Ne'-bat	Ner'-gal She-r'-re
Mus'-cli	Myr-ci'-nus	Na'-is	Ne'-bo	Ner'-ri
Mos'-chi-on	Myr'-tas	Na'-ne'-a	Ne-bro'-des	Ne-ri'-ah
Mos'-chus	Myr-mec'-i-des 7	Na'-o-mi	Ne-broph'-onos	Ne-ri'-ne
Mo-sel'-la (a)	Myr-mid'-o-næ	Na'-pæ'-æ	Neb'-u-chad-næ'-sar	Ner'-t-phus
Mo-so'-ra (a)	My'-ro	Naph'-i-lus	Neb'-u-chod-næ'-o-	Ner'-tos
Mo-so'-ra ^h (a)	My-ro'-ni-a'-nus	Naph'-i-si (a)	sor (a)	Ne-ri-us
Mo'-ses (a)	My-ron'-i-des	Naph'-tha-li	Neb'-u-chad-rez'-sar	Ne-ro
Mo-so'-roth	My-ro'-nus	Naph'-thar	Neb'-u-chas'-ban (a)	Ne-ro'-ni-a
Mo-so'-r-iam (a)	Myr'-rha	Naph'-tu-him	Neb'-u-zar'-a-dan	Ner-to-brig'-i-a ⁷
Mo-sul'-la-mon (a)	Myr'-si-lus	Na'-plah	Ne'-chi-loth	Ner'-va Coc'-e'-t ⁸
Mo-sych'-lus (a)	Myr'-si-nur	Nar	Ne'-cho	Ner'-vi-i
Mus-y-næ'-ci (a)	My-stal'-i-des	Nar'-bo	Ne'-chos	Ner'-u-lum
Mo-tho'-ne	Myr'-sus	Nar'-bo-nen'-sis	Ne-co'-dan	Ne-sæ'-s
Mo-ty'-s	Myr'-ta-le	Nar'-cæ'-us	Nec'-to-ne'-bus, and	Ne-sim'-a-chus
Mu'-za	Myr'-te-a (f)	Nar'-cis'-sus	Nec'-tan'-a-bis	Ne'-si-o'-pe
Mu'-zi-a'-nus	Myr'-te-a (g)	Nar'-ga-ra	Ne-cy'-s-i-a (b)	Ne-so'-pe
Mu'-ci-us	Myr'-ti-lus	Nar'-ri'-ci	Ned'-a-bi'-ah	Ne'-sis
Mu'-er-m	Myr'-tis	Nar'-ni-a, or Nar'-na	Ne'-e-mi'-as	Nes'-sus
Mu'-ci-ber	Myr-to'-um Ma'-re	Nar'-the'-cis	Nec'-i-moth 7	Nes'-to-cles
Mu-lu'-cha	Myr-to'-us	Ne-ryc'-i-a	Ne-hel'-a-mite (c)	Nes'-tur (d)
Mu-lu'-vi-us Pons	Myr-tun'-ri-um	Nar'-ses	Ne-he-mi'-ah	Nes-tu'-ri-us
Mum'-mi-us	Myr-tu'-sa	Nas'-a-mo'-nes	Ne-he-mi'-as	Nes-tus, or Nes'-sus
Mu-na'-ri-us	My-scel'-lus	Nas'-bas (a)	Ne'-hum	Ne-thau'-e-el
Mu-na'-da	My-si-a	Nas'-ci-o, or Na'-to ³	Ne-hush'-ta	Neth'-a-ni'-ah
Mu-ni'-tus	My-s'-tes	Na'-shon	Ne-hush'-ta ⁴	Neth'-i-nims (c)
Mu-nych'-i-a	My'-so-ma-ced'-o-næ	Na'-si'-ca	Ne-hush'-tan	Ne-to'-phah
Mup'-pit	My'-son	Na'-sid'-i-e'-nus	Ne'-iel ⁵	Ne-toph'-a-thi
Mu-ræ'-us	Myth'-e-cus	Na'-sid'-tu-s	Ne'-is	Ne-toph'-a-thites
Mur'-cus	Myt'-i-le'-ue	Na'-sith	Ne'-keb	Ne-tum
	My'-us	Na'-so	Ne-ko'-dd	Ne'-u-ri

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see (b), 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter's in some situations liable to be sounded: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s; take the corrupted sound, to make it the instead of s.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The letters ch are sounded as alphabetic a.

(f) A name of Venus.

(g) The name of a city.

A, a, or ah = ð : i or y = ð : es = æz : ch = k : ci, si, ri, &c. = she : (") the principal accent.

Né-zí'-ah	Nob	Nym-phæ'-us	Œ'-ele-us	O-ma'-ri-us
Né'-zib	Nó'-bah	Ným'-phas	Œ'-eu-me'-ni-us	Om'-bi
Nib'-bas	Noc'-mon	Ným'-phid'-i-us	Œ'-di-po'-di-a	Om'-bri
Nib'-shan	Noc'-ti-lu'-ca	Ným'-phis	Œ'-di-pus	O'-me-ga (f)
Ni-ca'-a	Nod	Ným'-pho-do'-rus	Œ'-me	Om'-mer
Ni-cag'-o-ras	Nó'-dab	Ným'-pho-lep'-tes	Œ'-nam'-thes	Om'-ole
Ni-can'-der	Nó'-e-ba	Ným'-phon	Œ'-ne	Om'-o-pha'-gi-c
Ni-ca'-nor	Nó'-ga, or Nó'-gah	Nyp'-si-us	Œ'-ne-a	Om'-pha-le
Ni-car'-chus	Nó'-hah	Ny'-sa, or Nys'-s	Œ'-ne-us	Om'-pha-los
Ni-car-thi'-des	Nó'-la	Ny-sa'-us	Œ'-ni'-des	Om'-ri
Ni-ca'-tor	Nom	Ny'-sas	Œ'-no-e	On
Ni'-ce	Nom'-a-des (d)	Ny-se'-i-us 3	Œ'-nom'-a-us	O-na'-um, or
Ni'-ce-pho'-ri-um	Nó'-mæ	Ny-si'-a-des	Œ'-non	O-a'-ne-um
Ni'-ce-pho'-ri-us	Nom'-en-ta'-nus	Ny-sig'-e-na 7	Œ'-no'-na	O'-nam
Ni'-ceph'-o-rus	No-men'-tum	Ny-si'-ros	Œ'-no'-ne	O'-nan (d)
Ni'-cer-a'-lus	Nó'-mi-i	Nys'-sa	Œ'-no'-pi-a	O-na'-rus
Ni'-ce'-tas	Nó'-mi-us		Œ'-nop'-i-des	O-nas'-i-mas (a)
Ni'-ce-to'-ri-a	Non		Œ'-no'-pi-on	O-na'-tas
Nic'-a	No-na'-cris	O.	Œ'-no'-tri	On-ches'-tus
Nic'-as	Nó'-ni-us	O'-a-rus	Œ'-no'-tri-a	O-ne'-i-on 3
Ni-cip'-pe	Nón'-ni-us	O-ar'-ses	Œ'-not'-ri-des	O-nes'-i-mus (a)
Ni-cip'-pus	Noph	O'-a-sis (d)	Œ'-no'-trus	On'-e-siph'-o-rus
Ni'-co	Nó'-phah	O-ax'-es	Œ'-nu'-sie (a)	On'-e-sip'-pus
Ni-coch'-a-res	No-me'-ni-us	O-ax'-us	Œ'-o-nus	O-ne'-si-us (b)
Ni'-co-cles	Nón'-nus	Ob'-a-di'-ch	Œ'-ro-e	On'-e-tor'-i-des
Ni-coch'-ra-tes	Nó'-nus	Ob'-al	Œ'-ta	On'-e-sic'-ri-tus
Ni-co'-cre-on	Nó'-pi-a, or Cno'-pi-a 8	O'-bed	Œ'-ty-lus, or	O-a'-res
Ni'-o-de'-mus		O'-bed E'-dom	Œ'-ty-lum	O-ni'-as
Ni'-o-do'-rus	No'-ra	O'-beth	O-fel'-lus	O-ni'-um
Ni-cod'-ro-mus	No'-rax	O'-bil	O'-fi	O'-no
Ni'-o-la'-i-tans (d)	Nor'-ba	O'-both	Og	On'-o-ba
Ni'-o-las	Nor-ba'-nus	Ob'-ul-tro'-ni-us	Og-dol'-a-pis	O-noch'-o-rus
Ni'-o-la'-us	Nor'-i-cum	O-ca'-le-a, or O-ca'-li-a	Og-do'-rus	On'-o-mac'-ri-tus
Ni-com'-a-cha	Noc-thip'-pus	O-ec'-a-na	Og-mi'-us	On'-o-mar'-chus
Ni-com'-a-chus	Nó'-tri-a	O'-ce-an'-i-des, and	Og-o-a	On'-o-mas-tor'-i-des
Ni'-o-me'-des	Nó'-thus	O'-ce-an-it'-i-des (d)	O-gul'-ni-a	On'-o-mas'-tus
Ni'-o-me'-di-a	Nó'-tri-um	O-ec'-a-nus	O'-oy-ges 7	On'-o-phas
Ni'-con	Nó'-tus (d)	O-ec'-i-a 5	O-oyg'-i-a 7	On'-o-phis
Ni-co'-ni-a	No-va'-tus	O-cel'-lus	O-oyg'-i-des 7	On'-o-san'-des (a)
Ni'-co-phron	Nó'-vi-o-du'-num	O-ec'-lum	O'-gy-ris	O'-nus
Ni-cop'-olis	Nó'-vi-om'-a-gum	O'-cha	O'-had	O'-ny-as
Ni-cos'-tra-us	Nó'-vi-us Pris'-cus	O'-che'-si-us (b)	O'-hel	O'-ny'-cha (d)
Ni-cos'-tra-tus	Nox	O'-chi-el	O'-ic-le-us	O-ny'-thes
Ni'-o-le'-le-a	No-ee'-ri-a	O'-chus	O'-i-le-us	O'-nyx (d)
Ni-co't-oles	Nu-ith'-i-ones	O'-de'-lus	O'-il'-des	O-pa'-li-a
Ni'-ger	Nu'-ma Pom-pil'-i-us	O'-e-na	O'-a-mus	O'-phel
Ni-gid'-i-us Fig'-u-lus	Nu-ma'-na	O'-e-nus	O'-a-ne	O-phel'-las
Ni-grif'-te	Nu-man'-ti-a	O'-e-ran	O'-la'-nus	O-phel'-tes
Ni'-le-us	Nu'-man-ti'-na	O'-erie'-u-lum	O'-ba, or O'-bus	O-phen'-sis
Ni'-lus	Nu-ma'-nus	O'-cri-d'-i-on	O'-bi-a	O'-pher
Nim'-rah	Rem'-u-lus	O'-cri'-si-a (b)	O'-bi-us	O'-phi-a
Nim'-rim	Nu-me'-nes	O'-ta-cil'-li-us	O'-chin'-i-um	O-phi'-on
Nim'-rod	Nu-me'-ni-a, or	O'-ta'-vi-a	O'-le-a-ros, or	O-ph'-i-o'-ne-us
Nim'-shi	Né'-o-me'-ni-a	O'-ta'-vi-a'-nus	O'-i-ros	O-ph'-i-i'-cus (d)
Nin'-e-ve	Nu-me'-ni-us	O'-ta'-vi-us	O'-le-a-trum	O-ph'-i-u'-sa (a)
Nin'-e-veh (e)	Nu-me'-ri-a'-nus	O-to'-o-phum	O'-len	O-ph'-ni
Nin'-e-vites (c)	Nu-me'-ri-us	O-cy'-a-lus	O'-e-nus, or O'-e-num	O-ph'-ra
Nin'-ni-us	Nu-mi'-cus	O-cyp'-e-te	O'-ga-sys	O-ph'-ci
Nin'-i-as	Nu-mi'-da	O-cyr'-o-e	O'-gyr'-tis	O-pig'-e-no
Ni'-nus	Nu-mid'-i-a	O'-ded	O'-lin'-i-a	O'-pis
Nin'-y-as	Nu-mid'-i-us	O'-e-na'-tus	O'-lin'-thus	O-pil'-i-us
Ni'-o-be	Nu-mi'-tor	O'-des'-sus	O'-tin'-gi	O-pi'-ter
Ni-phæ'-us	Nu-mi-to'-ri-us	O'-di'-nus	O'-li-us	O-pim'-i-us
Ni-pha'-tes	Nu-mo'-ni-us	O'-di'-tes	O'-lov'-i-co	O-pi'-ter-g'-ni
Ni'-phe	Nu-mi'-us	O'-o-a'-cer	O'-mi-us	O-pi'-tes
Nir'-e-us	Nun	O'-dol'-lam	O'-o-phys'-us	O'-pi-a
Ni'-sa	Nun-co'-re-us	O'-o-man'-ti	O'-lym'-pe-um	O'-pi-a'-nus
Ni-sm'-a	Nun'-di-na	O'-on-ar'-kes	O'-lym'-phas	O'-pi-an'-i-cus
Ni-sm'-e	Nun'-di-næ (d)	O'-o-nes	O'-lym'-pi-a	O'-pid'-i-us
Ni'-san (d)	Nur'-sm	O'-ry-sæ	O'-lym'-pi-as	O'-pi-us
Ni-se'-i-a	Nurs'-ci-a 3	O'-ys-se'-a (e)	O'-lym'-pi-o-do'-rus	Ops
Nis'-i-bis	Nur'-s-a	Œ-ag'-a-rus, and	O-lym'-pi-os'-the-nes	Op'-ta-tus
Nis'-roch (a)	Nu'-tri-a	Œ-a'-ger	O'-lym'-pi-us	Op'-ti-mas
Ni'-sus	Nye'-te-i-a	Œ-an'-the, and	O'-lym'-pus	O'-pus
Ni-sy'-ros	Nye-te'-li-us	Œ-an'-thi-a	O'-lym'-pu'-sa (a)	O'-re
Ni-te'-tis	Nye'-te-us		O'-lym'-thi-us	O-rae'-u-lum (a)
Ni-to'-cris	Nye-tim'-e-ne		O'-lym'-thi-us	O-rae'-a
Nit'-ri-a	Nym'-ti-mus		O'-ly'-ras	Or'-a-sus
Nó'-a di'-ah	Nym-bæ'-us		O'-ly'-zon	Or-be'-lus
Nó'-ah, or Nó'-e	Nym-phæ'-us		Om'-a-e'-rus	Or-bil'-i-us
Nó'-as	Nym-phæ'-um		O'-mar	Or-bil'-ng

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it sh instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Homer's poem, the Odyssey.

(f) Or O-mu'-a. see in the Dict.: see also Pr. 24.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=e:z: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Or'-ca-des	Or'-ci	Pae'-an (d)	Pan-cha'-i-a ⁵	Par'-mash'-ta
Or'-cha'-lis	Os'-ci-us ⁸	Pae'-di-as	Pan'-da	Par'-me-nas
Or'-cha-mus	Os'-cus	Pae'-ma'-ni	Pan'-da-ma	Par'-men'-i-des
Or'-chom'-e-nus, or	O'-se'-as (a)	Pae'-on	Pan'-da'-ri-a	Par'-me'-ni-o
Or'-chom'-e-num	O'-see (a)	Pae'-o-nes	Pan'-da'-tus (d)	Par'-nach
Or'-cus	O'-she-a	Pae'-o-ni-a	Pan'-da'-tes	Par'-nas'-sus
Or'-cyn'-i-a	O'-sin'-i-us	Pae'-on'-i-des	Pan'-de'-nus	Par'-nath
Or'-des'-sus	O'-si'-ris	Pae'-os	Pan'-di'-a	Par'-nes
O'-re'-a-des (d)	O'-sis'-mi-i (a)	Pae'-os	Pan'-di'-on	Par'-nes'-sus
O'-re-as	Os'-pha-gus	Pae'-stum	Pan'-do'-ra	Par'-ni
O'-reb	Os'-pray	Pae'-to'-vi-um	Pan'-do'-st-a (b)	Par'-ron
O'-ren, or O'-ran	Os'-tho'-v'-ne (a)	Pae'-tus	Pan'-dro-sus	Par'-o-ro'-i-a ⁵
O'-res'-tæ	Os'-sa	Pae'-a-sæ, or	Pan'-e-nus, or	Par'-ros
O'-res'-tes	Os'-si-frage	Pae'-a-si	Pan'-æ-us	Par'-rosh
O'-re'-te-nam	Os'-te'-o'-des	Pae'-a-sus	Pan'-gæ'-us	Par'-rha'-st-a (b)
Or'-es-ti'-dæ	O'-ti-a ³	Pae'-oi-el 7	Pae'-ni'-a-sis	Par'-rha'-st-us
Or'-e-tæ	O'-to'-ri-us	Pae'-gus	Pae'-ni'-o'-ni-um	Par'-shan'-da-tha
Or'-e-ta'-ni	Os'-tro'-goth'-i	Pae'-hath-Me'-ab	Pae'-ni-us	Par'-tha-mis'-i-tis
Or'-e-til'-i-a	Os'-y-man'-dy-as	Pa'-i	Pae'-nag	Par'-tha'-on
O'-re'-um	Or'-a-ci'-i-us	Pa'-la'-cr-um, or	Pan'-no'-ni-a	Par'-then'-i-a
Or'-ga, or Or'-gas	O'-la'-nes	Pa'-la'-ti-um	Pan'-om'-phi-us	Par'-then'-i-æ, or
Or'-ges'-sum	Oth'-ma-rus	Pa'-la'-a	Pan'-o-pe, or	Par'-then'-i
Or'-get'-o-rix	Oth'-ni	Pa'-læ-ap'-o-lis	Pan'-o-pe'-a	Par'-then'-i-des
Or'-gi'-a (d)	Oth'-ni-el	Pa'-læ-mon, or	Pan'-o-pes	Par'-then'-i-on
O'-rib'-a-sus	Oth'-o	Pa'-læ-mon	Pan'-o'-pe-us	Par'-then'-i-us
Or'-icum, or Or'-icus	Oth'-o-ni'-as	Pa'-læ'-pha-phos	Pan'-o'-pion	Par'-the-on
O'-ri-us	Oth'-ty'-o'-ne-us	Pa'-læ'-pha-tus	Pan'-nop'-olis	Par'-then-o-pæ'-us
Or'-igen	O'-thrys	Pa'-læ'-po-lis	Pan'-or-mus	Par'-then'-o-pe
O'-ri'-go	O'-tre-us	Pa'-læ'-ste	Pan'-sa	Par'-thi-a
O'-ri'-nus	O'-tri'-a-des	Pa'-læ'-sti'-na	Pan'-tag-nos'-tus	Par'-thy-e'-ne
O'-ri-ob'-a-tes	O'-tro'-da	Pa'-læ'-sti'-nus	Pan'-tag'-y-us	Par'-u-ah
O'-ri'-on (d)	O'-tus	Pa'-lal	Pan'-tal'-e-on	Par'-va'-im
O'-ris'-sus	O'-tys	Pa'-a-me'-des	Pan'-tau'-chus	Par'-rys'-a-des
Or'-i-sul'-la Liv'-i-a	O'-vid'-i-us	Pa'-lan'-i	Pan'-te-us	Par'-rys'-a-tis (f)
O'-ri'-tæ	O'-vin'-i-a	Pa'-lan'-ti-um	Pan'-thi-des	Par'-sach
O'-rith'-y-i'-a	O'-vin'-i-us	Pa'-lan'-ti'-nus	Pan'-thi-a	Pa'-sar'-ga-da
O'-rit'-i-as	Ox'-ath'-res	Pa'-le-is, or Pa'-læ	Pan'-the-on (e)	Pas-dam'-min
Or'-ri-un'-dus	Ox'-id'-a-tes	Pa'-les	Pan'-the-us, or	Pa'-se-ah
Or'-me-nus	Ox'-i-mes	Pa'-les-time	Pan'-tho-	Pa'-se-as
Or'-nan	Ox'-i'-o-næ	Pa'-lu'-ri-us	Pan'-tho'-ides	Pash'-ur
Or'-ne-a	Ox'-us	Pa'-li'-ei, or Pa'-lis'-ei	Pan'-ti-en-pæ'-um	Pas'-i-cles
Or'-ne-us	Ox'-y'-a-res	Pa'-li'-la	Pan'-tie'-a-pes	Pas'-ic'-ra-tes
Or'-ni'-thon	Ox'-y-ca'-nus	Pa'-li'-nu'-rus	Pan'-ti'-li-us	Pa'-siph'-a-e ⁴
Or'-ni-tus	Ox'-y'd'-ra-cæ	Pa'-li'-sco'-rum, or	Pan'-ty'-a-sis	Pa'-sith'-e-a
Or'-nos'-pa-des	Ox'-y-lus	Pa'-li'-sco'-rum	Pan'-ty'-a-sus	Pa'-siti'-gri-s
Or'-nyt'-i-on ³	Ox'-yn'-thes	Pa'-læ-des	Pa'-pæ-us	Pa'-sa-ron
O'-ro'-bi-a	Ox'-yp'-o-rus	Pa'-la'-di-um (d)	Pa'-pha'-ges	Pas'-si-e'-nus
O'-ro'-des	Ox'-y-rin-chi'-ta	Pa'-la'-di-us	Pa'-phi-a	Pas-s-o-ver (c) (d)
O'-ræ'-tes	Ox'-y-ryn'-chus	Pa'-lan'-te'-us	Pa'-ph'-us (d)	Pa'-sus
O'-rom'-e-don	O'-zem	Pa'-lan'-ti'-des	Pa'-phos (d)	Pa'-ta-ra
O'-ron'-tas	O'-zi-as	Pa'-lan'-ti'-des	Pa'-phus (d)	Pa'-ta'-vi-um (d)
O'-ron'-tes	O'-zi-el	Pa'-lan'-ti-on ³	Pa'-pi-a'-nus	Pa-te'-o-li
Or'-o-pher'-nes	O'-zi'-nes	Pa'-las	Pa'-pi-a	Pa-te'-cu-lus
O'-ro'-pus	Oz'-ni	Pa'-le'-ne	Pa'-piu'-i-a'-nus	Pa'-the'-us
O'-ro'-st-us (b)	Oz'-nites (c)	Pa'-lu	Pa'-pin'-a-us	Path'-ros
Or'-phaz	Oz'-o-læ, or Oz'-o-li	Pa'-lu-it-es (c)	Pa'-pir'-i-a	Path'-ru'-sim
Or'-phe-us (d)	Oz'-o-ra	Pa'-ma	Pa'-pir'-i-us	Pa-tiz'-e-thes
Or'-sed'-tæ		Pa'-my'-ra	Pap'-pus	Pat'-mos
Or'-se'-is		Pa'-mi'-sos	Pa'-pyr'-i-us	Pat'-træ
Or'-sil'-lus		Pa'-ph'-ri-us	Pa'-a-bys'-ton	Pat'-tro
Or'-sil'-o-chus	Pa'-a-rai ⁶	Pa'-ti	Pa'-a-dise (c)	Pat'-ro-bas
Or'-si'-nes	Pa'-ca'-ri-a'-nus	Pa'-ti-el ³	Pa'-a-di'-sus	Pa-tro'-eli
Or'-sip'-pus	Pa'-ci-us	Pa'-tite (c)	Pa'-ræ'-ta-cæ	Pa-tro'-cles
Or'-ta-lus	Pa'-ches	Pam'-me-nes	Pa'-æ-to'-ni-um	Pa-tro'-clus
Or'-thag'-o-ras	Pa'-chi'-nus	Pam'-mon	Pa'-rah	Pa't-ro-eli'-des
Or'-thæ'-a	Pa'-co'-ni-us	Pam'-pa	Pa'-ri-a	Pa't-ron
Or'-the	Pa'-co'-rus	Pam'-phi-lus	Pa'-ra-a-lus	Pa't-ro-us
Or'-thi-a	Pa'-co'-tus	Pam'-phos	Pa'-ran	Pa-tul'-ci-us
Or'-tho-si'-as (a)	Pa'-ci'-ty-as	Pam'-phy-la	Pa'-ra'-st-a (b)	Pa'-u
Or'-thrus	Pa'-ci'-ty-es	Pam'-phy-l'-a	Pa'-ra'-st-us (b)	Paul (c)
Or'-tyg'-i-a 7	Pa'-cu'-vi-us	Pan	Pa'-rar	Pau'-la
Or'-tyg'-i-us 7	Pa'-dæ-i	Pan'-a-ce'-a (d)	Pa'-ræ	Pau'-li'-na
O'-rus	Pa'-dan	Pa'-um'-ti-us	Pa'-ris	Pau'-li'-nus
O'-ry-an'-der	Pa'-dan A'-ram	Pa'-a-tr-es	Pa'-ris'-a-des	Pau'-li'-ro-bas
O'-ry'-us	Pa'-don	Pa'-a-ris'-te	Pa'-ris'-i (b)	Pa-tro'-cli
O'-ryx	Pa'-du-u-a	Pan'-ath'-e-næ'-a	Pa'-r-i-sus	Pa-tro'-cles
O'-sal'-as ⁶	Pa'-dus	Pan'-che'-a, or	Pa'-ri-um	Pa-tro'-clus
Os'-cho-pnor'-i-a	Pa'-du'-sa	Pan'-che'-a, or	Pa'-ri-ma	Pa't-ro-eli'-des

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z; see Prin. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *st* take the corrupted sound, to make it *she* instead of *she*.

(e) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The *English* accentuation differs from this: see the word in the Dictionary.

(7) The seat of accent is doubtful: in Lee's *Alexander the Great*, the accent is placed on the penultimate.

A, a, or ah=d: ior y=e: es=éz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Pax'-os	Pe'-or	Pet'-a-lus	Pha'-on	Phi-dit'-a
Pe'-as	Pe'p'-ar-e'-thos	Pe-te'-li-a	Pha'-ra	Phi'-don
Pe-da'-ci-a	Peph'-re-do	Pet'-e-lit'-nus	Pha-rae'-des 7	Phi'-dy-le
Pe-dæ'-us	Pe-ræ'-a	Phar'-a-cim	Phar'-a-cim	Phi-ga'-le-i
Ped'-a-hel	Per'-a-sip'-pus	Pe'-te-on	Pha'-ra-oh (e)	Phi'-la
Ped'-ah zur	Per'-a-zim	Peth'-a-hi'-ah	Pha-ras'-ma-nes (a)	Phi-l'-a-del'-phi-a
Ped'-ai-ah 6	Per-co'-us (b)	Per-co'-pe	Phar'-a-tho'-ni	Phi-l'-a-del'-phus
Pe-da'-ni	Per-co'-si-us (b)	Pe-thu'-el	Phar'-rax	Phi-l'-æ
Pe-da'-ni-us	Per-co'-te	Pe-tit'-i-i	Phar'-rez	Phi-l'-æ-ni
Pe-da'-s	Per-dic'-cas	Pe-tit'-i-i	Phar'-rez-ites (c)	Phi-l'-ar-us
Pe-di'-a-dis	Per'-dix	Pe-tit'-i-us	Pha-r'i'-a, and	Phi-lam'-mon
Pe-di'-a-nus	Pe-ren'-na	Pet'-o-si'-ris	Phé'-ræ	Phi-lar'-ches
Pe'-dias	Pe-ren'-nis	Pe'-tra	Pha'-ris	Phi-lar'-chus
Pe'-dus	Pe'-resh	Pe-tra'-a	Phar'-i-sees (c) (d)	Phi-le'-mon
Pe'-do	Pe'-re-us	Pe-trei'-us 6	Phar'-me-cu'-sa (a)	Phi-le'-ne
Pe'-dum	Pe'-rez	Pe-tri-num	Phar'-na-ba'-zus	Phi-le'-ris
Pe-gas'-i-des	Pe'-rez Uz'-za	Pe-tro'-ni-a	Phar-na'-ox-a	Phi-le'-ros
Peg'-a-sis	Per'-ga	Pe-tro'-ni-us	Phar-na'-ces	Phi-le'-si-us (b)
Peg'-a-sus	Per'-ga-mos	Pet'-ti-us 8	Phar-na'-pa'-tes	Phi-le'-tae'-na
Pe'-kah	Per'-ga-mus	Peu'-ce	Phar-eas'-pes	Phi-le'-tas
Pek'-a-hi'-ah	Per'-ge	Peu-cēs'-tes	Phar-us	Phi-le'-tri-us
Pe'-kod	Per'-gus	Peu-ce'-tri-a	Pha'-ros (d)	Phi-le'-tus
Pe'l'-a-gon	Per'-i-an'-der	Peu-ci'-ni	Pha'-rosh	Phi-l'-das
Pe'l'-a-i'-ah	Per'-i-ar'-chus	Peu-co-la'-us	Phar'-phar	Phi-l'-des
Pe'l'-a-li'-ah	Per'-i-ba'-a	Pe-al'-thai 6	Phar-sa'-li-a	Phi-lin'-na
Pe-lar'-ge	Per'-i-bo'-mi-us	Pex'-o-do'-rus	Phar'-sa-lus	Phi-li'-nus
Pe-las'-gi	Per'-i-cles	Phac'-a-reth	Phar-to	Phi-lip'-pe-i
Pe-las'-gi-a, or	Per'-i-clym'-e-nus	Pha'-a	Pha'-rus	Phi-lip'-pi
Pe-las-gi'-o-tis	Pe'-ri-da	Pha-a'-ci-a	Pha-ru'-si, or	Phi-lip'-pi-des
Pe-las'-gus	Per'-i-di'-a	Pha'-ax	Phau-ru'-si	Phi-lip'-po-lis
Pe-las-gi'-ah	Per'-i-e-ge'-tes	Pha'-di-mus	Pha'-si-as	Phi-lip'-pop'-o-lis
Pe'-leg	Per'-i-e'-res	Pha'-don	Phar'-y-bus	Phi-lip'-pus
Pe'-let	Per'-ig'-enes	Pha'-dra	Pha-ryc'-a-don	Phi-lis'-cus
Pe'-leth	Per'-ig'-one	Pha'-dri-a	Phar'-y-ges	Phi-lis'-ti-a 3
Pe-leth-ites (c)	Per'-i-la'-us	Pha'-dri-us	Phar'-zites (c)	Phi-lis'-tim
Pe'l'-o-thron'-i-i	Per'-i-le'-us	Phæd'-y-ma	Pha'-se-ah	Phi-lis'-times (f)
Pe-le-us	Pe-ril'-la	Phæ-mou'-e	Pha-se'-lis	Phi-lis'-ti-on 5
Pe-li'-a-des	Pe-ril'-lus	Phæ-na-re'-te	Pha'-si-a'-na (a)	Phi-lis'-tus
Pe-li-as, (Gr. name)	Per'-i-me'-de	Phæ-ni-as	Phas'-i-ron (a)	Phi-lo
Pe-li-as, (Heb. name)	Per'-i-me'-la	Phæn'-na	Pha'-sis	Phi-lo
Pe-li'-des	Pe-rin'-thus	Phæn'-nis	Phas'-us	Phi-l'-o-bæ'-o-tus
Pe-lig'-ni	Per'-i-pa-tet'-i-ci (d)	Phæ-oc'-o-mes	Phau'-da	Phi-loch'-o-rus
Pe-lig'-nus	Per-riph'-a-nes	Phæs'-a-na (a)	Phav'-o-ri'-nus	Phi-l'-o-eles
Pe-l'-i-næ'-us	Per'-i-phas	Phæ'-stum	Pha-y'-lus	Phi-loe'-ra-tes
Pe-l'-i-næ'-um	Per-riph'-a-tus	Pha'-e-ton (d)	Phæ'-a, or Phæ'-i-a 5	Phi-l'-oc-te'-tes
Pe-li-on	Per'-i-phæ'-us	Pha'-e-ton-ti'-a-des	Phæ'-be	Phi-l'-o-cy'-prus
Pe-li-um	Per'-pho-re'-tus	Pha'-e-tu'-sa (n)	Phæ-ca'-dum	Phi-l'-o-da-me'-a
Pe'l'-la	Pe-ris'-a-des	Phæ'-us	Phæ'-ge-us, or	Phi-l'-o-de'-mus
Pe-l-la'-næ	Pe-ris'-the-nes	Pha'-ge'-si-a	Phæ'-ge-us	Phi-lod'-ice
Pe-le'-ne	Pe-rit'-a-nus	Phai'-sur	Phel'-li-a	Phi-l'-o-la'-us
Pe-l'-o-nite (c)	Per'-i-tas	Pha'-læ	Phel'-lo-e	Phi-lol'-o-gus
Pe-l'-o-pe'-a, or	Per'-i-to'-ni-um	Pha-læ'-cus	Phel'-lus	Phi-lom'-a-che
Pe-l'-o-pi'-a	Per'-iz-zites (c)	Pha-læ'-si-a	Phæ'-mi-us	Phi-lom'-bro-tus
Pe-l'-o-pe'-i-a 5	Per-me-nas	Pha-lan'-thus	Phæ-mon'-e	Phi-l'-o-me'-di-a
Pe-lop'-idas	Per'-ro, or Per'-o-ne	Phal'-a-ris	Phæ-ne'-um	Phi-l'-o-me'-das
Pe-l'-o-pon-ne'-sus	Per'-o-ne	Phal'-a-ris	Phæ-ne-us	Phi-l'-o-me'-la (d)
Pe'-lops	Per-mes'-sus	Phal'-ci-don	Phæ-ni'-ce	Phi-l'-o-me'-lus
Pe'-lor	Per'-o-la	Phal-dai'-us 5	Phæ-ræ	Phi-l'-o-me'-tor
Pe-lo'-ri-a	Per-pen'-na	Pha-le'-as	Phæ-ræ-us	Phi-lon
Pe-lo'-rum, or	Per-pe-re'-ne	Pha'-leg	Phæ-rau'-les	Phi-lon'-i-des
Pe-lo'-rus	Per-rau'-thes	Pha-le'-re-us	Phæ-re'-clus	Phi-l'-o-nis
Pe-lu'-si-um (b)	Per-rha'-bi-a	Pha-le'-re-us	Phæ-re'-cra-tes	Phi-lon'-o-e
Pe-na'-tes	Per'-sa, or Per'-se'-is	Pha-le'-ron, or	Phæ-re'-cy'-des	Phi-lon'-o-me
Pen-da'-li-um	Per'-sæ	Phal'-e-rum	Phæ-ron-da'-tes	Phi-lon'-o-mus
Pe-ne'-i-a, 3 or	Per-sæ'-us	Pha-le'-rus	Phæ-re'-ni'-ce	Phi-l'-o-nus
Pe-ne'-is	Per-se'-e	Pha'-li-as	Phæ-res	Phi-loy'-a-ter
Pe-ne'-li-us	Per-se'-is	Phal'-li-ca	Phæ-re'-ti-as	Phi-l'-o-phron
Pe-ne'-o-pe	Per-seph'-one	Phal'-lu	Phæ-re'-ti'-ma	Phi-l'-o-pe'-men
Pe-ne'-us	Per-sep'-olis	Phal'-ti	Phæ-re'-ti-num	Phi-l'-os'-o-phus (d)
Pen'-i-das	Per'-ses	Phal'-ti-el	Phæ-ron	Phi-l'-os'-tra-tus
Pe-ni'-el	Per'-ss-us	Pha-lys'-i-us	Phi'-a-le	Phi-l'-tas
Pe-nin'-nah	Per'-si-a (d)	Pha-næ'-us	Phi-a'-li-a, or	Phi-lot'-e-ra
Pen'-ni-nah	Per'-sis	Phan'-a-ræ'-a	Phi-ga'-li-a	Phi-lot'-i-mus
Pen'-ta-teuch (d)	Per'-si-us	Pha'-nas	Phi'-a-lus	Phi-lot'-is
Pen'-te-cost (d)	Per'-ti-nax	Pha'-nes	Phi-b'-e-seth	Phi-lox'-e-nus
Pen'-the-si-le'-a	Per-u'-da	Phan'-o-cles	Phi'-col	Phi-ly'-li-us
Pen'-the-us	Pe-ru'-si-a (b)	Phan'-o-de'-mus	Phi-c'-or	Phi-l'-y-r
Pen'-thi-lus	Pea-cen'-ni-us	Phan-ta'-si-a (b)	Phid'-as	Phi-l'-y-r
Pen'-thy-lus	Pes-si'-nus	Pha-nu'-el	Phid'-i-le	Phi-lyr'-i-des
Pe-nu'-el	Pe-ta'-li-a	Pha'-nus	Phi-dip'-pi-des	Phi-n'-e-as

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(c) Letter s in some Obols. is liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s: take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(e) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The last two syllables are generally blended in pronunciation into ræ.

(f) In this English formative it is usual to pronounce the short in every syllable: see Pr. 102.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=etz: ch=k: ei, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Phin'e-as	Phul	Pi-ro'e-us	Plis ti'-nus	Pol'y-do'-ra
Phin'e-us	Phur	Pir'-an	Plis-ti'-a-nax	Pol'y-do'-rus
Phin'-la	Phu'-rah	Pir'-a-tho-ite (c)	Plis-ti'-nax	Pol'y-æ-mon'-i-des
Phin'-ri-as	Phut	Pir'-a-thon	Plis-to'-ni'-ces	Pol'y-gi'-ton
Phis-son	Phu'-vah	Pir'-e-ne	Plo'-tæ	Pol-yg'i'-us 7
Phia	Phy'-a	Pir'-ith-i'-ous	Plo-ti'-na	Pol'-ygo-nom'-us
Phleg'o-las 7	Phy'-eus	Pir'-rus	Plo-ti'-nop'-o-lis	Pol'y-hym'-ni-a, or
Phleg'e-thon 7	Phyl'-a-ce	Pir'-sa	Plo-ti'-nus	Pol-ym'-ni-a
Phle'-gi-as	Phyl'-a-cus	Pir'-sæ-us	Plo'-ti-us	Pol-yg-o-nus
Phleg-on	Phy-gel'-us	Pi-san'-der	Plu'-tr'-a	Pol'y-id'-i-us
Phleg'-ra	Phy-lac'-ter-ies (c) (d)	Pi-sa'-tes, or Pi-sæ'-i	Plu-to (d)	Pol'y-la'-us
Phleg'y-e 7	Phy-lar'-chus	Pi-sau'-rus	Plu-to'-ni-um	Pol-ym'-e-nes
Phleg'y-as	Phy'-las	Pi-sæ'-nor	Plu'-tus	Pol'y-me'-de
Phli'-as	Phy'-le	Pir'-se-us	Plu'-vi-us	Pol-ym'-e-don
Phli'-us	Phy-le'-is	Pis'-gah	Plyn-te'-ri-a	Pol'y-me'-la
Phlæ'-us	Phy-le'-us	Pis'-i-as	Plyg'e-us 7 8	Pol-ym-nes'-tes
Pho-be'-tor	Phyl'-i-ra	Pis'-i-as	Pob-li'-i-us	Pol-ym-nes'-tor
Pho-cæ'-a	Phyl'-la	Pi-si'-di-a 8	Poch'-e-reth	Pol-y-ni'-ces
Pho-cent'-ses, Pho-cæ'-i,	Phyl'-la'-li-a	Pi-si'-di'-ce	Pod'-a-lir'-i-us	Pol-yn'-e
and Pho'-ci-ci	Phyl'-le-i-us 5	Pi'-sis	Pod'-ar'-ce	Pol'y-pe'-mon
Pho-cil'-i-des	Phyl'-lis	Pis'-is-trat'-i-dæ (a)	Pod'-ar'-ces	Pol'y-per'-chon
Pho'-ci-on	Phyl'-li-us	Pi'-sis-trat'-i-des (a)	Pod'-ar'-res	Pol'y-phon'-mus
Pho'-cis	Phyl'-lo-d'o-ce	Pi'-sis-trat'-us (a)	Pod'-ar'-ge	Pol'y-phon'-tes
Pho'-cus	Phyl'-los	Pi'-son	Pod'-ar'-gus	Pol'y-phron
Pho-cyl'-i-des	Phyl'-lus	Pi'-so'-nis	Pæ'-as	Pol'y-pæ'-tes
Phæ'-be	Phy-rom'-a-chus	Pis'-pah (a)	Pæ'-ci-le	Pol-ys-tra-tus
Phæ'-be-um	Phy-sce'-la	Pis'-si-rus	Pæ'-ni	Pol'y-tech'-nus
Phæ'-bi-das	Phys'-co-a	Pis'-tor	Pæ'-on	Pol'y-ti-me'-tus
Phæ-big'e-na 7	Phys'-cos	Pi'-suth'-ues (a)	Pæ'-o'-ni-a	Pol-yt'-i-on 3
Phæ'-bus	Phys'-cus	Pit'-a-ne	Pæ'-o'-pus	Pol-yt'-ro-pus
Phæ'-mos	Phy-tal'-i-des	Pith'-e-cu'-sa	Pæ'-gon	Pol-yx'-e-na
Phæ-ni'-ce	Phyt'-a-lus	Pith'-e-us	Pæ'-lo	Pol'y-x-en'-i-das
Phæ-ni'-ci-a	Phy'-ton	Pit'-ho	Pol'-e-mo	Pol-yx'-o
Phæ-nic'-us	Phyx'-i-um (e)	Pith'-o-la'-us	Pol'-e-mo-cra'-ri-s	Pol'y-ze'-lus
Phæ-ni'-des 7	Pi'-a, or Pi-a'-li-a	Pith'-o-le-on	Pol'-e-mon	Pom'-ax-æ'-thres
Phæ-ni'-cus	Pi'-a-sus	Pit'-tho	Pol'-e-nor	Pom'-e'-ri-a
Phæ-ni'-cu'-sa	Pi'-ce'-ni	Pit'-thys	Pol'-is	Pom'-e'-ri-i
Phæ'-nix	Pi'-cen'-ri-a	Pit'-ta-cus	Pol'-is-or ce'-tes	Pom'-e'-ti'-na
Phol'-o-e	Pi'-cen'-ti-li'-ni	Pit'-the-us (f)	Pol'-is-ma (a)	Pom'-e-na
Pho'-lus	Pi'-ce'-num	Pit'-the-us (f)	Pol'-is-tra-tus	Pom-pe'-i-a 5
Phor'-bas	Pi'-era	Pit'-the-us (f)	Pol'-is-tra-tus	Pom-pe'-i-a 5
Phor'-cus, or Phor'-eys	Pic'-te, or Pic'-ti (d)	Pit'-the-us (f)	Pol'-leu'-ri-a	Pom-pe'-i-i, or
Phor-cy'-nis	Pic'-ta'-vi, or Pic't'-o-nes	Pit'-u-a'-ni	Pol'-lin'-e-a	Pom-pe'-i-um 5
Phor'-mi-o	Pic'-ta'-vi-um	Pit'-u-la'-ni	Pol'-li-o	Pom-pe'-i-op'-o-lis 5
Phor'-mis	Pi'-cus	Pit'-y-æ'-sus	Pol'-lis	Pom-pe'-i-us 5
Pho-ro'-ne-us	Pi-do'-rus	Pit'-y-o-ne'-sus	Pol'-li-us Fe'-lix	Pom-pil'-a
Pho-ro'-nis	Pid'-y-tes	Pit'-y'-sa	Pol'-lu'-tr'-a	Pom-pil'-i-us
Pho-ro'-ni-um	Pi'-e-ra	Pla'-cen'-ri-a	Pol'-lux	Pom-pil'-us
Pho'-ros	Pi-er'-f-a	Pla'-ci-de'-i-a'-nus 7 8	Pol'-lo'-ni-a	Pom-pis'-cus
Pho-ti'-nus	Pi-er'-f'-ides	Pla'-ci-d'-i-a	Pol'-lus	Pom-po'-ni-a
Phox'-us	Pi'-e-ris	Pla'-ci-d'-i-us	Pol'-lus'-ca	Pom-po'-ni-us
Phra-a'-tes	Pi'-e-rus	Pla-na'-si-a (b)	Pol'y-æ'-nus	Pom-po'-si-a'-nus (d)
Phra-at'-ices	Pi'-e-tas	Pla-n'-ci-na	Pol'y-æ'-nus	Pomp'-ti'-ne
Phra-da'-tes	Pi'-gres	Pla-n'-cus	Pol'y-ar'-chus	Pom'-pus
Phra-gau'-de	Pi'-ha-hi'-roth	Pla-tæ'-a	Pol-lyb'-i-das	Pom'-ri-a
Phra-ha'-tes	Pi'-late	Pla-tæ'-æ	Pol-lyb'-i-us, or	Pon'-ti-cum ma'-re
Phra-ni-c'a-tes	Pil'-dash	Pla-ta'-ni-us	Pol'y-bus	Pon'-ti-cus
Phra-or'-tes	Pil'-e-tha	Pla-to (d)	Pol'y-bæ'-a	Pon'-ti-d-i-us
Phras'-i-cles (a)	Pil'-tai 6	Pla-u'-ri-a	Pol'y-hæ'-tes	Pon'-ti-na
Phras'-i-mus (a)	Pi-lum'-nus	Pla-u'-ri-us	Pol'y-ho'-tes	Pon'-ti-nus
Phra'-si-us (b)	Pim'-ple	Pla-u'-ri-us	Pol'y-cau'-on	Pon'-ti-us
Phra-ta-pher'-nes	Pim-pile'-ides	Pla-u'-ri-us	Pol'y-car'-pus	Pon'-tus
Phri'-a-pa'-ri-us	Pim-pra'-na	Pla-u'-ti-l'	Pol'y-cas'-te	Pol-pil'-ias
Phric'-i-um	Pim-præ'-na	Pla-u'-tus	Pol'y-lych'-a-res	Pol-pil'-i-us
Phrix'-us	Pin'-a-re	Ple'-i-a-des 5 (d)	Pol'y-ele'-a	Pop-lic'-o-la
Phron'-i-ma	Pin'-a-ris	Ple'-i-o-ne 5	Pol'y-cles	Pop-pæ'-a
Phron'-tis	Pin-na'-ri-us	Plem-my'-i-um	Pol'y-cle'-tus	Pop-pæ'-us
Phru'-ri	Pin'-da-rus (d)	Plem'-ne-us	Pol-y-cra'-tes	Pop-u-lo'-ni-a
Phry'-ges	Pin'-de-nis'-sus	Pleu'-ra-us	Pol'y-cra'-ta, or	Por'-a-tha
Phryg'i-a 7		Pleu'-ron	Pol'y-cri'-ta	Por'-ci-a
Phry'-ne	Pin'-dus	Plex-au'-re	Plex-ri-us	Por'-ci-us
Phryna'-i-cus	Pin'-na	Plex-ip'-pus	Pol-yce'-tor	Por-red'-o-rax
Phry'-nis	Pin'-non	Plin'-i-us	Pol-y-dæ'-mon	Por-ri'-na
Phry'-no	Pin'-thi-as	Plin-thi'-ne	Pol-lyd'-a-mas	Por-o-se-le'-ne
Phryx'-us	Pi-o'-ni-a	Plis-tar'-chus	Pol'y-dam'-na	Por-phyr'-i-on
Phthi'-a 8	Pi'-ra	Plis-thu-nus	Pol'y-dec'-tes	Por-phyr'-i-us
Phthi-o'-tis 8	Pi-ræ'-us, or	Plis-the-nes	Pol'y-deu-ce'-a	Por'-ri-ma

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the key.

(α) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded as
see P. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *sa* take the corrupted *sona* to make it *zhe* instead of *she*.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(c. Phyxium is equivalent to Phick'-si-um.

(f) The *t* in the first syllable is generally absorbed by the sound of the *th* in the second: see Prin. 145.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=é:z: ch=k: cr, sr, tr, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Por-sen'-na, or Por'-se-na	Pro'-cy-on	Pub-lic'-i-a	Pyth'-o-ni'-ce	Ram'-nes
Por'-ri-a	Prod'-i-cus	Pub-lic'-i-us	Pyth'-o-nis'-sa	Ra'-mota
Por'-ri-us	Pro-er'-na	Pub-lic'-o-la	Pyt'-na	Ra'-moth Gû' e-ad
Port'-mos	Proe'-ti-des	Pub'-li-us	Pyt'-ta'-lus	Ran'-da
Por'-tum-na'-li-a	Proe'-tus	Pu'-dens		Ra'-pha
Por'-tum-nus	Prog'-ne	Pu'-hites (c)		Ra'-pha-el (h)
Pos'-rus	Pro-la'-us	Pul	Q.	Ra'-phah
Pos'-si'-des	Prom'-e-chus	Pul-cher'-i-a	Qua-der'-na	Raph'-a-im
Pos'-i-de'-um	Pro-math'-i-das	Pu'-ni-cum bel'-lum	Qua'-di	Ra'-phon
Pos'-i-del'-on 6	Pro-ma'-thi-on	Pu'-nites (c)	Qua-dra'-tus	Ra'-phu
Pos'-i-do'-ni-a	Prom'-e-don	Pa'-non	Quad'-ri-frons, or	Ra'-po
Pos'-i-do'-ni-us	Prom'-e-næ'-a	Pu'-pi-us	Quad'-ri-ceps	Ra'-scip'-o-lis
Pos'-si-o 6	Pro-me'-the-i	Pu'-pi-e'-nus	Quæ'-to'-res (d)	Ras'-sis
Post-hu'-mi-a	Pro-me'-the-us, Pro-	Pur, or Pu'-rim	Qua'-ri	Rath'-u-mus
Post-hu'-mi-us	me'-this, and Prom-	Pur	Quæ'-rens	Rau-ra'-ci
Post-ver'-ta	e'-thi-des (d)	Pu't	Qui-e'-tus	Rau'-ri-ci
Pos-tu'-mi-us	Prom'-e-thus	Pu'te'-o-li	Quinc'-ti-a'-nus 3	Ra'-ven'-na
Pos-tam'-i-des	Prom'-u-lus	Pu'ti-el	Quinc'-til'-i-a	Ra'-vo-la
Pot'-a-mon	Pro-nap'-i-des	Py'-a-nep'-si-a	Quinc'-til'-i-a'-nus	Ra'-zis
Po-thi'-us	Pro-nax	Pyd'-na	Quinc'-ti-us	Re'-a-i'-ah
Pot'-thos	Pron'-e	Py'-garg	Quin'-de-cem'-vi-ri	Re'-a-le
Pot'-i-dæ'-a	Pron'-o-mus	Pyg-e-la-7	Quin-qua'-tri-a	Re'-ba
Pot'-i-na	Pron'-o-us	Pyg-mæ'-i (d)	Quin'-quen-na'-les	Re'-bec'-ca
Pot'-i-phar	Pron'-u-ba	Pyg-ma'-li-on	Quin-que'-tri	Reb'-i-lus
Po-tiph'-e-ra	Pro-per'-ri-us	Py-l-a-des	Quin-ti-l'-i-a'-nus	Re'-chab
Po-tir'-i-us	Pro-pæ'-pi-des	Py-læ	Quin-ti-l'-i-us	Re'-chab-ites (c)
Pot'-ni-æ	Pro-pon'-tis	Py-læ-men es	Quin-ti-l'-i-us	Re'-chah
Præc'-tri-m	Prop'-y-le'-a	Py-lag'-o-ras	Quin-ti-l'-i-us	Re'-dic'-u-lus
Præc'-ci-a	Pro-schys'-ti-us 3	Py-lag'-o-ras	Quin-ti-l'-i-us	Red'-o-nes
Præ-næ'-te	Pro-ser'-pi-na (f)	Py-la-on	Quin-ti-l'-i-us	Re'-el'-i-a'-i 6
Præ'-sos	Pro-s'-o-pi'-tis (a)	Py-lar'-tes	Quin'-tus	Re'-el'-i'-as
Præ'-sti	Pro-sym'-na	Py-lar'-ge	Quir'-i-na'-li-a	Ree-sai'-as 6
Præ'-tor (d)	Pro-tag'-o-ras	Py-las	Quir'-i-na'-lis	Re'-gem
Præ-to'-ri-us	Pro-te'-a gor'-i-des	Py-le'-ne	Qui'-ri-nus	Re-gem'-me-lech
Præ-tu'-ri-um	Pro-te-i Co-lum'-um	Py-le-e-us	Qui'-ri-tes	Re-gil'-læ
Prat'-i-nas	Pro-tes'-i-la'-us	Py-le-on		Re-gil'-li-a'-nus
Prax-ag'-o-ras	Pro'-the-us (d)	Py-lo	R.	Re-gil'-lus
Prax'-i-as (c)	Pro'-tho-e'-nor	Py-lo	Ra'-a-mah	Re'-gom
Prax-id'-a-mas	Pro'-the-us	Py-lus	Ra'-a-mi'-ah	Reg'-u-lus
Prax-id'-a-co	Proth'-o-us	Py-ra	Ra-am'-ses	Reg'-u-lus
Prax'-i-la	Proth'-o	Py-rac'-mon	Rab'-bah	Re'-hob
Prax-iph'-a-nes	Pro-tog'-e-ne'-a 7	Py-rac'-mos	Rab'-bath	Re'-ho-bo'-am
Prax'-is (d)	Pro-tog'-e-ni'-a 7	Py-rach'-mes	Rab'-bat	Re'-ho'-both
Prax-it'-e-les	Pro-tom'-e-di'-a	Py-r-a-mus	Rab'-bi	Re'-hu
Prax-ith'-e-a	Pro-tom'-e-du'-sa	Py-r-e-næ'-i	Rab'-bi-th	Re'-hum
Pre-u'-ge-nes	Prox'-e-us	Py-r-e-næ'-us	Rab-bo'-ni	Re'-i
Prex-as'-pes	Pro-den'-ri-us	Py-re'-ne	Ra-bir'-i-us	Re'-kem
Pri-am'-i-des	Pro-m'-ni-des	Py-r-gi	Rab'-mag	Rem'-a-li'-ah
Pri'-a-mus	Pro-m'-ni	Py-r-gi-on	Rab'-sa-ces	Re'-meth
Pri'-e-ne	Pro-m'-sa	Py-r-go	Rab'-sa-ris	Re'-mi
Pri'-ma	Pro-m'-sa-us	Py-r-got'-e-les	Rab'-sha-keh (g)	Rem'-mon
Pri-on	Pro-m'-si-as	Py-r-gus	Ra'-ca, or Ra'-cha	Rem'-mon Meth'-e-e
Pri-sil'-la	Pro-m'-no	Py-r-iph-pe	Ra'-cab	Rem'-phan
Pri'-cus	Pro-m'-nes (d)	Py-ro	Ra'-cal	Rem'-phis
Pri'-tis	Pro-m'-ni-um (d)	Py-ro-is	Ra'-chab	Rem'-u-lus
Pri-ver'-nus	Pro-m'-ni-um 6	Py-ro-ni-a	Ra'-chel 8	Re-mu'-ri-a
Pri-ver'-num	Pro-m'-ni	Py-r-rha	Ra'-cil'-i-a	Re'-mus
Pro-ba	Pro-m'-a-the 8	Py-r-rhi-ca	Ra'-da-i	Re'-pha-el (h)
Pro-bus	Pro-m'-a-thos 8	Py-r-rhi-ca	Ra'-sa'-ces	Re'-phah
Pro'-cas	Pro-m'-me-ni'-tus 8	Py-r-rhi-ca	Ra'-gau 6	Reph'-a-i'-ah
Proch'-o-rus	Pro-m'-met'-i-chus 8	Py-r-rhi-cus	Ra'-ges	Reph'-a-ims (c)
Proch'-y-ta	Pro-m'-mis 8	Py-r-rho (d)	Rag'-u-a	Reph'-i-dim
Pro-cil'-i-us	Psa'-phis 8	Py-r-rhus	Ra'-gu'-el	Re'-sen
Pro-cil'-la	Psa'-pho 8	Py-s'-te	Ra'-hab	Re'-sheth
Pro-cil'-lus	Pse'-cas 8	Py-thag'-o-ras (d)	Ra'-ham	Re'-sus
Pro-cle'-a	Pso'-phis 8	Pyth'-a-a'-tus	Ra'-kem	Re'-u
Pro-cles	Psy'-che 8 (d)	Pyth'-e-as	Rak'-kath	Rou'-ben
Proe'-ne	Psy'-chus 8	Py'-thes	Rak'-kon	Ro'-u-dig'-ni
Proe'-tus	Psy'-li 8	Pyth'-e-us	Ram	Re-u'-el
Proe'-tus	Pte'-le-um 8	Pyth'-i-a (d)	Ra'-ma, or Ra'-mah	Re'-mah
Proe'-tus	Pter'-e-la'-us 8	Pyth'-i-as	Ra'-math	Re'-maph
Proe'-tus	Pte'-ri-a 8	Pyth'-i-on	Ra'-math-a'-im	Re'-zeph
Proe'-tus	Pto'-e-der'-ma 8	Pyth'-i-on	Ram'-a-them	Re'-zi'-a
Proe'-tus	Pto'-e-mæ'-um 8	Py-tho	Ra'-math-ite (c)	Re'-zin
Proe'-tus	Pto'-e-mæ'-us 8	Py-thoch'-a-ris	Ra'-math Le'-hi	Re'-zon
Proe'-tus	Pto'-e-ma'-is 8	Pyth'-o-cles	Ra'-math Mis'-peh (g)	Rha'-cr-a
Proe'-tus	Pto'-e-y-chus 8	Pyth'-o-do'-rus	Ra'-me'-ses	Rha'-cr-us
Proe'-tus	Pto'-e-us 8	Pyth'-o-la'-us	Ra'-mi'-ah	Rha'-co'-tus
Proe'-tus	Pu'-a, or Pu'-ah	Py'-thon	Ra'-mi'-se	Rhad'-a-man'-thos

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if it take the corrupted sound, to make it sh instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Praxias is equivalent to Præc'-i-us.

(f) The s is generally vocalized: as an English word it is re-bu-se to Pro'-p-ine.

(g) The letters ch are sounded as alphabetic a.

(h) The last two syllables are liable to blend, and the words are heard as if written Ra'-phel, Re'-phel.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=ē: ch=k: ei, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʰ) the principal accent.

Rhad'-a-mis'-tus	Ro'-ma (d)	Sa-bi'-ni	Sa-lo'-me	Sa-rai'-as ⁶
Rha'-di-us	Ro-mam'-ti-e'-zer	Sa-bin'-i-a'-nus	Sa'-lon	Sa-ram'-a-el ⁴
Rhae'-te-um	Ro-ma'-ni (d)	Sa-bi'-nus Au'-lus	Sa-lo'-na, or Sa-lo'-næ	Sa-ra'-mel
Rhae'-ti, or Ræ'-ti	Ro-ma'-nus	Sa'-bis	Sa'l'-o-ni'-na	Sa-ran'-ges
Rhae'-ti-a	Ro-mil'-i-us	Sab'-ra-cæ	Sa'l'-o-ni'-nus	Sar'-a-pa'-ni
Rham-nen'-ses	Rom'-u-la	Sa-bri'-na	Sa-lo'-ni-us	Sa'-raph
Rham'-nes	Ro-mu'-li-dæ	Sab'-tah	Sa'l'-pis	Sa'-ra-pus
Rham'-si-ni'-tus	Rom'-u-lus	Sab'-te-chæ	Sa'-lu	Sa'-sa
Rham'-nus	Ro'-mus	Sab'-u-ra	Sa'-lum	Sa-ras'-pa-des
Rha'-nis	Ros'-cr-us	Sab'-u-ra'-nus	Sa'l'-vi-a'-nus	Sar'-ched'-o-mus
Rha'-ros	Rosh	Sab'-ru-ta	Sa'l'-vid'-e'-nus	Sar'-dan-a-pa'-lus
Rhas-cu'-po-ris	Ro-sil'-la-nus	Sa'-bus	Sa'l'-vi-us	Sar'-di
Rhe'-a	Ro'-si-us (b)	Sac'-a-das	Sam'-a-el ⁴	Sar'-des
Rhe'-lus, or Rie'-bus	Rox'-a-na	Sa'-cæ	Sa-mai'-as ⁶	Sar'-de-us
Rhed'-o-næ	Rox'-o-la'-ni	Sa'-car	Sa-ma'-ri-a (f)	Sar'-din'-ia
Rhe'-gi-um	Ra-bel'-li-us	Sa'-cer	Sa-mar'-tans (e) (d)	Sar'-dis, or Sar'-des
Rhe-gus'-ci	Ra'-bi	Sach'-a-li'-tes	Sam'-a-tus	Sar'-dites (c)
Rhe'-mi	Ra'-bi-con	Sa-cra'-ni	Sam-bu'-los	Sar'-di-us
Rhe'-ne	Ru'-bi-e'-nus Lap'-pa	Sa-cra'-tor	Sa'-me, or Sa'-mos	Sar'-dine (c)
Rhe'-ni	Ru'-bi-go	Sa-cra'-ti-vir	Sa-me'-us ⁶	Sar'-don'-t-ens (d)
Rhe'-nus	Ru'-bra sax'-a	Sad'-a-les	Sam'-gar Ne'-bo	Sar'-do-nyx (d)
Rhe-o mi'-tres	Ru'-br'-us	Sad'-a mi'-as	Sa'-mi	Sa'-re-a
Rhe'-to	Ru'-by (c)	Sa'-dal ⁶	Sa'-mi-a	Sa'-rep'-ta
Rhe'-sus	Ru'-di-æ	Sa'-das	Sa'-mis	Sar'-gon
Rhe-to'-e-næ?	Ru'-di'-nus	Sad-de'-us	Sam'-lah	Sar'-tas'-ter
Rhe'-ti-co	Ru'-fæ	Sad'-duc	Sam'-ni	Sa'-rid
Rhe-u'-nus	Ru'-fus	Sad'-du-ces (c) (d)	Sam-ni'-tæ	Sa-ma'-ti-a
Rhex-e'-nor	Ro-fil'-lus	Sa'-doc	Sam-ni'-tes	Sa-men'-tus
Rhex-ib'-i-us	Ru'-fl'-nus	Sa'-dus	Sam'-ni-um	Sa'-ni-us
Rhi-a'-nus	Ru'-fl'-nus	Sad'-y-a'-tes	Sa-mo'-ni-um	Sa'-ron
Rhid'-a-go	Ru'-fus	Sag'-a-na	Sa'-mos	Sa-ron'-t-ens
Rhi-mot'-a-cles	Ru'-gi	Sa'-gis	Sa-mos'-a-ta	Sa-ro'-thi
Rhi-on	Ru'-ha-mah	Sa-git'-ta	Sam'-o-thra'-ce, or	Sar'-pe'-don
Rhi'-pha, or Rhi'-phe	Ru'-mah	Sa-gun'-tum, or	Sam'-o-thra'-ci-a	Sa'-ra
Rhi-phæ'-i	Ru'-mi-nus	Sa-gun'-tus	Sam'-p-sa-mes	Sa-ras'-tes
Rhi-phæ'-us	Ru'-ni-e'-na	Sa-ha-du'-tha-Je'-gar	Sam'-son	Sa'-se'-chin
Rhi'-um	Ru'-pil'-i-us	Sa'-is	Sam'-u-el	Sa'-si-na
Rho'-da	Ru'-ca	Sa'-la	Sam'-us	Sa-san'-da
Rhod'-a-nus	Rus'-et-us ³	Sa'-a-con	Sa'-na	Sa'-ruch
Rho'-de	Rus-cof'-ni-a	Sa'-lah	Sa'-a-bas'-sa-rus	Sa'-son
Rho'-di-a	Ru'-sel'-læ	Sa'-a-me'-nes	Sa'-a-os	Sa'-si-a
Rhod'-o-eus	Ru'-pi-na	Sa'-a-min'-i-a	Sa'-a-sib	Sa'-tan (h)
Rhod'-o-gy'-ne, or	Ru'-ti-ens	Sa'-a-mis	Sa-nal'-lat	Sa-tan'-pes
Rhod'-o-gu'-ne	Ru'-ti-ni	Sa'-a-mi'-na	Sa'-cho-ni'-a-thon	Sa-th'-ra-baz'-nes
Rhod'-o-pe, or	Ruth (e)	Sa-la'-pi-a, or	Sa'-da'-ce	Sa-th'-ra-bou-za'-nes
Rho-do'-pis	Ru'-ti-la	Sa-la'-pi-æ	Sa'-da'-li-um	Sa'-tri-æ
Rho'-dus	Ru'-ti-lus	Sa'-ra	Sa'-da-nis	Sa'-ti-bar-za'-nes
Rho'-bus	Ru'-ti-l'i-us Ru'-fus	Sa-la'-ri-a	Sa'-da-nus	Sa'-ti-e'-u-la, or
Rho'-e-us	Ru'-tu-ba	Sa'-a-sad'-a-i ⁴	Sa'-di-on	Sa'-ti-e'-u-lus
Rho'-te-um	Ru'-tu-bus	Sa'-las'-ci	Sa'-dre-cot'-tus	Sa'-tis
Rho'-tus	Ru'-tu-li	Sa'-la'-thi-el	Sa'-ga-la	Sa'-re-pe'-ni
Rho-sa'-ces	Ru'-tu-pæ	Sa'-cæh	Sa'-ga'-ri-us, or	Sa'-tri'-cum
Rho'-sus	Ru'-tu-pi'-nus	Sa'-cha-h	Sa'-ga'-ris	Sa'-trop'-a-ces
Rhox-a'-na, or		Sa'-lei-us ⁶	Sa'-guin'-i-us	Sa'-u-ra
Rox-a'-na		Sa'-lem	Sa'-he-drim (d)	Sa'-u-rei'-um ⁶ , or
Rhox-a'-ni		Sa'-le-ni	Sa'-ni	Sa'-u-re'-um
Rhu-te'-ni, and		Sa'-le-ni'-ni	Sa'-nyr'-i-on	Sa'-u-rei'-us
Rhu-the'-ni		Sa'-ler-num	Sa'-san'-nah	Sa'-ur-na'-li-a (d)
Rhyn'-da-eus		Sa'-ga-ne-us, or	Sa'-to-næ, or	Sa'-tur-ni-a
Rhyn'-thon		Sa'-ga-ne-a	Sa'-to-næ (d)	Sa'-ur-ni'-nus
Rhy'-pæ		Sa'-li-i	Sa'-on	Sa'-tur-ni-us
Ri'-bal ⁶		Sa'-lim	Sa'-pe'-i, or Sa-phæ'-i	Sa'-tur-nus (d)
Ri-b'-lah		Sa'-li-na'-lor	Sa-ph	Sa'-u-rum
Rim'-mon		Sa'-li-us	Sa'-phat	Sa'-y-ri (d)
Rim'-mon Pa'-rez		Sa'-la-i ⁶	Sa-ph'-a-ti'-as	Sa'-y-ru-s (d)
Rin'-nah		Sa'-lu	Sa-ph'-ir	Sau-fel'-us Tro'-gus
Ri-phæ'-i		Sa'-lum	Sa'-pheth	Saul
Ri-phath		Sa'-lu-mus	Sa'-por	Sau-rom'-a-tæ
Ri-phæ'-us		Sa'-lus'-ti-us ³	Sa-po'-res	Sau'-rus
Ris'-sah		Sa'-ma, or Sa'-mah	Sap'-phi'-ra (g)	Sav'-e-ra
Rith'-mah		Sa'-ma-cis	Sap'-phire (g)	Sav'-a-ran
Ris'-pah		Sa'-mon	Sap'-pho (g), or	Sa'-vi-as
Rix-am'-a-ræ		Sa'-mo-ne	Sa'-pho	Sa'-vo, or Sa'-vo'-na
Ro-bi'-go, or Ru-bi'-go		Sa'-mo-ne-us	Sap'-ti-ne	Sa'-vus
Rod'-e-ri'-cus		Sa'-mus	Sa'-ra, or Sa'-rai	Saz'-i-ches
Ro-ge'-lim		Sa'-my-des'-us	Sa'-a-bi'-as	Sec'-a
Roh'-gah		Sa'-lo	Sa'-rac'-o-ri	Sec'-va
Ro-i-mus		Sa'-lom	Sa'-a-i'-ah	Sec'-vo-la

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z: see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound,

to make it the instead of the.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) This is an English formative, and the u is sounded as in /ull.

(f) This is at present the universal pronunciation of this word,

though the authorities give Sam'-a-i'-a as having been like-

wise in use.

(g) The p in the first syllable is absorbed by the sound of ph in the second; see Trin. 142: *Sapphire* is an English formative which see also in the Dictionary.

(h) The original quantity of the first syllable is short, and the word might accordingly be pronounced Sa'-ni; but, as in a thousand other instances, (such as Ca'-to, Pla'-to, &c.) the epi-labication in the English mode of sounding the word causes the first vowel to finish the syllable: see the word also in the Dictionary.

A, a, or ah=d : i or y=e : es=ez : ch=k : ci, si, ti, &c.=she : (') the principal accent.

Scal'-pi-um	Se-bu'-si-a'-ni, or	Seph'-a-rad	Shal'-lum	She'-pham
Sea-man'-der	Se-gu'-si-a'-ni (b)	Seph'-ar-va'-im	Shal'-ma-i 4	Sheph'-a-ti'-ah
Sea-man'-dri-us	Sec'-a-cah	Se'-phar-vites (c)	Shal'-man	She'-phi
Scan-da'-ri-a	Sech'-e-ni'-as	Se'-phe'-la	Shal'-ma-ue'-aer	She'-pho
Scan'-di-na'-vi-a	Se'-chu	Sep'-le'-ri-on	Sham'-ma	She'-phu'-phan
Scan'-ri-a'-nus	Se'-ta'-nus	Sep'-tim'-i-us	Sham'-a-ri'-ah	She'-rah
Scap'-tes'-y-le	Sed'-e-ci'-as	Sep'-ti-mu-lei'-us 6	Sham'-med	She'-re-bi'-ah
Scap'-tri-a	Sed'-i-ta'-ni, or	Sep'-y-ra	Sham'-mer	She'-resh
Scap'-tri-us	Sed'-en-ta'-ni	Seq'-ua-na	Sham'-gar	She'-rez
Scap'-u-la	Se-du'-ni	Seq'-ua-ni	Sham'-huth	She'-shack
Scar'-di-i	Se-du'-ri	Se-quin'-i-us	Sham'-mir	She'-shai 5
Scar-phi'-a, or	Se-ges'-ta	Se'-rah	Sham'-mah	She'-shan
Scar'-phe	Se-ges'-tes	Ser'-a-i'-ah	Sham'-ma-i 4	Shesh-bar'-zar
Scau'-rus	Se-gob'-ri-ga	Ser'-a-phim, or	Sham'-moth	Sheth
Sced'-a-sus	Seg'-ni	Ser'-a-phin (d)	Sham'-mu'-a	She'-thar
Scel'-e-ra'-tas	Seg'-o-nax	Se-ra'-pi-o	Sham'-mu'-ah	She'-thar Boz'-na-i
Scep'-sis	Seg'-on-tri-a, or	Se-ra'-pis (h)	Sham'-mu'-a	She'-va
Scep'-sr-us	Seg'-on-ti'-a-ci	Se'-red	Sham'-mu'-a	Shib'-bo-leth (d)
Sec'-va	Seg'-o-vi-a	Se'-res	Sham'-she-ra'-i	Shib'-mah
Sche'-onem 8	Se'-gub	Ser'-bo'-nis	Sha'-pham	Shi'-chron
Sche'-di-a	Se'-ir	Ser'-e-na	Sha'-phan	Shig-gal'-on 9
Sche'-di-u	Se'-i-rath	Ser'-e-ni-a'-nus	Sha'-phat	Shi'-on
Sche'-ri-a	Se-gun'-ti-um	Ser'-e-nus	Sha'-pher	Shi'-hor
Schoe'-ne-us	Se'-i-us Stra'-bo 5	Ser'-ges'-ti-a	Shar'-a-i 4	Shi'-hor Lib'-nath
Schoe'-nus or Sche'-no	Se'-ja'-na Ze'-li-us	Ser'-ge'-us	Shar'-ma-im	Shi'-i'm
Sci'-a-thus	Se'-la	Ser'-gi'-o-lus	Sha'-re'-zer	Shil'-hi
Sci'-dros	Se'-la Ham'-mah-le'	Ser'-ri-phus	Sha'-ron	Shil'-him
Sci'-lus	koth	Ser'-my-la	Sha'-ron-ite (c)	Shil'-lem
Sci'-nis	Se'-lah (d)	Ser'-ra-nus	Sha'-ru'-hen	Shil'-lem-ites (c)
Scin'-thi	Se'-led	Ser'-ro	Sha'-shak	Shi'-loh, or Shi'-lo
Sci'-o-ne	Sel'-e-mi'-as	Ser'-to'-ri-us	Sha'-shak	Shi'-lo'-ah
Sci'-pi-a-dæ	Se'-lem-nus	Ser'-rug	Sha'-ul	Shi'-lo'-ni
Scip'-i-o	Se'-le-ne	Ser'-væ-us	Sha'-ul-ites (c)	Shi'-lo'-nites (c)
Sci'-ra	Sel'-eu-ce'-na, or	Ser'-vi-a'-nus	Sha'-u-sha	Shil'-shah
Sci'-ra'-di-um	Se'-leu'-cis	Ser'-vil'-a	Sha'-veh (g)	Shim'-e-a
Sci'-ras	Se'-len'-ci-a (e)	Ser'-vil'-i-a'-nus	Sha'-veth	Shim'-e-a
Sci'-ras	Se'-leu'-ci-dæ	Ser'-vil'-i-us	She'-al'-tel 3	Shim'-e-am
Sci'-rus	Se'-leu'-cus	Ser'-vi-us Tal'-li-us	She'-a-ri'-ah	Shim'-e-ath
Sci'-lus	Sel'-ge	Se'-sis	She'-ar-ja'-shub	Shim'-e-ath-ites (c)
Scom'-brus	Se'-lim-nus	Se'-sos'-tris	She'-ba, or She'-bah	Shim'-e-i
Scot'-pas	Se'-li'-nuns, or	Ses'-thel	She'-bam	Shim'-e-on
Scot'-pi-um	Se'-li'-nus	Ses'-ti-us 3	Sheb'-a-ni'-ah	Shim'-i
Scor-dis'-ci, and	Sel'-la'-si-a (b)	Ses'-tos, or Ses'-tus	Sheb'-a-rim	Shim'-ites (c)
Scor-dis'-cæ	Sel'-le'-is	Se-su'-vi	Sheb'-bat	Shim'-ma
Scot'-ti'-nus	Sel'-li	Sel'-a-bis	Sheb'-ber	Shim'-mon
Scot'-us-sa	Se-lym'-bri-a	Seth	Sheb'-u-el	Shim'-rath
Scribes (c) (d)	Sem	Se'-thar	Shee'-a-mi'-ah	Shim'-ri
Scri-bo'-ni-a	Sem'-a-chi'-ah	Se'-ther	She'-chem	Shim'-rith
Scri-bo'-ni-a'-nus	Sem'-a-i'-ah	Se'-thon	She'-chem-ites (c)	Shim'-ron
Scri-bo'-ni-us	Sem'-a-i'-as	Se'-tri-a	Shech'-i-nah	Shim'-ron-ites (c)
Seyl'-a-ce'-um	Sem'-e-i	Se'-ve-ra	Shed'-e-ur	Shim'-ron Me'-ron
Seyl'-lax	Sem'-e-le	Se'-ve'-ri-a'-nus	She'-ha-ri'-ah	Shim'-shai 6
Seyl'-la	Se-mel'-le-us	Se'-ve'-rus	She'-kel	Shir'-nab
Seyl'-læ-um	Sem'-i Ger'-ma'-ni	Seu'-thes	She'-lah	Shir'-nar
Seyl'-li-as	Sem'-i-gun'-tus	Sex'-ti-a 3	She'-lan-ites (c)	Shir'-phi
Seyl'-lus	Se-mir'-a-mis	Sex'-til'-i-a	Shel'-e-mi'-ah	Shiph'-mite (c)
Seyl'-lu'-rus	Se'-mis	Sex'-til'-i-us	Shel'-leph	Shiph'-ra
Scyp'-pi-um	Sem'-mo'-nes	Sex'-tus	Shel'-lesh	Shiph'-rath
Sey'-ras	Sem'-mo'-nes	Sex'-tus	Shel'-o-mi	Shiph'-tan
Sey'-ros	Sem'-o-sane'-tus	Sha'-al-ab'-bin	Shel'-o-mith	Shi'-sha
Sey'-thæ	Sem'-pro'-u-a	Sha'-al'-bim	Shel'-o-moth	Shi'-shak
Sey'-thes, or Sey'-tha	Sem'-pro'-ni-us	Sha'-ai'-bo-nite (c)	Shel'-mi-el	Shit'-ra-i 4
Seyth'-i-a	Se'-na	Sha'-aph	Shem	Shit'-tah
Seyth'-tans (c) (d)	Sen'-a-ah	Sha'-a-ra'-im	Shem'-ma	Shit'-tim wood
Seyth'-des	Se-nach'-e-rib (f)	Shar'-a-im	Shem'-a-ah	Shit'-za
Seyth'-nus	Se-na'-tu	Sha'-ash'-gas	Shem'-a-i'-ah	Sho'-a
Sey'-thon	Se-na'-tu, or Se'-na	Shab'-beth'-a-i 4	Shem'-a-ri'-ah	Sho'-ah
Sey-thoy'-o-lis	Sen'-e-ca	Shuch'-i-a	Shem'-e-be'	Sho'-ab
Seyth'-o-pol'-i-tans (c)	Se'-neh (g)	Shad'-da-i 4	She'-mer	Sho'-bach
Se-bz	Se'-nir	Sha'-drach	She'-mi'-da	Sho'-ba-i 4
Se-bas'-ta	Sen'-o-nas	Sha'-oe 7	Shem'-i-nith	Sho'-bal
Se-bas'-ti-a	Sen'-ti-us	Sha-haz'-i-math	She-mir'-a-moth	Sho'-bek
Se'-bat	Sen'-u-ah	Shal'-le-cheth	She-mu'-el	Sho'-bi
Seb'-en-ny'-tus	Se'-o-rim	Shal'-lem	Sheu	Sho'-cho
Se-be'-tus	Se'-phar	Shal'-lim	She-na'-zar	Sho'-chob
		Shal'-i-sha 6	She'-nir	Sho'-ham
				Sho'-mer

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z :

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s ; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Otherwise Sel'-eu-ci'-a, but this, though perhaps the most classical pronunciation, is less frequently used.

(f) This is the almost universal pronunciation of the word, though the authorities are in favour of Sen'-a-cher'-ib.

(g) The letters ch are sounded as alphabetic a.

(h) This is the classical accentuation, yet Milton calls it Sep'-a-pis.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=eiz: ch=k. ct, st, tr, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Sho' -phach	Si'l-la	Sm'i-lax	Spar'-ri-a"-tat	Strat'-o-ni"-cus
Sho' -phan	Si'l-o-a	Sm'i-las	Spar'-ri-a"-tat	Stron'-gy-le
Sho-shan' -nim	Si'l-o-as	Sm'in-dyr'-i-des	Spe'-chi-a	Stroph'-ades
Sho-shan' -nim	Si'l-o-ah, or	Sm'in'-the-us (e)	Spem'-di-us	Stro'-phi-us
E"-duth	Si'l-o-am	Sm'y'-na	Spem'-don	Stru-thoph'-a-gi
Shu' -a	Si'l-o-e	So	Sper'-chi-us	Stru'-thus
Shu' -ah	Si'l'-phit-um	So-a'-na	Sper'-ma-toph'-a-gi	Stru'-thus
Shu' -al	Si'l-va"-nus (d)	So-an'-da	Speu-sip'-pus 6	Stru'-thus
Shu' -ba-el 4	Si'-mal-cu'-e	So-a'-nes	Sphe'-ac-le-ri-ae	Stru'-thus
Shu' -ham	Sim-briv'-i-us, or	So'-chuh	Sphe'-rus	Stru'-thus
Shu' -ham-ites (c)	Sim-bruv'-i-us, or	So'-coh	Sphinx (d)	Stym-phal'-li-a, or
Shu' -hites (c)	Sim'-e-on	Soe'-ra-des (d)	Sphe'-rus	Stym-phal'-lis
Shu' -lam-ite (c)	Sim'-e-on-ites (c)	So'-di	Spho'-dri-as	Stym-phal'-lus
Shu' -math-ites (c)	Si-me'-thus, or	So'-om	Sphra-gid'-i-um	Styg'-ne
Shu' -nam-ite (c)	Sy-me'-thus	So'-om-ites (c)	Spi-cil'-lus	Sty'-ra
Shu' -nem	Sim'-i-lae	So'-ma-as	Spin'-tha-rus	Sty'-rus
Shu' -ni	Sim'-i-lis	So'-ma-as	Spin'-ther	Styx (d)
Shu' -nites (c)	Sim'-i-lis	Sog'-di-a"-na	Spi-tam'-e-nes	Sua-de'-la (h)
Shu' -pham	Si'-mo	Sog'-di-a"-nus	Spi-thoi'-a-tes	Su'-ah
Shu' -pham-ite (c)	Si'-mo-is	So'-e-o, or So'-li	Spith'-ri-da"-tes	Su'-ar-do'-nes
Shup' -pim	Sim'-o-is'-i-us (h)	So'-lo-is	Spo-le'-ri-um	Su'-ba
Shu'-shan	Si'-mon	So'-lo-mon	Spor'-a-des (d)	Su'-ba-i 4
Shu'-shan E"-duth	Si'-mon'-i-des	So'-lon	Spu'-ri-na	Su'-ba-tri-i
Shu'-the-lah	Sim-pli'o'-rus	So'-lo-ni-um	Spu'-ri-us	Sub-lic'-us
Shu'-tha-lites (c)	Sim'-ri	So'-lus	Sta-be'-ri-us	Sub'-o-ta
Si'-a	Sim'-u-lus	Sol'-y-ma, and	Sta-be'-ri-us	Sub-ur'-ra
Si'-a-ka	Si'-mus	Sol'-y-ma, and	Sta-be'-ri-us	Su-ca'-ah-ites (e)
Si'-ba	Si	Sol'-y-ma, and	Stac'-te	Sue'-coth
Si'b'-ba-chai 4	Si'-nai 6	Som'-nus	Stac'-te	Sue'-coth Be'-noth
Si'b'-bo'-eth	Si'-nai 6	Som'-nus	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-bi'-ni	Si'-ndi	Son'-ti'-a-tes	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'b'-mah	Sin'-ge'i	Son'-ti'-a-tes	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'b'-ra-im	Si'-nim	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-bur'-ri-us	Si'-nites (c)	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-byul'-a	Si'-na-ces	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-ca	Si'-na-cha	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-cam'-bri, or	Si'-o-e	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Sy-gam'-bri	Si'-non	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-ca-ni	Si'-no'-pe	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-ca-ni-a	Si'-no'-pe	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-ce-lis	Si'-no'-rix	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-cel'-i-des	Si'-no'-pex	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-chu'-us	Si'-no'-ri	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-chem	Si'-no'-us	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-cil'-i-a	Si'-on	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-cin'-i-a	Siph'-moth	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-ci'-nus	Siph'-nos	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-ci'-rus	Si'-pon'-tum, Si'-pus	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-ci'-us	Si'-pai 6	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-cu'-li	Si'-py-lum, and	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-cu'-lus	Si'-py-lus	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-cy-on 7	Si'-rach	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-cy-o'-ni-a 7	Si'-rach	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Sid'-dim	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-de	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-do'-ro	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Sid'-ci'-num	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-don	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-do'-nis	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-do'-ni-us	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-ga	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-ga'-um, or Si-ge'-um	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-gi'-o-noth	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-gi'-ni-a	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-gi'-o-ves'-sus	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-gy'-ni, Si-gu-næ	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-gyn'-na	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si-ha	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-hon	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-hor	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro
Si'-la, or Sy'-	Si'-rah	So'-phax	Sta-gif'-ra	Su'-cro

(a) Letters in some situations: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the *s*; or if *si* take the corrupted sound, to make it *zhe* instead of *she*.

(e) This is an English formative

(d) See also, or words related to it in the Dictionary.

(e) Or Smin'-theus in two syllables, and eu as ū.
(f) Applied to one who is h—

(g) The sound of *ph* is vocalized : *see* *Ph*.

(h) The *u* falls into the sound of *io*, and so reduces the word to one syllable shorter than it is.

(f) More commonly but less consistently, the syllable shorter than it would otherwise be : see Prin. 142

commonly but less correctly Sn^{2+} -diox.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=l: es=ez: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʰ) the principal accent.

Sy-e'-ne, (Scripture)	Ta-haph'-a nes	Tar'-tan	Te-les'-pho-rus	Te-trap'-o-liv
Sy'-e-ne (in Egypt)	Ta-hap'-e-nes	Tat'-na-i 4	Tel'-e-stag'-o-ras	Tel'-rarch (d)
Sy'-e-ne'-st-us (b)	Ta'-hath	Tar'-ta-rus (d)	Te-les'-tas	Tel'-ri-cus
Sy'-en-i'-tes	Tah'-pe-nes	Tar'-tes'-sus	Te-les'-tes	Teu'-cer
Syg'-a-ros	Tah'-re-a	Tar-un'-ri-us	Te-les'-to	Teu'-eri
Sy-le'-a	Tah'-tim Hod'-shi	Tas'-ge'-ri-us (a)	Tel'-e-thus	Teu'-cri-a
Syl'-e-us	Ta-la'-si-us (b)	Ta'-ri-an	Tel'-e-thu'-sa (a)	Teu'-de-ri
Syl'-la	Tal'-a-us	Ta'-ri-en'-ses	Te-leu'-ri-as	Teu'-mes'-sus
Syl'-lis	Ta-la'-y-ra	Ta'-ri-us	Te-leu'-ri-as	Teu'-ta
Syl'-o-es	Tal'-e-tum	Tat'-ta	Tel'-ha-re'-sha	Teu'-ta'-mi-as, or
Syl'-o-son	Tal'-i-tha Cu'-mi	Tau-lan'-ri-i	Tel'-har'-sa	Teu'-ta-mis
Syl'-va'-nus	Tal'-mai 6	Tau'-nus	Tel'-la'-no	Teu'-ta-mus
Syl'-vi-a	Tal'-mon	Tau-ra'-ni-a	Tel'-li-as	Teu'-tas, or Teu'-ta'-ta
Syl'-vi-us	Tal'-sas	Tau-ran'-tes	Tel'-lis	Teu'-thras
Sy'-ma, or Sy'-me	Tal-thyb'-i-us	Tau'-ri	Tel'-lus	Teu'-tom'-a-tus
Sym'-bo-lum	Ta'-lus	Tau'-ri-ca Cher'-so-	Tel'-me-la	Teu'-to-ni, and
Sym'-ma-chus	Ta'-mah	ne'-sus	Tel'-me-lah	Teu'-to-nes (d)
Sym'-pleg'-a-des	Ta'-mar	Tau'-ri-ca	Tel'-mes'-sus, or	Tha-ben'-na
Sy'-mus	Tam'-a-rus	Tau'-ri-ni	Tel'-mis'-sus	Thad'-de-us
Syn'-a-gogue (d)	Ta-ma'-se-a 3 (a)	Tau-ris'-ci	Te'-lon	Tha'-hash
Syn-cel'-lus	Tam'-e-sis	Tau'-ri-um	Tel'-thu'-sa (a)	Tha'-is
Sy-ne'-si-as (b)	Ta'-mos	Tau'-ro-min'-i-um	Te'-lys	Tha'-la
Syn'-ge-lus	Tam'-muz	Tau'-rus (d)	Te'-ma	Tha'-la-me
Syn'-nas	Tam'-pi-us	Tax'-i-la	Te'-man	Tha'-las'-si-us
Syn'-na-lax'-is	Tam'-y-ras	Tax'-i-lus, or Tax'-iles	Te'-ma-ni	Tha'-les
Syn'-nia	Tam'-y-ris	Tax'-i-maq'-ui-lus	Te'-man-ites (c)	Tha'-les'-tri-a, or
Sy-no'-pe	Ta'-nach	Ta-yg'-e-te 7	Te'-ma-the-a	Tha'-les'-tris
Syn'-ti-che	Tan'-a-gra	Ta-yg'-e-tus, or	Te'-men-i	Tha'-le'-tes
Syn'-ty-che	Tan'-a-grus, or Tan'-	Ta-yg'-e-te 7	Te'-me'-ni-um	Tha'-li'-a
Sy'-phax	a-ger	Te'-a-num	Tem'-e-ni'-tes	Thal'-pi-us
Sy-phax'-um	Tan'-a-is	Te'-a-rus	Tem'-e-nus	Tha'-mah
Syr'-a-ces	Tan'-a-quil	Te'-a-te-a, Te'-a-te, or	Tem'-e-rin'-da	Tham'-na-the
Syr'-a-co'-st-a (b)	Tan'-lu-meth	Te'-ge'-a-te	Tem'-e-sa	Tham'-y-ras
Syr'-a-cu'-sa	Ta'-nis	Te'-bah	Tem'-e-se	Tham'-y-ris
Syr'-a (d)	Tan-tal'-ides	Tel'-a-li'-ah	Tem'-nes	Thap'-sa-cus
Syr'-a-a Ma'-a-cah	Tan'-ta-lus	Tel'-beth	Tem'-nos	Tha'-ra
Sy'-rinx	Ta-nu'-si-us Ger'-mi-	Tech'-mes'-sa	Tem'-pe	Thar'-ge'-li-a
Sy'-rion	nus	Tech'-na-tis	Tem'-e-dos	Tha'-ri'-a-des
Sy'-ro Phae'-nix	Ta'-phath	Tec'-ta-mus	Tem'-es	Tha'-rops
Sy'-ro Phae'-ni'-ces	Taph'-e-nes	Tec'-tos'-a-ges, or	Tem'-e-sis	Tha'-ra
Sy'-ro-phae'-ni'-i-a	Ta'-phi-a	Tec'-tos'-a-gae	Tem'-nos	Thar'-shish
Sy'-ros	Ta'-phi-us, or Ta'-	Te'-ge'-a, or Te'-gwe'-a	Teu'-ty-ra, (Egypt)	Tha'-si-us, or
Syr'-tes (d)	phi-as'-sus	Teg'-u-la	Ten ty'-ra, (Thrace)	Thra'-si-us
Sy'-rus	Taph'-nes	Teg'-y-ra 7	Te'-os, or Te'-ios 5	Tha'-sos
Sys'-i-gam'-bis (a)	Ta'-phon	Te-haph'-ne-hes	Te'-pho	Tha'-si
Sys'-im'-e-thres	Tap'-pu-ah	Te-hin'-nah	Te'-rah	Tha'-sus
Sys'-i-nas	Tap'-rob'-a-ne	Te'-i-us 5	Ter'-a-phim	Thau-man'-ri-as, and
Sy-ne'-ces	Tap'-sus	Te'-i-um, 5 or Te'-os	Te-re'-don	Thau-man'-tis
Sy'-thas	Tap'-y-ri	Te'-kel	Te-re-n'-ri-a	Thau'-mas
	Ta'-rah	Te'-ko'-a, or Te'-ko'-ah	Te'-ren-tri-a'-nus	Thau'-ma'-si-us
	Tar'-a-lah	Te'-ko'-ites (c)	Te-re-n'-ri-us	Tha'-a
	Tar'-a-nis	Tel'-a-bib	Te-re-n'-tus	Tha'-ag'-e-nes 7
	Ta'-ras	Te'-lah	Te'-resh	Tha'-a-ges
	Tar'-ax-ip'-pus	Tel'-a-im	Te-re-us, or Te'-	Tha'-a-no
	Tar-bel'-li	Tel'-a-mon	reus 6	Tha'-a-num
	Tar-che'-ri-us	Tel'-a-mo-ni'-a-des	Ter'-ges'-te, or	Tha'-ar'-i-das
	Tar'-chon	Te-las'-sar	Ter'-ges'-tum	Tha'-ar'-nus
	Ta'-re-a	Tel'-chi'-nes	Te'-ri-as	Tha'-a-te'-tes
	Ta-ren'-tum, or Ta-	Tel'-chin'-i-a	Te'-ri-ba'-zus	Tha'-bae
	ren'-tus	Tel'-chin'-i-us	Te'-rid'-e 4	Tha'-ba-is (e)
	Tar-en-ti'-nus	Tel'-chis	Ter'-i-da'-tes	Tha'-be, or The'-lie
	Tar'-nao	Te'-le-a	Te'-ri-gum	Tha'-bez
	Tar'-pa	Te-leb'-o-as	Ter-men'-ri-a	Tha'-co'-a
	Tar-pe'-i-a 5	Te-leb'-o-as	Ter-me'-rus	Tha'-i-a 5
	Tar-pe'-i-us 5	Te-leb'-o-es	Ter-me'-sus	Tha'-i-as 5
	Tar-pel'-ites (c)	Tel'-e-bo'-i-des	Ter'-mi-na'-li-a	Tha'-las'-ser
	Tar-quin'-i-a	Tel'-e-cles, or	Ter'-mi-na'-lis	Tha'-e-phas'-sa
	Tar-quin'-i-i	Tel'-e-chus	Ter'-mi-nus	Tha'-er'-sas
	Ta-quin'-i-us	Tel'-e-clit'-des	Ter'-mi-sus, or	Thel-pa'-sz
	Tar-quir'-i-us	Te-leg'-o-nus	Ter'-mes'-sus	Thelx'-i-on
	Tar'-qui-tus	Te'-lem	Ter-pan'-der	Thelx'-i-o-pe
	Tar'-ra-ci'-na	Te'-lem'-a-chus	Terp-sich'-ore	Tha'-me'-si-on 3 (d)
	Tar'-ra-co	Tel'-e-mus	Terp-sic'-ra-te	Tha'-mis
	Tar'-ru'-ri-us	Tel'-e-phas'-sa	Ter'-ra-ci'-na	Tha'-mis'-cy-ra
	Tar'-sa	Tel'-e-phus	Ter'-ra-sid'-i-us	Tha'-me'-e-nus
	Tar'-shis	Te-le'-si-a (b) (d)	Ter'-ri-a	Tha'-mi'-son
	Tar'-shish	Te-le-si'-clas	Ter'-ti-us	Tha'-mis'-ta
	Tar-shi'-si (a)	Tel'-e-sil'-la	Ter-tul'-li-a'-nus	Tha'-mis'-ti-us 3
	Tar'-si-us	Tel'-e-sin'-i-cus	Ter-tul'-lus	Tha'-mis'-to
	Tar'-sus, or Tar'-sos	Tel'-e-si'-nus	Te'-ta	Tha'-mis'-to-cle
	Tar'-tak	Tel'-e-sip'-pus	Te'-thys	Tha'-mi-stop'-e-nes 3

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s is sometimes liable to be sounded s; see Prin. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound,

to make it zhs instead of sh.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The last two syllables blend their sounds.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=eéz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (ʰ) the principal accent.

The-oc'-a-nus	Thes'-sa-lus	Thy-es'-tes	Tim'-o-de'-mus	To'-bit
The'-o-cle'-a	Thes'-te	Thym'-bra	Tim'-o-la'-us	To'-chen
The'-o-cles	Thes'-ti-a ³	Thym'-bræ-us	Ti-mo'-le-on	To-gar'-mah
The'-o-clus	Thes-ti'-a-de, and	Thym'-bris	Ti-mo'-lus	To-ga'-ta
The'-o-clym'-e-nus	Thes-ti'-a-des	Thym'-bron	Ti-mom'-a-chus	To'-hu
The-oc'-ri-tus	Thes'-ti-as ³	Thym'-e-le	Ti'-mon	To'-i
The-od'-a-mas, or	Thes-ti'-us ³	Thy-mi'-a-this	Ti-moph'-a-nes	To'-la
Thi-od'-a-mas	Thes'-tor	Thy-moch'-a-res	Ti-mo'-the-us, or	To'-lad
Thes'-o-de'-tes	Thes'-ty-lis	Thy-moe'-tes	Ti-mo'-theus ⁶	To'-la-ites (e)
The-od'-o-re'-tus	Thes'-tis	Thy-od'-a-mas	Ti-mox'-e-nus	Tol'-ba-nes
The-od'-o-ri'-tus	Tneu'-dis ⁶	Thy-od'-ne	Tin'-gis	Tol'-mai ⁶
The'-o-do'-ra	Tneu'-tis, or Teu'-	Thy-od'-ne-us	Ti'-pha	Tol'-mi-des
The'-o-do'-rus	this ⁶	Thy'-o-ni-a'-nus	Ti'-phys	To-lo'-sa (a)
The'-o-do'-si-us	Thi'-a	Thy'-o-tes	Tiph'-y-sa	To-lum'-nus
The-od'-o-ta	Thi'-as	Thy'-re	Tip'-sah	To'-lus
The'-o-do'-ti-on ⁴	Thim'-bron	Thyr'-e-a	Ti'-ras	To-mæ'-um
The-od'-us	Thim'-na-thath	Thyr'-e-us	Ti'-rath-ites (e)	Tom'-a-rus
The'-o-g-ne'-tes	Thi-od'-a-mas	Thyr'-i-on	Ti'-re'-si-as (h)	Tom'-i'-sa
The-og'-nis	Thi'-be (a)	Thyr'-sa-g'e-tæ ⁷	Tir'-ha-kah	To'-mos, or To'-mis
The-om'-nes'-tus	This'-as (a)	Thys'-sos	Tir'-ha-uah	Tom'-y-ris
Th-e-on	This'-o-a (a)	Thy'-us	Tir'-i-a	To'-ne-a
The-on'-o-e	Tho-an'-ti-um	Ti'-a-sa (a)	Tir'-i-ba'-ses	Ton-gil'-i
Thes'-o-pe	Tho'-as	Tib'-a-re'-ni	Tir'-i-da'-tes	To-pa'-zos
The-oph'-a-ne	Tho'-e	Tib'-bath	Ti'-ris	To'-phel
The-oph'-a-nes	Tho'-lus	Ti-b'e'-ri-as	Ti'-ro	To'-phet
The'-o-pha'-ni-a	Thom'-as (e)	Tib'-e-ri'-nus	Tir'-sha-tha	Top'-i-ris, or
The-oph'-i-lus	Thom'-o-i	Tib'-e-ri-s	Ti-ryn'-thi-a	Top'-rus
The'-o-phras'-tus	Thom'-y-ris	Ti-b'e'-ri-us	Ti-ryn'-thus	Tor'-i-ni
The'-o-pol'-e-mus	Thon (f)	Ti-b'e'-sis	Tir'-zah	To-ro'-ne
The'-o-pom'-pus	Tho'-nis	Tib'-ni	Ti-sæ'-um	Tor-quæ'-ta
The'-o-phy-lac'-tus	Tho'-on	Ti-bul'-lus	Ti-sag'-o-ras	Tor-quæ'-tus
The-od'-ri-us	Tho'-o-sa	Ti'-bur	Ti-sam'-e-nes	Tor'-tor
The-ox'-e-na	Tho'-o-tes	Ti-bur'-ti-us	Ti-san'-drus	To'-rus
The'-ox-e'-ni-a	Tho-ra'-ni-us	Ti-bur'-tus	Ti-sar'-chus	Tor'-y-ne
The'-ox-e'-ni-us	Tho'-rax	Tic'-h-us	Tish'-bite	To'-u
Th-e-ra	Tho'-ri-a	Tic'-i-da ⁷	Ti-si'-a-rus (a)	Tox'-a-rid'-i-a
The-ram'-bus	Thor'-nax	Tic'-i-nus	Tis'-as	Tox'-e-us
The-ram'-e-nes	Thor'-nus	Tid'-i-us	Ti-siph'-o-ne	Tox'-ic'-ra-te
The-rap'-ne, or	Thra'-ce (g)	Ties'-sa	Ti-siph'-o-nus	Tra'-be-a
Te-rap'-ne	Thra'-ces	Ti-fa'-ta	Tis-sam'-e-nus	Trach'-a-lus
Thes'-ras	Thra'-ci-a	Ti-fæ'-num	Tis'-sa-pher'-nes	Trach'-chas
The-rip'-pe-das	Thra'-ci-dæ ³	Tig'-a-sis	Ti-tæ'-a	Tra-chi'-ni-a ²
Ther'-i-tas	Thra'-cis	Tig'-el-li'-nus ⁷	Ti'-tan, Ti-la'-nus	Trach'-o-ni'-tis
Ther'-ma	Thra'-se-as, (Greek	Tig'-el-li-us	Ti'-a-na	Tra'-gus
Ther'-me-leth	name)	Tig'-lath Pi-le'-ser	Ti-ta'-nes	Tra'-jan-op'-o-lis
Ther-mo'-don	Thra-se'-as, (Script.)	Ti-gra'-nes	Ti-ta'-ni-a	Tra'-ja'-nus
Ther-mop'-ylæ	Thra-sid'-e-us	Ti-gran-o-cer'-ta	Ti-tan'-i-des	Tra'-les
Ther'-mus	Thra'-si-us	Ti-gres	Ti-ta'-nus, (a giant)	Trans'-tib-er-i'-na
The-rod'-a-mas	Thra'-so (d)	Ti-gris	Ti'-a-nus, (a river)	Tra-pe'-zus
Th-e-rou	Thras'-y-bu'-lus	Ti-gris	Ti'-a-re'-si-us (b)	Tra-sul'-lus
Ther-pau'-der	Thras'-y-bu'-lus	Tig'-u-ri'-ni	Ti'-e-nus	Tre-bal'-ti-us
Ther-san'-der	Thras'-y-bu'-lus	Tik'-vath	Tith'-e-nid'-i-a	Tre-bel'-li-a'-nus
Ther-sil'-o-chus	Thra-syl'-us	Tik'-vath	Ti-tho'-nus	Tre-bel'-li-e'-nus
Ther-sip'-pus	Thra-sym'-a-chus	Tik'-vath	Ti-thraus'-tes	Tre-bel'-li-us
Ther-si'-tes	Thras'-y-me'-des	Ti'-lon	Ti-thraus'-tes	Treb'-i-a
Thes-bi'-tes	Thras'-y-me'-nes	Ti-mæ'-a	Ti-mæ'-a	Tir'-i-a
The-se'-i-dæ	Thras'-y-me'-nus	Ti-mæ'-us	Ti-mæ'-us	Tre-bi'-us
The-se'-is	Thre-ic'-tus	Ti-mag'-e-nes ⁷	Ti-mag'-e-nes ⁷	Tre-bo'-ni-a
Thes'-se-us, or	Thre-is'-sa	Ti-man'-dra	Ti-mag'-o-ras	Tre-bo'-ni-us
Thes'-seus ⁶	Thre-sip'-pas	Ti-man'-dra	Ti-man'-dra	Treb'-u-la
The-si'-dæ	Thri-am'-bus	Ti-man'-dri-des	Ti-man'-thes	Tre'-rus
The-si'-des	Thro'-ni-um	Ti-man'-thes	Ti-mar'-chus	Tre'-u-eri
Thes-moph'-o-ya (a)	Thry'-on	Ti-mar'-chus	Ti-tu'-ri-us	Tri-a'-ri-us
Thes-mo-phor'-i-a (a)	Thry'-us	Tim'-a-re'-ta	Ti'-tus	Tri-bal'-li
Thes-moth'-e-tæ (a)	Thu-eyd'-i-des	Tim'-a-si-on ³ (a)	Tit'-y-rus	Trib'-o-ci
Thes'-pi-a	Thu-is'-to	Ti-ma'-siuth'-e-us	Tit'-y-us	Tri-bu'-ni (d)
Thes-pi'-a-dæ	Thu-le	Ti-ma'-vus	Tit'-van	Tric'-as-ti'-ni
Thes-pi'-a-des	Thum'-mim	Ti-me'-lus	Ti'-za	Tric'-eæ
Thes'-pi-æ	Thu'-ri-æ, or	Ti-me'-si-us (b)	Ti'-zite (e)	Tri-cla'-ri-a
Thes'-pis	Thu'-ri-um	Tim'-na	Tie-pol'-e-mus	Tri-cre'-na
Thes'-pi-us, or	Thu-rif'-nus	Tim'-nath	Tim'-rus ⁸	Tri-e-ter'-i-ca
Thes'-ti-us	Thus'-ci-a	Tim'-na-thah	Tim'-lus ⁸	Trif'-o-li'-us
Thes-pro'-ti-a	Thy'-a	Tim'-nath He'-res	To'-ah	Tri-nac'-ri-a, or
Thes-pro'-tus	Thy'-a-des	Tim'-nath Se'-rah	To'-a-nah	Ti'-na-cri-s
Thes-sa'-li-a	Thy'-am-is	Tim'-nite (c)	Tob	Tri'-o-ban'-tes
Thes-sa'-li-o-tis	Thy'-a-na	Ti-moch'-a-ris	To-bi'-ah	Tri'-o-ca'-la
Thes'-sa-li-o-ni'-ca	Thy'-a-li'-ra	Tim'-o-cle'-a	To-bi'-el	Tri'-o-cla
	Thy-bar'-ni	Ti-moc'-ra-tes	To-bi'-el	Tri'-o-pas, or
	Thy-sa'-ni'	Ti-moc'-re-on	To-bi'-jah	Tri'-ops

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z:

see Prin. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if s take the corrupted sound, to make it z instead of she.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) Th sounded as T: see Prin. 168.

(f) Milton (Comus, line 676) places a final mute e to this name in

order to lengthen the sound of the e.

(g) As an English word, Thrace is pronounced in one syllable.

(h) Milton (Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 36) reduces it to three syl-

lables, pronouncing it Tri-re-as.

A, a, or ah=d: i or y=e: es=éz: ch=k: ci, si, ti, &c.=she: (") the principal accent.

Tri-phil'y-i-a	Ty'-a-na	Ur'-ba-ne	Ve-la'-ni-us	Ve-tu'-ri-a
Tri-phil'i-is	Ty'-a-ne'-us, (<i>adj.</i>)	Ur-bic'-u-a	Ve'-li-a	Ve-tu'-ri-us
Tri-phil-us	Ty'-a-ni'-tis	Ur-bi'-cus	Vel'-i-ca	Vo'-tus
Trip'-o-lis (<i>d</i>)	Ty'-bo'-ri-as	U'-ri	Ve-li'-na	Vi-bid'-i-a
Trip-to'-e-mus	Ty'-bris	U'-ri-a	Ve-li'-num	Vi-bid'-i-us
Triq'-ue-tra	Ty'-bur	U'-ri-ah	Ve'-li-o-eas'-si	Vib'-i-us
Tris'-me-gis'-tus (<i>a</i>)	Ty'-che	U'-ri-as	Vel'-i-ter'-na	Vib'-bo
Trit'-a ³	Tych'-i-us	U'-ri-el	Vel'-i-træ	Vib'-u-le'-nus
Trit'-o-ge-ni'-a	Tych'-i-cus	U'-ri-jah	Vel'-i-la-ri	Vi-bul'-li-us
Tri-ton (<i>d</i>)	Ty'-de	U'-rim	Vel'-le-da	Vi'-ca Po'-ta
Tri-to'-nis	Ty'-de-us, or	U'-ri-tes	Vel'-le'-i-us	Vi-cent'-ta, or
Tri-ven'-tum	Ty'-deus ⁶	Ur-sid'-i-us	Ve-lo'-ci-us, or	Vi-cent'-tri-a
Triv'-i-a	Ty'-di'-des	Us'-ca-na	Ve-lo'-ni-us	Vi-cent'-li-us
Triv'-i-a an'-trum	Ty'-e-nis	U-sip'-e-tes, or	Ve-na'-frum	Vic'-tor
Triv'-i-a lu'-cus	Tym'-ber	U-sip'-i-ci	Ven'-di	Vic-to'-ri-a
Tri-vi'-cum	Tym'-mo'-lus	Us-ti'-ca	Ven'-e-di	Vic-to'-ri-us
Tri-um'-vi-ri (<i>d</i>)	Tym'-pa-ni'-a	U'-tha-i ⁴	Ven'-e-ti	Vic-to-ri'-na
Tro'-a des	Tym'-phae'-i	U'-thi	Ve-ne'-tri-a	Vic-to-ri'-nus
Tro'-as	Tyn'-dar-i-des	U'-tens	Ven'-t-us	Vic-tum'-vi-æ
Troch'-o-is	Tyn'-da-ris	U'-ti-ca	Ve-nill'-i-a	Vi-en'-na
Troe'-ze'-ne	Tyn'-da-ris	Ux'-el-lo-du'-num	Ve-no'-ni-us	Vi-gel'-li-us
Trog'-i-lus ⁷	Tyn'-ni-chus	Ux'-i-i (<i>e</i>)	Ven-tid'-i-us	Vil'-li-a
Tro-glod'-y-læ	Ty-phoe'-us, or	Ux-is'-a-ma	Ven'-ti	Vil'-li-us
Tro-gus Pom-pe'-i-	Ty-phoe'-os	Uz'-a-i ⁴	Ven'-u-le'-i-us ⁵	Vim'-i-na'-lis
us ⁵	Ty-phoe'-us, (<i>adj.</i>)	Uz-al	Ven'-u-lus	Vin-cent'-ri-us
Tro-gyl'-li-um	Ty'-phon	Uz'-i-ta	Ve'-nus (<i>d</i>)	Vin'-ci-us
Tro'-ilus	Ty'-ran-ni'-on	Uz'-za	Ve-nu'-si-a, or	Vin-da'-li-us
Tro'-ja	Ty'-ran-nus	Uz'-zah	Ve-nu'-si-um (<i>b</i>)	Vin-del'-i-ci
Trom'-en-ti'-na	Ty'-ras, or Ty'-ra	Uz'-zen She'-rah	Ve-ra'-gri	Vin'-de-mi-a'-ton
Troph'-i-mus	Tyre (<i>c</i>)	Uz'-zi	Ve-ra'-ni-a	Vin'-dex Ju'-li-us
Tro-pho'-ui-us	Ty'-res	Uz'-zi-ah	Ve-ra'-ni-us	Vin-dic'-i-us
Tros	Ty'-ri-i	Uz'-zi-el	Ver-big'-e-nus	Vin'-do-nis'-sa
Tros'-u-lus	Ty'-ri-o-tes	Uz'-zi-el-ites (<i>c</i>)	Ver-cel'-læ	Vin-ici'-us
Tro'-i-um	Ty'-ro		Ver-cin-get'-o-rix	Vi-nid'-i-us
Tru-en'-tum, or	Ty'-rog'-ly-phis	V.	Ver'-e-na	Vin'-i-us
Tru-eu-ti'-num	Ty'-ros		Ver-gil'-i-a	Vin'-i-us
Try-pha'-na	Tyr'-rh-i-dæ	Vae-cæ'-i	Ver-gas'-il-lau'-nus	Vip-sa'-ni-a
Tryph'-e-us	Tyr'-rhe'-i-des	Va-cu'-na	Ver-gel'-lus	Vir'-bi-us
Tryph'-i-o-do'-rus	Tyr'-rhe'-ni	Va'-ga	Ver-gil'-i-æ	Vir-gil'-i-us
Try'-phon	Tyr'-rhe'-num	Vag'-e-dru'-sa ⁷ (<i>a</i>)	Ver-gin'-i-us	Vir-gin'-i-a
Try-pho'-sa	Tyr'-rhe'-nus	Va-gel'-li-us	Ver-git-um	Vir-gin'-i-us
Tu'-bal	Tyr'-rhe-us	Vag'-e-ni	Ver-go'-bre-tus	Vir'-i-a'-thi
Tu'-bal Ca'-in	Tyr'-rh-i-dæ	Va-jez'-a-tha	Ver'-i-tas (<i>d</i>)	Vir'-i-a'-thi
Tu'-be-ro	Tyr'-sis	Va'-la	Ver'-o-doe'-ri-us	Vir'-i-a'-thi
Tu-bi'-e-m	Tyr'-tae-us	Va'-lens	Ver'-o-man'-du-i	Vir'-ro
Tuc'-ci-a	Ty'-rus, or Ty'-ros	Va-leu'-ri-a	Ve-ro'-na	Vir'-tus
Tuc'-ci-a	Tys'-tas	Val'-eu-tin'-i-a ⁵ nus	Ve-ro'-nes	Vi-sel'-li-us
Tu'-der, or Tu-der'-ri-a		Va-le'-ri-a	Ver'-o-ni'-ca	Vi-sel'-lus
Tu'-di-ta'-nus	U.	Va-le'-ri-a'-nus	Ver'-re-gi'-num	Vi-tel'-li-a
Tu'-dri		Va-le'-ri-us	Ver'-res	Vi-tel'-li-us
Tu-gi'-ni, or Tu-ge'-ni	U'-bi-i	Val'-e-rus	Ver'-ri-tus	Vit'-a
Tu-gu'-ri'-nus	U'-cal	Val'-gi-us	Ver'-ri-us	Vit'-ri-cus
Tu-is'-to	U-cal'-e-gon	Van-da'-li-i (<i>d</i>)	Ver'-ru'-go	Vi-tru'-ri-us
Tu-lin'-gi	U'-cu-bis	Van-gi'-o-nes	Ver'-u-co	Vit'-u-la
Tul'-la	U'-el	Va-ni'-ah	Ver'-ti-cor'-di-a	Vo-co'-ni-a
Tul'-li-a	U'-fens	Van'-ni-us	Ver-tis'-cus	Vo-co'-ni-us
Tul-li'-o-la	U'-fen-ti'-na	Va-ra'-nes	Ver-tum'-nus	Vo-con'-ti-a
Tul'-li-us	U'-la-i ⁴	Var-dæ'-i	Ver'-u-la'-nus	Vog'-e-sus ⁷
Tu-ne'-ta, or Tu'-nis	U'-lam	Var'-gu-la	Ve'-rus	Vol'-a-gin'-i-us
Tun'-gri	U'-la	Va'-ri-a	Ves'-bi-us, (<i>a</i>) or	Vo-la'-na
Tu-ra'-ni-us	U'-pi-a'-nus	Va'-ri-ni	Ve-su'-bi-us	Vo-lan'-dum
Tur'-bo	U'-to-ni-a	Va-ris'-ti	Ves'-ci-a'-num ⁸	Vo'-la-ter'-ra
Tur-de'-ta'-ni	U'-lu-bræ	Va'-rit-us	Ves'-pa	Vol'-cæ, or Vol'-gæ
Tu-ro'-sis	U'-lys'-ses	Var'-ro	Ves-pa'-si-a'-nus	Vol-log'-es ⁷
Tu-ri'-ni	Um'-ber	Va'-rus	Ves'-cu-la'-ri-us	Vol-log'-e-sus ⁷
Tu-ri-us	Um'-bra	Vas-co'-nes	Ves'-e-ri-us	Vol'-scens
Tur'-nus	Um'-bri-a	Vash'-ni	Ve-se'-vi-us, or	Vol'-sci, or Vol'-ci
Tu-ro'-nes	Um'-brig-i-us ⁷	Vash'-ti	Ve-se'-vus	Vol-sin'-i-um
Tu-ro'-ni-a	Um'-bro	Vat'-i-ca'-nus	Ves'-ta	Vol-tin'-i-a
Tur'-pi-o	Um'-mah	Va-tin'-i-us	Ves-ta'-les	Vo-lu-ba
Tu-rul'-li-us	Un'-ca	Vat'-i-e'-nus	Ves-ta'-li-a	Vo-lum'-næ Fa'-nus
Tus-ca'-ni-a, and	Un'-cha	Vec'-ti-us	Ves-tic'-i-us	Vo-lum'-ni-a
Tus'-ci-a ⁴	Un'-de-cem'-vi-ri	Ve'-li-us Pol'-li-o	Ves-til'-i-us	Vo-lum'-nus
Tus'-ci	U-nel'-li	Ve-gel'-ri-us	Ves-til-la	Vo-lum'-ni-us
Tus-cu-la'-num	Un'-ni	Ve'-i-a ⁵	Ves-ti'-ni	Vo-lup'-tas, and
Tus-cu-lum	Unx'-i-a (<i>e</i>)	Ve'-i-a'-nus ⁵	Ves-ti'-nus	Vo-lu'-pi-a
Tus'-cus	U'-phaz	Ve'-en'-tes ³	Ves-tu-lus	Vol'-u-se'-nus
Tu'-ta	U-phar'-sin	Ve'-en'-to ³	Ve-su'-ri-us	Vo-lu'-si-a'-nus
Tu'-ti-a	U-ra'-ni-a	Ve'-i-i ³	Vet'-ti-us ³	Vo-lu'-si-us
Tu-ti'-cum	U-ra'-ni-i, or U'-ri-i	Vef'-o-via	Vet'-to-nes	Vol'-u-sus
Tu-tor	U-ra'-nus (<i>d</i>)	Ve-la'-brium	Vet'-u-la'-ni-a	Vo'-lux

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key

(c) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded t: see Pr. 151.
(d) It is usual to vocalize the s; or if it take the corrupted sound, to make it zhe instead of she.

(e) This is an English formative.

(f) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(g) Unxia is equivalent to Ungk'-si-a, and Uxli to Uck'-si-a.

A, a, or ah = ă : i or y = ě : es = ěz : ch = k : ct, st, tt, &c. = she : (") the principal accent.

Vo-ma'-nus	Xerx'-es	Za'-rah	Zo'-phath	Zi-my'-ri
Vo-no'-nes	Xeu'-xes ⁶	Zar'-a-i''-as	Zeph'-a-thah	Zin
Voph'-si	Xu'-thus	Zar'-rax	Ze'-phi, or Ze'-pho	Zi'-næ
Vo-pis'-eus	Xy'-chus	Zar'-bi-e''-nus	Ze'-phon	Zi'-ob'-e-ri
Vo-ra'-nus	Xyn'-tas	Za'-re-ah	Ze'-phon-ites (c)	Zi'-on, or Si'-on
Vo'-ti-e''-nus	Xyn'-o-ich''-i-a	Za'-re-ath-ites (c)	Ze'-phyr'-i	Zi'-or
Vul'-ca-na''-li-a	Xys'-tus (d)	Za'-red	Ze'-phyr'-i-um	Zi'-pæ'-tes
Vul-ca'-ni	Z.	Zar'-e-phath	Zeph'-y-rus (d)	Ziph
Vul-ca'-ni-us		Zar'-e-tan	Ze'-ph'-y-rum	Zi'-phah
Vul-ca'-nus		Za'-reth Sha''-har	Zer'	Ziph'-i-on
Vul-ei'-ti-us	Za'-a-na''-im	Zar'-hites (c)	Ze'-rah	Ziph'-ites (c)
Vul'-si-num	Za'-a-man	Zar'-i-as''-pes	Zer'-a-hi''-ah	Zi'-phron
Vul'-so	Za'-a-nan''-nim	Zar'-ta-nah	Zer'-a-i''-a	Zip'-por
Vul'-tu-ra	Za'-a-van	Zar'-than	Ze'-rau ⁶	Zip'-po'-rah
Vul'-tu-re''-i-us ⁵	Za'-bad	Za'-thes	Ze'-red	Zith'-ri
Vul-tu'-ri-us	Zab'-a-dæ''-ans (c)	Zath'-o-e	Zer'-e-da	Ziz
Vul-tur'-num	Zab'-a-dai''-as ⁶	Za-thu'-i	Zer'-e-dah	Zi'-za
Vul-tur'-nus	Zab'-bai ⁶	Zath'-thu (c)	Ze'-red-a-thah	Zi'-zah
	Zab'-a-thus	Zat'-tu	Zer'-e-rath	Zmil'-a-ces
	Zab-de'-us	Za'-van	Zer'-resh	Zo'-an
	Zab'-di	Za'-za	Zer'-reth	Zo'-ar
	Zab'-di-ce''-ne	Zeb'-a-di''-ah	Zer'-ri	Zo'-ba, or Zo'-bah
	Zab'-di-el	Ze'-bah	Zer'-ror	Zo'-be'-bah
Xan'-gus	Za-bi'-im	Ze'-ba'-im	Ze'-ru'-ah	Zo'-har
Xan'-the	Za-bir'-na	Zeb'-e-dee	Ze'-rub'-ba-bel	Zo'-he-leth
Xan'-thi	Za'-bud	Ze-bi'-na	Zer'-u-i''-ah	Zo'-lus
Xan'-thi-ca	Zab'-u-lon	Ze-bo'-im	Zer'-vi'-ah	Zo'-ip'-pus
Xan'-thi-cus	Zab'-u-lus	Ze-bu'-da	Ze-ryn'-thus	Zo'-na
Xan-thip'-pe	Zac'-e-i ⁴	Ze'-bul	Ze'-tham	Zon'-a-ras
Xan-thip'-pus	Zac'-cur	Zeb'-u-lon	Ze'-than	Zo'-peth
Xan'-tho	Zac'-ari''-ah	Zeb'-u-lon-ites (c)	Ze'-thar	Zo'-phah
Xan'-tho-pu''-lus	Zac'-cher	Zech'-a-ri''-ah	Ze'-thes, or Ze'-tus	Zo'-phai ⁶
Xan'-thus	Zac'-che'-us	Ze'-dad	Ze'-gi-ta''-na ⁶	Zo'-phar
Xan'-ti-cles	Za-cyn'-thus	Ze'-e-ki''-ah	Zeug'-ma ⁶	Zo'-phim
Xan-tip'-pe	Za'-dok	Ze'-eb	Ze'-us	Zoph'-orus
Xan-tip'-pus	Za-græ'-us	Ze'-la, or Ze'-li-a	Zeux'-i-a-mus ⁶	Zo-pyr'-i-on
Xe-uag'-o-ras	Za'-grus	Ze'-lah	Zeux'-i-das ⁶	Zo'-pyr'-i-on
Xe-nar'-chus	Za'-ham	Ze'-lek	Zeux'-ip'-pe ⁶	Zo'-py-rus
Xen'-a-res	Za'-li	Ze'-les	Zeux'-is ⁶	Zo'-rah
Xe'-ne-as	Za'-laph	Ze-lo'-phe-ad	Zeux'-o ⁶	Zo'-rath-ites (c)
Xen'-e-tas	Zal'-a-tes	Ze-lo'-ies	Zi'-a	Zo'-re-ah
Xe'-ne-us	Za-leu'-cus ⁶	Ze-loi'-gy-pe	Zi'-ba	Zo'-rites (c)
Xe'-ni-a (d)	Zal'-mon	Ze'-lus	Zib'-e-on	Zo'-o-as'-ter
Xe'-ni-a-des	Zal-mo'-nah	Zel'-zah	Zib'-i-on	Zo'-rob'-a-bel
Xe'-ni-us	Zal-mun'-nah	Zem'-a-ra''-im	Zich'-ri	Zos'-i-mus
Xeu'-o-cle''-a	Za'-ma, or Zag'-ma	Zem'-a-rite (c)	Zid'-dim	Zos'-i-ne
Xeu'-o-cles	Zam'-bis	Ze-mi'-ra	Zid-ki'-jah	Zos'-te'-ri-a
Xeu'-o-clit'-des	Zam'-bri	Ze'-nan	Zi'-don, or Si'-don	Zo'-thraus'-tes ⁶
Xe-noc'-ra-tes	Za'-me-is	Ze'-nas	Zi-do'-ni-ans (c)	Zu'-ar
Xe-nod'-a-mus	Za-mol'-xis	Ze'-no	Zif	Zuph
Xe-nod'-i-oe	Zam-zum'-mims (c)	Ze-no'-hi-a	Zi-gi'-ra	Zur
Xe-nod'-o-chus	Zam'-cle	Zen'-o-cles	Zk'-la	Zu'-ri-el
Xe-nod'-o-rus	Za-no'-ah	Zen'-o-clit'-des	Zik'-lag	Zu'-ri-shad''-da-i ⁴
Xe-noph'-a-nes	Zan'-the-nes	Zen'-o-do''-rus	Zil'-i-a, or Ze'-his	Zu'-zims (c)
Xe-noph'-i-lus	Zan'-thi-cles	Zen'-o-do''-ti-a	Zil'-lah	Zy-gau'-tes
Xeu'-o-phon	Zaph'-nath-pa'-a-ne''-ah	Ze-nod'-o-tus	Zil'-pah	Zy'-gæ'-na
Xeu'-o-phon-ti''-us		Ze-noth'-e-mis	Zil'-thai ⁶	Zy'-gi-a
Xeu'-o-pi-thi''-a	Za'-phou	Ze-noph'-a-nes	Zim'-mah	Zy-gom'-a-la
Xer'-o-pha''-gi-a	Za'-ra	Ze-or'-im	Zim'-ram, or Zim'-rau	Zy-gop'-o-lis
Xe-roi'-y-be	Zar'-a-ces	Zeph'-a-ni''-ah	Zim'-ri	Zy-gri'-tæ

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, see Obs. 1, 2, 3, &c., previous to the Key.

(a) Letter s in some situations is liable to be sounded z : see Pr. 151.

(b) It is usual to vocalize the s ; or if at take the corrupted sound, to make it sh instead of shs.

(c) This is an English formative.

(d) See also, or words related to it, in the Dictionary.

(e) The double th have but one sound.

CONTRACTIONS OF ROMAN PRÆNOMINA.

A. Au'-lus.
Ap. or App. Ap'-pi-us.
C. Ca'-i-us.
Cn. Cnæ'-us.
D. Dec'-i-mus.
K. Kæ'-so, or Cæ'-so.
L. Lu'-ci-us.
Mam. Ma-mæ'-cus.
M. Mar'-cus.

M'. Ma'-ni-us.
N. Nu-mæ'-ri-us.
P. Pub'-li-us.
Q. Quin'-tus.
S. or Sex. Sex'-tus.
Ser. Ser'-vi-us.
Sp. Spu'-ri-us.
T. Ti'-tus.
Ti. or Tvb. Ti-be'-re-us.

APPENDIX

ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN FOREIGN NAMES IN ENGLISH DISCOURSE

THE DICTIONARY, beside the pronunciation of purely English words, gives that of such foreign terms as are partially naturalized;—*ancient* proper names have their pronunciation indicated in the previous KEY;—and in this very brief APPENDIX, in order to complete the purpose of the whole work, some suggestions will be offered as to the manner of pronouncing *modern* names of places and persons, which, from their foreign or unusual spelling, may seem difficult to be brought into the oral texture of our language.

In all languages, proper names are subject, much more than common names, to a corrupt or idiomatic pronunciation. This may be seen, with regard to OUR OWN LANGUAGE, by a few examples given in a note (167) at page xxxiv of the PRINCIPLES. Such a pronunciation evidently belongs only to the circle in which the persons or places are well known, and would in most instances not be proper out of it, nor be fit for adoption when brought among the subjects of discourse in a foreign language. So with regard to foreign names used in our language, any attempts at idiomatic accuracy would not only in most instances be without success, but, even if successful, would be improper; for our object is to be understood by English people, and a pronunciation fitted for English ears is therefore indispensable; though, on the other hand, it ought not to be so entirely English as to remove every trace of nationality.

With regard to proper names in ANGLO-AMERICAN usage, there does not seem to be any peculiar nationality requiring attention in an English speaker. The following, and many like them, however transatlantic as whole words, are yet pronounced with English sounds, and to their component syllables:—for instance, Mon-nec'-ti-cut; Ken-tuc'-ky; Mas'-sa-chus'-s-etts; (ch as tch;) Mis'-sis-sip'-pi; Ni-ag'-ra-falls; Chi'-go; Pis-cat'-away; Sus'-que-han'-nah; &c., in which we have only to give the natural powers to the letters, and the words will be justly sounded. With regard to the seat of accent there is much diversity of practice among the Americans, as there is among ourselves, except in the district of each place respectively; and an English speaker cannot be quite wrong who places the accent where it seems most naturally to fall.

Our mode of proceeding with respect to the CELTIC DIALECTS that we meet with at home, will confirm the general principle suggested

for the pronunciation of all foreign names. It is evident from their various aspect to the eye, that GAELIC, ERSE, WELSH, and CORNISH names have their peculiar characteristics, and if we go to the places we shall generally find a peculiar characteristic pronunciation; but this pronunciation is improper for general use. The Celtic aspiration with which *Loch* or *Lough* terminates is properly changed by us into *k*. There is no peculiar difficulty in such names as For'-res; Mon-trose'; Kir-ka'-dy; In'-ver-loch'-y; (ch as k;) In'-ner-ky'-then, Clac-man'-nan; Dun-sin'-nane; though the different accent which Shakspeare gives to this last word,—namely, Dun'-siu-nane, is a proof that a fixed seat of accent must not always be looked for. Even family names are often pronounced differently in Scotland and in England: thus, they say For'-bes in the former, but in England we pronounce it in one syllable. The Hebrews we pronounce as a Latin word. Crossing the channel, there will be very little to say on the pronunciation of IRISH names. The letters *gh* after a vowel are always silent in our mode of sounding; as in Ar'-magh, Fer-man'-agh, and the family name Ke-ogh; while in other situations the *g* only is sounded; as in Mon'-aghan, Don'-na-ghue. The accent often tends to the last syllable in Irish names, as in Ty-rone', Con-naught'; but this tendency yields to our own habits when the words become familiar; as for instance the last word, which in English use has shifted its accent to the first syllable. Returning to the British shore, it is only necessary to say of WELSH names, that *Ll* go with us only for a single *l*, and that *w*, occupying a situation where it must be sounded as a vowel, is equivalent to *u* or *oo*. The CORNISH names are frequently of some length, as Per'-a-mar'-wo-thal; and, being shorter, often have their accent on the last syllable, as Pen-zance'; but they offer nothing further for remark.

* Goldsmith (Traveller) accents the penultimate.

Our next observations may be applied to those languages whose original stock is Latin, — namely, ITALIAN, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, and FRENCH. But, for almost all that is necessary to be said on these, the inspector is referred to 170, (page xxxv.) among the principles prefixed to the Dictionary. Universally it may be laid down as a rule, that the sounds of the single vowels in all languages but English, are 1, \hat{a} ; 2, \bar{a} , (viz. e ;) 3, \bar{e} , (viz. i ;) 4, \bar{o} ; and 5, \bar{u} , (viz. u .) There are modifications of these, and particularly in French, as is pointed out in the instructions furnished in the Principles; (Prin. 170;) but an adherence to the rule, generally, will be sufficient for all common purposes. With respect to the consonants, their sound (still speaking generally) is the same in all European languages, and little hazard will be incurred by adhering in this respect to English custom. Among the exceptions is the *th*, which on the continent is usually sounded as *t* simply: thus the French family name *Berthollet*, is sounded *Bare'-tol-lay'*. *X* is often sounded as *s* or *ç*, as in *Aix-la-Chapelle*, (*ace'-la-sha-pe'l'*.) The French nasal sound of *n*, it is sometimes proper to retain, as in *Nantes*, (*nongt*), the *Simplon*, (*sang'-plong*;) and sometimes to sink, as in *Ly'-ons*, *Or'-leans*; which two words and many others easily receive a purely English pronunciation. It must be confessed that this point is very doubtful, as in the word *Ghent*, which some call *gongt*, and others (less affected in their habits) pronounce *Guënt*. Similar remarks apply to *Caen*, (the place in Normandy,) which some call *Cång*, and others *Cå'-ën*. The last syllable in *Elbow* has its diphthong sounded with a medium between the English *u* in *buff* and the *oo* in *roof*. In *La Saone* (the river) the *ao* have the sound of long *o*, and so have the *eaus* in *Bordeaux*; while in *Bruxelles* (Brussels) the *x* is sounded as *s*. In *Boulogne* the concluding sounds are those of *oin*, with a sound as of *y* consonant added. With regard to Italian words they are for the most part susceptible of an English pronunciation, — *Med'-i-ci*, and *A-jac'-cio*, (*a-jas'-se-o*;) for instance, are as properly pronounced with the English sounds of the consonants (not the vowels) as in the Italian way *Med'-e-che*, and *A-yatch'-o*. In *Ben'-ti-vo'-gli-o* (*-völ'-yó*) the *g* is silent, as it is in similar situations elsewhere: in *Mach'-ia-vel'-li*, the *h* keeps the chard, as it does the *g* in *Malpi'-ghi*, (*-pe'-ghe*;) in *Giucciardini* (*gwitch'-ar-de'-ne*) the *u* is sounded as in *langud*. These few hints, and a recollection that for the most part Italian words are accented on the penultimate, will be sufficient; and they may be extended without much danger of error to Spanish and Portuguese names, whether prevalent in the peninsula or in the kingdoms and republics of South America. Most of the Spanish names of places have been adapted to English speech by an English orthography; and the vowels fall in situations in which they can hardly fail to have proper sounds. The *u* in *Pam'-pelu'-na*, *Es'-tremadu'-a*, is pronounced \bar{u} almost with-

out an effort; *Al'-bu-querque*, (*al'-boo-ker*) *Zu'-ma-la-car'-re-gui*, offer no greater difficulty than we meet with in some English words; and the same may be observed *Cien'-fue'-gos*, (*se'-en-fwe'-gos*;) *Cav'-aniles*; *Bad'-a-jos*; *Buenos-Ayres*, (*boüen'-os-ä-rës*;) *Ri'-o-Ja-nei'-ro*, (*rë'-ó-jä-näi'-rô*;) *Gua'-na*, (*gwë'-äh'-näi*;) *Chi'li* (the *ch* sounded in *Chili*;) and *Qui'-to*, (*kë'-tô*.)

The Teutonic languages have, like our own, a Gothic parentage, and to the present day have, with ours, an equal relationship to Icelandic, which is the living representative of the common parent. It might be thought, therefore, that we ought to find little difficulty in pronouncing German names, which have, however, a formidable appearance to the eye from the number of consonants that frequently seem uncombinable. But many of these combinations have single sounds, as *sch*, a trigraph merely equivalent to *sh* in English; while others, if the combination is difficult, one of the sounds may be dropped, or may fall into its kindred sound, as *f* into *v*, *s* into *z*, and the like. *Ch* in German has various sounds, but one of these is *k*, and, except in combination with *s* just referred to, it may always have this sound, — namely, *k*, when German names are pronounced in English. *H* is an aspirate as in English at the beginning of words; but after a vowel it is mute, serving however to lengthen the vowel, an office which we likewise assign to it in a few cases in English. In German they sound *W* as *V*, and *J* as *Y*; which ought not to be done in the English pronunciation of names, because it would quite obscure them, making them to us one thing to the eye, and another to the ear. *G* may always be sounded hard. As to the vowels, when they stand singly, they should have the sounds which, as already stated, prevail generally on the continent. Of the diphthongs *au* should be sounded as our English *ow*; *ei* as *i*; and *ie* as *e*: *oe* must have a sound difficult to be explained on paper; but it may be conceived in the name *Goethe*, by supposing *Gur'-et-tay* pronounced in two syllables without any sound of the *r*, which is inserted merely to keep the *u* in the sound we are accustomed to give it when short before a consonant; thus managed, the sound in the first syllable will be nearly the same as in the French word *feu*. The seat of the accent varies in German words as in English, but it goes with less caprice to the radical syllable, which a sort of instinct will mostly point out to an Englishman. After these remarks, it will not be difficult to bring into English speech such names as *Wielund*, (*wë'-land*;) *Mosheim*, (*mös'-him*;) *Gesner*, (*Guës'-ner*;) *Schwartzenburg*, (*shwartz'-en-burg*;) *Lichtenstein*, (*lick'-tën-stëin*;) *Sonderhausen*, (*sön'-der-how'-sn*;) *Stahl*, (*stä*) *Hohenlohe*, (*hö'-hën-lö'-të*;) &c.

Druid names come under the general scope of the foregoing remarks, though with some little differences, as may be observed in *Druid*, (*dë'-röö'-ter*;) *Zuy-der-zee*, (*zoo'-d*

soe"); *Helvoet-sluis*, (hèl'-vèd-slūs"); *Dor-drécht*, (dor'-drécht, generally contracted to dort;) &c.

Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian continue to present the general characteristics of this family of languages; as may be instanced by such names as *Aarhuys*, (ar'-hoos); *Sukm*, (sūm); *Niebuhr*, (nē'-boor); *Schimmelmänn*, (shīm'-mēl-mān); *Maclaurin*, (the a as in father); *Ta-vas'chus*, (ch hard); *Trol-hæl'-ta*; *Klin'-genst-ier'-na*, (g hard, and the i in the penultimate liquid or like y); &c.

The other languages of the North and North-eastern parts of Europe are of the Slavonic stock, and the Russians boast that theirs is an improved dialect. Their alphabet contains thirty-four letters, comprising in the number the Greek characters, though much altered in form. These letters, so different from those used by the other nations of Europe, when they come to be denoted by signs deemed equivalent, give rise to considerable diversities of spelling. Thus for *Basili-des*, we have *Basil'ovitch*, and *Basil'owitz*; and for the name of Catherine's general, the devastator of Poland, we have *Souvor'off*, *Suwar'roff*, and *Suwar'row*. The fact is, we generally get Russian names through the medium of the Germans, who spell them for their own pronunciation. Hence, with respect to Russian names, the hints for German names may suffice, except that the *ck*, which we may allowably make hard in the latter, should be heard as the English *ch* in Russian names; for instance in *Chick'agoff*, which sound will not

be different if a *r* precede, as in *Tcher'ni-goff*. After these remarks, perhaps such names as the following may be sounded without much difficulty; *Vlad'-i-mir*; *Vor'-on-etsch*, (the last syllable as we pronounce *etch*); *Yar'-o-slaf*; *Dol'-go-ruc'-ki*, (the penultimate syllable as we sound *rook*); *Mil'-or-ad'-o-witz*, or *Mil'-or-ad'-o-vitch*; the first form being through the German, the latter more immediately from the Russ.*

Concerning EASTERN names we need only observe, that they are prone to an ultimate accent; as *Nag'-poor'*, *Ber'-han-poor'*; *Tan-jote*, *Ban'-ga-lore'*; *Se-ring'-a-pa-tam'*, *Ma-su-li-pa-tam'*; *Hy'-dra-bad'*, *Au-rung'-a-bad'*; so likewise the Persian province *Cho'-ra-zan'*. Other words need have nothing in their accent or the sounds of their syllables new to an English mouth, although un-English in their whole character; as *Trich'-i-nop'-o-ly*, *Bar'-am-poo'-ter*, *Him'-a-lay'-a*. With respect to Chinese names, it must be remembered, that they who first put them into European characters had a view to the continental languages of our part of the world; and the letter *i* which so often occurs was meant for the sound *ē*. The name of the emperor who received Lord Macartney, which is written *Kien Long* by others, was spelled *Chen Lung* by those attached to the English embassy. In either case, a pronunciation accurately corresponding with the original is not to be expected; nor can it be expected in other names; such as *Hang'-hi*; *Chi-Hoang'-ti*; *Tsong-tching'*; *Li'-cong'-tse*; *Ku'-hing*.

* These are given as anglicised modes of sounding the names. A Russian lays the accent, in many of the examples, on the penultimate syllable instead of the antepenultimate, where English habits incline to place it.

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